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## SESSIONAL PAPERS.

## VOLUME 4.

THIRD SESSION OF THE SIXTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE
PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Session 1860.

## RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 12th March, 1860 ; for Statement of Police Expenses in Upper and Lower Canada, since the Union.

By Command,

C. ALLEYN,<br>Secretary.

## Secretary's Office.

Quebec, 22nd March, 1860.
Rerury of the several sums paid from the Public Chest, since the Union, for the aid or mantenance of Police in Upper and Lower Canala respectively; the same being furnished in compliance to an Address of the Honorable Legislative Assembly, dated 12th March, 1860.

W. DICKINSON.

Actg. D. I. G.

[^0]
## RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 7th instant, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a "Summary statement"of the "amounts due on 1st January, 1860, by the several companies who "purchased Roads, Bridges or Harbours in Upper Canada, from "Government in 1849, and subsequently; said statements to shew "clearly the amount agreed to be paid for each work, the interest "that has accrued on each sale, the amounts of cash received on "account by Government, the balances now due, and the amounts "of instalments yet to mature."

By Command.

> C. ALLEYN,

Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Quebec, 23rd March, 1860.

A Summary statement of the amounts duc on the 1st January, 1860, by the several comand subsequently; shewing the anount agreed to be paid for each work, the interest now due for priacipal and interest, and the amounts of instalments yet to mature.

| Works. | Puremas. | Date of Salc. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { agreed to be } \\ \text { paid. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | The Brantiord RivelCompany............... | Oet. 15, 1550... | \$ cts. |
| The Brantford Bridge and the Road from Mamilton to the Western boundary line of the County of Wentworth, being composed of the Mamilton and Brantfurd Road, and part of the london and Brantford Road. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| The Caledonia Eridge, and the Kamilton and Port Dover Road |  |  | 10540000 |
|  | The Mamilton anil Purt: |  |  |
| The Dundas and Waterloo Ronal... | The Jundas and Waterloo Rami Compay...... |  | 3080000 |
| Tho Road ruminit tirough the County of Oxford, being composed of all that part of London and Brantforil Road lying within the suill County....... |  | ] 6. 6 | 1040000 |
|  | The Incersoll \& Jonatford Joint Stock Road Company |  |  |
| The North Toronto Road to Hollani Landing, the East York Road, the West York Road, and the Lake Shore Road. |  |  | 3400 |
|  | The Therentu Eum |  |  |
| The Kingstur and Napance Road. |  |  | 30040000 |
|  | The Aunicipal Councilo of the United Counties of Frontenace Lenamx and |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | The Town Councilot the <br> Thew of Cinong |  | 4920000 |
| The Port Itipe aud riec Lake Roai................... |  | :\% ¢ ¢ | 1540000 |
| The Delaware Bridere, the London and Port Stanley Road. and the Roal from Linadon to the Eastern boundary lino of the County of Middlesce., being partof the London and Brantford Roal.................. |  |  |  |
|  | The Binncipal Councior <br> the County of Middlesex The Cobourg Harbour <br> Company. <br> R. K. Chisholm. <br> The Woodstock and Linko Eric Railway and Harbuur Company... |  |  |
| The Cobourg Marbour |  |  | 150000 |
|  |  | July 1. | 1600000 |
| The Port Dover Marbour. |  |  |  |
|  |  | det. 15 | 3040000 |
| The Whitby Harbour, and the Road leadiug thereto, including the Narrows Bridge. | The Port of Whitby, and Lakes Scugog. Simcoe \& Lakes Scugog, |  | S0400 00 |

 yoars from date of sale, and that of the Cobourg Harbour, in 10,15 and 20 years from date of sale.

* The difference of Interest between $\$ 137,574 \$ 0$ and $\$ 108,32751$, say $\$ 29,247$ 29, is allowed on cortain con-
panies, and others, who purchased Roads, Bridges, and Harbours in Upper Canada in 1850,
accrued on each sale, the amount of cash received for principal and

|  | Cash receired. |  | Total cash received | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount due } 31 \mathrm{st} \\ \text { Dec., } 1859 . \end{gathered}$ |  | Totalstill due 31stDec., 1859. | Amount of yet to mature. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Interest. | Principal. |  | Interest. | Priacipal. |  |  |
| \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | S cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| 5040019 | 1800970 | 18840.00 | 3484970 | 34390. 49 | 2452000 | 5891049 | 6504000 |
| 1449437 | 672900 | 369400 | 1042300 | 776537 | S626 00 | 1639137 | 1848000 |
| 4965669 | 1976000 | 1040000 | 3016000 | 2989969 | 3120000 | 6109669 | -62400 00 |
| 1139425 | 414700 | 304000 | 715700 | 234725 | 672000 | 1306725 | 1464000 |
| 137574 S0 | 105327 51 |  | 10500000 |  |  |  | 30040000 |
| 2265896 | 2214000 |  | 22140.00 | 51896 |  | 51896 | 4920000 |
| 345446 | 276000 |  | 276000 | 572446 |  | 572446 | 1840000 |
| S400 00 | 585000 |  | 585000 | 25500 |  | 2550 on | 1500000 |
| $\begin{array}{rl} 9130 & 37 \\ 4713 & 30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3360 \\ & 1920 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | 400000 | $\begin{aligned} & 336000 \\ & 5920 \\ & 000 \end{aligned}$ | 577037 279330 | 500000 | $577037$ | $1600000$ |
| 1457442 | 722000 | 304000 | 1026000 | 73544 | 912000 | 1847442 | 1524000 |
| 34910 os | 1934433 | 1608000 | 3542433 | 1556575 | 1.605000 | 31645 75 | 4824000 |

Rice Lake Roads, is payable in 20 years from the date of sale; that of the London and PortStanley Road, in 10 ditions, stated in the Order in Council, dated 1st March, 1860.

No. 27.

## RETURN

Of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, from certain Districts in Lower Canada, for the year 1859.

No. 28.

## RETURNS

To Addresses, dated respectively the 7th and the 12th March, 1860. For Returns showing the Lands sold by the University of Toronto and Upper Canada College, since 31st December, 1855; the amount received on account of such and former sales, and the amount of Interest, \&c., \&c., \&cc. And also,

## RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 7th March last, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, "A Return from the University "of Toronto-University College-Upper Canada College-Victo-"ria-Regiopolis-Queen's-St. Michael's, and Bytown Colleges"and Belleville Seminary;-showing their annual Expenditure; "their sources of Income; the number of Professors or Teachers; "the course of Study pursued; the number of graduates Matricula-"ted,-as well as the number of undergraduates, distinguishing the "day Students from the resident ones; noting their residence, reli" gion and age-as also their standing in those Colleges respectively; "showing the number of Theological or Medical Students in con"nection with such College respectively; as also the number of "Scholarships, and value of each to be competed for, if any."

By Command,
Secretary's Office, Quebec, 16th March, 1860. J

C. ALLEYN,<br>Secretary.

Мемо.-(Ihe Return from Regiopolis College not recoived.)
[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above, four Returns; are not Printed.]

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO, FOR THE YEAR 1859.

## To His Excellency the Right Honoralle Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., Governor General of British North America, dec., dec, dec.

## May it Please Your Excellency,

The Council of University College, Toronto, beg leave to present their Annual Report for the year 1859.
I.-Buildings.

The new Buildings were so near completion at the close of the Summer vacation, that it was deemed expedient to enter into occupation at the commencement of the academic year, in October. Since that time the business of the Institution has been conducted in that portion of the Buildings appropriated for the usc of the College. The accommodation which has been provided, comprehends Lceture Rooms, all of which are at present in use; a Laboratory; private rooms for the officers ; quarters for resident students; a residence for the Professor under whose charge the resident Students are placed; dining-room, kitchen, and the requisite apartments for servants.

The University and College have in common an Examination Hall, and a Chamber for the meetings of the Senate or Council.

> II_Library, Museums and Apparatus.

As these are now under the control of the University of Toronto, it appertains to the Senate to report on their condition.
III-Officers.

No change has taken place since the last annual Report, excepting the appointment of Professor Buckland, as Dean of Residence.
IV.-Stulents.

In Appendix $A$, Tabular Statements are given, stating the names of the Students, with the Courses of Lectures attended by each. During the present Academic year an important addition has been made to the Establishment, for the benefit of the Students, by the provision of rooms for the accommodation of those who desire to reside. There are already 33 in residence, and the Council have no doubt that all the rooms set apart for this purpose, will be occupied during the nest Academic year.

> V.-Course of Study, Lectures ancl Examinations.

Full particulars are given in Appendix B.
In conclusion, the Council beg leave to notice the considerable increase in the number of matriculated Students, an increase which is the more gratifying, as they had reason to apprehend, from the pecuniary embarrassments which have been felt throughout the Province, that fewer than usual would be able to avail themselves of the advantages of attendnnce at Leectures.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.
(Signed,)

> JOHN McCAUL, L. L. D.,

## REPORT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, FOR THE YEAR 1859.

## To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Edmund Walker Head, Governor General' of British North America, and Visitor of the University of Toronto.

## May it Please Your Excellency:

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Senatc of the University of Toronto have the honor to submit their Annual Report.

The Buildings, with the erection of which the Senate was charged, for the accommodation both of the University and of University College, were so nearly completed during
the past year that both bodies entered into occupation in the beginning of October. But as the workmen were engaged in some parts of the building to a much later period, the architects have as yet been unable to complete their final certificates and close the contracts.

The Library and Museum, which form that portion of the Buildings more exclasively in the occupation of the University, have now received their collection; which, from the very limited space that could be allotted to them in the old Buildings, had been necessarily closed to the public at large. But as soon as the removal was completed, the Senate lost no time in giving effect to the cxisting Statutes which provide for the free admission of the public. The Report of the Jibrary Committee, which is appended, will shew the regulations which have been adopted in order that the public may have the full benefit of these valuable collcetions.

The residences for the Director of the Observatory and his Assistants, which the ruinous condition of the old buildings had rendered necessary to erect, are now completed; and it is hoped that after this heavy expense, which was never contemplated when the University accepted the management of the Observatory, its maintenance will be but a trifling burden upon the University funds. The Report of the Committee on the Observatory accompanies the present Rcport.

The Senate believe that they may express a favorable opinion upon the increased efficiency of Upper Canada College. They beg leave to submit the Report of the Committee charged with the supervision of that Institntion, which gives details as to the present position and proposed improvements in the management of the College.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the number of the Students in the University has continued to increase, and that those who have graduated during the year have maintained the same high standard which had been attained in former years. The Class Lists of the year 1859 are appended.

All which is respectfully submitted.
(Signed,) JOHN LANGTON, $\underset{\text { Vice Chancellor. }}{ }$

Report of the Labrary Committee, mentioned in the precedina Report.
The Collection being now removed into the new Library, with the Reading-rooms attached, the Committec have been able to carry out the intentions of the Senate, as expressed in the Statute, by making the Library accessible to the public. With this object they have framed the following rules, which they submit.
I.-Members and officers of the Senate, and officers of University College, and of any afficiated institution, shall be admitted to read in the Library.
II.-Strangers may be admitted to view the Library; in company with any of the persons above-named, but not to read therein.
III.-Any person may be admitted to read in the Reading-room, on entering his name and address in the Librarian's Register.
IV.-Books may be obtained from the Librariam, for use in the Reading-room, upon giving a receipt in a printed form, which is provided.
V.-Persons taking out Books must return them to the Librarian upon leaving the Reading-room.
VI.-No book may be taken out of the Reading-room; and any person breaking this rule, or writing in the books; or otherwise defacing them, shall forfeit the privilege of us ing the Library.

VII-Before any book is removed from the Library, by those on whom the Statute confers the privilege, an entry must first be made by the Librarian in the Register provided for the purpose.
VIII.-All books borrowed must be returned to the Library on or before the 31st of May, and no books shall be taken out of the Library during the two weeks following.
IX. -The Librarian may call for the return of any book, if it should be called for
X.-The Library, with the Reading-rooms; shall be open from the list of October to the end of May, --from 9 o'clock a. $m$ until dusk, -on every day except Sundays, established bolidays, and University and College Convocations. In the months of June, July
and September it shall be open from $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. to $5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$., and from $5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. to dusk, excepting on Saturdays, when it will be closed at $3 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. During the month of August it will continue closed.
XI.-The Librarian shall suspend, in a conspicuous place in the Library and Readingroom, a notice of the hours of closing for the current week.

All which is respectfully submitted.
(Signed,)
JOHN LANGTON, Chairman.

Report of the Commtttee of the Senate on the Observatory.
The Committee on the Observatory beg to present the Director's Report for the year 1859, and to call the attention of the Senate to the gratifying fact, that in spite of some extraordinary expenditure, the current expenses of the Observatory (exclusive of the publications of the Observations,) have been kept within the Parliamentary grant by the sum of $\$ 3632$.

Your Committee having regard to the state of the University Funds, have not felt justified in drawing any part of the sum of $\$ 3,000$ appropriated by the Senate for the publication of the arrears of Observations. They have also, in concurrence with the Directors, decided on publishing the Observations in abstract, with all of the detail; and by this means they will be able to effect the publication, from 1854 to 1859 , inclusive, for a sum not exceeding the fifth part of the appropriation, and they therefore propose to carry this into execution during the present year.

They may also observe that, after the publication of the arrears, the expense of the annual publications will be covered by the Parliamentary grant.

Your Committee have only to express, further, their continued satisfaction at the state and management of the Observatory.

All which is respectfully submitted.
(Signed,)

## J. B. CHERRIMAN, <br> Chairman.

Report of the Director to the Observatory Committee, for the year 1859.
The general arrangement of the 0 bservatory, as regards the hours and manners of taking the Observations, remain the same as at the close of the year 1858.

Instruments.-The only additions that have been made to the Instruments are as fol-lows:-
(1.) A Spirit Thermometer, by Negrette and Zambre, graduated to 0.2 , and designed to take the place of Adie No. 2 , which was broken by some visitors in the early part of the year.
(2.) A Solar Radiation Thermometer, of a new construction in which the instrument is enclosed by a glass envelope, from which the air has been exhausted, and which, in the part surrounding the bulb, is expanded into a globe about 4 inches in diameter.

Experiments have lately been commenced with Bonalt's Biflar, to test the fitness of glass thread for the double suspension. It would be premature to offer at present any decided opinion as to its ultimate success. But although the mechanical difficulty of suspending the magnet has been surmounted, it is to be feared that the very great force of torsion in the thread will prove to be incompatible with the requisite sensibility of the Instrument.

Records.-The usual $\Lambda$ bstracts will be shortly completed to the close of the year 1859. As a precaution againt fire or other casualties, duplicates of the monthly Abstracts are in the course of transcription, which it is my intention to deposit in the University Building.

Library:-About ten volumes, chiefly gifts, have been added to the Library, besides the usual serials and a few pamphtlets.

Furniture.-No additions of any moment have been made to the furniture of the Ob servatory.

Buildings.-A new residence for the Director was commenced and completed during the past year.

Staff-The permanent staff, consisting of Messrs. Walker, Menzies and Stewart, remains unchanged, and, as before, Mr. Davidson has been employed as Computor and Supernumerary Observer. I have also given employment for about six weeks to an extra clerk, who has been engaged in the transcription of the monthly Abstracts.

Extraneous Worle.-Upward of 120 Thermometers belonging to the Educational Department were compared with the Observatory standards in the early part of the year.

Expenditure.-It will be seen by the account enclosed herewith, that the grant exceeds the expenditure by $\$ 3632$. The expenditure in the two years 1857 and 1858 exceeded the two years' grant by $\$ 87 \mathrm{19}$ : So that there remains a balance available for future use of $\$ 27583$.

The above is respectfully submitted.
(Signed,)
G. F. KINGSTON, Director.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE SUPERVISION OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

When the Tuition Fees were raised by the Senate at the beginning of the past year, it was expected that some reduction in the number of pupils would result; but this reduction has not been so great as was anticipated, the average number during the four terns of 1858 having been 291 , and that for 1859 being 268 , showing a falling off of only 23 ; whilst the receipts from tuition fees have been increased by $\$ 712$. There has been a further reduction, however, during the last term, which does not materially affect the average, arising from the removal of the Seat of Government-no less than 60 boys having left the College from this cause. The actual number of boys at the commencement of the Christmas vacation was only 217 ; but, from the usual rate at which new boys enter after the holidays, the Principal expects the College to re-open with about 250. Of these, 42 were in the Boarding-house at Christmas, and the number will probably be similarly increased when the College re-opens.

During the past year the Principal, on the recommendation of the Committee, has introduced a change in the discipline of the College, the object of which has been to substitute for corporal punishment, except in extreme cases, $a$ system of merit and demerit marks, with more frequent reports to the parents, so as to engage them to co-operate with the Principal in enforcing attendance to studies and to general good conduct.

The leading features of this system have been embodied in certain printed rules, which have been distributed amongst the masters and parents, and a copy of which is submitted with this Report ; but a longer experience may suggest some modifications, and a few changes of detail have already been proposed by the Committee.

With a view to render the English Department more efficient, and to carry out the intention of the Senate, in sanctioning the addition of the English Classical Master to the Staff of the College, the Committee have recommended some changes in the organization of this Department. They propose that the English Classical Master shall be held responsible, under the Principal, for all branches of English education, excepting arithmetic and penmanship, by whatever Masters they may be taught; and that all other classes shall in their turn come under his review, in all the branches of the Department.

With a similar object, they have recommended that arithmetic shall be considered a branch of the Mathematical Master's department, for the proper teaching of which, by any master, he is to be held responsible to the Principal and to the Committee.

Another important subject has engaged the attention of the Committee, viz, the great disproportion of the number of boys in the several forms. The following were the numbers in the several forms at the close of the scholastic year, in 1859:-

| VII.-6,* | 25. |
| :---: | :---: |
| VI. -6 , | Eng Dept.-24, |
| V. -12 , | III.-27, |
| HI-35; | Prep 1st Div.-36, |
| -44; | 2nd Dit.-36. |

This inequality, although rendering it extremely difficult to give due attention to the boys in the lower forms, cannot be altogether avoided, as by far the greater number of boys do not seek to push their education beyond the Fourth form, whilst it is essential to retain some higher forms for those who desire a more complete course of instruction.

At the time when the Course in Upper Canada College was established, there was no other institution where a superior cducation could be procured, and it was probably necessary to retain the highest forms even at a great sacrifice to the lower portions of the School. But since the establishment of University College and other Collegiate Institutions, and especially since a year was anded to the University course, with the express. view of supplying a preparation, which most of the schools in the Province were unable to afford, that necessity no longer exists; and the very small number of boys who proceed to the Seventh form, indicates that the educational requirments of the country are not such as to justify the Senate in devoting such a large portion of the time of the Principal and other superior masters, to a very limited number of boys.

The Committee have therefore recommended that the Seventh form should be suppressed entirely; and that the Sixth should be considered as only an upper division of the Fifth, both taling a large portion of the work together, and the more advanced boys being classed separately in the higher branches of classics and of mathematics. By this change, preparations for which have already been made, the Committee believe that without detriment to the high standard of the School, the masters of the lower forms may be relieved from the pressure of such large classes, and the superior masters may exercise more influence over the whole school.

The expenses of the College (exclusive of the Boarding-house) have been reduced trom $\$ 22,132$, in 1858 , to $\$ 20,129$, in 1859 ; whilst the tuition fees have increased from $\$ 5,398$ to $\$ 6,110$, making together an improvement in the financial position of the College, as far as it is under the control of the Senate, of $\$ 2,715$. Unfortunately, however, there has been a heavy falling off in the income from the endowment, and at the same time an extraordinary expenditure for arrears of tazes on the College lands has accrued, together reducing the income available from the endowment by about $\$ 5,000$. Such a deficiency, although much to be lamented, is not of the same nature as an over expenditure, for, as is remarked by the Bursar, in his letter to the Senate of April 13, 1859: "The College has a right to expend the amount stated, whether received or not, for, if not received that year, the deficiency forms an arrear of income which may fairly be expected to be received some time, to meet any excess of expenditure over income received within the year." Nevertheless, in order to assist in paying this arrear, and to meet the possible recurrence of similar difficulties, the Committee have endeavored to make some reductions in the ordinary expenditure, and have impressed upon the Principal the necessity of the most stringent economy in the incidental expenses.

The expenses of the Boarding-house during the past year, according to the Bursar's account, have exceeded the income by about $\$ 270$. But it is stated by the Principal that he has paid in Boarding-House fees since the first of January, to the amount of $\$ 280$, which will cover this apparent deficiency. The Committee consider that this branch of the establishment should be kept altogether apart. They believe it to be a necessary adjunct to the College, as making it a Provincial and not a local Institution; but they are of opinion that whilst it should not be made a source of income to the College, the expense of maintenance should not become a charge upon the general funds. To meet any possible deficiency hereafter, which would certainly arise if there were any serious falling off in the number of boarders, the Committee would recommend such a modification of the existing Statutes, assigning a proportion of the fees to the Principal and Superintendent, as, whilst securing the payment to them, if the state of the fund permit it , would make the allowance contingent upon their being any surplus after the expenses are paid.

All which is respectfully submitted.

> (Signed,)

JOHN LANGTON,
Chairman.
(In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing; the Reports and Bursar's accounts alone are printed.)

## UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The Bursar's Statement of Cash Transactions and Lands Sold for the Year ending 31st December, 1859.
STATEMENT of the Number of Acres of Land which have been Sold from the period of the Original Endowment to the 3lst December, ; Also, the Average Price per Acre.

| ORIGINAL ENDOWMENT. | No. of Acres. | \|Acres Sold. | Acres Unsold. | Amount of Sales. | Amount received | Amount unpaid. | REMARKS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| As per Return, to 31st Decomber, 1858....... | 63268 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $63605 \frac{1}{2}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 468830-32 \\ 1000-00 \\ 1030-00 \\ 3000-00 \\ 8722-00 \end{array}$ | $167121-08$ $1372.2-00$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24930356 \\ 100000 \\ 70000 \\ 240000 \\ 688500 \end{array}$ | 12632356 727513 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 63605 \frac{1}{2} \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 482652-32 \\ 1000-00 \end{array}$ | 153393-08 | $\begin{array}{r} 26008856 \\ 30000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13359869 \\ 6000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12648987 \\ 24000 \end{array}$ | Sale 103 not included in the Patent. |
|  | $63505 \frac{1}{8}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 481652-32 \\ .8 \end{array}$ | 153393-08 | $\begin{array}{r} 259788 \quad 58 \\ 4000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13353869 \\ 1652 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12624987 \\ 23.48 . \end{array}$ | Salo 209, quantity of land deficient. |
|  | 634972 | 48157 2-32 | 153393 -08 | 25074856 | $\begin{array}{r} 13352217 \\ 5783 \end{array}$ | 12622639 57 | Sale 274, Re-appropriation account, $\mathrm{N}_{2}$ 19, 2 Caradoc. |
|  | 30 | 30 |  | 15000 | $\begin{array}{r}13346434 \\ 150 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 12628422 | Sale 197, quantity of land deficient. |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 634674 \\ 144 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{45}{45127} 2-32$ | 15330 3-08 | 25959856 5600 | $\begin{array}{r} 13331434 \\ 700 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12628422 \\ 6300 \end{array}$ | Sale 423, do |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 634532 \\ 14 \end{gathered}$ | $481132-32$ | 153393 -08 | $\begin{array}{r} 25954256 \\ 5600 \end{array}$ | 13332134 114 | $\begin{array}{r} 12622122 \\ 5714 \end{array}$ | Sale 435, do do do |
|  | 634392 | 48099 2-32 | 153393 308 | 25948656 | 13332248 | 12616408 | Average Price per Acre, 8539. |
| Block D. City of Toronto, is also part of the Endowment containing $5 \frac{1}{2}$ Acres, divided into Building Lots,-Also Block A. in the said City, called Russell Square, containing 9 acres, which Block is the site of the College Buildings. Deeded to the Trustees of the Toronto Grammar School, Free Block D. is divided into 46 Building Lotis' of which 41 have been sold and 4 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3012300 \\ 160000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 1345325 <br> $\cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots$ <br> 1345329 | $\begin{array}{r} 1666972 \\ 160000 \end{array}$ |  |

Borsar's Ofrice, Toronto, 31st December, 1859.
John Lanaton, Auditor.
UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.-Statement of the Capital Invested and the Amount Exppended; on Account of the College, from its Com-
mencement to the 31 st December, 1859.

[^1]No. 1.-UPPER CANADA COLLEGE--'The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of "the Permanent Fund," for
the year cnding 31st December, 1859.


[^2]

|  |  |  |  |  | 8\％ | （\％）： | 高 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 守 |  |  |  |  |  | 号 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \# \\ & \neq \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



| RHCEIPTS． | \＄cts． |
| :---: | :---: |
| ＇To amount of Intorest |  |
| on Purchase Monoy． |  |
| Do do Loans．． | 172363 |
| turos ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 208500 |
| Do do Bank | 20ss 0 |
| Balances－．．．．．．．．．．．． | 16080 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Do do Tuition } \\ \text { Feos } . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ \end{gathered}$ | 610900 |
| Do do Board |  |
| Dües ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 580400 |
| from Dr．Barrett |  |
| boing his Share of Expenses of Board－ |  |
| Expenses of Board－ |  |
| yoars 1858 and 1859， |  |
| at $\$ 400$ per annum． $\mathbf{D o}$ do Fecs on | 80000 |
| Instrumonts（Deods |  |
| Transfer，${ }^{\text {cce }}$ ）．．．．．．．． | 6590 |
| Do do Taxos returnod．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |
| do do Rentof | 41 |
| Leased Tots．．．．．．．．．．． | 42600 |
| Costs returned L．．．． | 8300 |
| Do do Post－ |  |
| ago returned．．．．．．．．． | 015 |
| Amount car＇d forward． | \＄22192 44 |



23 Victoria.

the year ended 31st Deceniber, 1858.


23 Victoria



3 Victoria.


Sessional Papers (No. 28).
A. 1860.


## UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statements of Cash Transactions and Lands Sold, for the Year ended 31st December, 1859.

## UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

| Original Endowment. | No. of Acres. | Acres sold. | Acres unsold. | Amount of Sales. | Amount received. | Amount unpaid. | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| As per Re urn, 31st Dec., 1858 | 226201 | A: l. P <br>    <br>    <br> 199288 2 34 <br> 102 2 0 <br> 300 0 0 <br> 664 0 0 <br> $152 S$ 2 0 | A. R. P. <br> 2673836 <br> 259500 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \text { cts. } \\ \\ 1305416 \\ 60 \\ 650 \\ 1700 \\ 4556 \\ 00 \\ 10029 \\ 100 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\$$ cts.930297522712789 | 37511928 <br> 1019239 | To 31st March, 1859. do 30th June, do do 30th Sept., do do 31st Dec., do |
|  | $226027 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2260271 10 | 2015833 $23844 \mid$ | 2414336 | $\begin{array}{r}1322352 \\ 146 \\ \hline 14\end{array}$ | 95742541 | 36492689 14614 | Sale 1260, loss on Survey. |
|  | $226017 \frac{1}{2}$ 32 |  | 2414336 | $\begin{array}{r}132220616 \\ 445 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 95742541 783 | $\begin{array}{r} 36478075 \\ 45324 \end{array}$ | Salc 1698, loss on Survey. |
|  | 225985. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 201841234 | 2.114336 | 132176065 | 95743314 1442 | $\begin{array}{r}36432751 \\ 1442 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Sale 1240, Interest overpaid re-appropriation |
|  |  |  |  |  | 957447 58 58 | $\begin{array}{r} 364313 \\ 58 \\ 53 \end{array}$ | do 1536 re-appropriation of payment. |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}957388 \\ 43 \\ 43 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 36437192 \\ 4330 \end{array}$ | do 1802, re-appropriation of payment. |
|  | 123 | 12300 |  | 61500 | 95734543 6150 | $\begin{array}{r} 36441522 \\ 55350 \end{array}$ | do 1650, gain on Sursey. |
|  | $226108 \frac{1}{2}$ 106 | 201964234 | 2414336 10600 | 132237565 | 95740693 | 36496872 | do 1835, loss on Survey. |
|  | 226002 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 201964234 | 2403736 | 132237565 | 95740693 4710 | $\begin{array}{r} 36496872 \\ 4710 \end{array}$ | do 1206, re-appropriation. |
|  | $226002 \frac{1}{2}$ | 201964234 | 2403736 | 132237565 | 95735983 | 36501582 | Average price per acre, $\$ 6.54 \mathrm{ets}$. |
| John Langton, Auditor. <br> Bursar's Office, Toronto, 31st December, 1859. |  |  |  |  |  |  | DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar. |

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES AT TORONTO.-STATEMENT of Capital Invested and amount expended on account of the University, from its commencement to the 31st December, 1859.


DAVID BUCHAN,
Bursar.
John Langton, Auditor.

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 31st December, 1859.

Balance, 31st December, 1859 ..................................... ........ $\$ 5145825$
Bursar.




23: Victoria.
Sessional Papers (No. 28).
A. 1860 .


23 Victoria. $\quad$ Sessional Papers (No. 28).
A. 1860 .



Sessional Papers (No. 28).
A. 1860.


23 Victoria. $\quad$ Sessional Papers (No. 28).
A. 1860 .


23 Victoria.
Sessional Papers (No. 28).
A. 1860 .

23. Victoria. Sessional Papers (No. 28).
A. 1860


(No. 4 Continued.)
RECEIPTS.



[^3]david buchan,
Bursar.

John Lanaton

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 31st December, 1859.


No. 7.-(Continued.)


No. 9.-UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.-The Bursar's Statement of Receipts aud Expenditure on aceount of "The Appropriation Fund," for the year ended 31st December, 1859.


Balance, 318t Docomber, 1850............................ 53000
Bursar.


## RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly，dated 12th March，1860， for a Statement shewing the Balances at the Credit of the Special Funds of the Province，and the several Securities，\＆c．，in which the said balances have been invested．

By Command．

C．ALLEYN，
Secretary．

## Secretary＇s Office，

Quebec，30th March， 1860.

Statement of Balances at the credit of the Special Funds，shewing the securities in which the said balances have been invested，the price paid for such securities， together with the dates of purchase，being a Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly under date 12th March instant．

| Fund． | Balances at Credit at Date． | Amount at Debit of ＂Trust Fund Investment Account．＂ | Amount at Debit of ＂Consolidated Fund Investment Account．＂ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Indian Fund |  | $\underset{1,137,032}{\$} \text { cts. }$ | \＄cts． | 彩总要 |
| Municipalities．Fund，C．E．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 92，675 76 | 1，137，02 |  | ．a家家 |
| do do C．W．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 202，746 84 | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |
| Clergy Uncommuted Fund，C．W．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 57，127 93 | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 気号它 |
| do C．E．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2，837 00 |  |  | 曾沾古 |
| School Land Fund，Common．． | 556，834 67 | $5 \mathrm{~S}, 00000$ |  | 苟 |
| U．C．Grammar School Fund．． | 278，835 61 | 50,00000 |  | 以 ${ }^{6}$ |
| U．C．Building Fund ．．．．．．．．．．． | 396，498 32 | 31.60000 |  | ¢ ¢ ¢ |
| L．C．Superior Education Fund．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 222，069 5 S | 119,00000 |  | －－ |
| L．C．Superannuated School Teachers＇Fund | 3，996 40 |  |  | ¢ ひ \％ |
| U．C．Improvement Fund．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 90，929 69 | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 三里訾 |
| Consolidated Fund（investments）．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 256，064 90 | 馬三豆圌 |
| L．C．Superior Education Income Fund．．．．．． | 7,06048 |  | 3 | \％${ }_{0}$ |
| $\cdots$ | \＄3，175，934 30 | \＄1，395，632 59 | \＄256；064 90 |  |

Vide Statement of Securities attached．
T．D．HARINGTON，
$D . R . G$ ．
Receiver Generaís Office， Quebec，29th March， 1860.
Statement of Investiments held for Special Funds, in accordance with Address from Legislative Assembly.


## RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 28th March, 1860; for copy of correspondence which may have taken place in reference to the working of, or the repealing of, the Reciprocity Treaty.

C. ALLEYN, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, 3rd April, 1860.

## (Copy.)

Government House, Toronto, March 15, 1858.

My Lord,-I have the honor to enclose a copy of a Minute of my Executive Council, approved by myself, on a Memorial presented by several Mercantile Companies and individuals interested in the trade of Canada and the United States.

It would appear that under the new regulations issued by the United States Consul General for the British North American Provinces, a fee of two Dollars for the Consular Certificate and Seal, in every shipment and invoice of goods passing through the States to or from Canada, will for the first time become payable.

As I look upon the question as one of great importance to the transit trade to this Province through the neighbouring States, I beg to call your Lordship's attention to the statements set forward in the accompanying Minute.

I have, \&c.,
(Signed,)
EDMUND HEAD.
The Lord Napier,
\&c. \&c. \&c.
Washington.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, on the 11th March, 1858.
On a Memorial of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, the Montreal and Champlain Railway Company, and others, interested in the Trade between Canada and the United States, representing that, under the Consular Regulations issued by Wyman B. S. Moor, Esquire, United States Consul General for the British North American Provinces, dated Montreal, the 25 th February last, afee of two dollars for the Consular Certificate and Seal, on every shipment or invoice of goods passing through the United States to or from Canada, will become payable, that thereby a serious charge on the Trade between Canada and the United States is imposed, which will not only materially embarrass the working of the Reciprocity Treaty, but also the existing system of passing goods in Bond through the United States.

The Committee of Council respectfully recommend that a representation of the facts be made to the Treasury Department of the United States, through the British Minister at Washington, and that his earnest and early attention be solicited to obtain a withdraval of that Regulation, or such a modification thereof as shall relieve the Trade from the charge now for the first time exacted:
(Certified;) WILLIAM H. LEE,

> Her Britannic Majesty's Liegation, Washinaton, March 20th, 1858.

Sir,-I have the honor to acknowledge the reccipt of Your Excellency's letter of the 15th instant, inclosing a Report of a Committee of the Exccutive Council, respecting the fees exacted by the Consul General of the United States.

I have lost no time in bringing this matter under the notice of the Secretary of State whose reply will be transmitted to Your Excellency.

I have, \&cc.,
Napier.
His Excellency,
Sir Edmund Head, Bart. $\& c . \quad \& c . \quad \& c$.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council; approved by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, on the 22nd October, 1857.
On the Report of the Hon. the Inspector General, dated 13th inst., submitting the Report of the Commissioner of Customs on the subject of the diversity of views held by the United States, and Canadian Governments respecting the articles to be reciprocally admitted free of duty under the Treaty:

The Inspector General states that the Commissioner instances several cases in which a much more stringent interpretation is given to the terms of the Treaty by the United States Authorities than by those in this Country; amongst those may be mentioned the articles of Hops and Hay, which, altho' admitted free into Canada, are when exported from this Country subjected to a duty of 20 per cent.

That other cases are likewise cited by the Commissioner, which also, in the opinion of the Inspector General, call for such action on the part of this government as will lead to greater uniformity in the interpretatation of the Treaty by both Countries, and he would therefore recommend that the matters embraced in the Commissioners. Report be made the subject of a communication from Your Excellency to the United States Authorities at Washington, through the Medium of the British Minister.

The Committee submit the suggestion of the Inspector General for Your Excellency's approval.
(Certifed, Wm. H. LEE.
C. E. C.

Toronto, Mareh 19, 1858.
My Lord,-I have the honor to inclose copies of two Minutes of the Executive Council of Canada, one of which relates to the duties now levied in the United States on Hops, Hay and other articles, which have been, since the Reciprocity Treaty, admitted free into this Province.

The other Minute contains a suggestion that Pot and Pearl Barley should be included under the head of "Grain or Breadstuffs," as designated by that treaty. Were it placed in that category it would be chargeable with no duty, whereas, under existing regulations, it is liable to a rate of 15 per cent. on either side of the frontier.

It would appear, too, from the Report of the Commissioner of Customs, appended to the former of these Minutes, that in other particulars a more stringent interpretation is put upon the Reciprocity Acts and Treaty by the officers of the United States Government than that which has been acted on in Canada.

I would, therefore, request that Your Excellency will bring the matter under the consideration of the Goverament at Washington.

> I have, \&ic:,
(Siguided)
EDMUND HRAD.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor Generai in Council, on the 15th March, 1858.
On the Memorial of Archibald W. Osprey and others, millers in Montreal, representing that at Chicago and certain Custom Houses in the United States, the article of Pot and Pearl Barley, manufactured by them in Canada, was formerly charged with a duty of 20 per cent. on its entry into the United States from Ganada, and stating that, in the opinion of the Memorialists, the article should be admitted free, under the Reciprocity Treaty, as "a Grain or Breadstuff," but that Mr. Secretary Guthrie, to whom the matter was referred in 1857, did not consider the article came within that definition, and that, moreover, by the existing law of Canada, a duty of 15 per cent. was exigible on its importation into this Province from the United States; and representing further, that at the last Session of Congress the duty was reduced by the Government of the United States from 20 to 15 per cent., with the view, as the Memorialists suppose, of assimilating the American duty to the Canadian duty, and praying that His Excellency would be pleased to communicate with the Treasury Department of the United States for the purpose of having the articles of Pot and Pearl Barley included in the list of Breadstuffs which are admitted free under the Reciprocity Treaty.

The Committee of Council concur in the view of the Petitioners that the article should be admitted free under the Reciprocity Treaty, and respectfully recommend that Your Excellency would communicate with the United States Government through the British Minister at Washington, with the view of obtaining the admission of these articles free of duty into the ports of either country, simultaneously on a day to be agreed upon.

## Her Britannic Majesty's Legation, Washington, April 15th, 1858.

Sir,-I have the honor to acquaint your Excellency, that I have submitted the documents forwarded in your despatch of the 19 th of last month, to the consideration of the United States Government, with the expression of my hope that they will sanction the execution of the Reciprocity Treaty in a liberal and conciliatory spirit.

As soon as the pressure of the Kansas question is removed, which has entirely absorbed the consideration of the American Cabinet during the last three months, it is my intention to pursue this matter with the assiduity which is due to the importance of the interests involved, and to the wishes of the Executive Council.

I have, \&c.,
(Signed)
NAPIER.
His Excellency
Sir Edmund Head, Bart., \&c. \&c. \&c., Canada.

Sir,-With reference to my despatch to your Excellency of the 12th inst., I have now the honor to transmit herewith copy of aletter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of State, to the effect that a letter has been addressed to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, recommending the exemption from duty of Hops and Hay, the growth of the British Provinces, in consideration of a like immunity being there extended to the same articles, the produce of the United States.

I have, \&c.,
NAPIER.

His Excellency
Str Edmund Head, Bart., $\& c . \& c . \& c$.

Treasury Department, 12th May, 1858.

Sir,-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, transmitting a copy of a communication from the British Mirister, Lord Napier, respecting the admission of certain articles, the productions of the British North American Colonies, into the United States free of duty ; and in reply, to inform you that this. Department has addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Mcans of the House of Representatives, recommending the extension by Act, or Joint Resolution of Congress, of the exemption from duty to Hops and Hay, the productions of said Provinces, when imported into the United States from the Provinces in question; such exemption, however, to apply only to those said Provinces which have admitted, or hereafter shall admit free of duty said articles, the productions of the United States, when imported from the United States, and to continue in force only as long as a like exemption from duty is extended to similar products of the United States, or until otherwise dirceted by Law.

Very, \&c.:
HOWELL COBB.
Secretary of the Treasury.

## The Honorable Lewis Cass, \&c. \&c. \&c.

My Lord,-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 24.th instant, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, to the effect that a recommendation has been made to the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Represcntatives, for the admission of Hops and Hay from the British Provinces free of duty, in consideration of a like immunity being extended to the same articles coming from the United States.

In conveying to your Lordship my thanks for this communication, I beg to express the satisfaction with which I learn the result of the representations made by your Lordship to the United States Government on this subject.

I have, dec.,
(Signed,)

## EDMUND HEAD.

(Copy.)
Washington, June 3rd, 1858.
Sir,-I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency herewith copy of a letter addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of State, respecting the fees demanded by the Consul General of the United States in Canada for the signature of certificates and other official documents.

The reply of the Secretary of the Treasury does not afford much prospect of an abatement in the charges alluded to ; but if your Excellency will inform me more particularly of your views, and explain in what manner the fees might be reduced with most benefit to the trade of the Provinces, I will again apply to General Cass on this subject.

I have, \&c.,
(Signed,)
NAPIER.
His Excellency,
Sir Edmend Head, Bart., \&c. \&ic. \&c.
month, together with a copy of a communication to him, from the Governor General of Canada, and a Report of the Executive Council in reference to the fees demanded by the Consular Officers of the United States, in the exercise of their functions in regard to the Trade between the United States and the British North American Provinces, and expressing an apprehension that these charges will materially embarrass the working of the Reciprocity Treaty, and the transit traffic through the United States.

I have to state, in reply, that Consular Officers of the United States are now established, in pursuance of Law, within the Provinces at the several points convenient to the commerce seeking the markets of the United States. The general law regulating importations into the United States, as well as a faithful execution of the Reciprocity Treaty, devolves on those officers certain duties which this Department is obliged to enforce, and to which the Law has attached a specific compensation.

Thesc fees, of which complaint is made, are for Consular certificates of origin, in the case of merchandize claiming free entry with the United States, under the Reciprocity Treaty of the 5th June, 1854, and for certificates authenticating the oaths of non-resident owners to the correctness of their invoices, required by the Supplemental Collection Law of the 1st March, 1823.

The Reciprocity Treaty of the 5th June, 180̃4, describes specifically, the articles entitled to enter the United States frec of duty if "of the growth and produce of the Provinces."

Some proof of origin is of course to be required. Such is the intimate and frequent commercial intercourse between the United States and the Provinces, a long and extensive frontier, but feebly guarded by officers of the revenue, and such the difficulty of distinguishing Provincial products entitled to free entry under the Treaty, from the productions of other countries which may be imported through the Provinces into the United States; that the Provincial origin of merchandize, claiming free entry, should be as conclusively established, as the circumstances will allow.

This proof, the Department has required to be furnished in a form as little burdensome to commerce, as is consistent with a proper protection of the public revenue, to wit, the affidavit as to the origin of the merchandize, by some person cognizant of the fact, before a local Magistrate, and authenticated by a Consular certificate, as a certificate by the Consul alone, and these are required only in importations exceeding One Hundred Dollars in value. The border traffic in articles of small value is relieved of the expense of Consular certificates; Collectors at the several ports of entry being authorized to admit free of duty, on any proof satisfactory to them, all importations of the value of One Hundred Dollars and less.

The other Consular services for which fees are allowed by Law,-the authentication of the oaths of non-resident owners expressly required by the Supplemental Collection Law of March 1,1823,--this Department cannot of course dispense with. To prevent the expense of two certificates, one of authentication, and another of origin, it has combined the two in one, subject to the charge only of a single Consular fee.

The foregoing are in substan 3 e the regulations adopted by the Department, in pursuance of Law. Less stringent, they could not have been, consistent with the due protection of the public revenue, and a faithful execution of the Treaty. Every effort has been made to the extent of any official power, as you will perceive, to relieve the Trade from unneccssary burdens, and I am quite confident, that the legitimate interests of the commerce between the tro countries will be promoted by a rigid enforcement of the new regulations.

I have \&c., (Signed,)

HOWELL COBB, Socretary of the Treasury

The Hon. Lewis Cass.

Toronto, 9th June, 1858.
My Lord,-I have the honor to acknowledge with many thanks, your despatch of June 3rd, enclosing a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Secretary of State, on the subject of Consular Fees.

I have, \&c.,
(Signed), EDMUND HEAD.
The Lord Napier,
\&c. \&c. \&c.,
Washington.
[No. 42.]
(Сору.)
Downing Street,
18th August, 1858.
Sir,-I transmit for your information, copies of two despatches from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, to the Secretary of State for Forcign Affairs, in which reference is made to the revision and extension of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.

I have, \&c.,

(Signed,) E. B. LYTTON.

The Right Honorable
Str E. W. Head, Bart., \&c. \&c. \&c.

Extract of a Despatch from Lord Napier to Lord Malmesbury, dated Washington, July 26th, 1858.
[No. 181.]
My Lord,-" I this morning placed in the hands of General Cass, a copy of the "Times" newspaper, containing a report of Sir E. B. Lytton's speech, in introducing a "Bill for the Government of New Caledonia. The Secretary of State remarked, that he " had already read it, and highly appreciated the liberal vicws which it embodied. He " also referred in terms of similar commendation to your Lordship's despatch to Governor " Douglas, which he had communicated to Mr. Stevens for publication in Washington Ter" ritory, where he thought it would produce a very good effect.
" I took occasion to observe, that, organization of the New Government in Her "Majesty's Dominions on the Pacific, might afford a good occasion for the revision and ex"tension of the Reciprocity Treaty."

Extract of a Despatch from Lord Napier to Lord Malmesbury, dated Ushant, near Boston Suly 19th, 1858.
My Lord,-"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, "marked confidential, No. 81, enclosing correspondence with the Colonial Office, with Mr. "Dallas, and with Governor Douglas of Vancouver's Island, respecting the discovery of "Gold Fields in Fraser River, and the measures embraced or contemplated, in regard to "the new state of affairs in that quarter.
"I will endeavour to make the liberal policy of Her Majesty's Government gene"rally understood, and to counteract the impressions circulated to the prejudice of Governor " Douglas, and the Hudson's Bay Company."
(Copy.)

Government House, Toronto, December list, 1858.

My Lord,-With reference to former correspondence, as specified in the margin, I have thought it desirable to obtain from the Commissioner of Customs in Canada answers to the following queries:-

1st. Where the fees on Consular Certificates are taken?

2nd. By whom they are taken, and to whom the money goes?
3rd. The amount of fee demanded on each certificate?
4th. Whether the fees now taken are the same as before, or whether an increase has occurred, and by whom it was imposed?

5th. How the issue of certificates could be simplified or consolidated, so that one deed might embrace more articles?

6th. Whether the fees levied by British Consuls on Certificates are lighter than those taken by American Consuls, and in what degree?

7th. Whether any expedient for the mitigation of the American Fees could be devised which would satisfy the Canadian people?

Such answers are annesed to this despatch, and I earnestly hope that it may be in your Lordship's power to convince the Government of the United States of the fact, that the course now pursued, has a direct tendency to make the people of Canada doubt the benefit of the Reciprocity Treaty, and question the policy of opening our canals and fsheries to the citizens of the United States.
(Signed,) EDMUND HEAD.
His Excellency Lord Napier, \&c. \&e. \&c.,

Washington.
(Copy.)
Government House,
Toronto, February 19th, 1859.
My Lord,-I have the honor to enclose for your Excellency's information a copy of a Report of a Committee of the Esecutive Council, approved by myself, on the subject of the Reciprocity Treaty.

I have, \&ce.
(Signed,) EDMUND HEAD
His Excellency
The Lord Napier, Washington.
The Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton, New Brunswiok.
The Earl of Mulgrave, Halifax.
Sir. Aetexander Bannerman, Newfoundland.
Sir D. Daly, Prince Edward Island.
Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Executive Council, dated 17th February, 1859, approved by His Excellency the Governor General.
The Committee have had before them a memorandum, dated 10th February inst., from the Hon. the Inspector General, submitting that it appears from the published proceedings of the Congress of the United States, that efforts are about being made to procure from that Government notice of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty.

That the Trade Returns of Canada shew that, since the Treaty; the interchange of the productions of this Province for those of the United States, has increased very largely, and the sudden interruption of this foreign trade would undoubtedly be fraught with very serious consequences to important agricultural and commercial interests of Canada.

That the operation of the Treaty has been, it is believed, attended with most beneficial results to both countries, and it can scarcely be anticipated that the efforts to abrogate the Treaty will prove successful; but that it appears to him it is the duty of 'he Government to take all proper means to avert the possibility of this result:

That the Treaty in question does not meerely affect the interests of Canada, but also those of the Maritime Provinces, and that it appears desirable the several Provinces interested should unite in representations to the British Mixister at Washington, requesting him to watch the proceedings of Congress, and to ase every means in his power to avert such action by the American Government as may tend to embarrass or interrupt the present commercial relations existing between thoso Provincein and the United States.

He therefore recommends that your Excellency will be pleased to communicate with the Lieutenant-Governors of the Maritime Provinces, bringing this subjest under their notice, and also to address the British Minister at Washington, stating the very serious effect the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty would have upon the interests of Canada, and requesting that he will use his best endeavours to prevent any such action being taken by the American Government.

The Committee concur in the above recommendations of the Hon. Inspector General.
(Certified,) WM. H. LEE,
C. E. C.

## Government House, <br> Fredericton, New Brunswick,

 Feb. 28th, 1859.Srr,-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of the 19th instant, in which was enclosed a copy of a report of your Executive Council, approved by your Excellency, on the subject of the Reciprocity Treaty.

I have, \&c.,
J. H. T. Manners Sutton.

The Right Honorable
Sir E. Head, Bart., \&e. \&o. \&e.
(Copy.)

Washington,<br>February 28th, 1859.

Srr,-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 19th inst. enclosing a copy of a report of a Committee of the Executive Council, with reference to a supposed design on the part of the Government of the United States to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty.

A resolution has been proposed by Mr. King, of the State of New York, in the Senate, pointing to the termination of the Treaty at the period contemplated in the provisions of that instrument; and suggesting that retaliatory duties be meanwhile imposed upon articles produced or manufactured in the British Provinces, which are not exempted from duty by the Treaty.

This resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance, which has, however, notreported upon the subject.

No resolution has, I believe, been moved in the House of Representatives; but there has been some exhibition of hostility to the operation of the Treaty in the course of debate.

A proposal on the part of Her Majesty's Government is now before the Government of the United States, for the confirmation and expansion of these engagements for free Commercial intercourse between Great Britain, the United States, and the British American Provinces, which it is believed would be so beneficial to all the parties concerned. As yet no reply has been received to the overtures of Her Majesty's Government; but the sentiments of the Cabinet of Washington on this important subject will, no doubt, be shortly expressed.

I believe I mayassure your Excellency, that there is not at this moment, either on the part of the Government of the United States or in Congress, any defined project for the abrogation of the Treaty,-the benefits of which are very generally recognized. The Senate has indeed provided for the reduction of that high scale of Consular fees in Canada, of which so much complaint has been made; and it is hoped that the House of Representatives will concur in that measure. I am bound to state, however, that the high seale of duties now established by the Canadian Tariff has produced in some quarters a feeling of dissatisfaction which may eventually result in a serious movement against the stipulations of the Reciprocity Treaty. It is urged that while under the Treaty, Canada has: the adrantage of pouring her raw productions into the United States free of charge, the American Trader, whose exports to Cansda consist, in considerable part, of manufactured goods;
is met on the Canadian Frontier by a high tariff. The reciprocal exoneration is alleged to be more apparent than real, and the United States are represented to be the losing party. Your Excellency can judge how far the impressions I allude to are well founded, and whether they might not be removed by some modification of the duties affecting certain kinds of goods imported by Canada from the United States.

The Governments of the British Provinces may be confident, that the best efforts of Her Majesty's Minister at Washington will, under the instructions of the Secretary of State for foreign affairs, be always employed in support of the Reciprocity System, which has proved to be so advantageous to the interests of Her Majesty's subjects.

I have, \&c.,
NAPIER.
His Excellency,
Sir E. W. Head, Bart., \&c. \&c. \&c.

Government House, Prince Edward Island, 18th March, 1859.
Sir,-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Despatch of the 19th February, transmitting for my information an approved Report of the Executive Council of Canada on the subject of the Reciprocity Treaty.

Concurring fully in the prudence of the course suggested by the Government of Canada in regard to this matter, I shall not fail to take the earliest opportunity of directing the attention of my Council to the subject.

I have, \&e.,
D. DALY,

Lieut. Governor.
His Excellency Str E. Head, Bart., \&c. \&c. \&c.
[No. 49.]
(Copy.)
Downing ${ }_{x}^{*}$ Street $^{2}$
31st March, 1859.
Srn,-I have to communicate to you, for your information, the annexed copy of a Despatch which the Earl of Malmesbury has received from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, reporting that he had been informed by General Cass, that the United States Government had no present intention of abrogating the Reciprocity Treaty.

I have, \&c.,
(Signed,) E. B. LYTTON.
Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bart, \&c. \&c. \&c.
[No. 72.]
(Copy.)
Washington; March 2nd, 1859.
My Lord,-I have the honor to state to your Lordship, with reference to my despatch No. 65, of the 28th ultimo, that yesterday I asked General Cass whether the Government of the United States had any designs for the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, between Great Britain and this country.

General Cass told me that the subject had not even been discossed in the Cabinet; his own impressions had always been favorable to the treaty. There was a variety of opinion along the Frontier, each locality judging according to its peculiar interest. He could not say what the opinion of the Government of the United States might eventually be ; for the present, the question had not even been considered.

I have, \&e.,
(Signed, NAPIER.
The Eari of Matmesbuby.

## Government House, Halifax, N. S., 11th April, 1859.

Sir,-I have the honor to inform you, that I brought Your Excellency's despatch of the 19th February under the consideration of my Government, and I now enclose for your information a copy of a minute of Council of which I have approved.

A change in the Reciprocity Treaty could not fail, I think, to be detrimental to the interests of all partics, and my Government are willing to unite with Canada in endeavouring to maintain the treaty as at present in operation.

They cannot, however, refrain from expressing their opinion, that in some respects the shipping of this Province do not reccive equivalent advantages to those accorded to American vessels; and they hope, thercfore, that in the event of any change taking place, this subject may be pressed upon the consideration of the American Government.

> I have, \&ce.,

MULGRAVE.
(Copy.)
At a meeting held at the Government House at Halifax on the 29th day of March, 1859:-

## PRESENT :

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Mulgrave, Lieut. Governor, \&c., \&c., \&ce.
His Excellency calls the attention of the Council to the subject of a Despatch, dated 19th February, from the Governor General, transmitting a Report of Council of which he had approved, referring to certain cfforts to procure from the Government of the United States the notice necessary for the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty ; and His Excellency is pleased to invite from the Council the expression of their views on the subject.

The Council concur in the opinion entertaincd by the Canadian Government, "That " the operation of the Treaty has been beneficial in is results to both countries, and that "the Provinces should unite in averting the interruption of the presest commercial rela"tions between them and the United States."

In the event, however, of any alteration being designed in the present treaty, the Council are of opinion that no proposition for the re-arrangement of the provisions of the Treaty will be wholly acceptable to the Government and people of this Colony, which shall fail to include the admission of Colonial built ships to the privilege of Registry in American ports, and the extension to the Colonies of the right of participation in the coasting trade of the United States.
Certified.
C. TUPPER,
C. E. C.

Government House,
Toronto, April 19th, 1859.
My Lord,-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of the 11th inst., enclosing a Minutc of your Executive Council on the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, and to inform you that I have laid it before the Executive Council of Canada.

I have, \&cc.,
(Signed,) EDMUND HEAD.
The Right Honorable, The Earl of Mulgrave,
\&c., \&c., \&c., Halifax.

Washington, October 6, 1859.
Srr,-Your Excellency's attention will perhaps have been directed to a statement which has anneared in several American newspapers, that the Honorable Israel T. Hatch
has been appointed by the President to examine into the effect of the Reciprocity Treaty upon the Revenue, and upon the trade between Canada and the United States.

I asked General Cass, the Secretary of State, yesterday, if this statement was true ; and if so, whether he could tell me the exact nature of the appointment of Mr. Hatch, and the precise object of the Government, in making it. General Cass replied, that it could not be a matter of any international importance, as he had known nothing of it until he saw the paragraph in the newspapers. He promised however, at my request, to cause enquiry to be made at the Treasury Department, and to let me know the result.

The General has to-day sent to tell me, that Mr. Hatch is appointed to be one of the four or five inspectors, whom the Treasury Department is in the habit of sending to examine the state of the Revenue and of the Treasury Establishments in various parts of the country; that his instructions are to look into the condition, management, and expenditure of the Marine Hospitals at Detroit, and other Towns on the Lakes; to examine the accounts and proceedings of the Custom House Authorities, on the Canadian Frontier; and to enquire into the working of the Reciprocity Treaty; but that this last matter is merely mentioned as naturally forming part of an investigation of the condition of the Revenue raised on the Frontier of Canada, and consequently that its introduction into Mr. Hatch's instructions has not any particular significance.

I have, \&c.,
(Signed,)
IYONS.
His Excellency,
Sir E. W. Head, Bart.,

Str,-With reference to the despatch which I had the honour to address to Your Excelleacy, on the 6th instant, respecting the appointment of Mr. Israel T. Hatch, to enquire into matters connected with the United States Revenue establishments on the Canadian Frontier; I beg leave to enclose an article which appeared in the Washington Newspaper, Constitution, of the day before yesterday, under the heading: News and Miscellaneous Items.

This article professes to be derived, in substance, from the Toronto Globe, and to express Canadian sentiments on the Reciprocity Treaty. The writer seems to anticipate, and to be disposed in some sort to justify, the abrogation by the United States of that Treaty.

As the Constitution is the organ of President Buchanan's administration, and is in fact the official paper, I thought it right to express to General Cass and to the Assistanti Secretary of State, Mr. Appleton, my surprise, that an article of such a character sho uld have been allowed to appear in it.

Neither General Cass nor Mr. Appleton had observed the article; but Mr. Appleton, at my request, looked for it and read it. He pointed out to me that it appeared in a part of the paper not likely to be carefully superintended, and said that it must have been inserted from inadvertence : he added that I might at all events assure Your Excellency, that its insertion was not to be regarded as giving any indication whatever of the views of the United States Government.

> I have, \&c.,
(Signed, LYONS.

## The Right Honorable <br> Sir Edmund Head, Bart., \&c. sic. \&c.

## Canadian Sentiments of the Reciprocity Treaty.

In noticing the appointment of Mr. Hatchiby the President, to examine into the operation of the Reciprocity Treaty upon revenue and trade between Canada and the United States, the Toronto Globe dmits that the Canadian tariff is in violation of the spirit and intent of the treaty, and operates injuriously to American interests. In consequence of
this course of action; the Globe anticipates a partial or total abrogation of the Treaty, although it was agreed that it should remain in force ten years. It is supposed that the United States willmaintain that the ten years' clause may be rightfully set aside, upon the ground, that the treaty has been broken by the imposition of higher duties than was contemplated by either party when the treaty was entered into.

Extract from a Despatch frow Lord Lyons to Sir E. Head, dated Washington, Decr., $16 t h, 1859$.
Sir,-With reference to my Despatches of the 16th and 17th October last, I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Buffalo, stating that Mr. Hatch has announced his intention of recommending in the strong. est possible terms, in a Report to Congress, the abrogation of the Recipocity Treaty.

As your Excellency will have seen by my Despatch of the 16th Oct. referred to above, the explanation given me by the United States Government, respecting Mr. Hatche's Mission, amounted to little more than that, so far as regarded the intentions of the Government with respect to the Reciprocity Treaty, this mission had no particular significance.
(Copy.)
British Consulate, Buffalo; N. Y. Dec. 12, 1859.
My Lord,-Your Lordship is aware that Mr. Hatch, the late Member of Congress for this City, has been nominated by the President as Commissioner to report on the working of the Reciprocity Treaty between this Country and Her Majesty's North American Provinces.

Though I have not been personally broughtinto contact with Mr. Hatch in regard to this report, I had a visit from a gentleman whom Mr. Hatch has employed to assist him in his undertaking, and having lent this gentleman some books of reference that might be useful to him, I threw out a suggestion, that a good way to arrive at the feeling of the United States mercantile community on this subject, would be for Mr. Hatch to address a circular to the Boards of Trade of every considerable town on these Lakes, asking for an expression of their opinion as to whether they considered that the Reciprocity Treaty had been beneficial to the manufacturing interests of their particular locality.

Whether my suggestion has been acted upon I am unable at present to say; I am however very confident that with the exception of Buffalo, Rochester, and perhaps Oswego, most of the other towns of importance, such as Chicago, Milwaukie, Toledo and Detroit, would be in favor of a continuance of the Reciprocity Treaty.

My priucipal object in addressing your Lordship is, to inform you that Mr. Hatch has already in the distinctest termsstated that he intended to report to the Congress in thestrongest possible terms, the necessity of abrogating the Treaty. Thisinformation has been furnished me by a gentleman, to whom Mr. Hatch further stated, that he considered that the spirit of the Treaty had been violated by the Government of Canada by their late Tariff, and that the trade of Bufalo had been much injured by the Treaty.

I have, \&c.,
DENIS DONOHOE.
(Copy.)

## Government House,

Quebec, December 22nd, 1859.
My LORD,-I have the honor to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch of the 16th instant, with its enclosure.

Your Lordship is a better judge than I can be of the question, how far it is Mr. 0 Donohoe's duty, as British Consul at Buffalo, to suggest the mode in which an enquiry should be conducted by the United States Commissioner. Nor do I see how the spirit of the Reciprocity Treaty can be infringed by an alteration in the duties on articles of a character wholly distinct from that of the articles affected by that Treaty, that is to say, on manufactured articles, not natural productions which had undergone no process of mañ tacture:

I may also observe, that the disposition to narrow the operation of the Treaty by straining the limitations on articles which had passed through some simple process, or by imposing high Consulate Fees, and requiring certificates of origin, has not been shewn by the Government of Canada.

I have, \&c,
(Signed,) EDMUND HEAD.
His Excellency
The Lord Lrons,
\&c. \&c. \&c.

Washington, 21st January, 1860.
Sir,-With reference to my Despatch of the 16th ultimo, I have the honor to inform your Excellency, that the Hon. Henry M. Rice, one of the Senators of the State of Minnesota, spoke to me the day before yesterday, on the subject of Mr. Hatch's Report against the Reciprocity Treaty.

Mr. Rice told me that he had, on the part of his constituents, represented to the President of the United States, a strong distrust of the soundness and impartiality of Mr. Hatch's views; and that the President had consented to commission another gentleman to make an additional Report upon the same subject.

I have also the honor to enclose a copy of a memorial from the Legislature of Minnesota, to the President, praying him to enter into negociations for the extension of the provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty.

I have, \&c.,
: (Signed, ) LYONS.
(Copy.)

## A Memorial for the extension of the Reciprocity Treaty, Minnesota.

That the commercial interests of the United States would be promoted by extending to the Hudson's Bay Territory, the provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded on the 5th June, 1854, between the United States and Great Britain.

Also, that such means of commercial intercourse would tend to foster and strengthen the friendship now happily existing between the inhabitants of that Territory and the people of the United States occupying the Territory adjacent thereto.

Wherefore your Memorialists respectfully ask, that negociations be entered into with the proper authorities, for the extension of the provisions of said Treaty, as above requested.
(Signed.) AMOS CAGGSWELL,
Speaker of the Honse of Representatives.
" IGNATIUS DONNELLY,
President of the Senate.
Approved, 9th January, 1860.
Secretary's Office,
Minnesota, 9th January, 1860.
I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original, on file in this office.

J. H. BAKER, Secretary of State.

The Right Honourable<br>Sir E. Hesd, Bart,<br>\&c. \&c. \&c.

## (Copy.)

Government House,
Quebec, 27th January, 1860.
My Lord,-I have the honor to acknowledge with many thanks, the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of the 21st instant, respecting the Report made by Mr. Hatch, concerning the Reciprocity Treaty.

I have, \&c.',
(Signed.) EDMUND HEAD.
His Excellency
The Lord Lions, \&c. \&c. \&c.

To maddress of the L 量slative Assembly, dated 12th March, 1860, for Statement of Expenses of Administration of Justice in Upper and in Lower Canada.
CPPER CANADA
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|  | 472315 | $3071-2$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12929257 \\ 140220 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 173151285 \\ 1395 \text { 85 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16535060 \\ 152370 \end{array}$ | 185207 15 1296 is | 15149320 4450 is | $\begin{array}{r} 19253850 \\ 219563 \end{array}$ | 17790095 326362 | $\begin{array}{r} 239238.57 \\ 102360 \end{array}$ | 25559059 175205 | $\begin{gathered} 257177^{250} \\ 159793 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 329,128 \div 0 \\ 154060 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 38679116 143600 | 35969724 51693 | $\begin{array}{r\|} \hline 371111 \text { is } \\ 20 i 797 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43841152 \\ 39937 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 42386343 \\ 104538 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
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Finn Qurrers paymente were included mithin the year, thereby reducigg the exceleguer.

# PRELIMINARY REP0RT 

OF TIIE

BOARD OF INSPECTORS

# ASILUMS, PRIS0NS, 

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.


QUEBEC:
THOMPSON AND

# PRELIMINARY REPORT 

## OF THE

## BOARD OF INSPECTORS

of

## ASYLUMS, PRIS0NS, \& c.,

1859. 

## To Firs Excellency Sir Edmund Head, Governor General of British North America, dec., elc.

May it please Your Exceliency.
The Inspectors, appointed under the Provisions of the 22 Vic. Cap. 110, of the Con solidated Statutes of Canada, have the honor to submit their Preliminary Report.

## I.

The Anuual Report is intended jto contain a statement of the proceedings of the Board during the preceding year (the Inspection and Calendar year beiug the same) and, should be ready on or before the tenth of February.

Inasmuch as the Inspectors were not appointed until the ninth of December last, and were not formally summoned to meet for business until the twenty-seventh of that month, the Report which they have now to render, cannot, it is clear, be more than a mere introduction to the subject.

The Inspectors availed themselves of the interval betreen their appointment and their first meeting, for the purposes, (that for which it was plainly intended,) of in some sort prepariug themselves by preliminary study and reflection for the performance of the important and onerous duties cotrusted to them.

## II.

To give some notion of the nature and extent of the duties of the Inspectors, it is enough to say that they have charge of sixty-one Public Institutions of various kinds, a detailed list of which is given below, and which may be classified as foliows: namely-Two Hospitals, Four Lunatic Asylums, One Large Penitentiary, Two Reformatory Prisons, and Fifty two Common Gaols ; scattered all in every direction over the vast Territory of both Provinces.

LIST of Institutions subject to the constant Inspection of the Board.


PRISONS.


> LUNATICASYLUMS.

| ( Prit Mablen Acylum. | Iminurstburg, | ! |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 Onver it, imment ${ }^{3}$ | Toronto. | 1 1 Beauport Lunatic Asylum. | Quebec, |
|  | Tuonto, |  |  |
| 4 thekwow! - | OShgstom, | 1 |  |

REFORMATURYPRISONS.

1 Bathamishens.

## Isle aux Noix,

SUMMARY.


We should perhaps add a list of those Institutions, and they are not a few, which being supported in part by grants of public money, may be subjected to special or general visits of the Board, whenever His Excellency unay see fit to order it.

## III.

To have to wateh over the procgress of all the penal and charitable institutions of a great country-to have to considerall the questions, whether of principle or detail, connected with Asylums, Hospitals and Prisons--to be in a word, charged with the direction and control of every thing relating to the administration of public charity, and with the exceution of the punishments inflicted by justice-to have, moreover, to investigate the causes of the sufferings and crimes which afflict soceiefy; to have all these dutics to perform (and such are the duties of the Board) is, it will be admitted, to be charged with highly important functions which, assuredly, require grive circumspection and deliberation at the hands of those invested with them.

The members of the Board devote all their disposiable time to studics bearing upon the dutics and rights of society, both as respeets the afflicted aud the dangrrous classes. The further they proceed in their investigations of these grave questions (many of which are far from settled and can never, perhaps, be satistactorily setticd), the more convinced are they not only of the absolute importance of the subjects they embrace, in all countrics, and of their relative importance in Canada, but also of the difficulties without number which surround them.

It is already clear to the Inspectors that, in this country (with the exception of a few well-conducted institutions, ) every thiug has to be created-beginning with oven the general elementary statistics which are absolutely essential to a proper administration.

In the present lieport we do not propose to give an account of our labours (as yet hardly beguu) but rather to bring clearly before the public certain brond facts of which they should be made arare, and, at the same time, to show that the Inspectors have not lost a momeni in addressing themselves to their important duties.
IV.

The existence of the Board may be said to date, practically, from the twenty-seventh day of December last, the day on which His Exceilency appointed the place for the first mecting of the Board; on that day was formed, for the first time in Canada, an administrative body charged with the general direction of Public Institutions. On the following day, the twenty-eighth day of December, the " Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, "E.," was regularly organized and held its first meeting.

At this first meeting, which extended over several days, rules were adopted for the management of the business of the Board and arrangements agreed upon for the distribution of the work to be done anong the several members. For this purpose the whole Province was divided into five Inspection. Divisions, designated cach by the name of its natural capital.

The Inspection Divisions are as follows, commencing at the mouth of the St. Lawrence and going westward:

1st.-The Quelore Division, comprising the Judicial Districts of Gaspé, Rimouski. Chicoutimi, Saguenay, Kamourakka, Montmagny, Qucbec, Beauce, Arthabaska, and Three Rivers.

2ud.-The Montral Division, comprising the Judicial Districts of Richelieu, Saint Hyacinthe, St. Francis, Bedford, Iberville, Beauharnois, Montreal, Joliette, Terrebonne, and Ottawa,
:rd-The Kimiston Dieision, comprising the Countics of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry ; Prescott and Russell; Leeds and Grenrille; Carleton; Lanark and Renfrew; Frontenace, Lemnox and Addington; Hastings, aud Prince Edward.

4th.-The Toromto Dirsion, comprising the Counties of Northumberland and Durhann - Peterbero'; Victoria; York and Peel; Simeoe; Wellington; Waterloo; Grey; l'erth; Huron and Bruce.

5th.-The Lomelon Diesision, comprising the Countios of Halton; Wentworth ; Lincoln ; Wellamd; Braut; Maldimand; Norfolk; Oxford; Middlesex; Elgiu ; Kent; Essex and Lambtom.

Each of the foregoing Divisions was placed under the immediate Superintendence of of : an Inverectur, who is expected to visit all the establishments within the limits of his Division, at lenst twice every year, irrespective of the visits made by the Board collectively, as preserihed by Law, and irrespective of the visits, jointly or separately, of the (ther Luspecters, (whis are bound to visit, individually, within a certain period fixed by the Board, all the establishments in the Proviace), and irrespective also of auy special visits which His Exeelleney the Guvernor Gencral, may see fit to direct.

The Board wish it to be understuod, that they comsider their first visits as merely prelinimary. From these visits, they trust to obtain the rlata necessary to enable them to apply to the existing eonditions of this country, those important priuciples connected with the alministration of l'ublic lustitutions, which the last few gears have brought to light iu other countries. These visits are as it were, a general survey of the field of their future operations.

To facilitate their labors, the Board appointed five permancut Committees of two or three laspectors each, wie unember being a yurrom on each ; wach of these Committees is charged with some special duty. The Coumittecs are as fillows:--1. -The Committe of Acenuis. 2.-The Committe of Correspondence and Records. 3.-The Committee on Huspitals and Asylums. 4.-The Committee on Penitentiarics and Prisons-and 5th.— The Commitue fir revent iuformation and statisties.

In establishing the Inspection Divisions, and the sereral Committecs above cnumerated, the Board was actuated by the desire of bestowing upon their labours every possible care and attention, so that they should not be found to recommend any alteration, or to set aside any established rules or usages (as they are authorized to do), without being thoroughly convineed, from the information acciuired by the several members, that the changes and innovations propesed by them are unfuestionably gool, or, at least, decidedly superior to those which they replice.

The Board are wellaware, ihat, for some time to come, they must be sitisfied with merely $P$ prox iximat armangenents.

In prool of the ereat difficulty of making radical and bencficial changes, it is only necessary to glance at what has been doue, and what is still being done in the ofd eountries of Europe, in reference the tery questions now under consideration.

In our own country how many representations hate, from time to time, been made by the Sudges of our different Tribunals, by the Magistrates in cencral, and by the Grand Juries: representations which effected nothing, partly, wo doubt, beculuse there was no boly specially charged with the consideration of such questions, but partly; also, because in fact, such questions are not very casily disposed of. The evil may be seeu and felt, but the remedy is nut, yenerally, obrious, and is never instantancous.

## V.

Among the decunantssent to the Buard from the Public offices, as bearing upon their peculiar duties, are a laye number of presentments of Grand Juries of the different Courts of Justice in both sections of the Province. An examination of these important documents, which all arree in representing thic present state of our Gaols throughout the whole Provinee as frightful, induced the Board to inatyurate their labours by a sort of preliminary empuiry into the subject.

For this purpose lists of iquestions were addressed to the Sheriffs, the Chaphains and the Medical Attembants of the several Gaols in use; these ruestions were framed in such a way as to bring out in their true light the main facts comnected with these Institutions, and at the same time, to form the ground-work of the statistics which the Board felt to be absolutely necessary.

We have thought it well, to introduce these questions herc. They will be followed by an abstract of the information furnished by the answers of the officers, to whom they were addressed. The answers themselves are altogether too voluminous to be given in extenso.

## TO THE SHERTFF.

1. State the names of all the Officers of the Prison, and their duties?
2. What Officers are resident within the Prison?
3. What are the existing Regulations for the management of the Prison, and by whom, and when were they framed ?
4. Fill up as accurately as you can, the two tables given below:
I.

5. State the number of prisoners confined in your Graol, during the past year, who, (within your knowledge) had been previously confined, cither in your Gaol, or in any other Prison!
6. Ts the Prison secure? Have there been any escapes or attempts to escape, during the past two years? If any, state the particulars?
7. How many cells are there in the Prison?
8. Do any of the cells abut upon the outer walls?
9. What other apartments are there in the Prison for the use of the prisoners?
10. Is there any, and if so, what classification of prisoners in the gaol?
11. Are the prisoners coufined separately at night?
12. To what extent do the prisouers associate together during the day?
13. What is the daily routine of the Prison?
14. Are the prisoners emploged at any kind of labor in the prison? What is its nature, and what have been the net proceeds of such labour during the past year?
15. Are the prisoners ever employed beyond the limits of the Gaol?
16. Is there any kind of work for prisoners, notnow in use, which could in your opinion be advantageously introduced?
17. Under what regulations are the prisoners allowed to communicate with their friends outside?
18. What is the nature of the food allowed to prisoners, and the amount of food per day?
19. Have there been any scrious cases of misconduct on the part of prisoners during the past year?
20. What are the punishments in use for misconduct in the Prison-on what authority, and by whom iuflicted ?
21. Is there any record of punishment kept? What number of punishments have there been during the past year?
22. What has been the general health of the prisoners during the past year?
23. Is the ventilation and the drainage of the prison cfficient? And is due attention paid to cleanliuess?
24. Have any, and if so, what number of persons been confined in the gaol during the last three years as insane?
25. Hire any prisoners become insime, while confined in prison, during the last three years, and if so, how many?
26. Have there been any cases of suicide in the prison during the last threc years?
27. Is there a regular Medical Attendant, and if not, how is medical attendance provided for the prisonets when requisite?
28. Is there any proper exercise or airing ground, for the prisoners-what is its extent, and under what recrulations have the prisoners access to it?
29. Is there any Chaplain to the prison, and if not, what provision is there for the religious instruction of the prisoners?
30. Is there any attempt made to ascertain the subsequent fate and conduct of prisoncrs after their liberation?
31. Do you consider that the confinement of a prisoner in gaol, under the present system, is calculated to reforru him, and make him, on his release, a better or more useful member of society? State your rensons for your opinion?
32. What official visitors of the prison are there, aud how often do they visit and inspect it?
33. Are the provisions, fuel, de. de., for the Gaol, supplied by contract, or otherwise, and under whose direction?
34. What has been the entire amual cost of the prison for each of the last three years, including salarics and all expenses, except repairs to the building? What is the average ammal cost of each prisoner?

85 . Is there any alteration in the rules or management of the Prison, or in the building, which you think desirable to be made?

3t. Ts there any other information which you can give, or any suggestion which you desire to make, for improving the efficiency of the prison under your charge?

> [To the Chequlain.]

1. What are the rales which regulate your duties in the prison?
2. Are the rules fully acted on?
3. What has been your averare attendance in the Prison during the past year ?
4. Po the prisoners make suiffactory progress in religious knowledge?
5. What has been the gencral conduct of the prisoners, so far as it has come under your observations?
6. Has any case oceurred in which a prisoner's mind has, in your opinion, been injurionsly affected by the diseipline of the prison?
7. Do you dake any mems to asectain, as far as practicable, the carcer of prisoners after their liberation?
S. Do you consider that the confinement of a prisoner in gaol, under the present system, is calculated to reform him, or to make him, on his release, a better or more useful member of saciety?
8. Is there anything else which you wish to state, or any suggestion which you desire to make for the improvement of the Prison, in any respect?

## [To the Medical Atemdent.]

1. What are the rules which regulate your duties in the Prison?
2. Are the rules strictly carried out?
3. What has been the general health of the prisoners during the past year?
4. Is the drainare, ventilation and heating of the Prison efficient?
5. Is due attention paid to clealiness?
6. What is the diet of the prisoners?
7. Is the food of the prisoners, in your opinion, wholesome and sufficient?
8. Ts there any discase to which the prisoners appear more liable than persons in the same class of life out of prison?
9. Has there been any case within your knowledge, in which a prisoner's health, either mental or bodily, has been injuriously affected by the discipline, diet, or unhealthy state of the building?
10. Has any prisoner, while confined in gaol, become insane, during the last three years?
11. Is there any alteration in the regulations, arrangement or discipline of the prison, or in the building which you think desirable?
12. is there anything else which you wish to state, or any suggestion you desire to make for the improvement of the health and general efficiency of the prison?

An examination of the documents (upwards of one hundred in number) which have resulted from the preceding enquiry, presents a mass of facts of the most deplorable kind. Facts, which, it is innortant to state, gencrally at least, in order that society maly feel the responsibility which rests upon it, and the dangers with which it is threatened.

Let us then state at once (and here we merely echo the opinion of the great majority of the officers of our Prisons), that our common Gaols are schook of vice, to which novices in crime repair to receive, in an atmosphere of idfencss and debauchery, lessons in villany from hardened adepts, older than themselves in crime, who become at once their models and their guides.

The defects of our prisons are of every possible kind, and, although they differ in degree. it is not the less truc that there is not a single one which answers the triple objects for which they are intended, -namely, to punish, to deter, and to reform

Defects in superintendence, defects in discipline, defects in construction, in the internal and external distribution of the buildings, defects in the sanitary arrangenents, defects, above all, in the uetass of reforming ; defects everywhere.

In the majority of Gaols, and especially in those which constantly contain a large number of prisoners, the superintendence is neeessarily nugatory, owing to the inadequacy of the prison staff. Six prisons have but one officer (the Grapler.) to do cecrything, and twenty-two prisons have only two officers, the Galor and the Turakey; some of these latter prisons have as many as forty prisoners at a time. It is clear that, with the kest intentions in the world, the offiecrs of these Gaols cannot pretend to exercise any superin-tendence-their authority, in fact, exists hy the sufferance of the prisoners.

So neglected are the Prisons, that in at least thirteen of then there are no rules of any kind-things go on as they best can, and the unfortumate Gaoler is foreed to get on as he may, and to shield himself under the authority of the Sheriff, who, in this respect, is not much better off.

A great uumber of the buildings used as Gaols, stand directly on the public road, and afford the prisoncrs every facility for communicating with those without; many cases of escape or attempted escapes are given, in which the prisoners have been assisted in their work with tools supplied from outside. The rooms and the cells in the Gaols are badly arrumged and badly distributed, and the whole, tar from affording facility for the work of classifying the prisoners, presents, in the majority of cases, an insurmountable obstacle to any attempt of the kind. During the day the prisoners remain together, and at night they sleep together (except in a ferw cases,) two or three, or sometines even six in a cell. With the exeeption of a separation, more or less perfect, of the sexes, it may be said that all :cges, ranks and crimes, form, in these establishmentr, an indescribable medley, in the midst of which are found unfortunate lunatics, miserable idiots, and those, more unhappy still, whom a first (often comparatively a slight) fault condemns almost inevitably to complete ruin, in condemning them to gaol.

The present system of our Gaols (which is in fact an utter absence of all system,) fails entirely in effecting the objects of penal institutions. We do not punish, or we punish improperly. We do not deter from crime; and we do not reform the criminal.

The majority of our residents in Gaols (we use the word residents designedly, are not in the slightest degree punished by their repeated temporary sojournings in these places, which, for a certain class of offenders, are a sort of habour of refuge.

For this class of persons a few weeks in the Gevernment butrding house forms a pleasant change in their strect life ; here they are treated gratuitously for the ailments coutracted by excesses in intemperance or vice. Here they meet freely old or new friends, here they repose in the fier niente of vice; here they plot against society, organize their next campaigns, and eurol fresh recruits into their ranks.

If the prison as it stands is a punishment for any, there is no kind of proportion in the punishment, and, in spite of the letter of the Law and of the sentence of the Court, the amount of punishment inflicted depends on the accident of the locality where the sentence is curried out; in fact, in one prison the discipline is severe, in another it is nought; in one prison the accommodation is tolerably good, in another it is abominable; hare the diet is hardly enough to sustain life, there it is superabundant; here the prisoners work, there the prisoners (those even whom the Courts specially condemn to hard labour) do absolutely nothing; in some prisons breaches of prison discipline are punished, in others there is acither discipline nor punishment; in none of our Institutions has there been established a distributive system of panishments and rewards, in none is there a sanitary system based upon rational rules.

We camot fail to perecive from what bas preceded, that neither legislation, nor hygrienic science, have attempted much with us to subdue the passions of those, who, through their passions, have been led on to commit crimes against society. We appear to give ourselves less concern, if possible, about the moral treatment of our prisoners.

Noprovision is made for the religious wants of the prisoners, and yet, without religion, reformation is impossible. The religious ministrations (scanty and inadeguate as they are) which the immates of our common gaols receive, are attributable to the zeal of a few clergy menhere and there; but eren they, feeling how little influence they can exereise from their false positions and absence of all authority in the prison, and sensible of the almost utter uselessnes of their efforts, in the existing state of things, afford their services reluctantly, and often abandon the ficld in absolute despair.

By reason of the inadequacy of the material appliances, the Masistrates, the Ministers, and the Medical Attendants are absolutely prevented from co-operating, in the diseharge of their respective duties, in proventing the repetition of crimes, and in bringing about the reformation of prisoners.

It is not to be expected that at the end of three mouths labours, or in this preliminary report, the Inspectors should be in a position to point out the remedies for so deep-scated an evil; happy will it be for the Board if, in some years time, and with the co-operation of the authorities, and the public in general, they can arrive at a satisfactory solution of these grave and difficult problens, so far as Canada is concerned. The evil, however, is so enormous that there is a certainty of, at least, considerable improvement; and this even is much. But the country must be prepared to make the necessary sacrifices,--sacrifices which, however, will in the end be amply repaid.

It would be interesting to calculate the cxpense which, directly and indirectly, a defective organisation of penal Institutions, and the increase of crime consequent thereon, costs a country, although it must be admittel that this is to take but a low view of a question of such high importance.

One other general remark before we proceed to an examination of the statistical data of the state of crine in Canada. Strange, in one sense, though in another perfectly intelligible, is the savitary condition of our prisons. Amidst this chaos of promiscuous intercourse and vice, in the depths of these dens, in rooms, low, confined, closed, for the most part, to air and light, and to inspection, generally orerheated, sometimes chill and damp, where often as many as twenty-five prisoners are herded together, breathing, in many instances, an atmosphere poisoned by the adjoining privies, the prisoners enjoy good health. Of thirty-niue prisons, seren only are exceptions (and to a trifling extent) to this general rule. Of the large number of prisoners shewn, there is but one case of insanity, resulting from confinement, and only seven cascs of suicide (of whieh six were among lunatics) during the course of the last three years. Apart from forty-five escapes, and about thirty attempts at escape, (an

SUMMARY of the principal Statistical Information contained in the answers of the Sheriffs to the questions put by the Board．

UPPER CANADA．

| Name of the Gaol．Name of County for <br> Upper Canada， <br> aud of District for <br> Lorrer Canada． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \＄ |
| Brantford ．．．．．．．．．．－Brant－．．－．．－．．．．．．．．．－．．．－ | 191 | 219 | 42 | 44 | $\underline{2}$ | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3031 |
| Outaouais ．．．．．．－Carleton ．．．．．．．．．．．．－ | 347 | 431 | 39 | 188 | 1 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2500＊ |
| St．Thomss ．．．．．．．．Elgin ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 90 | 57 | 17 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1000＊＊ |
| Sandwich ．．．．．．－Essex－．．．．．．．．－－．－．．．．．．－ | 204 | 108 | 23 | 54 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1612 |
| Kingston－．－．．．．－－Frontenac，Lennox，Addington－1 | 393 | 298 | 54 | 164 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2936 |
| Owen Sound ．．．．．．Grey ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 50 | 68 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $1200 *$ |
| Cayuga ．－．．．．．．．－Haldimand－．．．．．．．．．．．．．－ | 111 | ． 100 | 24 | 32 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2309 |
| Milton－．．．．．．．．．．．－Halton－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 92 | 67 | 21 | 13 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1580 |
| Belleville ．．．．．．．Hastings－－－ | 95 | 87 | 26 | 21 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1260 |
| Goderich ．－．．．．．－Huron and Bruce | 229 | 149 | 27 | 2 | － 4 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2000 |
| Chatham ．．．．．．．．．－Kent ．．．．．．．． | 105 | 95 | 24 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1500＊＊ |
| Sarnia ．．．．．．．．．－Lambton ．．．．．．．． | 130 | 84 | 17 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 0 | $1)$ | 1541 |
| Perth ．．．．．．．．．．－Lanark and Renfrew | 59 | 73 | 10 | 27 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1620 |
| Brockville ．－．．．．．－ueeds and Grenville | 137 | 205 | 32 | 96 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2000 |
| Niagara ．．．．．．．－．Lincoln－．．．．．．．． | 09 | 100 | 25 | 16 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $1500 *$ |
| London－．．．．．．．．．－Middlesex－．．．．－．．．．．．．．－ | 386 | 358 | 52 | 50＊＊ | 1 | 10＊＊＊ | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5250 |
| Simcoe－．．．．．．．．－Norfolk ．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．－ | 121 | 95 | 25 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1400＊＊ |
| Cobourg ．．．．．．．Northumberland and Durdinm－ | 258 | 188 | 43 | 41 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2000 |
| Whitby－．．．．．．．．．－Ontario ．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－ | 106 | 144 | 23 | 27 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1800＊＊ |
| Woodstock ．．．．．．．．Oxford ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 150 | 146 | 37 | 34 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3556 |
| Stratford－．．．．．．．．Perth ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－ | 175 | 72 | 26 | 13 | ${ }_{0}$ | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1300 ＊ |
| Peterborough ．－．．－Peterborough and Victoria－－ | 85 | 96 | 20 | 30 | 0） | 10 | 0 | 0 | $1)$ | 910 |
| L＇Orignal．．．．．．．．Prescott and Russell－．．．．．．－ | 23 | 14. | 5 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 481 |
| Picton．．．．．．．．．．．Prince Edward ．．．．．．．．．．．－ | 81 | 50 | 8 | 12 | 0 | $\stackrel{2}{19}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 614 |
| Barrie－－．－．．－．．－Simcoc ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－ | 137 | 101 | 28 | 11 | 8 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3187 |
| Cornwall ．．．．．．－Stormont，Dundns，Glengarry－－ | 47 | 74 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1284 |
| Berlin ．．．．．．．．．．．－Waterloo ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 60 | 5 | 22 | 9 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1919 |
| Welland ．．．．．．．．．．Welland ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 100 | US | 29 | 3 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1009＊＊ |
| Guelph ．．．．．．．．Wellington ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 181 | 151 | 21 | 13 372 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1800＊＊ |
| Hamilton－．．．．．．．－．Wentworth－．．．．．－．．．．．．．－ | 623 | 701 | 105 | 372 | 0 | $\stackrel{2}{1}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9454 |
| Toronto ．．．．．．．．－York and Peel－．．．．．．．．．．－ | 1941 | 2085 | 216 | 260 | 2 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11820 |
| Totals for Upper Canada ．．． | 678i | 6580 | 1095 | 1558 | 42 | 321 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 75365 |

I OWER CANADA．


Revarss．－The figures thus marked，in column 10，are placed approximatively，there being no information given on the matter．
＊＊Are approximate figures in the absence of accurate information：
＊Are approzimate figures in the absence of accurate information．
＊＊Are approximate figures in the absence of accurate information．
astonishingly small number when we reflect on the insecurity of the prisons) we find but three cases of serious breach of prison discipline for the same period of time.

These facts confirm the opinion already expressed; namely, that the majority of the inmates in our Common Gaols enjoy their detention in these establishments, and are fully alive to the advantages of these asylums, where they can recruit their strength and invigorate themselves for fresh crimes.

The table before us presents a Statistical Summary of the answer of the Sheriffs of the different Districts of Jower Canada, and the Counties of Upper Canada. These Statistics howerer, like all similar Statistics, hare only a relative importance. Such as they are, however, they have their significance.

The number of prisoners received in our Common Gaols-was
10,483, in 1858.
11,131, in 1859.
These numbers are thus divided between Upper and Lower Canadia.
Upper Camada - . . . 6,786 in 1858.

| do | - - . | 6,586 in 185 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lower Canada | - - - | 3,697 in 1858. |
| do | - - - | 4,545 in 185 |

The mean of the last two years thus gives for the whole Province.

$$
10,807 \text { Prisoners. }
$$

Upper Canada - - 6,686
Lower Canada - 4,121
The foregoing figures, relating to the last two years only, can hardly enable us to judge of the increase or diminution of crimes or misdemeanors. They express, however, the actual state of petty crimes amongst us. For we must bear in mind that the great majority of those Who go to form this argregate are persons who have been found guilty of minor offences. To form an opinion of the state of things as respects more serious crimes, it is interesting to glance at the following figures, derived from the report of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary for the past year. (See the important documents annexed.)

Convicts received in the Provincial Penitentiary.

| Years ........................................................ | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Uppor Canada............................................... | 194 | 150 | 23 S | 226 |
| Eower C\&nada................................................. | S0 | 49 | 67 | 30 |

These are melancholy details, and yet it is well to exhibit them; well, that all should know them, in asmuch as they constitute an evil, which allare bound to assist in remedying. We shall have occasion to speak hercafter, of the important part prostitution plays in these paintul Statistics.

It is sad to find Eleven Thousand prisoners in a Population of less than three Millions; living, too, in a country where land is fertile and abundant, and where honest industry and persevering toil are sure to be well repaid. But it is more sad to find that upwards of a third of these Criminals consists of Women and Children.


Almost all the female prisoners in our gaols are prostitutes, for whom our prisons serve as boarding houses and places of shelter. The gaol is for them a resource in distress, a refuge during the inclement season, and a sort of common rendezvous. Our Canadian Legislation has not (as others have) placed the prostitute in an exceptional position. She can follow her infamous trade with just the same facilities as any honest tradesman. The public street is open to her as to others; and she can plant her den of infamy in front of a church, or beside the doors of a school, and no one can interfere. When they have reached the low-
est depths of degradation, they wander, during the summer months, in the fields in the immediate ncighborhood of onr large towns, and in winter find shelter in the gaol. They know exactly what misdemeanour or breach of the police regulations will secure their admission into the public bourding-house, with the cortainty of getting out within a few days of whatever time may suit them.

1 t is well to be able to state, ats an agrecable contrast to this sad picture, that in our rural districts and countics this class of prisoners is almost unknown. The towns are, almost exclusively, tainted with this moral leprosy; and in some of our city prisons the number of prisoners of this class is increasing in a frightful ratio. It will be the duty of the Board to enquire into the principal causes of these evils, and to suggest, if possible, some remedy for them.

The third column in the table contains information of special importance. Shewing, as it does, the erreatest nnmber of pisoners in the gaols at any time; it indicates the extent of gaol accommodation neeessary, and thus furnishes data essential to be considered either in building anew gatol or in adding to an old one. Taken in connection with the following column, and with the other figures derived from the answers of the Sherifis, this column will also materially aid the Inspectors in their work of classifying the prisoners.

If the fist three columns shew the extent of crime, the fourth marks its depth. Repated convictions argue a settled habit-a fixed purpose of doing wrong. It constitutes, of itself, an agrgravation of the offence, calls for a more severe punishment, and proves the necassity of more energetic measures of repressinn.

I'the detailed answers of the Sheriffs show that some prisuners have been convicted as often as seventy-six times-and onc, actually one hundred and sixty-three times. These figures point to an evident defect in our Penal or Police Code. Assuredly it should have been the duty of the Court before whom the last-mentioned individual was brought, to have classed him, before his one-hundred and sixty-third offerce, cither among those dangerous and incorrigible persons who should never be allowed to leave Gaol, or among those unfortunate monomaniacs who should be treated in a Lunatic Asylum.

The number of escapes, as appears from the figures of the fifth column is doubtless very great; and there is, plainly, a constant risk that grave offenders, who possibly may luve been arrested at great trouble and expense, may escape from the hands of justice. The number of escapes is, however, by no means surprising, when we consider how few prisons can be looked upon as secure. That there has not been a much larger number of escapes during the last two years, reflects eredit upon the vigilance of the faters and their assistants, considering the means which they have at their command.

The sixth column marks the extent of an evil practice and a painful spectacle. Nothing can be more distressing than to see unfortunate lunatics and idiots confounded (in defiance of the dictates of justice and hamanity) with eriminals. The confinement together of lunaties and prisoners, in a common gaol, cinnot but be detrimental to booh. It is dangerous for all, and shocks every sentiment of humanity. It is gratifying to be able to state, that within the last two years the Government has made most praiseworthy efforts to remedy the evil now complained of. Owing to the increased aceommodation provided duriag that period for lumatics, (more particularly in Upper Ganada.) the number of these unhappy creatures at present in the grols is comparatively small.

We have alrcaly adverted to the cases of insanity, (brought on by confinement in prison,) and of suicide mong prisoners. The factsestablished by our eacuiries on these tro heads are notwithout scientific importance; the more so, as many of the answers show an entireabsence of insanity, or of suicideamong the prisoners, for a great number of years.

The Inspectors will not enter now upon any disecussion of these facts, being particularly anxious to aroid, as far as possible, committing themselves, in this preliminary Report, to any system in particular, or being carricd away by any preconceived opinions. The facts, however, will be of importance to the Board in studying the different Penitentiary and Gaol systems, in connection with the question now before them, as to the best plan of Gaol to be adopted. It is interesting to compare the figures of these two columns with those contained in the documents connected with the Provincial Penitentiary, (see the Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Criminal Lunatic Asylum) relative to the amount of insanity among the convicts in that Jastitution; always bearing in mind the great difference in the average duration of the sentences in the two cases, of which we shall have occasion shortly to speak. The ninth and tenth columns show the annual costs of our
prisons．In the niuth column we should place the value of the work of the prisoners，who are employed in very many of the Gaols，in cutting the wood required for the Gaol，and Court House．As，however，these sums，taken separately and collectively，are not of large amount，and as，moreover，they are not includod，usually，in the prison accounts，it is enough to simply state the fact．The total amount then of revenue derived from the labour of the prisoncrs，for the whole of Canada，for the year one thousand cight hundred and fifty nine，is four thousand nine hundred and thirty－seven dollars，and this amount is furnished by the Quebec and Montreal Gaols exclusively．There are several gaps in the tenth column of the table，relating to to the annual cost of prisons．This arises from the peculiar organ－ ization of the prisons of Upper Canada，which are placed under the control of the Municipal Councils．The Sheriffs are not，therefore，always in possession of the facts as to the cost of the prisons under their charge．In this way it happens that the cost for eleven of the prisons is not stated．It being important，however，to ascertain the average aggregate cost of all our commun gaols，we have calculated the mean from the expenditure of the other prisons．It is plain that this meau，although perhaps not strictly exact，cannot differ ma－ terially from the truth．

To compare the cost of these wretched establishments，so utterly unsuited to the pur－ poses for which they are intended，with the costs of a large and fully equipped penal insti－ tution，the Provincial Penitentiary，it is necessary to ascertain the average cost of each pris－ oner，for a year．This comparison is necessary in connection with a project which the Board is about to submit，further on，to the consideration of the Goverument．

A large proportion of the prisoners in our common gaols are confined for short periods under sentences of the Police Courts．The number of prisoners sentenced for more than onc year is very suall．The majority do not remain in prisou more than a few days．Cal－ culations based on the information in possession of the Board，confirmed by the direct proofs furnished bythe answerd giving the daily cost of cach prisoner in some of the gaols establish the fact that the average duration of cach prisoner＇s confinement in our common gaols is，at most，thirty days．The agrregate imprisonment of all the prisoners for the year one thousand eight huadred and fitty－nine，anuounts to about three hundred and thirty－three thousand nine hundred and thirty days，which for the purpose of the present calculation，is the same as if nime hundred and thirty－one persons had been confined in gaol for one year． Assume，then， 914 as the number of prisoners in ganl for the year 1859.

Now the eatire cost of our common gatol（deducting the prisoners work）amounted in 1859 to 8112，924，00
The annual cost to the pablic，therefore，of each prisoner in the common Gaul was $\$ 123,42$
It is to be remembered that no part of this money is expended in providing gaol clothing，（for，speakiug generally，we may say there is nothing of the sort in the goals） nor in paying clergynen or teachers．The entire expenditure is for the feeding and keep－ of the prisoners．

Let us uow compare with this the annual cost of each prisoncr in the Penitentiary， （see for details the Appendix of this Report．）The average number of prisoners in the Penitentiary for 1859，appcars frow the Warden＇s Report to hare beon 791，and the eatire cost of the institution for that year，（including certain expenditure on the buildings，and the maintenance of the Rockword Lunatic Asylum，which is being built by the labour of the convicts，）amounts to $\$ 105,000$ in round numbers．From this we must deduct $\$ 45,000$ in round numbers，as being the estimated value of the labour of the convicts，and the amount expended on the Rockwood Asylum．

Number of prisoners for whole year in the Penitentiary．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 791
Cost of Peaitontiary，deducting value of convict＇s labour，\＆c．，as above stated，
Average annual cost to the public of each prisoner in the Penitentiary，．．．．．．．．．．$\$ 75.85$
The prisoners，therefore，in our Common Goals，left to themselves，without superin－ tendence，without gaol clothing，without any organized religious instruction，without any chance of improvencont，without any occupation；cost the country，each．$\$ 47.57$ more，every year，than the prisoners in an Institution possessing all the advantages which the others want．
We shall now terminate our analysis of the resilts of the preliminary enquiry into the present state of our Common $⿴ 囗 十 一$ aols．At the end of this Report the Inspectors will trace
the main features of a scheme for a new prison organization. This scheme, with some suggestions on the subject of Reformatories for young women, are the only matters upon which the Inspectors have thought it prudent, in their present Report, to submit their recommendations to the Govermment. The Board cousider both these suhiects as so important, and they are so satisfied of the necessity of adopting without delay some such measures as they suggest, that they have not thought it right to withhold their views respecting them, however desirous they are to reserve, for the present, as far as possible, their opinions upon all important points.

VI .
Since the Board was organized, the Inspectors have visited the Gaols at the following places, namely: Qucbec, Ottawa, Montreal, Kamouraska, Kingston, Cobours, Belleville, Hamilton, Welland, Brantford, London, Woodstock, St. Thomas, Guclph, Barricand Toronto.

Personal Inspection has shown that the Sheriffis have, by no means, exaggerated in their answers the defects of the present Gaols. The Inspectors found them worse, it' possible, than they had been represented, and they had no difficulty in understanding the incessant complaints made by the Grand Juries repecting them. The Inspector's Official Reports on these visits form part of the documents for the yoar 1860, and will enter into the Report for that year. It is right, however, to state, here, that the Inspecturs thought it their duty to lose no time in informing the Guvermment that the present Gaols at Quebec and Ottawa were intolerable.

The luspectors have also made their first joint visits to the following Institutions, namely: The Provincial Penitentiary, the Criminal Lanatic Asylum at Rockwood, the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, the Uuiversity Branch Asylum, and the Reformatory at Penetanguishene. They also visited Beauport lunatic Asylum, and the Marine Hospital at Quebec. Without anticipating their Report for next year, the Inspectors may observe that these large Institutions, without exception, presented a marked and most pleasing contrast to the conmon prisons. Here, as everywhere, there may doubtiess be room for improvements; bat assuredly these Institutions, one and all, do honour to the Country.

The inspectors visited one of the new Gaols, that at St. Johns, (District of Iberville) now in course of erection in Jower Canada. Thirteen of these Gaols are now being erected in the new Rural Districts of Lower Canada, under the direction of the Department of Public Works. The Tnspectors have communicated their views to the LIonorable Commissioner of Public Works on the subject of these Gaols. It is truly sratifying to the Inspecters to be able to state that these new Gaols, in spite of the smallncess of the buildings, will be, in point of distribution, in arrangement, and in the general principles adopted, a vory decided improvement upon the Gaol system of Canada.

At Kingston and Toronto the Inspectors had interviews with some of the representatives of the Municipal authorities, relative to the new Gaol at the former City and the Gaol in progress at the latter ; These matters will be more fully noticed in the Report for 1860. But, in the interval, the Board will.submit, without delay, to His Excellency the Governor General, any information or suggestions respecting these or other matters, which they may think of immediate inportance for the public interests.

The important documents which form the Appendix of this Report, are the annual Reports, for 1859, of our different leading Institutions.

In directing that the Public Institutions, subject to inspection, should transmit their annual Reports through the Board, the law intended, plainly, that these documents should be examined by the Board, and their contents noticed, briefly at least, in the annual Report of the Board.

## VII.

The Inspectors will content hemselves, this yaur, with submitting a few very general and brief remarks upon these docaments; their knowledge of the Institutions is still, of necessity, very superficial. A first visit, made at the outset of the organization of such a Board, within the first three months of its existence, cannot possibly suffice to make one master of all the details connected with systems of administration so vast and complicated as those of many of our principal Public Institutions necessarily are.

The documents which accompany this Report are-
1st. The documents connected with the Provincial Penitentiary-namely: The Annual Report of the former Inspectors of that Institution, the Reports of the Warden, the

Chaplains, the Surgeon, the Teacher and the other Officers of the Institution, with all the other documents required under the 110th chap. of the consolidated Statutes of Canada.

2d. The Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, with the Report on the University Brauch Asylum, and the Report of the Suporintendent of the Fort Malden Branch Asylum, accompanied by the Report of the Bursar of the first mentioned Asylum.
$3 d$ The Report of the Warden of the Reformatory for Lower Canada, at Isle aux Noix, with the Reports of the Chaplains of that Institution.

4th. Similar Report firm the Warden for the Reformatory, for Upper Canada, at Penetanguishene.

## VIII.

From the interesting Statistics contained in the Penitentiary Reports we derive the following general conclusions, which relate, however, exclusively, to the year 1859 :-

The atrocions crimes of murder and arson are less numerous than during the preceding years, and it is the same with crimes in general. Short sentences ( 2 or 3 years) include foursixths of the cases admitted in 1859 ; and sentences for 4 or 5 years, more than one-half of the remainder. There were but six cases of persons who had been sentenced for life.

More than two fifths of the crimes which brought their authors to the Penitentiary, in 1859 , were committed by young men between 18 and 25 years of are.

Next to the laboring class, the trades of blacksmith, carpenter, shoemaker and tailor have furnished the largest quota of convicts.

The convicts (unmarried) are about three fifths of the whole.
In Lower Canada, the Districts of Three Rivers, of Ottawa, and of Gaspe, have not sent a convict. Kamouraskit and St. Francis, have sent one each, and the District and City of Quebec only two.

In Upper Canada, the County of Grey, and the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, and of Prescott and Russell, have not furnished any convicts, and the County of Prince Edward but one.

As a melancholy roverse to this picture, take the following cities and environs which seem to monopolize great crimes : Hamilton has sent 35 convicts, Toronto 34, and Montreal 96 , to the Penitentiary.

Larceny, under some of its numerous forms, has supplied about one-half of all the criminals. The crime next in order of frequency, is horse-stealing, which brought no less than 20 persons to the Penitentiary in 1859

Of the 256 persons sentenced to the Peuitentiary in 1859 , there were 33 who had been imprisoned there before; of these there was but one woman. This circumstance, taken in connection with numerous other evidences in favor of the Matron (Mrs. Walker), induces the Board to make here special and honorable mention of this excellent person who presides over the female department in the Penitentiary.

Three prisoners, cmployed at work outside the Penitentiary escaped during the course of the year; they were, however, recuptured almost immediately, and subjected to severe punishment and prison discipline.

The list of the number of convicts remaining in the Penitentiary at the close of 1859, with a statement of their crimes and misdemeanours, will enable us to compare the relative frecuency of different crimes in Canada for the last few years. Among 801 criminals, we find 26 incendiaries; 39 felons; 27 counterfeiters; 60 horse-stealers; 331 pick-pockets; 23 homicides ; and 46 nurderers. These figures show clearly the vigilance necessary for the protection of life and property, and the necessity of maintaining the severity of the Law.

The convicts in the Penitentiary at the close of 1859, are distributed among the following religious denominations-527 Protestants; 259 Catholics, and 2 Jews . It is painful to add that of these 810 convicts 13 profess no religion; a circumstance not very unfrequent, unhappily, among the inmates of our Gaols in Upper Canada.

Again, of the 256 convicts admitted into the Penitentiary in 1859, there were 182 Protestants, 70 Catholics, and 4 professing themselves of no religion.

Of the 801 remaining in the Penitentiary on the 31st December, 1859, 626 were from Upper Canada, and 175 from Lower Canada.

The different races were represented at the same date as follows-whites (710;) blacks (66,) mullattoes ( 20, ) Indians (5.)

The Report of the Protestant Chaplain shows that, at the close of 1858 , his congregation consisted of 497 convicts, and at the time when he made his last Report, it numbered 542. The Repurt of the Catholic Chaplain shows the number of his congregation, at the close of the ycars 1858 and 1859 , as being 281 and 259 respectively.

From the Report of the Surgeon of the Penitentiary it appears that, during the past year, $73 \frac{1}{2}$ patients passsed through the Hospital; of whom 24 died. The principal ailments mentioned are colds (41,) diarrhocas (31,) headaches (33,) chronic Rheumatism (80,) ulcers of various kinds (36.) Dr. Sampson states the number of deaths, as compared with the total number of prisoners in the Penitentiary, during the year, [admitted, discharged, dead or remaining- ( 1,$0 ; 3$, ) ] as being somewhat more than two per cent. for the whites, four per cent. for the negroes, and twenty-two per eent. for the Indians-two of the last baving died out of nine.

The Schoolmaster mentions in his Report this gratifying fact, that the convicts with scarcely an exception who have passod through the Penitentiary, have learned to read their mother tongue, and that many of them have made a good beginning in clementary education. Now a large proportion of convicts, when admitted, cannot read, and a still harger number, although reputed to be able to read, do so with difficulty. This is proved by Mr. Gardiner's statistics: which enow that daring 1859, he instructed 114 convicts in the first elements of reading, that 70 leaned to read English, 15 Wrench, that 45 learned Arithmetic, and that 500 have been improred in reading.

All this importantintormation, well as that connected with the other Institutions, about to be: noticed, might fown the subject of uscful commentary. In this Report, however, the Iuspeutors are necessarily compelled to content themselves with merely grouping together some of the most remarkable statistical facts, the significance of which the Board will be able to ensider wore fuly, when the members have completed the labours of organization which at presentengross all their time.

## IX.

The Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylua represents the health of that [nstitution during the past year as, in general, good, with the exception of the appearance, at the close of the summer of dysentery, (then prevalent in Uper Canada, which carricd off two patients.

There are certain statistics, as Dr. Workman remarks, which are apt to mislead unless accompaniod by remarks to qualify and explain them. In matters of this sort we must we must refer to the Roport itseif.

The Keport taking a retrospect of the past, computes the cases of relapse into insanity, which have occurred in 19 years, as 415 out of 2244 admissions. These 415 relapses occurred in the cases of 283 individuals, showing thus a proportion of fifteen por cent. These figures in the Report are followed by other numerical statistics of importance, especially when lons periods of time are considered; they show a decrease in the number of relapses, co-incident with a decrease in the number of discharges; thus tending to prove, what a prom seems robable, that a too lax system of discharges is likely to increase the number of cases of relapse into insanity.

The mortality, though not exeessive, was somewhat greater than during the preceding yeas.

Two patients eloped and were kopt by their friends as being sufficiently recovered to remain at home.

The ages between 20 and 40 furnished threc-fifths of the patients; ono-half, nearly, in each of the two periods of 10 years, included in that interval.

Of the whole number of patients at the end of 1859, in the Asylum and its branches at the University, and Fort Malden, there were 239 males and 285 females.

Of the 125 admissions during that year, Dr. Workman counts 49 cases of cure almost certain, 31 are put down as doubthul, and 45 are classed as incurable. These figures must, of course, be understood as simply prognostic.

The Medical Superintendent makes many interesting observations on the different forms of insanity, and the causes likely to produce them, especially on suicidal monomania, on religious monomania and on general paralysis. It would be well to ponder on the words of this able alienist, respecting modern education and the proselytism of certain sects. We bere see how many of the ideas, derived from either one or other
of these sources, either as cause or effect, have a direct connection with the hallucinations of madness. The facts stated by Dr. Workmanand the opinions expressed by him on this head are, morcover, entirely in conformity with geueral statistics, and with the works of the most able medical alienists, in general.

These questions, so deserving of the attention of the medical man and the moralist, questious of vital importance to society, will not fail to receive the most careful study of the Inspectors.

Of the 125 patients admitted to the Asylum in 1859,23 only were natives of Canada. Considered with regard to their religious creeds, there were 100 Protestants and 25 Ca tholics. The number of the latter, Dr. Workman states, is sensibly decreasing. As regards their amount of education, 18 only conld neither read nor write.

With regard to the number of discharges after cure, and the number of deaths, which appear in the table further on, it must be borne in mind that, in a Junatic Asylum especially, the proportions of one year, by itself, prove nothing. It is only a mean for several years that has any important significance. Aud even this meam should be compared with other means which confirm it; without that, it is merely an isolated fact of little value.

It is remarked that madness, resulting from, or contemporancous with, intemperance, has a peculiar character of incurability and a strong tendency to recurrence.

It is a noticeable fact that almostall the negroes who dic in the Asylum fall victims to consumption; in cousequence, probably, of the incompatibility of the temperament of the negro races with our northern climates.

Before leaving this short analysis of the Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum at Toronto, the Inspectors think it right to call attention to the reasonable complaint of Dr. Workman, as to the mortifying position in which Cauadian Institutions are placed from not having asufficient supply of the documents connected with their immediate Institutions and duties placed in their hands. They are consequently presented from keeping up that system of interchanging Reports, \&c., with other kindred Institutions and with scientific men, which is so useful to science and to the parties themselves.

The details, connected with the printing and distributing of these different documents, and of the Reports of this Board, cannot properly, be discussed here. Should the Canadian Parliament, however, see fit to occupy itself with this subject, one of such evident importance for the success of our Institutions and for our creditable entrance, as a people, upon the intellectual walks of civilized natious, the Board would be happy, if required, to lend that respectful co-operation which their position enables them to afford.

## X.

A few words now respecting two Institutions in which the country should take a deep interest: The Reformatory Prisons for Upper and Lower Canada.

The Reformatory for Lower Canada was established in October 1858, at Isle aux Noix. That for Upper Canada at Penetanguishene, in August 1859. Both Institutions, therefore, are as yet hardly organized. The Inspectors lave visited but one of the Reformatories, that at Penetanguishene. From what they saw there, they are led to form most favorable anticipations as to the prospects of that Institution. The excmplary conduct, intelligence and zeal displayed by the Warden, the Chaplains, and in fact by, all the officers and servants of the Institution, cannot fail to secure satisfactory results, unless, indeed, the boys entrusted to their charge are distinguished by unusually precocious depravity.

The report of the Warden of the Reformatory at Isle aux Noix thus classes the 80 youths who have been sent there. As to Religion, there are 51 Catholics and 29 Protestants. With reference to age, 16 are between 13 and 15, inclusive ; 34 between 16 and 18 inclusive ; 30 between 19 and 24 years.

Ofthese young men, 37 are natives of Lower Canada, 16 of Upper Canada, and 27 are natives of the British Isles or the United States. The prisoners from Upper Canada were transferred, in August last, to Penetanguishene.

The majority of these youths, often more unfortunate than guilty, have lost either father or mother; some have lost both parents. A large proportion of the parents of these unfortunate lads were drunkards. More than half of the boys had themselves been addicted to drinking, and kept bad company; 36 had already been convicted of more than one offence; some had been frequently convicted.

Owing to local accidents, 19 escupes have occurred at Isle aux Noix; $\mathbf{1 7}$ of the fugitives were reciptured, but two succeeded in cluding pursuit, and are still at large.

It appears from the information furnished by these lads, that 26 of their accomplices have, up to the present moment, succeeded in escaping justice; 15 who have been sentenced and are actually confiued in the Penitentiary were the associates and companions in crimes, of these young men.

Many of the youths, says the Wardeu, have no taste for work; some of them on their arrival have a horror of it. They all, however, take to it soon and cond by working with good will; so much so, that there has not been any occasion to inflict punishment for a refusal to work. Religious education at first, and afterwards habits of intelligent industry, are the ouly means employed to rescue them from the career of vice and crime into which the great majority of them had been thrown, rather than drawn, by circumstances. In order, however, that these influences should produce alasting effect, the instruction and discipline should be of some duration, and a certaiu discretionary power should be allowed the authorities in these institutions, with the sanction of the Governor Gencral, on the recommendation of the Board, as in the case of similar institutious in other countrics.

The labour of the young men has been principally employed, at Isle aux Noir, upon the repairs of the buildings, so that a portion only of it is recognized in the account of the Institution, in which nothing is putcown but what has been paid for in money.

Among the 80 prisoners at Tsle aux Noix, there are but 3 females. The experience of many institations, both in Europe and the United States, as well as the inconveniences already felt at I.sle aux Noix and noticed in the report of the Warden, demonstrate the danger of bringing together, into one institution, young persons of both sexes. Their mere neighborhood to cach other would be a misfortunc, and would, in the opinion of the Board, present a permanent obstacle in the wily of real reformation.

Mr. Warden Kelly, and his admirable colleagues, the Chaplains, at Penetanguishene, look forward with alarm to the introduction of a female department into that institution; they regard it as a catastrophe which may probably mar their anticipations of success, already in part realized. The means of obviating so serious an cril will be, further on, the subject of a suggestion of the Board.

The Report of the Warden and Chaplains, at Ile aux Noix, touch upon a varicty of important subjects which the Inspectors will examine with every possible care.

It would be idle to attempt here to ignore the fact of the utter want of harmony which exists among the officers at Ile aux Noix. It shows itself in many parts of the Reports of the Officers of the Institution. The Inspectors ought, moreover, to explain why they have not yet visited that establishment, which, as well as that at. Penetanguishene, seemed peculiarly to invite thcir care. These institations being both in their infancy, and making as it were, their first efforts to walk, appeared to demand more immediate attention and encouragement than was required for older and more established institations. The Warden of Ile aux Noix, indeed, felt and expressed this, concluding his Report by a pressing invitation to the Inspectors to visit the Institution.

The want of harmony which shewed itself within the first few months, after the opening of the Reformatory, joined to direct complaints, compelled the Government to cause an enquiry to be had into the state of the Institution. Accordingly, some time before the appointment of the Inspectors, a Special Commisioner was appointed to enquire in'strict judicial form into the actual state of affairs there. The investigation was made and the Report was submitted to the Government, who alone can judge and decide upon the facts. Finding things in this state, the Inspectors thought it advisable to await, in silence, a decision in which they could take no part. They resolved to abstain from visiting the Institituion, as, under the circumstances, they could not have accomplished any good by doing so, and might, probably, have compromised the character of their futare relations with the officers of this important establishment. When matters are arranged, the Inspectors will be able to visit the Reformatory at Ile aux Noix, without any prejudices or even that sispicion of prejudice which might attich to them had they been previously mised up in the differences among the officers of the Institution.

> XI.

The renarks and suggestions contained in the Report of the admirable Warden of the Reformatory at Penetanguishenc, cannot fail to engage the attention of the Inspectors,
INFORMATION relative to Institutions wholly supported by Public Funds or under special Laws．
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS．

| NAMES OF THE：INSTITVTIONS． |  | 票 |  |  | － |  |  |  |  | 烒 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 3 | 3 | 4 | $\overline{3}$ | 6 | 7 | 8 | $\bigcirc$ | 16 | 1 I |
| Provincial Lunatic Asylum，Toronto | $1-$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| University Branch Asylum－．．．． | $\}^{178}$ | 125 $\$ 146$ | 603 | 39 | 38 2 | 501 | 524 144 | 571,000 11.958 | 868,000 <br> 11,959 | S165：is | 15359 |
| Asylum at Beauport． | － 3 － | 104 | 489 | 38 | 30 | 395 | 409 |  | －2，000 |  | 1.4177 |
| Asylum for Criminal Lanatic Rockwood | 83 | 34 | 117 | 24 | 10 | 83 | 83 |  |  | ． |  |
| Marine Hospital，Quebec－ | 24 | 716 | 740 | 689 | 29 |  | 22 | 13，886 | 13，739 | 1570 | 150 |
| Quarantine Hospital，（irosse－Isle | \％ | 9 ！ |  | 92 | 0 |  |  | 11，117 | 11，065 | 12088 | 1303 |
| PGNa，INSTITCTIONS． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Provincial Penitentiary of Kingston | \％3 | 256 | 103.4 | 209 | $2 \cdot 4$ | 791 | 801 | \＄105，000 | \＄60．000t | 513274 | 5i5 85 |
| Reformatory Prison of l＇enetangushine |  | 44 | 4.1 | 4 | 0 | 42 | 40 | －${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | Co．00才 |  |  |
| Do do litshe aux Soix | 58 | 22 | so | 29 | 0 | 5 | 51 |  |  |  |  |

A！！ hranch Asylum contained 64 patients at the end of 1859 ． yhm conlan 0 patients at the end or
$f$ The differences between the figures in the 8 th and 9 th columns are due，for the Mospitals and Asylums，to sums paid for patients kept at the
anderge of their families or freinds．At Grosse Isle，to the charge for the passage of sailors from the station to Quebec on the Quarantine Steamer．In the Penitentiary，to the value of the products of the labour of the convicts，with，occasionally，the price of certain articles，no longer required in the Peniten－
$\ddagger$ The differences between the 2 columns， 8 and $!$ as regards the Penitentiary，will vary according as we charge the Penitentiary with the labour of he convicts emploged at Rockwood，or earry to the credit of the Penitentiary the value of those works．We have here adopted a middie course．
§ It would not be fair to take into consideration the cost of the 2 Reformatories，which are burthened with all the expense attending their first or－
ganization ；the estimate of the cost of each of these Institutions for 1860, is $\$ 12,000$ ．
highly pleased as they were with what they saw in the new institution on the shores of Lake Huron.

The 40 juveniles at Penctanguishene, at the close of 1.559, are divided thus: As to age; -'There was one of 9 years of age, 18 from 12 to 16 inclusive, and 21 from 17 to 21 inclusive. As to Religious creed;-There were 28 Protestants and 12 Catholics ; 21 were natives of Upper Canada, 11 of the British Isles, 6 of the United States, 1 of Prussia, and 1 of the Kingdom of Hanover; 19 had lost both parents, 6 had lost their father, and 4 their mother; 17 had drunken parents.

This Institution has been but ia few months in existence. It is happy for it, in very many ways, that it commenced with a small number of prisoners. The Ofticers, more especially the Chaplains, having only a few persons to watch over and to treat morally, have becn able to devote more peculiar care to each individual case. The effect has been to cstablish, in the Institution, a spirit and discipline which cannot fail to exercise their effects upon the new convicts, who may, from time to time, arrive there, and who, in their turn, influenced by the now atmosphere in which they find themselves, will help to extend to others the same salutary influence.

It must be expected that many of these youths, of those even who make the fairest promise, will relapse into crime. The experience of all countries proves only too clearly this sad truth. But many will be saved, and the others [whatever their future career], can hardly fail, sooner or later, to profit by the excellent precepts, and the good examples which a generous country has presented to them for their guidance and imitation. Besides we must try to do good for the sake of the good, or rather for the sake of the Author of all good. And, assurcdly, it is an enviable and a noble task to attempt cven to snatch from vice and ruin these poor children,orphans for the most part, whose greatest crime is, not unfrequently, that of an unfortunate parentage.

## XII.

In the aunesed 'Table, we have attempted to bring under one view, the most important information respecting our leading Public Institution, directly dependent on the State, and subject to the immediate Inspection of this Board.

The facts which the figures in these columns translate, extend over a period of 12 months, and cannot be interpreted without certain considerations of detail, to which allusion had already been made, and which scem to require some further remarks.

In looking at the relative and proportional expense of the maintenance of at Lumatic at the Asylum at Toronto, and Beauport, itmust not be forgotton that the former of them is a Public Institution occupying Public Buildings, and supported by money voted annually in the Estimates; while the latter is a private establishment, admininistered and maintained by the proprietors, who admit lunatics at the cost of the State at a fixed annual allowance for each patient. It is well to kecp in view both systems; they have each their merits, and placed as these two Institutions are, they may be advantageously stucied and compared. The Inspectors may hereafter furnish the results of their enquiries on this head.

The Rockwood Asylum is intended for the reception of conviets who may have become insane during their confinement in the Penitentiary, and of that class of Lunatics whom Medical men call "dangerous," but whom, by a contradiction in terms, the law desiguates "Criminal Lunatics." The Buildings intended for this Asylum are, at present, in coursc of construction, in the neighbourhood of Kingston, they are being put up by convict labour. The relative cost of this Institution, and of the two Reformatories, cannot now be compared with similar or analogous. Institutions, cither in this or other countries, inasmuch as the former cannot, properly speaking, be said to be yet organized. It is, however, important to know how much they cost cach ycar.

The Marine Hospital, although only used, properly speaking, for about six months in the year, has, of course, the same staff and the same expenses for general administration, as if occupied during the entire 12 months. The cost, therefore, of each patient, is necessarily much ncreased in consequence. This circumstane makes the Institution compare unfavorably, at first sight, as to econony, with other institutions of the same kind. With a very slight addition to the annual cost we might probably receive double the number of patients now admitted into this Hospital ; and the proportionate expense for cach patient would then bo reduced almost one half.

The Quarantine Hospital is in astill more exceptional condition, aud consequently compares even more unfavorably with other Hospitals. Here, indeed, we find the expense of the Steamer employed to ply between the Quarautine Station and Quebec put down as part of expenditure of the establishment.

In making these remarks, the luspectoss do unt, wish to auticipate the opinions they may hereafter arrive at ; they are made in justice to the directors of these different Institutions : who, if they are to expect severe Inspection, have a right to demand strict jus ice at the hands of the Board.

## XIII.

The facts brought forward by the Board in this Report, have been, for the most part, collected with a view to assist the Board in their work of organizing and administering our prisons aud other Tustitutions. It is the first time that these facts have been brought together for the purpose of comparison. This will explain the reserve which the Board deem it wise to excreise before pronomeng uy opinion respecting thent. Before proposing. any change, even where chauge is needed; beffore making new rules or altering rules now in existence, it will be neecessary to stady attentively the information furnished by the documents in our possession, as well as the notes of the varions risits of the Inspectors.

The Board is prepared, however, at once, to submit the outlines of two projects: the details of which will be a matter for communication with the Goverument. One of these relates to Refomatories for young women, and the other to a new organizition of our systen, of prisons.

## Nil

We have seen, from the Report of the Warden at Iste aux Noix, the disastrous results that have followed the union, in that Institution, of a male and female department. The Government is aware, also, that the Warden of the Reformatory at Penctanguishene has recently sent back a young girl who was taken there because there was no possibility of reciving her. We have seen the terror (for such is the word) with which the authoritics at Penctanguishenc look forward to the introduction, into that Institution, of a department for females. If to these considerations derived from our own sery bricf experience we add the result of the long expericnae acquired in other countrics, and the conclusions which necessarily flow from the nature of things and from a knowledge of the human heart, we will be forced to admit that no reformation is possible in such an Institution, wthout a complete and catire separation of the sexes: it separation not of stone walls merely, which, though they may prevent direct personal communication, cannot arrest the thoughts, but such an absolute separation in space, as will effectually place the prisoners beyond the reach of those dangers which are incevitable when iu near proximity.

The method by which the Inspectors propose to avoid these serious cvils, appears to them at once simple, coonomical, and caprable of beiuge carried out at once. It consists, simply, in atailing oursclves of those socictics of religious and educated women, now in existence, or which may hercafter be established in our large towns and cities, and entrusting, under certain regulations, the young women to their care. The Protestants to be placed under the control of Protestant societies (where suitible oncs can he found,) and the Catholies under the Sisters of "Bon Pasteur;", and other Sisters of Charity.

The Government could pay these Socictics for each girl the saue sum that cach boy costs in our Reformatories, and would still save the heavy cxpenditure, which would otherwise be necessary to provide accommodation in those Institutions for the girls, and to secure the separation of the sexes in mised establishments.

The cost of transport of these girls would also be materially diminished, for, under the phan suggested, the Reformatorics for these unfortunate creatures could be multiplied to any extent without costing anything to the Government.

Irrespective of all these very obvious advautages, irrespective of the greater hopes of reformation which we might naturally entertain under such in system, there would be the further advantage, of no slight moment, namely: that the superior officers of our Reformatorics would be thus relieved from the painful responsibility of having constantly to watch over, not ouly a vicious asscmblage of both scecse, but in addition, a considerable number of
attendants, male and female, thrown into almost constant communication, and living together noder circumstances of peculiar temptation.

The Board submits this proposition with confidence, as it appears to them at once so simple, so advantageous for the public, and for the partics for whose immediate benefit it is designed, that they do not see any plausible argument which can be urged against it, nor do they, in fact, anticipate any objection, or any formidable difficulty in the way of its immediate realization. A short Act would perhaps be necessary, authorizing His Excellency the Governor General to appoint, from time to time, by proclamation, such Institutions as might appear to him suitable for the purpose, as Reformatories for females.

It may not be unimportant to remark that the simple plan here suggested has been for some years past acted upon in many Furopean countrics with entire success.

So much for one of the suggestions which the Board thought it advisable to submit, without further delay. We shall now proceed to the other, that in connection with our Common Gaols.

## XV.

We know that the condition of all our Common Gaols, without exception, is frightful; we know that they are, to a large extent, filled by a class of persons who, with their assistance, systematically take up crime and vice as a profession. We know that there is no hope for any iniprovement among this unfortunate class so long as the places where they are imprisoned continue as they now are. We know, further, that a year's imprisonment in a Common Gaol costs for what it provides double what it would cost in the Penitentiary. Such a state things should not and can not continue.

To putan end to this state of things, the Bourd propose to make our Common Gaols mere places of conlinement for short periods, of persous awaiting trial, and of persons sentenced for short periods for breaches of police regulations, not involving any proof of an inveterate habit of vice or degradation. Then they would have in our principal cities District or Central Prisons, to serve as Houses of Correction, in which would be confined all misdemeanants and recidicists from the adjoining Counties or districts.

In our Common Gaols we could then adopt, as we might find occasion, either the system of solitary confinernent, or the system of classification, or a combination of both. This could be all the more readily done, as these buildings being relieved by the Central Gaols of a large proportion of their present inmates, would uever have more than a comparatively small number of prisoners at any one time within their walls. These prisoners could generally be employed at work. There are countless petty trades (the raw material for which is wasted among us, and the manufactured article imported from abroad,) which might furnish useful employment to the prisoners in these Gaols. We believe that it could be shewn that, without taking into consideration the value of the labour of the prisoners, the annual cost of our County Gaols could be reduced, by the union of the means proposed, to an average of about $\$ 1000$.

In the District or Central Gaols, again, we might adopt, according to circumstances, the Penitentiary system of work in common but in silence ; and the congregate system, without silence-but with classification according to degrecs of criminality. Separation at night should be enforced everywhere, except in cases of illness, or other special reason; and solitary confinement byday and night be resorted to as a means of discipline for periods of short duration.

It is impossible for the Board to develope here this project in all its details. To carry it out, plans of the prisons to be constructed should be made, and plans of the alterations to be introduced into such of the old prisons as can still continue to be used. As for the changes to be introduced into the Criminal Laws of the country, especially as to what should constitute an "inveterate offender," recidiviste, to be sent to the Central Gaols-nothing could be more simple. This is not the difficult side of our task.

The Board has felt anrious to submit, without delay, this general outline of their plan for the reformation of our prisons, for many reasons, but particularly because the circumstances of our prisons at present appear peculiarly to favour its adoption. The city of Toronto is engaged in the construction of its new Gaol. A new Gaol mustalso beforthwith erected at Quebec. Ottawa, too, must build its Gaol; and very many other prisons require immediate alterations and additions. The new prisons now in course of erection in Lower Canada, are admirably adapted for the proposed system. Now, if ever, is the time to set about the work,
-if, indeed, we do not desire to see constantly increasing and multiplying among us, the class, already far too numerous, of drunkards, vagrants, pick-pockets and prostitutes; who will not fail, many of them, to end their career as robbers, incendiaries and murderers.

The proposed system would go far to relieve our Penitentiary, now rapidly filling up, and would enable it to suffice for the wants of the country for many years to come; as conricts sentenced for two or three years, (now sent to the Penitentiary,) might then be sent to the Central Gaols, where they would have the benefit of the Penitentiary system of discipline.

A little attention to the reforms in prison discipline which have recently been made in Europe, coupled with the considerations that have been urged in this Report, will not fail, it is hoped, te carry conviction as to the importance of the scheme submitted.

Tt is equally easy to see that, in the end, the proposed system would cost very much less than the present, without taking into consideration that none but a rational prison system can be expected to accomplish, in even a moderate degree, the threcfold object of penal in-stitutions,- to munish, to aeter, and to reform.

The prison discipline will punish,-the separation and graduated scale of punishment willdeter. While the religious instruction and the employment, which could easily be provided in these Institutions, would reform. In our miscrable Gaols, at present, all these things are absolutely impossible of attainment.

Before concluding this Report, the Board think itright to observe, by anticipation, that they have already discovered many defects and impracticabilities in the laws which regulate their duties, dc. Nor is this surprising: the whole subject is new to us and, in all countries, the first laws of this sort have crred in many ways, but especially in embarrassing. minuteness of details. The Board do not, however, ask now for any amendment of the Law, because they are not, at present, prepared to suggest all the alterations that may be required, of many of which they only begin to perceive the necessity. In another year, probably, they will be in a better condition, to submit to the consideration of the Government a recasting and codification of all the laws relating to the establishment the maintenance and the inspection of our Public Institutions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
W. NELSON, Chairman. J. C. TACHE
D. $\not$ ( MACDONELL, JOHN LANGTON, E. A. MEREDITH.

Quebec, 23rd March, 1860

## APPENDIX.

## REFORMATORY PRISON, CANADA EAST.

To Wolfred Nelson, Esquire, M. D., Jean E. Taché, Esquire, M. D., Donald Eineas Macdonell, John Langton and Edmund A. Meredith, Esquires, Inspectors of Prisons, under the provisions of the Act 20 Vict., cap. 28.

Gentlemen,-At the request of His Excellency the Governor General, I made a report of the Prison, up to the 31st Dccember, A. D., 1858; but in the event of the Board not having seen it, I will recapitulate the leading facts in a brief manner.

On the 22nd day of October, 1858, I left the Provincial Penitentiary with forty-seven convicts, and arrived all safe the same evening.

There was nothing prepared for the reception of the prisoners. Indeed, possession could only be given of a part of the buildings, as a great deal of the military stores had not been removed.

As there were no iron gratings on the doors and windows of the Prison; and the officers being inexperienced, no less than nine desertions took place during the first two months; fortunately they were all retaken and brought back.

On the 27 th of October, four male and one female prisoners were received from the assizes in Montreal, and on the 15th November, other six male prisoners were sent from the same city, making in all, fifty-eight prisoners on the 31st December, 1858. Their ages averaging a fraction under seventeen years.

It will be seen, under the head of employment, how the prisoners have been employed up to the 31st. December, 1858.

The average number of prisoners during 1859, is fifty-eight, and one third, the largest number during any one month, was sisty-seven; the smallest uumber during any one month was fifty-one.

No. I.
There have been eighty prisoners in the prison since its commencement, as follow :1st January, 1859 , there were, - - - - -
Received during the year,
Sent to the Reformatory Prison of Upper Canada,
-
Sent to the Provincial Penitentiary for committing Robberies while


No. 2.-Profess to be Roman Catholics, 51,-Episoopalians, 18,-Methodists; 5,Free Church Presbyterians, 4,-Sootch, 1,-Baptist, 1.-80

No. 3.-Prisoners that are 13 years of age, $2,-14$ years, $5,-15$ years, $9,-16$ years, $9 ; 17$ years, $13,-18$ years, $12,-19$ years, $8,-20$ years, $15,-21$ years, $7,-80$. Averag. ing $17 \frac{1}{2}$ years.

No. 4.-Prisoners were born in Canada East, 37,-Canada West, 16,-Ireland, 12,U. States, 7,-England, 5,-Scotland 3.-80.

No. b.- Fathers were born in Canada East, 28,-Ireland, 23,-England, 11,U. States, 7,-Scotland, 7,-Canada West, 2,-France, 2.-80.

No:6.-Mothers were born in Canada East, 26,-Ireland, 29,-England 9; U States, 7,-Scotland, 4,-Canada West, 3,-France, 2.-80

No. 7.-34 have lost both father and mother, 68-22 have lost their father, -7 have their mother. -97 .

No: 8.- 25 have had intemperate fathers, -4 have had intemperate mothers, -6 have had both parents intemperate.-41.

No. 9.-Former habits of Prisoners:-Have used ardent spirits, 41,-Tobacco, 49, -wered formerly arrested, some many times, 36 -had bad companions, now in the Penitentiary, 15 ,-had bad companions, not in the Penitentiary, 26;--not been to school before imprisonment.-23, never attended Sunday School, 28.-218.
Return of Rations issued to the Prisoners of the Reformatory Prison of Lower Canada for one week, in the year 1859.

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[^4]| Monday...... | 9 oz. Beef, Mutton, or Pork; 8 oz. Bread; 3 pints Vegetable Soup; 18 oz. Potatoes. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Tuesday .... | Ond, | Tuesday..... $\}$ In the summer time, Lettuce, Radish, Tomatoes, Parsley, Beet, and Onions.

Thednesday..
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Saturday..... } \\ \text { Friday,...... } \\ 12 \text { oz. fresh Fish, Ferrings or Codfish; } 18 \mathrm{oz} . & \text { Potatoes; } 8 \mathrm{oz} . \text { Bread. }\end{array}$

Suprer.-51 0z. Oatmeal, Cornmeal, or Rice made into Porridge, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint Milk.

DIET.
Occasionally, there was fresh fish twice a week. But the above list may be taken as a fair average during the summer. The prisoners get as much as they can eat. The food is of the bosit quality, and is purchased at the cheapest market, with the exception of the beef, which was furnished by contract during the past year, at the rate of $\$ 6.73$; per 100 lbs. There has been no contract for beef entered into this year, as it has been considered more economical to feed our own beef on the roots raised upon the farm. Ten head of cattle have been purchased for that purpose, and also seventeen sheep, which are to be killed during the warm weather, when it would not do to kill a beef creature. There was a quantity of ice saved from last winter, which assisted in keeping the beef and milk during the very hot weather, and it is intended to do the same this season. There has been a quantity of wheat ground up without bolting, and is used for brown bread. Also, a quantity of Indian Corn and Oats, have been ground up and used for supper, with milk, all of which, were raised upon the Island. Every care has been taken to give sufficient, wholesome, and varied food, which is very much superior to what the great mass of prisoners had ever been accustomed to. Yet, many of them, after being here some time, get dissatisfied with the food, and those most so, who never knew what a good meal of victuals were, until they came here. It is possible that less food might have been used, but I thought it was better to err, if there is any error, in giving them too much, rather than too little, as growing lads working upon a farm, have aiways good appetites. The bread, beef, and other stores, are better and cheaper than if furnished by a contractor, and the fat is converted into candles and soap, so that nothing goes to waste.

## FUEL.

103弪 cords of fire wood were purchased and delivered at the rate of four dollars per cord in October, 1858. Since then a contract was entered into to cut 321 cords fire wood upon the Ordnance Reserve, and deliver them within the Fort at eighty cents per cord. On the 81st. December, 1859, there were 138 $\frac{3}{2}$ cords of that wood on hand. I informed His Excellency the Governor General that such a quantity of fire wood was on hand, and wished to know if it was His Excellency's pleasure that I should cat a sufficient quantity on the Reserve for next winter's use, as this was the proper season to get it across the ice, but I have not yet had any instructions on the subject, but will wait further orders.
$26 \frac{3}{4}$ cords of the above wood had been sold to the officers of the institution, at the rate of $\$ 3.00$ per cord ; being a profit of $\$ 2.20$ per cord.

## CLOTHING.

A quantity of bed-olothing was purchased at the ordnance sale, and a further supply of blankets procured at a low price in Montreal. The winter clothing is made to order, and is of a light blue color. The summer dress is of cotton, and is of a corresponding color, so that it would have a good appearance, and be easily distinguished in cases of desertion, but it has failed to be of that distinctive character that was intended, because a great number of the inhabitants of this section of the country use the same kind of cotton. cloth during the summer. If desertions are going to be as frequent as they have hitherto been, it would be desirable to have some distinctive color, such as yellow.

## EMPLOTMENT.

The first work that the prisoners did when they arrivedi here was to cleanse the buildings, and to secure the doors and windows of the sleeping apartments with iron gratings; also to put roofs and floors on the bake-house, cook-house, wash-house, blocksmith's forge, vaults, cellars, \&cc., \&ce. A Roman Catholic Chapel and school-room had also to be fitted up, and a number of ventilating holes were made through the arches in the sleeping apartments of the prison. During the fall and winter a number of the prisoners were employed in making work-benches, tables, beadsteads, cells, buckets, tubs, carts, sleighs, harrows, wheelbarrows, tin dishes, shoes, clothes, \&c., \&c, \&c. A number were employed at routine work, such as cooking, washing, eleaning, cutting fire wood, drawing water; cutting ice,


As soon as the Spring commenced, there were old plank walks to be repaired, old ruined buildings to be removed, drains to be opened, the land to be laid out in fields, and also fenced, and gates to be made.

Gardening was commenced at the earliest moment, also ploughing and sowing. In addition to the land, the bush had formerly been cleared off. There were twelve acres of an alder swamp cleared, which produced 622 bushels of potatoes, also buckwheat, turnips, \&c. While the largest class of the prisoners were employed at heavy work, the smaller boys were transplanting cabbage, Sweedish turnips, lettuce, \&c., from the hot bed. By raising a large quantity of roots the smaller boys were kept at profitable and healthy employment during the summer, as the land was in a very dirty state.

The land where the roots were raised could not have produced anything like the same amount in value in any other crop; the few acres produced upwards of eighty tons of roots; which will be sufficient to fatten a number of cattle, thereby furnishing the best of beef at a low. rate for the Institution, as well as furnishing the best of food for the milch cows.

The carpenter gang were employed in building a new wharf, two new barns and woodshed, \&c. The most of the materials were taken from old, broken down buildings. In the centre of the large barn, root-houses have been erected, frost proof, sufficient to contain one hundred tons of roots, and they are connected with the stable, where the roots are fed out. The stable has been fitted up to contain thirty head of cattle, if necessary, independent of the sheep-house.

New eave-troughs have been put round the Prison, and also a large number of vessels to save the rain water for washing, and which might be available in the case of fire, which has already been exemplified.

Ample employment was found for the prisoners during the Summer and Fall, until the frost stopped operations. Harvesting, saving the roots, fencing, ploughing, draining, and a few acres have been trenched up in the garden into ridges, so as to be be ready for the Spring.

Since the 21 st November last, three hours each day have been set apart for religious daties and secular ehacation; the remainder of the day is deroted to work, meals, and also for play, say from fifteen to thirty minutes before being locked up.

The work being done this winter is tailoring, shoemaking, knitting, coopering, blacksmithing, tinsmithing, carpenter work, thrashing, feeding cattle, drawing water, cutting fire-wood, cooking, washing, cleaning, \&ic. It requires a great deal of labor to keep up a communication with the main shores, as the ice is very uncortain. While the Military were here five men were employed daily at that duty.

Amongst the many disagreeable duties that I have had to perform in organizing this Prison, one pleasant reflection is, that I have not punished one prisoner to the extent of one meal of bread and water for not having done a sufficient amount of work. Laziness is not their besetting sin. Of the mass, some have a great aversion to work when they come here, but they soon fall in and work like the rest. Perhaps the greatest success attending this Institution has been in giving the prisoners habits of induistry,-the plan pursued is that the officers work along with the prisoners, and they see that they do not idle their time; they know that it is only a reasonable amount of work that is required of them, and the greater portion of them do that cheerfully.

During the long days the prisoners are called up at half-past five o'clock, A. M., to dress and wash. They are then counted and marched off to prayers and school at six o'clock, which continues until half-past seven o'clock; they then get breakfast. At eight o'clock they go to work until the bell is rung at 11:45, when they muster for dinner at 12 o'clock. They then go to work at one o'clock; and continue at it until the bell is rung at half-past five o'clock to muster for supper and the call of the conduct roll, then prayers, after which the well-behaved prisoners get from fifteen to twenty minutes to play before they are marched in for the night. But the well-conducted prisoners are not locked in their cells until eight o'clock, P. M., so that they can have a chance of studying their lessons or other books, and of walking up and down the dormitory.

In the fishing season, some of the best behaved are taken, after the others are locked up, to draw the Seine at different parts of the Island, and they have invariably behaved well.

In the winter, when there is not much work to be done, there has been set apart for
prayers and secular education one hour in the morning and two hours in the afternoon, so that there are only about four and a half hours for work.

Having laid a brief outline before your Honorable Board, stating how the prisoners have been employed since I commenced to organize this Prison, I presume that you will now relieve me from the responsibility, by giving. me directions how the prisoners will be employed for the future. But before doing so, I beg most respectfully to suggest a few ideas for your consideration.

It is unnecessary for me to make any remarks about the pecuniary advantages or disadvantages of contract labor, as two gentlemen belonging to your Board understand the whole question perhaps better than I do.

From the experience I have had, I firmly believe that a suitable farm should be a part of every Reformatory Prison for juveniles. If possible, the farm should contain two hundred acres of good land, as contemplated by the Act, and should be near a city, so as to dispose of the produce of a large garden, and also to procure sufficient manure, at a small cost, so that the land could be kept in the very highest state of cultivation. The work upon such a farm is more suitable for juvenile prisoners than any other employment they could be set to. The work is suitable for the strong, the weak, the intelligent; or the stupid, it is a healthy employment, and is easily learned, and also is in the greatest demand of any other labour in Canada. All can find employment at same wages, whereas it is not so with boys who have only learned half of their trade, and have to resort to a city to find work.

There were only about three and a half acres of land under cultivation, before last spring; the remainder was under pasture, or over grown with bushes. Yet it was made to produce upwards of $\$ 2300.00$, (say two thousand three hundred dollars) worth of staff.

Now there are forty acres of land nearly ready for spring crop, and from which might reasonably be expected a great increase during the next season. There is no other land upon the Island suitable for cultivation, except the Glacis.

Forty acres is too small for cultivation to make it profitable, except it was convenent to a city, and to be used as a market garden. There is a large piece of land upon the Island that is overfowed by the river in the Spring, but it is impossible to cultivate it for crops.

There is also opposite the island a lot formerly belonging to the Ordnance, containing some good land, also a large portion that is overflowed; if this land were attached to the prison, a large quantity of hay could be raised there in a short time.

I suggested to His Excellency the Governor General that these low lands might be made available for growing willows, and that it would give employment to the prisoners in cutting and preparing them at a time when there was not much work to be done, converting them into baskets and other wicker work, would be very suitable employment for the winter. Such a trade requires no machinery and but very few tools, and is also easily learned. If you approve of the above suggestion, a number of slips might be set out next spring, as an experiment.

A large number of the prisoners are employed during the winter months in sawing fire-wood, cutting straw and hay for the cattle; also thrashing, \&c., the object being to keep the prisoners constantly employed when not at school. But as soon as the Board decide upon other more profitable employment for the prisoners, the fire-wood, straw, \&c., could be cut by horse-power.

To give the Board a better idea of what was done on the farm last year, I submit the following account.

Return of Produce \&c., raised on the Farm of the Reformatory Prison for Lower Canada. during the Season of 1859.

| Name of Article. | Quantity. | Value. | Total Valuc. | Name of Article. | Quantity. | Value. | Total Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oats | 346 bushels. | \$ cts. | \$ ${ }^{\$} \mathrm{cts}$ \% | Brought up... |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \$ & \text { cts. } \\ 00 & 00 \end{array}$ | $\$$ cts. 00000 |
| Wheat | 71 do. | 100 | 7100 | Broughe up... |  |  |  |
| Peas | 65 do ...... | 080 | 5200 | Pumpkins............ | 205 Head ....... | 002 | 4.10 |
| Indian Cor | 42 do | 080 | 3360 | Beets ................. | 4 bushels ...... | 020 | 080 |
| Beans....... | 387. do ...... | 150 | 5775 | White Turnips...... | 8 cwt...... for |  | 200 |
| Buckwheat ........... | 331 do ...... | 060 | 2010 | Parsnips ............. | 10 bushels ..... | 030 | 300 |
| Hay ................... | 30 Tons ........ | 800 | 24000 | Milk................... | 12874 gallons... | 020 | 25745 |
| Straw ................ | 20 do ...... | 400 | 8000 | Pork................... | 1491 lbs.......... | 700 | 10437 |
| Mangel Wurtzel..... | 35 do ...... | 1000 | 35000 | Veal................... | 89 do.......... | 007 | 623 |
| Swedish Turnips ... | 30 do | 1000 | 30000 | 2 Calves. | 2................ | 1000 | 2000 |
| Carrots .............. | 164 do ...... | 1000 | 16250 | Fish ................... | 800 do.......... | 005 | 4500 |
| Potatoes .............. | 622 bushels...... | 040 | 24880 | Articles sold to the |  |  |  |
| Onions ............... | 45 do ....... | 100 | 4500 | Officers of the In- |  |  |  |
| Cabbage .............. | 2146 head........ | 004 | 8584 | stitution at differ- |  |  |  |
| Lettuce ............... | 145 dozen........ | 005 | 725 | ent times from the |  |  |  |
| Radish................ | 1 bushel | 100 | 100 | Farm ................ |  |  | 4739 |
|  | Carried up.... | . $\$$ | 000000 |  | Total ........... | . $\$$ | 239396 |

religious and secular education.
The Reverend Chaplains entered upon their duties, as chaplains and school-masters, on the 28th November, 1858. Their duties as Chaplains are to say prayers morning and evening, and to hold religious worship at 9 o'clock, a. m., and at 2 o'clock, p. m., on Sundays, also, if requested, to visit prisoners while on solitary punishment,, and to visit any of them when ill.

Their secular duties are to hold school during the summer from 6 to half past $70^{\prime}$ 'clock a.m., including time for prayers.

In the winter season, say 21st November, school commences at 7 and continues to 8 o'clock, a. m., which includestime for prayers; and it is again held at 2, and continues until 4 o'clock, $^{\prime}$ p. m. ; this also includestime for prayers. But I am sorry to say that the latter order has not been complied with. They, the reverend gentlemen flatly refused to hold school more than one hour in the afternoon, which I deeply regret for two reasons:

1st. Their refusing has abad effect upon the dicipline of the prison.
2nd. The loss to the prisoners, as there are none of their duties that they take a deeper interest in than in their secular education, and many of them have made good progress for the opportunity they have had. Moreover, thres hours for religious service and secular teaching is less time than is set apart for that purpose in similar Institutions.

School was held twice a day up to the 24th May last, when there was so much work to be done upon the farm, that the afternoon school had to be dispensed with. I did not regret that so much as it was intended that it would be made up to the prisoners in the winter months, when there was little work to be done. Indeed there is a difficulty to find sufficient employment for them at this season . If the prisoners are not kept freely employed or at school they are sure to be in mischief.

It is with great reluctance that I lay the above subject before you, but duty leaves no alternative.

I have also to inform you, that the Reverend John Allan, the Protestant Chaplain, has done no duty on the Sunday afternoons, for a number of Sundays in succession, he being attending to religious services elsewhere.

## FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

There ${ }^{\top}$ are three females prisoners ageder 18,20 , and 21 years, two of whom are unfi for a juvenile prison, they having been very bad characters; one especially, is the wors woman I ever met; she has frightened one matron so, that she left; if she is not sent to
the Provincial Penitentiary, or becomes broken down by punishment, I think that the present matron will also leave on her account. She has the faculty of throwing herself into hysterics, when a doctor has to be sent for, thereby creating trouble and expense.

From the position of the buildings, it is next to impossible to keep the females from carrying on correspondence by signs, words, or letters, with the male prisoners.

It. is possible that the Ordnance Store, with some alterations and expense, might be made a more suitable place; I have the rooms now occupied, but if that is done, a portion of ground will require to be fenced in.

## DISCIPLINE.

It is not an easy matter to adopt a discipline suitable for the hardened incorrigible convict, and also for the novice in crime, for his first offence. It is a simple thing to lay down a theory, but it is a different matter when it has to be applied. The humane idea is, that religious teaching, reasoning, good advice, firmness and kindness, is all that is necessary in governing a Reformatory Prison, and so it is, with a portion of its inmates; but there is a class that such discipline has no effect upon.

If the buildings had admitted of a classification, the hardened rogue could have been kept apart from the young and less hardened portion; but as it is there is free intercourse with the bad and the good, and it is easy to conjecture what the result will be.

An attempt was made at the opening of the prison to have no corporeal punishment, but in the course of ten days a prisoner made three determined attempts to escape, after which punishment was awarded ; since then he has given no trouble, and he has got into the highest class for good behaviour.

The prisoners are perfectly aware that the incorrigible cannot be sent tothe Provincial Penitentiary, except through the Inspectors, which has made many of them much more daring than they otherwise would have been, as they were willing to run the risk of such punishment as they might receive here ; hence no less than nineteen desertions have taken place, two out of which have only been successful, and these were assisted, otherwise one of them was drowned in attempting to swim the river. One of the above deserters has made the attempt four different times; the third time he tried it, he had a chain upon his leg, and was absent thirty-two hours; the last time he ran across the ice in open day and got a number of miles off before he was apprehended.

Notwithstanding all the trouble that such a convict as that gives, there has been others who are more dangerous and detrimental to the discipline of the prison than the mere deserter, whose whole aim is to give trouble and keep himself clear of punishment, by plotting and making dupes of the more simple.

It will be seen by table number three that the average age is upwards of seventeen years, whereas the maximum age should not exceed that in a juvenile prison. Young men or women from seventeen to twenty-one years of age are much worse to govern than older men, and as long as young men are sent to the Reformatory Prison, a more severe discipline must be enforced to control them than would be necessary for juveniles.

Every encouragement is held out to the prisoners to acquire control over their own actions and to gain self-respect, and every indulgence is withheld from the incorrigible, so as to show both parties that according as they sow so shall they reap,-and to enforce that principle the grade system is adopted.

The system consists of five grades. The highest is the class of Truth and Honesty, which is only acquired after having been three months in the first class without being:reported for bad conduct. Those in the fourth class are not allowed to see their friends, nor to write or receive letters, or get leave to go upon the play ground, or to wear their hair as long as the others. All are entered in the third class when they arrive, and are advanced or degraded according to their conduct.

Elivery evening the conduct roll is called, when every officer should attend and hand in reports against those under his charge who may have misbehaved, when the charges are investigated by the Warden and entered into the conduct book. At the end of every month the accounts are balanced, and the parties are advanced or degraded as the case may be.

The grade system works very well-it has a beneficial effect upon the best class of the prisoners, and many of the worst class care nothing about their being deprived of the
privilege of writing or receiving letters from their friends; but all of them dislike to have their hair cut short and being precluded from the play ground.

The punishments inflicted are bread and water and being locked up in their cells, as soon as they are marched into the prison. Solitary cells and switching with the roots of a birch broom for extreme cases. Deserters get a chain on the leg for more or less time, according to their conduct. Corporeal punishment might be almost dispensed with, if some of the worst characters were sent to the Provincial Penitentiary as an example.

Although there has been some as bad characters in this prison as can be found in the Province, still there are many who conduct themselves very well and may become respectable members of society, and might have been so now if they had been placed under favourable circumstances.

By referring to Table No. 7, it will be seen that thirty-four of the prisoners have lost both father and mother. Twenty-two have lost their father, and seven their mother. In the aggregate, eighty prisoners lave lost ninety-seven parents.

Table No. 8 shows that twenty-five have had intemperate fathers; four, intemperate mothers, and six have had both father and mother intemperate.

Great allowances should be made for children who have lost both father and mother and thrown upon the world without a protector to succour or advise them. And those who have drunken parents are no better off.

Recently, a lad was discharged from this prison, apparently reformed. On arriving home, his father, mother, brother, and himself were arrested for theft; he was acquitted, the others were sent to jail. It used to be a matter of wonder how such a lad should be sent to the penitentiary, but the sequel solved that problem. Many that are here have "been more sinned against than they have sinned."

I am pleased to say that there is an evident improvement lately in the outward conduct of the prisoners. And I have hopes that further improvements will take place, more especially so if the officers will be faithful, and honestly do their duty.

## sanitary.

The health of the prisoners has been singularly good. Amongst the male prisoners, since the opening of the prison,-upwards of fourteen months ago,-there has been only three cases where medical aid has been called for. One of these cases was eresipelas and the other two were colic, which was caused from cating green vegetables. The good health of the prisoners may have partly arisen from being so much in the open air, with moderate work and varied diet. Early in the season they have had as much of the best vegetables as they could use. Also, a sufficient quantity of milk for their supper and coffee.

There is a sufficient quantity of potatoes, Swedish turnips, carrots, onions, parsnips, beets, and cabbage as sour-krout, to last until the new vegetables come in.

Great care is taken in having every thing cooked with the greatest care and economy, under the charge of a most efficient and experienced officer.

Care is also taken to keep the prison as clean as possible. And all the drains leading from it were cleaned out during the last summer.

The appearance of the prisoners indicates good health. A number of them have been weighed, which shows that the average increase during the past year to have been thirteen pounds each.

The slight colds and other minor complaints incident to a prison have been attended to by niyself. And when anything was actually wrong, the case yielded to a little care and simple medicine. The chief cause in swelling the sick list is the excessive use of tobacco. Bad as that may be, I am afraid that the introduction of it has a bad moral effect in causing the prisoners to steal, so that they can barter for tobacco with the officers. It is a hard thing to bring it home to the parties, yet my suspicions have been so well grounded that two of the officers have been discharged for that and other things.

In weighing the prisoners it was proved that those who use tobacco have grown the least. Three inveterate tobacco chewers have only increased one pound in weight among them, whereas the other fifteen who were weighed increased two hundred and thirty-five pounds, showing an average of fifteen pounds and two-thirds each.

## BUILDINGS AND SITE.

The buildings are large and substantial, but they are not well lighted or ventilated, except three ventilating holes that have been made through the arches in the dormitorys. Twelve single cells have been fitted up with wire doors to admit light and air, they are used for unruly prisoners, who are locked up when they are marched in from supper. There are eleven rooms with wire fronts, each containing six beds, the occupants of which have the privilege of walking in the dormitory or retiring to their own rooms. It would have been much better to have had stone colls for each of'the prisoners, if it had been practicable, but it would have made the place very dark, and it would have impeded ventilation, so as to have made it unhealthy.

To meet the present state of the buildings, the prisoners retire to their beds at eight o'clock, p.m., and the lights are so placed that the guard on duty can see every prisoner while in bed, and to count them every half hour, and to keep walking the whole length of the dormitory at least once in every quarter of an hour, to see that nothing incorrect is going on.

The sleeping apartment is as warm as is necessary, and is now safe. If the;"guards do their duty, no escapes can take place during the night.

A Reformatory Prison should be laid out in separate wings, or wards, where a proper classification can ©e had, and where the female prisoners are altogether removed outrof sight and hearing of the male prisoners ; but these desirable objects cannot be attained with the present buildings.

So far the island appears to be perfectly healthy. The land that is capable of being cultivated is good, and there is some advantage from its being an islard, which might have prevented escapes that may otherwise have taken place during the period of navigation; still there are other disadvantages in getting on and off in stormy weather, and during the winter, as the ice is very bad, and never in the same state for two days together.

There are steam tugs passing almost every day during navigation, but they are mostly American, and are not allowed to carry freight from one Canadian port to another : hence there has been two occasions where stores have been twenty-one days in coming from Montreal.

The Prison being situated so near the American lines, is a great inducement for the prisoners to desert; all of them, with one exception, made towards the United States. Indeed I caught three of them twenty miles beyond the lines, and they came back with me. But there is a greater disadvantage than any of those I have mentioned in having the prison in a country place, instead of being convenient to a city. That is the great diffculty I had to contend with, in finding proper officers possessing the various qualifications requisite for a Reformatory Prison; and when an unfit officer is discharged, you make him and all his friends your implacable enemies, and when there is no variety to choose from, to fill the discharged officer's places, you are forced to take the first that offers; whereas if the prison were near a city, there would be a great number of similar applicants to choose from.

There has not been any keepers or overseers in the prison; all are classed as guards, with the exception of the farmer and the steward. Yet the guards do the daty of overseers and keepers at a salary of $\$ 260$ per annum. The salary of a keeper in the Provincial Penitentiary is $\$ 576$, and the salary of a guard is $\$ 400$, yet the duties of the Reformatory Prison are more onezous than those of the Provincial Penitentiary, and the price of every article upon the island is twenty-five per cent. higher than in Kingston.

If the Government would allow the officers of the Reformatory Prisons the same salaries that are allowed the officers of the Provincial Penitentiary, men of higher qualifications would be applicants for office, which, in some measure, would obviate the disadrantages of the situation.

$C r$.
By paid Vouchers No. 1 to 160, - - $\$ 13,211.12$ 31st December, 1859,-By Balance in Bank of Upper Canada

70017
By Cash on hand; . . . . . 2746
$\$ 13,988.75$
It will be seen that $\$ 13,21112$ has been paid out during the year: but then again the balance of stock on hand on 31st December, 1859, is $\$ 6,03341$, whereas on the 31st December, 1858 , it was $\$ 3,81028$, which shows an increase of stock of $\$ 2,223 \cdot 13$. The increase is principally in the farm stock, viz, twenty-two head of cattle, sheep, farm produce, \&c. It is estimated that there is a sufficient quantity of animal food on hand alive and dead, to supply the wants of the Prison for the current year. Also, a sufficient number of cows to raise calves and supply the prisoners with milk.

There has been a number of indispensable improvements and repairs made during the past year, which are estimated at $\$ 1,840$.

There has also been paid $\$ 35871$ of debts incurred in 1858 , which ought not to be included as expenses of 1859.

By deducting the increase of stock, and the improvements made on real estate, the cost of the Prison will be $\$ 8,789$ 28, as follows:


In not knowing the views of the Inspectors, I have declined making an estimate of the expenses for the present year; but they will be much lesg than the past year, as the farm is fully stocked, and has ample seed on hand. And also the produce will be very much-more than in the past year.

GENERAL REMARKS.
If the Reformatory Prison had not been as successful in its organization as $I$ could wish, it has in a great measure arisen from the want of a Board of Inspectors.

When any of the rules or orders are drawn up by the Warden, and are not in accordance with the interest or feelings of the Oficers, then a secret or open antagonism is got
up, which is destructive to the discipline and harmony of the prison; whereas, if the rules and orders had been drawn up by the Inspectors, and sanctioned. by His Excellency the Governor General, it would have in a great measure removed that difficulty,-as the then Warden's only duty would have been to see these laws properly carried out.

The Act authorising the Inspector to report to His Excellency:the Governor General any incorrigible offenders, so that they could be removed to the Provincial Penitentiary; if that had been done in one or two instances there would have been little or no need to resort to corporal punishment. As a proof of which some have begged to be switched in place of being sent there.

It is morally impossible that. a Juvenile Reformatory Prison can be successful while men from eighteen to twenty-one years of age are its inmates, and who have spent the greater part of their lives in committing crime, and are at all times associated with the young or casual criminal. It cannot be estimated the amount of mischief that an ingenious bad convict will do ; as he is continually plotting, and his great object is to get the novice to be as bad as himself, and also to create trouble ; the effect is that, the dupe has often to suffer while the plotter escapes.

There are two convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary for fourteen years, for commit. ting a robbery in this prison,- the convict who advised and planned the felony was the first to become informer, and laughed at his dupes.

Neither should prostitutes of twenty years of age be sent here; the effect is that, the only female that there was any hope of reforming, I am sorry to say, has not improved since she got her late associates.

If there has not been as much moral and religious improvement among the prisoners as was expected, it may in part be attributed to the above causes.

I beg leave to bring under your notice the system of apprenticing out prisoners from the Juvenile Reform Schools, as practiced in the United States. It would benefit the prisoner, save expenses to the Province, assist in keeping up the discipline of the prisonas many would endeavor to attain the highest class, so as to be eligible to be apprenticed. They would then be gradually introduced to the ways of society, in place of being thrown upon the world at once without a friend, or yet knowing what to do with themselves. While prisoners are here they require no pity as they do not suffer, and much is done for their benefit, but the heart must be hard that does not pity a friendless orphan when turned out of prison and thrown upon the tender mercies of the world.

One great source of annoyance is that the island is infested with discharged convicts and other improper persons both night-and day, and they also leave their boats and canoes wherever it may suit their convenience, which is in direct violation of orders. One of the superior officers has questioned my authority in having the power to stop discharged conviets from coming upon the island, and he had repeatedly harbored them about his house.

There is no doubt but three of the deserters were assisted by these discharged convicts. I informed the Government of my fears, and- the letter had not reached Toronto until they were realised.

During this present month of January there has been a few acres of swamps cleared, and if the weather continues favorable the greater portion of it can be cleared before the high water in Spring. One great:advantage will be that; the prisoners will not be able to secrete themselves as easily as formerly; and boats oan be müch easier detected when landing upon the island. From forty to sizty cords of fire-wood may be got in clearing up the swamps, and also $a$ very large quantity of coarse hay can be cut which will winter over a large stook, with the assistance of roots. Also; it is to be hoped that the clearing of the swamp will in a measure relieve the island from the flocks of black-birds that breed there, and destroyed the grain last year:

I must respectfully suggest that the Inspectors should visit this Prison at an early day, to make rules and regulations and to give instructions on many matters connected with the success of the Prison.

> I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your Ob't. Sir't.,

Repormatori Prison, C. E., Isle Aux Noix, 30th January, 1860.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To W. Nelson, Esq., M.D., J. C. Taché, Esq., M.D., D. AE. MacDonald, J. Langton, W. A. Meredith, Esquires.

The Report of the Rev. Thophilus S. Provost, Catholic Chaplain to the Reformatory Prison for Canada East, at Isle Aux Noix.

Gentlemen,-I think it an obligation, on my part, to present you with a Report concerning the duties that I have performed here, and also the employment of such boys as I have had under my charge during the past year; and, therefore, I beg to say that in December, 1858, when I came here to act as Chaplain, there were 31 Catholic Prisoners confined in this place; 24 of whom had come from the Penitentiary at the opening of this Institution in the month of October previously. In the month of August, 1859, 4 of them were taken up to Penetanguishene, under Mr. Kelly's care; and in the course of the year, 18 others, (these 4 being comprised) have left the establishment. 16 have been admitted, and in December 1859, there were 29 male and 3 female prisoners under my charge.

The duties of Chaplain and others have gencrally been fulfilled by myself. During my absence, or when, for other reasons, I was unable to act personally, I took care to have somebody qualified to fill my place, with some very rare exceptions.

During last year, as a result of the particular religious instructions, 12 prisoners have received their first communion. Every Thursday in the year has been devoted to religious instruction, besides Sundays. As a general rule the Prisoners have conducted themselves properly, both in the chapel and at school during the time of instruction.

Respecting the secular instruction of the convicts, I must say that among these here at present, 17 at their arrival could neither read nor write; 6 were able to read a little but unable to write, and had no notion of arithmetic. As for the remaining 6, they could read and write pretty well, and two had commenced the first rules of arithmetic. Such was the state of knowledge of those here at the opening of last year, and of those arrived since. Their progress has varied according to the degree of aptitude and application of each. The following paragraph shows the present state of their knowledge.

Twenty are now able to read fluently; the other 9 , some of whom have arrived lately, have yet to spell their words. All, with the exception of four, write upon paper. Only one has gone through Arithmetic once,- -another has gone as far as Aliigation; 4 are now working the Rule of Three; and the remaining 23 are partly in the first compound Rules and partly in the simple. The two first here mentioned in Arithmetic have also gone through the first rules of Algebra and are now learning Mcnsuration; they have equally acquired some Geographical knowledge.

The advancement of the boys in secular instruction has suffered from the discontinuance of the afternoon school during the farming operations. During that time several of them have not attended morning school, nor even prayers for a certain period of that time.

I feel myself called upon to say, whilst speaking about school, that there are no reading books adapted to the majority of the readers. The few contained in what is called the library are all in English, which only two or three convicts can make use of with some profit. It is to be regretted that the others have not works to read in their own language. Although some progress has been made in school, yet more progress in secular instruction would have been made, had we been furnished with a comfortable apartment, at least during the winter.

The Chaplains having considered it a part of their duty to present a table of the employment of the boys, I give the following which shows the age of each, his previous occupation, his occupation here under the three heads, Trade, Farm and Sundries, and, lastly, his intentions in future; the letter $N$ indicating that he has not decided yet. By referring to to the said table, it will be seen that out of 29 prisoners, 8 are now working at different trades. There are two working in the Carpenter's shop, 2 in the tailor's shop, 1 in the Tinsmith's shop, 1 in the Shoemaker's shop, and 2 in the Bake-house. Nobody presides over them at present in these shops to teach them their trades, with the exception of a tailor. The other 21 are occupied outside at sundry occupations. And here I cannot refrain from saying that it is really painful to see that at the end of one year, so many of these poor prisoners have completely lost their time, which might have been made so useful to them under a good systematical management.

| No. | Age |  | Former Occupations. | Trade. | Farm. | Sondries. | Int. in Fet. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Months. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 19 | 11 | Tinsmith ....................... | Tinsmith, 11 mo... |  |  | Tinsmith. |
| 2 | 19 | 11 | Sundries ........................ |  | Farm, 6 mo. | Sundries, 5 mo. | $N$ : |
| 3 | 20 | 11 | Carpenter .......................... | Carpenter, 10 mo. | " 1 " |  | Carpenter. |
| 4 | 16 | 11 | Sundries........................... | Tailor, 11 months | ................. | sund ${ }^{\text {ario...... }}$ | N. |
| 5 | 19 | 11 | Clerk $\qquad$ |  |  | Sund. 11 mos... |  |
| 6 | 20 | 11 | Carpenter .......................... | Carpenter, 11 mo. | tetestetetetset |  | Carpenter. |
| 7 | 15 | 11 | Sundries ........... .............. | Shoemaker, 11 mo. |  |  | Shoemaker. |
| 8. | 17 | 11 | do .7....................... | Blacksmith 5 mo........ | " 6 " <br>    | " 6 " |  |
| 9 | 21 | 11 | Blacksmith.......................... | Blacksmith, 5 mo. |  | " 6 | Blacksmith. |
| 10 | 19 | 11 | Sundries .......................... | ........................ | " 6 " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | " 45 |  |
| 11 | 14 | 11 | Farming ........................ | , |  | " 5 | N. |
| 12 | 16 | 10 | Navigation...................... | Baker, 4 months.. | " 4 " | " 2 | N. |
| 13 | 21 | 8 | Carter ............................ | ................ | " 2 " | " 6 | N. |
| 14 | 19 | 8 | Carpenter ....................... | ...................... | $" 6{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | " 2 | N. |
| 15 | 18 | 8 | Farming ....................... | ..................... | $\because 6$ | "12 | N. |
| 16 | 16 | 6 | Sundries ......................... | ....................... | $" 5$ " |  | N. |
| 17 | 14 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | do | ...................... | " 6 " | " $11 \times$ | N. |
| 18 | 14 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | do ....................... | ...................... | $" 6 \%$ | " 13 " | N. |
| 19 | 14 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | do ........................ | ...... | " 6 " | " 17 ${ }^{\prime}$ | N. |
| 20 | 17 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | do ....................... | ............ | " $1 \frac{1}{2}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | " 30 | N. |
| 21 | 14 | 4 | do ....................... | ..................... | " 3 " | " 1 " | N. |
| 22 | 18 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | Painter ......................... | Tailor; 42 months | ................. |  | N. |
| 23 | 18 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | Carpenter ...................... | ....................... |  | $2 \frac{1}{2} "$ | Carpenter. |
| 24 | 18 | 2 | do ...................... | „..................... | . |  | do |
| 25 | 18 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | Baker ........................... | Baker, 2 months. | .........i....... | " ${ }^{1}{ }^{\frac{1}{3}}$ " | Baker. |
| 26 | 17 | 2 | Sundries ........................ | ...................... |  | "1 2 " |  |
| 27 | 17 | 2 | Carter.......................... | .... |  | $" 20$ | N |
| 28 | 18. | 11 | Sundries ........................ |  | " 6 " | "15 | N. |
| 29 | 20 | 11 | do | Tailor, 8 months.. |  | " 3 " | N. |
|  |  |  | Total...................... | 771.......... | 821 | $69 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |

The total number of months is $229 \frac{1}{2}$ (it will be observed that I have calculated for the space of eleven months instead of 12), from whence it appears that 33 per cent of the time is occupied in trades, 36 in farming, and 30 per cent in sundry occupations.

I will now conclude with these following remarks: To teach the young delinquent some useful branch of trade to enable him to earn an honest livelihood, but especially to render him virtuous, are, I think, the ends of a reformatory institution. And as the reformation is to be wrought in his heart and soul, it should always be borne in mind that this reformation must be grounded on religious principles. If the action of Religion be restrained or brought into disrepute, the root of all good, and the strongest motives for reformation, are at once annihilated. For homan laws do not reach the heart, they are made and subsist for the main object of engaging men, either by reward or chastisement, to fulfil Divine laws. Nothing earthly can fix with authority the heart of man. Religion only-which, emanating from God, spreads itself like a mysterious sap in the heart of man,-will cause to germinate therein those fruits of grace which procure Heaven.
"At the same time," as a reverend gentleman writing on prisons observed, "the prisoner's mind must be influenced, his confidence and love must be won," and it then becomes necessary that the minister of Religion know the inmost part of his heart. For if there be not a mutual confidence between them, all religious ideas, all resolutions of amendment, being overcome by the dangerous passions of youth, will probably pass away unreflected upon and without any good effects. It, therefore, becomes a duty to the spiritual physician of the "moral hospital", as it was so rightly said of a prison, to be active, and to survey, with the anxiety of the good shepherd, the small flock which he endeavours to take back in the right paths of life. I do not give to myself the testimony of having done so much within the past year, but I am conscious of having wrought with that intention, according to my capacity, for the spiritual benefit of the prisoners under my charge.

As regards the three female prisoners, I beg to say that their constant employment has been repairing clothes and sewing shirts. They have been taught secular instruetion by
the matron, and I have generally given them religious instruction on Thursdays. I would recommend that opportunities be given to them to practice domestic employments, and that their earnings be given to them when released from confinement.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most humble servant, THEOPHILE S. PROVOST
Isle aux Noix, 8th February, 1860. $\}$

## PROTESTANT CHAPLATN'S REPORT.

To Wolfred Nelson, Esquire, M. D., Jean C. Taché, Esquire, M. D., Donald EEneả Macdonel, John Langton, and Edmund A. Meredith, Esquires, Inspectors of Prisons under the Provisions of the Act 20 Vict., Cap. 28.
The Report of the Rev'd John Allan, Protestant Chaplain of the Reformatory Prison for Lower Canada, at Isle aux Noix, for the year ending 31st December, 1859.

Gentlemen,-In presenting this my first Report of my own duties, of the comparative progress of the prisoners under my care, and of their various employments, I would beg to make a few observations under these respective heads, hoping that they will receive such an amount of consideration as you may consider their importance calls for.

## i. protestant chaplain's duties.

Since I commenced my duties on the 28 th November, 1858, or rather since I classified the prisoners under my charge on the 1st December of that year, with the exception of one Sunday and a few week days, when I was unavoidably absent, I have been regularly at my post.

On Sundays I have held Divine Service at the chapel on the island, or in the dininghall of the prison, according as the state of the weather permitted the prisoners leaving the prison, or otherwise. This Service has been invariably commenced at 9 a. m. The Morning Service has been read, with the Litany occasionally; the Communion Service to end of Nicene Creed, and a sermon preached.

In place of Evening Service, as sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, the Warden substituted a Sunday School, commencing at $1 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. After repeated endeavours, I obtained his consent to hold a Service at $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$. m . After a few trials, it was found to act so well that the Warden proposed its substitution for the Sunday School. I, however, combined the two with still better results as regards the prisoners, but latterly the Warden, without any assigned reason or cause that I could imagine, has prevented me from holding this Service, which, I trust, you will be pleased to enable me to renew.

On week days,-except one morning, which I devote to written examinations, and one afternoon which is employed in religious instruction,-after Prayers in the morning, commencing at $6,6 \frac{1}{2}$ or 7 a . m., according to the time of the year, the prisoners receive secular instruction, terminating at $7 \frac{1}{2}$ or 8 a. m., the hour of breakfast. In the afternoon, at 2 or 3 p. m., secular instruction is again given for a full hour, concluding with prayers before or after supper.

With the exception of visiting the sick, or such as may be under solitary confinement, the above duties comprise all that I have been required to perform.

On the 21st of May, the Lord Bishop of Montreal confirmed two of the prisoners who were prepared for that rite; the others having been either confirmed, or not members of the Church of England, or whose intellect or character prevented me from presenting them as proper candidates for that rite.

The hours and place of Divine Service will require your special attention, as provision should be made for the attendance of Protestants who have no other means of joining the Public Worship of Almighty God.

A common Communion Service and large linen cloth for the Communion table are needed, their purchase having been deferred until sanctioned by your Board.

## 2. sectuar instruction.

Under this head are comprised the three most necessary subjects of reading, writing, and arithmetic. The mornings are wholly occupied with the first two,-0ne class being
engaged in writing for half the time; and in reading for the other half, while the other class reverse this order. Four afternoons are occupied in Arithmetic, on slates; and occasionally on black-board: Due attention is given to spelling, dictation, grammar, geography, \&c.

All the prisoners now write on paper: All can read well with varions degrees of expression. A few write correctly from dictation, and compose fairly; still their years warrant greater expectations than have been realized, which is rather to be attributed to the want of early culture than to the want of intellect.

With one or two exceptions the prisoners are entitled to my approbation as regards their behavour to myself personally, and the attention they give to my instructions.

It is much to be regretted that, for six months, the farming operations absorbed the time devoted to Secular Instruction in the afternoon, and that some of the prisoners are most irregular in their attendance through other occupations. Taking these things into consideration, on the whole I consider they have made very fair progress. $\mathrm{Bu}^{+}$, that you may understand this the better, I subjoin a table No. 1, which shows each pris yer's previous knowledge, and his present acquirements, or when removed to Penetangu. shene, or when discharged.

Table No. 1.

|  | No. | Age. | PREvious knowledge. |  |  | present knowledae. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Reading. | Writing. | Arithmetic. | Reading. | Writing. | Arith., se: |
| $\begin{aligned} & (1) \\ & (1) \\ & (2) \\ & (2) \\ & (2) \end{aligned}$ | 1 | 19 | Letters | None | None .. | Fair. | Middling ..... | Addition. |
|  | 2 | 13 |  | do .......... | do | Bad. | Bad........... | S. Addition. |
|  | 3 | 17 | do :....... |  |  | Good.......... | Middling .... | C. do |
|  | 5 | 19 16 | Good........ | Good......... | S. Proportion | Excellent ..... | Excellent ..... | Algebra ...... |
|  | ${ }_{6}$ | 21 | ${ }_{\text {do }}^{\text {Midaling }}$...... | Midding..... | S. Multi'tion. | Fair.......... | Fair........... | S. Proportion |
| (1) | 7 | 18 | do | do | I. Addition... | do ............. | Fair |  |
|  | 8 | 17 | do ..... | Bad | Nune... | Midding | Middling ..... | C. Addition.. |
| (2) | 9. | 18 | Letters ........ | do ........... | do ......... | Fair........... | do |  |
|  | 10 | 14 | do ........ | None |  | Middling ..... | Bad........... | S. Addition... |
|  | 12 | 18 | Good... | do | S. Divisio | Good | do ........... | Division... |
| (1) | 13 | 16 | do .......... | Bad............ | c. Substact'n | do | Fair........... | V. Fractions.. |
|  | 14 | 13 | do. | do ............. | None .......... | do | Goodi........... | C. Multi'tion. |
|  | 15 | 16 | do. | Fair | S. Division... |  | do ............ | Algebra....... |
|  | 16 | 15 | do. | Bad.. | S. Malti'tion. |  | Midding ....... | S. Proportion |
|  |  | 17 | Letters......... | None .......... | None .......... |  | Fair........... | C. Multi'tion. |
| (1) | 18 | 19 | Goodi:........ | do .......... | do .......... | do | Middling ..... | S. do |
|  | 19 | 17 | Midding. ..... | Bad ............ | do :.......... | Excellent. | Fair:. | L. Division... |
|  |  | 16 | Letters........ |  | do .......... | Good | Middling ..... | C. Multi'tion. |
|  | 22 | 19 | Good......... | None .......... | S. Moultiotion. | Excellen | Fair. |  |
|  | 23. | 14 | do ............ | Bad... | S. Subtract'n | Good. |  | ecimals |
| (3) | 24 | 19 | do. | Fair. | S.Addition... | Excellent. | Exceliont | C. Mndtition. |
| (3) | 25 | 15 | Lettors:........ | None | None .......... | Fair.... | Middling |  |
| (3) | 26 | 17 | Good .......... | Good ............ | S. Proportion | Excellent..... | Excellent | Navigation... |
| (4) | 27 | 14. |  | Middling ...... | S. Addition... | Good | Good .......... | S. Proportion |
| (4) | 29 | 15 | Letters |  |  |  | Midaling:.. | L. Division... |

The figures in the margin of the table refer as follows: (1), to those prisoners who were transferred to Penetanguishene 16th Aug, 1859, of whom there were six; (2), to those who were discharged on these dates respectively; No. 3 on lst Nov. ; No. 4 on 4th Nov; No. 5 on 15 th Nov., and No. 6 on 24 th Sept. (3) refers to prisoners who were directly sentenced to this prison, and who arrived here before the commencement of my duties. These were sentenced from Montreal. (4) refers to prisoners who were admitted during 1859. No: 27 , from Quebec on 19 th Jan, No. 28 from Montreal on 19 th Feb; No. 29 from Quebec on 16th April.

Of these 29 prisoners the first 23 arrived from the Penitentiary at the opening of the prison, and, as above stated, the remaining 6 have been received"since. 6 prisoners Gaving
been transferred to the Reformatory for Canada West, 44 having been discharged, there remain under my charge 19-a very insignificant number, inasmuch as an equal amount of instruction to that given to each prisoner at present, might be communicated to at least five times the number, with a very slight modification of the system of instruction.

It is most desirable that a proper school-room be provided, properly lighted, ventilated, and heated, and that it be furnished with parallel desks and forms, and drawers in the desks for the use of each prisener. The reading books and other means of imparting knowledge should be more varied and sufficient as to number, and other improvements made, not now necessary to be specified.

## 3. employment of prisoners.

It may be considered that the employment of prisoners which does not come under the direction of the chaplain, should form no part of his Report, but if Iunderstand rightly, the ends for which Reformatory Institutions are designed, the cultivation of religious and industrious habits in their inmates, I am convinced that unless the brief period of their incarceration be spent in imparting to them such an education as will enable them to earn an honest livelihood by the time that they are set at liberty, it is incumbent on the minister of religion to take cognizance of whatever interferes with, or obstructs their future wellbeing.

It appears to me that an entirely different course from that which has hitherto been adopted, as regards the occupation of prisoners, should be pursued; for there are very few among them who will be able, under the present system, to maintain themselves otherwise than in the most unremunerative kinds of employment; a circumstance much to be regretted, as the temptations to crime are thereby strengthened.

The prisoners who are engaged in tailoring have been without an instructor until within a few weeks of the close of the year. The shoemakers have been left to themselves during the flrst six and the last two months of the year; the carpenters have had instruction for the first ten months; the blacksmith has been scarcely ever in his shop for the last eight months. To say nothing of the abuse of material which has ensued, and could not but ensue under such circumstances, and which has an injurious effect as indirectly teaching uneconomical habits, it is impossible to expect prisoners, when mostly or partly left to work, and learn as they best may, to turn out other than imperfect and slovenly workmen, to whom no tradesmen could afford a day's wages for a week's work. And when it is taken into consideration that the kind of work, which they have in this unfortunately situated institution, being almost entirely restricted to the making of their own clothes and shoes, and the roughest description of artizan occupations, it is to be feared that without an entire remodelling of this prison, it"will, in fact, prove no Reformatory at all, but a nursery of candidates for the Penitentiary, if a worse fate should not befal them.

Similar remarks are applicable to those engaged in farming. That a small Model Farm and Kitchen Garden, conducted upon the most approved scientific principles, and upon which each prisoner should be required to work about two hours every day in the season, should form part of this establishment; is most desirable; but when a number of prisoners are employed constantly in the season with no end in view but the raising of cereal and other crops, for the purpose of abridging the annual expenditure of the institution, but not conferring any actual benefit upon those occupied therein ; on the contrary, retarding their education; and promoting irregular and careless habits. The farm, as at present conducted, is a positive evil, and loudly calls for your interposition.

As to the other occupations besides trades and farming, no doubt they are more or ess necessary to be pursued ; but surely, so far as they are necessary, they should be more equally divided, and youths fitted for better descriptions of work should not be compelled to be almost the whole of their time occupied therein.

To the end that you may the better perceive at a glanee the employment of each prisoner under my care during the last year, I subjoin a table No. 2 , wherein the number of months that each has been employed is put under the respective heads. The exact time may not be in all cases quite correctly given, as my information was obtained from the prisoners now in the institution, who answered for themselves as well as for thone who have been transferred or discharged.
Table No. 2.


The figures in margin of Table No. 2 refer as follows: (1) to the prisoners who were transferred to Penetanguishene ; (2) to such as have left the Prison; (3) to such as have been admitted within the past year; and (4) to a prisoner who was sick for three months.

The total number of months is $301 \frac{1}{2}$, of which $130 \frac{1}{2}$ were spent in trades, 83 in farming, and 88 in sundry occupations, giving a per centage of each division as follows :-

Trades 43 per cent.
Farming27" "
Sundries 29 " "
It will be seen that the former occupations of those prisoners transferred, asalso their future prospects, are omitted.

It is only necessary for me to remark further, that a glance at the Table No. 2 will show that due regard has not been given either to the former occupation of the prisoners in the nature of the work required from each, nor to the manner in which they who have decided on what they will hereafter be engaged in-two circumstances affecting the character and amount of useful work that might have been performed, and the future benefit of the prisoners.

Of the 19 prisoners under my charge, 7 have under 1 year to remain, 10 under 2 years, and 2 under 3 years, being an average of 15 months for each prisoner, their sentences averaging 2 years and 9 months.

The religious denominations to which they prefer to belong are as follows:
Church of England 13, Presbyterian 5, and Baptist 1.
Twelve prisoners admit that they neglected the public worship of God; 9 that they became convicts through bad company; 12 that they were habitual swearers; 7 that they were drunkards; 13 that they were smokers; and 16 that they would not have hesitated in telling lies could they thereby have derived any advantage, while only two of them are undecided as to whether they will hereafter pursue a course of virtue.

Trusting that in so far as you coincide with the remarks which I have been reluctantly obliged to make in this Report, you will act authoritively in the removal of what is injurious, and in the admission of what may prove beneficial to this Institution, that it may really become what its title imports.

Isle-Aux-Noix,
8th February, 1860.

> I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient and humble servant,

JOHN ALLAN.

## REFORMATORY PRISON, CANADA WEST.

Penetanguishene, 27th January, 1860.
SIr,-I have the honor to make the following Report for 1859 of the Juvenile Reformatory at Penctanguishene, under my charge, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General; and as this is the first annual report of that post, I have attempted to describe the locality more minutely than will for the future be necessary.

## Grounds and Buildings.

The grounds consist of about two hundred acres of land, lately part of the Garrison reserve, and situate within Penetanguishene Bay; the land gradually rises from the Bay until it attains an altitude therefrom of about 195 feet, and is throughout a light, poor soil; it is in many parts full of springs, and covered with large boulders and stone on the surface.

Since the establishment of the Reformatory I have fenced the cleared portion of about 75 acres (which produces a thin pasturage) with a rail fence, except at the water side, and with the labor of the convicts have nearly brought to completion a new road through the grounds of the Prison, having been obliged to condemn the old one from its insecurity. Within this fence are contained all the buildings of the estate.

The Reformatory is situated on a point of land on two sides bounded by the waters of the Bay, and has many recommendations for the purpose; it is removed from communication with Towns, the nearest being the small village of Penetanguishene at the head of the Bay, three miles distant, there is no other within thirty or forty miles. Theonly drawback to the position is the increased expense of transport, the nearest point of Railway being Barrie, thirty-six miles distant; it is, however, intended during summer to run a Steamboat tri-weekly from Collingwood, which will facilitate transport for that season:

The Reformatory is a stone building 111 feet in length, 39 feet in breadth, and 24 feet in height, formerly soldiers' barracks; and adjoining thereto, though unattached, is the temporary dwelling for the Warden, also of stone, formerly officers' quarters, and on a parallel line with the prison, 81 feet in length, 37 feet 3 inches in breadth, and 12 feet 7 inches in height.

It is proposed to convert this building into an extension of the Reformatory so soon as it may be required, and that a dwelling for the Warden has been completed.

These and all the buildings on the Reformatory grounds were in a dilapidated condition on my entering into the charge of the post, and it became necessary, under the plans of the Penitentiary architect of Kingston, to make temporary repairs and alterations, so as to accommodate the convicts as expeditiously as possible.

A piece of ground containing near four acres has been fenced in round the Prison, with a board fence 16 feet high, inside of which are the offices necessary for the Prison. And the quarters of the officers on the grounds have been repaired and made habitable as required, with such dispatch and economy as their nature warranted.

They were for the Warden, Clerk, Catholic Chaplain, Steward, 3 Keepers and 1 Guard.
The Protestant Chaplain being an old resident, has, I believe, built and always repaired his own house at his own expense.

## Officers of the Institution.

Warden, Protestant Chaplain, Catholic Chaplain, Clerk, Storekeeper, Deputy Warden, Steward, 3 Keepers, 2 Guards.

Convicts.
On the 13th August last I was honored by instructions through the assistant Provin cial Secretary, to receive from the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston 13, and from the Juvenile Reformatory at Isle-aux-Noix 10 convicts, and enrol them on the books of this Reformatory. They were removed by me, and received accordingly on the 18th August, in all, - - - - - 23.

Since lat September I have received 21.
Discharged, - - - $\quad-\quad 4$.

## Employment.

Immediately after the arrival of the convicts I employed them in making the road mentioned under the head of grounds and buildings; the work performed may be thus enumerated and valued :-


The works were absolutely necessary, and had I not employed the convict labor, the amount; or nearly so, should have been provided for in cash. The opening of the school, in consequence, was somewhat delayed, but was commenced, however, on the 15th November, and has been regularly attended to since thon.

The division of time is clasified as follows:

IN WINTER.
The prisoners are dressed, and the bell rings for muster at a quarter past seven o'clock; prayers immediately after, and when concluded, attendance at School until a quarter past eight, when the bell rings for breakfast; immediately after breakfast they are marched to the different works, until a quarter to twelve ; at twelve o'clock, dinner, and after dinner, they are allowed to play until one o'clock, when the bell rings, and they are as before, marched to their different occupations, until three o'clock. At three o'clock, they are again summoned to School, until a quarter to five, and at five o'olock, the bell rings for supper; immediately after supper, cvening prayers, and finally all are mustered, and locked up in their different dormitories for the night. They are permitted to have lights until half-past seven, for study; two guards, one in cach room, being told off, to observe and secure order.

On Sundays, the prisoners attend their respeetive chapels, shortly after breakfast, and again after dinner, and on Thursdays they also receive religious instruction from their respective chaplains.

FOOD.
Breakfast:-1 lb of bread ; $\ddagger \mathrm{ib}$ of meat; coffee made from peas, and sweetened with molasses.

DINNER.
$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lb}$ of meat; soup with vegetables; potatoes, and $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{tb}$ of bread.
SUPPER.
Meal porridge swectened with molasses.
The best mode of providing food, has been considered by me with much attention, as to whether it should be bought by contract, or provided by the Reformatory, and though I should prefer the former plan, yet I fear that situated as the Reformatory is, it would be attended with inconvenicnces, more than would counter-balance its good features, for if a contractor failed in supplying good provisions, according to contract, no means would be at hand to procure a better article, and the inferior should be used, and it is a result too well known to nced comment, that actions by the Government, against contractors, seldom result in their punishment. I am therefore inclined to recommend the continuance of my present system. Every day will produce a better supply, as the farmers become aware of the market, and ready pay, and I don't think food could be contracted for at a less average than it is now costing; the cost of cach boy being a fraction over $\$$ cents per day.
HEALTII.

The health of the convicts has been generally good, indeed I think the situation most healthy, at the same time, as there is no medical practitioner nearer than Barrie, a distance of 36 miles, and as disease will sometimes accompany persons of the class in the Reformatory, I would respectfully suggest that a medical practitioner be appointed with a small salary, which may induce him to settle at the Reformatory, or in the immediate neighbourhood.

## DISMISSAL FROM REFORMATORY.

The practice is, in dismissing the convict, whose time of confinement has expired, to give him a suit of ciothes, and as much money as will enable him to reach that part of the Province, from whence, in the first instance, he was brought, and with that arrangement, the Government surveillance ceases.

The name of Reformatory Prison carries with it more than mere custody of prisoners for a perind; it embraces the necessity of adopting means to bring back the self-respect of the convict, to imbue his mind with correct principles, and to instruct him during the training necessary to that end, in a trade which will give him a confidence in his own powers, and cnable him to earn a living on his dismissal. Even then, with these advantages, he has more than sufficient to contend with in the general prejudice against convicts; and the feeble minded frequently, in consequence of this prejudice, and his want of means of immediate support, seeks his old associates for that sympathy denied him by the more fortunate, and again launches under their example, into his old vicious courses.

I would suggest, as a means of remedy, that a certain amount of the earnings of the convict, say 2d per day, be credited to his account during good conduct, which reckoning: for a convict of three years, always well conducted; would give him a fund of 36 dollars, to make a commencement in the world, and I feel sanguine that the superior attention of the
convict induced by the hope of reward; and fature advancement, would more than repay the outlay, independently of the benefit to the delinquent himself.

Trusting that all the convicts at this Reformatory will have trades, it is my intention to put myself in communication with tradesmen in different parts of the Province, in order that I may be enabled to place them, as their time expires, in work at oncc, and thus remove further, if possible, the chances of relapse.

## finance. <br> Dr.

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { To cash received from } \\ \text { December, 1859, } \\ \text { Government, per Warrants, to } \\ \text { Cash from Shop accounts, }\end{array}, \begin{array}{r}\$ 12600 \\ \\ \end{array}$


## GENERAL REMARKS.

The ages of the convicts sent to this Reformatory have varied from 9 to 19 , when committed; among the latter, are two, one for attempt at rape, and the other for highway robbery, and contrary to general expectation, I cannot speak in too high terms of the conduct of both those young men since they came under my charge. It may, however, be matter for consideration, how far their conduct may be exceptional.

I may mention another youth recently convicted for petty larcency, and sentenced to five years in this Reformatory, aged 15 years, who being interrogated as to what religion he was of, replied he was of noreligion, but that he might be noted down as Church of England, his companion being of that persuasion; fortunate for the boy that such an Institution as this was open to receive him, where he will have the advantage of a religious and secular education.

I think enquiry into the course of crime in the younger persons will result very generally in exposing the fact, that the evil example and bad habits of parents, as well as their active influence in forcing the children to commit petty larcency, to indulge their own drunkenness and dissipation, joined to poverty, have caused most of the criminality in these juvenile convicts, and it is to be hoped that their removal from bad example, and the habits of regularity and industry enforced in the Reformatory, may, at the end of their time, send them abroad, fitted to take their places amongst their fellow men, in humility and virtue, to maintain themselves by industry; but to insure this, I would ask a careful consideration of the auxiliary means I have recommended under the head of Dismissal from the Reformatory, to prevent relapse from the causes I have there alluded to.

I would respectfully urge upon the Government, the necessity of placing under contract, the additional buildings necessary for this Reformatory, the plans of which, I am informed, have been made out and sent forward by Mr. Horsey, the Penitentiary Architect. The season is fast approachiug when they may be commenced, and as it is short, an immediate attention is necessary, if it is proposed to complete them during the season of 1860, or so much of them as may be considered indispensably necessary.

The Chaplains, the Rev. Mr. Hallen, and the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, have been indefatigable in their attention, and always punctual to their duties; the former gentleman has 28 pupils, the latter gentleman, 12, and it is I think to be expected that a like proportion will continue.

The Rev. Mr. Hallen is assisted in the School by his son.
I am happy to say that the boys pay the highest respect to these gentlemen, and already their supervision has made an evident improvement.

I have much pleasure in stating the confidence I place in the Chaplains of the Establishment, and trust that all that enlightened piety and undeviating attention can accomplish, will be done for the benefit of the convicts under their management.

I also cheerfully testify to the integrity, ability, and constant attention of the Clerk, Storekeeper and Deputy-warden, Mr. Featherstonhaugh ; and, indeed, I cannot close my Report without also bearing testimony to a willingness and general exertion to perform their respective duties, of all the other officers of the Institution.

I have endeavoured to curtail the expenses within the exigencies required by the different services for which outlays were necessary; and I trust that an examination of my accounts will show a proper sense of economy.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble Servant, WILLIAM MÓORE KELLY, Warden, C. W.

No. 1.
Shewing the Religion of the Convicts:-21 Church of England,-12 Catholics,-6 Methodists,--1 Presbyterian.-40.

No. 2.
Shewing the ages of the Convicts :-1 Conviot, $9,-2$ do. $12,-3$ do. $13,-5$ do. $14,-$ 5 do. $15,-3$ do. $16,-5$ do. $17,-4$ do. $18,-5$ do. $19,-7$ do. $20 .-40$.

No. 3.
Shewing the place of Nativity of Convicts:-21 Convicts were born in Canada West, -6 do. do. Ireland,-6 do. do. United States,-5 do. do. England,-1 do. do. Hanover,-1 do. do. Prussia.-40.

## No. 4.

Shewing the Nativity of the parents of the Convicts:-15 Fathers were born in Ire-land,-11 do. do. England,-8 do. do. United States,- 3 do. do. Canada West,-1 do. do. Prussia,-1 do. do. Eanover,-1 do. do. East Indies.-40.

18 Mothers were born in Ireland,-10 do. do. England,-7 do. do. United States,-1 do. do. Scotland,-1 do. do. Prussia,-1 do. do. Hanover,-1 do. do. France,-i do. do. Canada West.- 40 .

No. 5.
Shewing the number of Convicts who have lost their Parents :- 9 prisoners have lost father and mother,-6 do. do father, -4 do. do. mother.

$$
\text { No. } 6 .
$$

Shewing the number of Convicts who had intemperate parents :-9 prisoners had father and mother intemperate, -8 do. do. fathers intemperate.

Stock, Real Property, and Improvements.


Value of Work performed in different Shops.
Tailors' Shop . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 7034$
Carpenters' Shop . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 114 492

Fishing Nets . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $962 \frac{1}{2}$
$\$ 19446$

## PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, TORONTO.

To the Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, \&ic.,"\&c., of Canada.
Gentlemen,-I have the honor of submitting;to your Board, as by law required, the following report of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, at Toronto, for the year 1859.

The general health of the patients under my charge las, throughout the year, with exception of a short period in the end of summer, been as satisfactory as asual. At the period mentioned, a few cases of dysentery occured, two of which in enfeebled and almost exhausted patients, resulted fatally. The disease, at the same time, prevailed generally both in the towns and the rural districts; and though I regarded its occurrence in the Asylum as, to some extent, ascribable to the over-crowded state of the house, it is probablo
that its chief source consisted in atmospheric influences. In the more western parts of the Province it was most formidable, where those influences were unequivocal, and was very generally associated with that form of fever which derives its peculiar character from malarious agencies. In the asylum, it appeared to select only the aged or the most feeble, as its subjects; and ouly a soothing and supporting treatment was effective in controlling it. I am convinced that it was totally unsuited to profuse, or even free medication. In sevcral cases, recovery seemed to be the result of suspension of medicinc, and a patient following up of a simply expectant course.

During the past summer it was determined by Government to convert the barracks at Fort Malden, ncar Amherstburg, into a Branch Asylum ; and with the view of carrying this object into cffect, Dr. Andrew Fisher, formcrly my estcemed and valuable assistant, was appointed medical superintendent, with instructions to have the necessary alterations aind repairs cffected in the shortest possible time. Dr. Fisher accordingly removed from this Asylum to Fort Malden, on 14th July, twenty of our most industrious and quiet male patients to assist in the works to be performed, and so energetically did he push forward his undertaking, that on the 3rd October he was able to reccive from me a sceond detatchment of 64 paticnts, onc half, cach, mon and women; and on the 17 th December, a third, of 62 patients, in like proportiou as to sex; making in all 146; of whom two have since died.

It is to be hoped that the working of this Asylum will be found equally satisfactory as that of the University branch, now ncarly threc-and-a-half years in operation. What the cconomic results may be must be deternined by time and discrete management. It was necessary to make some permanent provision for the accumulated incurables of the chief Asylum, under which might be secured to them the continuance of the same mild government as that of the parent institution, in which many of them had long resided, and had been greatly improved, though not cured of insanity. To have sent these poor people back to their formor residences, (as is done in some asylums of the United States) to become charges on the niggard or undevcloped benevolence of municipalities, would have been little short of wholesale murder.

The relief afforded to the numerous insane of the Province, by the removal of the incurables referred to has been great; and though a proportion of thosc on behalf of whom application had been made has not been sent forward, yet the rapidity with which vacated beds have been taken up and continue to be called for, leaves no doubt that, in a very short time, this Asylum will be again fully tenanted. The change produced by the removal of so many of our quictest and most industrious patients has been very palpable, and could not be passed through without embarrassment in a house so defective in the means of classification of newly arriving, violent, dangerous and troublesome patients; but I trust that our new stock will, under careful and kind treatment, soon present sufficient material to recruit our working forces.

Although I hold in slight estimation the tabular statements with which some of the Annual Reports of Lunatic Asylums are chiefly filled, I comply with established custom, to a certain extent, by presenting some of the most interesting statistic results of this Asylum, which will bc less annoying to the reader than long columns of minute dctails; remarking, however, that from the figures exhibited, whether covering a bricf or a prolonged period, gencral conclusions are not to be rashly drawn. The statistics of insanity, as yet obtained, are very defective; and so long as no uniform system of recording and compiling them obtains, and inaccuracy in the valuation of the facts themselves continues to vitiate the entire structure, they must serve to but trivial good results.

The total number of admissions into this Asylum, as recorded in the nineteen years which have clapsed since the first opening of the temporary institution, in the old gaol, within the city, has been 2244 .

| Of which were of married men, $\left.\begin{array}{c}532 \\ \text { " } \\ \text { single }\end{array}\right\}$ |  | - |  | 1225. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\left.\begin{array}{cc}\text { Of which were of marrice women, } & 655 \\ & \text { " } \\ & \text { single } \\ \hline & \\ 364\end{array}\right\}$ | - | - | - | 1019. |
| Total |  | - |  | 2244 |

To infer from the preceding figures that men are more liable to insanity than women might be an incorrect conclusion. The figures should be held as merely the exponents or the operations of this Asylum in the department of admissions; they are not reliable indicators of the actual incidence of insanity in the sexes. Taking the admissions of the last seven years, instead of those of the entire period, it is found that the admissions of women have a little exceeded those of men.

Again, with respect to the comparative liability to insanity, of married and unmarried life, it might appear that married men are less subject to the malady than single men, and that single women are much more exempt than married women; and probably this conclusion may appear warrantable from the aggregate Asylum statistics of America, 一and yet I am very doubtful whether marriage is justly chargeable, to any extent, with the production of insanity. Probably the contrary is the fact.

Women in America marry young and the proportion remaining single is small, and as insanity occurs most largely in, the period of life between 25 and 35 , we should expect to meet with more insane married women than single. Men, even in Ámerica, marry later in life, and consequently a larger proportion of them are found insane in single life. It is, however, a fact which must not be concealed, that, owing to a deplorable cause, single men are more sabject than married men to insanity; and worse still, that the secret vice which causes this preponderance, is almost ever sure to develope an incurable form of the malady. The Asylums of this continent abound with the wretched victims of this apparently concomitant curse of advancing civilization,-a curse which medical alienists regard, not as the result of ignorance, but as one of the products of that which is called improved modern education. I cannot further, in this place, pursue this painful and delicate subject; but it is right that I?should add, that every American Asylum physician will corroborate the statement, as to the sad concomitancy between our system of youthful training, and the constantly augmenting population of our insanc institutions.
"Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." It would, however, be imprudent, if not useless, to provoke a discussion in which the multitude, without facts, would array themselves against a few with too many facts. We must move onward with the current, and build more Asylums.

An important question connected with insanity, is the tendency of the malady to recurrence. It was the opinion of Tuke, that only two out of every five persons discharged recovered, remain permanently sane. Dr. Tuke must have based this conclusion on the records of his own institution. The proportion of recurring cases of insanity cannot, however, be ascertained from a limited field of observation.

It is a very important question, whether all the patients declared recovered, and accordingly discharged, have actually been fit for discharge. Probably the most fruitful cause of relapse has been the error of too early discharge in the first period of treatment. The great difference betwcen the number of second and third admissions, appears to favor this opinion. Recurring insanity is, perhaps, more largely hereditary than other forms ; and its first attacks are of short duration and trivial intensity. It might be no violation of truth, or of sound philosophy, to regard hereditary insanity as the quasi-normal mental condition of many of its subjects, who may require but the slightest disturbing agency to transfer them across that "debateable border land," which may more truly be said to unite insanity to reason, than to separate distinctively the one from the other. Were this portion of mental territory more carefully explored, we should probably find both its transient and its permanent population more numerous than may be supposed.

We should be very doubtful of the ultimate immunity of speedily cured lunatics. It will perhaps be found that, the average Asylum residence in the first attack of a given number of patients of the recurrent class, is much shorter than that of an equal number of the non-recurrent class,--ven trhen due circumspection in discharging is observed.

The records of this Asylum show that, the average first residence of 190 relapsing patients, re-admitted once or more, prior to the 1st July, 1853, was only five months and three days; and of 90 since re-admitted, seven months and eighteen days. Both these averages fall much below that of the Asylum residence of non-relapsing patients.

In the early years of the institution discharges seem to have been made without much hesitation, and re-admissions were proportionally more numerous than of late years. The
total re-admissions in 19 years have been as follows: Second admissions, 283,-third admissions, 82 ,-fourth admissions, 28 ,-fifth admissions. 11,-sixth admissions, 5 ,-seventh admission, 3 ,-eighth admission, 2 ,-ninth admission, 1. Total, 415.
Deducting the total re-admissions, 415 , from the total registered admissions, 2,244 , there remain 1829, as the nett number of persons admitted ; and the nett registered under readmission being 283, the proportion has been 15.47 per 100 .

The discharges in the above period have been, including elopements, 1,280 , conse'quently the proportion of relapsing patients has been, to discharges, 22.11 per 100 .

These figures afford a much more pleasing view of the prospects of the recovering insane, than the calculations of Tuke; and yet I feel certain the proportion is higher than it should have been,--as I propose now to show:

Taking the first six and a half ycars' admissions, on the Register, in comparison with those of the last six and a -half, we find the following facts:-

In the former, within the period itself, 531 first admissions gave 93 relapsing patients, or 17.51 per hundred.

In the latter, within the period, 735 first admissions have given only 45 relapsing patients, or 5.22 per hundred.

In the former period, the discharges are equal to 62 per cent. of the admissions.
In the latter period, they are only 52 per cent.
The science of Junatic Asylum Statistics requires more than a single reading for its thorough understanding.

Among the discharges of the former of the two periods compared, may be found the names of some who much enriched the Asylum statistics.

The following illustrations of the periods of residence, and intervals, may be interesting: -

| No 1.-In, | Years. | M'ths. | Days. |  | Years. | . M'ths. | Days. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | 2 | 0 | Out, | 0 | 1 | 24 |
|  | 0 | 1 | 14 | Out, | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| In, | 0 | 1 | 29 | Out, | 0 | 0 | 27 |
| In, | 0 | 0 | 18 | Out, | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| In, | 0 | 0 | 29 | Out, | 1 | 3 | 18 |
| No. 2.-In, | 0 | 2 | 3 0 |  | $\overline{0}$ | Died in. | $\overline{13}$ |
| No. 2.-In, ${ }_{\text {In }}$, | 0 | 1 | 0 19 | Out, Out, | 0 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | 13 0 |
| In, | 0 | 1 | 23 | Out, | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| In, | 0 | 1 | 25 | Out, | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| In, | 0 | 1 | 5 | Out, | 0 | 1 | 15 |
| In, | 0 | 0 | 11 | Out, | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| In, | 0 | 6 | 27 | Out, | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| 1n, | 10 | 6 | 9 |  |  | Died in.- | pileptic |
| No. 3.-In, |  |  | 10 | Out, |  | 3 | 5 |
| In , |  | 1 | 17 | Out, | 0 | 11 | 16 |
| In, | 0 | 0 | G | Out, | 0 | 1 | 21 |
| In, | 0 | 0 | 7 | Out, | 1 | 0 | 20 |
| In, | 0 | 0 | 17 | Out, | 0 | 11 | 5 |
| In, | 0 | 0 | 18 | Out, | 0 | 0 | 7 |

I might give additional illustrations of the ins and outs of early years, showing that figures do not always represent valuable facts.

The number of patients (including those in the U . Branch,) remaining in on 1 st $J$ January, 1859, was 478 ; consisting of 216 men, and 262 women.

The number admitted during 1859 has been 125; consisting of 67 men and 58 women -making the whole number under treatment 603.

Of the 125 admissions, 68 have taken place in the last three months, a fact to be kept in view when observing the trivial number of discharges which have been on! $39,-20$ men and 19 women.

The deaths have amounted to $38 ; 22$ of men, and 16 of women.
This considerably exceeds the ratio of mortality of the previous ycar; which, however, was unusually low, having been only 18 in a total of 553 .

It will be found that in all similar institutions, where a large number of feeble peoplo are permanently resident, alternations in the annual rate of mortality occur. Those who narrowly escape death in a favorable year, fall in the succeeding. The viability of the insane is low. The malady, in all its phases, is the concomitant of ill-hcalth; and many of its resisting forms are the direct products of incurable, and often rapidly progressing; organic disease.

Two patients eloped during the year, both of whom were considered by their friends fit to remain at home.

The number remaining in on 1st January, 1860, was 524; consisting of 239 men, and 285 women, resident as follows, viz :-


The collowing details of 125 cases, admitted in the year, are presented by the Regis-7er:-

Age on Admission:-Under 20 years, 10.-20 @ 30, 36,-30 @ 40, 38,-40 @ 50, $21,-50$ @ 60, 11,—over 60, 9.-125.

Civil State..

occupations.
Men :-Farmers, 20,-Labourers, 19,-Tailors, 3,-Clerks, 2,-Blacksmiths, 2,—Ma. sons, 2.-Miner, dairyman, carter, teamster, R. R. officer, carpenter, painter, shoemaker, weaver, gardener, cabinet maker, engincer, teacher, merchant, soldier, pensioner, inn-keeper, -each $1,=17$. No occupation, 2.-67.

Women:-Wives of farmers, 12 ,-employed domestically, $13,-$ servants, 16, ,-sempstresses, 4,-daughters of farmers, 2.-Wife of, laborer, shoemaker, inn-keeper, blacksmith, preacher-each $1,=5$. Cook, teacher, each $1,=2$. Vagrants, $2,-$ unknown, $1,-$ no occupation, 1.-58.

Duration of Insanity before admission, as stated in Certificates:-Under 1 month, $17,-$ $1 @ 3,28,-3 @ 6,18,-6$ @ $9,13,-9$ @ 12, 4,-12 @ 18, 5,-18 @ 24, 4,-2 @ 3 years, $9,-3$ @ $4,1,-5$ @ $6,2,-6$ @ $7,1,-7$ and upwards, 6 . Unknown, acute, $9,-$ do. chronic, 8.-125.

This table is quite unreliable. It is not unusual, in certificates, to give the duration of the last attack, or periodic exacerbation, as the duration of a case which may have been of years standing. Among the admissions was one of a female, who was stated to have been insane for only six months. Six years would probably have becn much under the true mark. Another case, that of an idiot, is given as of two years' duration; and his insane propensity is put down "Civil Engineering." He was nerer able to count three in all his life. This fact was, I believe, not known by his medic examiners; but they might have read it in his face.

Residences:-Cities of Toronto, Hamilton, London and Kingston,--25.
Counties East of Toronto; 32,- do. West of Toronto, in tuding York,-68.-125.
Prognosis:-Curable, 49,-incurable, 45,--doubtful, 31.-125.
The number of suicidal cases, as stated in the certificates, was 21.
Religious delusion is given as the cause, or the form, of insanity, in 24.
Hereditary taint is stated in only 18.

General paralysis has been found in 5 .
Epilepsy, in 4.
Insanity has before been known in 48.
With respect to the preceding statements, I would observe,
First.-As to suicidal propensity.-This very distressing condition is probably overstated. I have frequently been unable to discover its presence in cases in which it has been certified ; and it is probable it is occasionally given by medical examiners under false information from the friends of the insane, or others, who are chiefly ansious to secure admission into the Asylum.

On the other hand, I have, in a few instances, detected suicidal tendency, when the certificates have not stated its presence.

Second.-As to religious delusion as a cause or form of insanity, the figures shown above are not exaggerative. As the country has, for some time, been exempt from any intense or extensive religious excitement, the number of cases of emotional, or physical religious insanity, has been but trifling. These, however, are badly compensated for, by increase in other forms of the malady, less hopeful, and far more perplexing.

Reasoning mania, in any of its varieties, is a formidable type of mental disease; and under the august sanction of religious dogmatism, it assumes, perhaps, its most obstinate and alarming form. Suicidal propensity is seldom absent in such cases.

Among the religions patients admitted in the past year, there have been found a number who accuse themselves of having committed "the unpardonable sin," and in consequence believe themselves doomed to inevitable perdition. If those who teach doctrines of this character, were, by law, sentenced to serve a definite period in an Asylum, nursing the victims of their dogmas, and guarding them from self-destruction, it would, perhaps, tend to the removal of the evil. I have seen one patient, whose case might well have taught discretion to a thousand.

Unfortunately for these poor maniacs, they are but too much instructed in the Scriptures, -or rather in particular portions of them; and for every text of hope and consolation, they are provided with their counter-texts. They have read, and studied, and reasoned, and argued too much, and too long, on their religious perplexities; and, so far from being benefitted by conversation on these topics, it is absolutcly necessary to avoid all reference whatever to them, if we would do them any good; bat only in a Lunatic Asylum is this attainable.

Patients of this class, before coming to an Asylum, have not been left unreasoned with. Their relatives and their religious teachers have plied every argumentative, and every persuasive means to drive, or to draw them from their delusions; but with the established and natural result of but confirming them yet more deeply. These patients require for their benefit the mental vacuity of a mad-house. They should be placed among those who can not, or will not argue with them; and they should have opportunity of contrasting their own delusions with those of others of a different form, and thus at all events, to find some relief in deriding, as they fail not to do, the crrors of their associates, who, happily, are too much absorbed in their own foibles to enter into discussion on any others.

> "Similes similibus curantur."

The very objection that is most commonly advanced against the fitness of a Lunatio Asylum for the purpose of mental restoration, constitutes the curative mystery of such institutions.

Third. Hereditary taint.-That insanity (by whatever exciting cause immediately worked', has, in hereditary predisposition, its most nutrient source, is beyond doubt; yet in 125 cases, only 18 are certified to have this connexion. These figures are very much below the truth. I have, not unfiequently, in my intercourse with patients, or with persons unconnected with their families, discovered the fact, when it has been denied in certificates.

I remember one remarkable case, relative to which, when conversing with a brother of the patient, I expressed my belief that the disease was hereditary. The man protested it was not; but, through the intervention of a third party, in a few minutes I elicited the facts that a grand-parent on both sides had been insane, and one of them had committed suicide; also that an aunt was idiotic.

Hereditary insanity is not a disease which commits such extensive havoc as hereditary consumption, or similar bodily devastators. It is more fitful in its incidence; and when at length it ceases to be exceptional, it has degenerated to family idiocy, and thus consummate its own extinction; and such ever is nature's great purpose. Insanity would die out if the sane avoided intermarrying with insane stock.

There is good reason to hope that hereditary insanity will not increase in this Province. The best guarantee against the evil, is the intermixture of nationalities of this new country. Those, however, who from prejudice, or from ignorance, overlook this precaution, and select as partners of life only their own country folk, must expect to perpetuate the malady in their descendants.

Fourth. General Paralysis.-In the specialty of insanity, this term is significant of a deeply interesting form of mental disease, which is invariably associated with fatal organic lesions, causing that gradual diminution, and final extinction of muscular power, from which the malady has received its rather inappropriate, though now conventional name.

In America, this disease is far less frequent than in Europe; and in England and Scotland it is more common than in Ireland. In Canada it has heretofore been rare; but it is on the increase.

Its average manifest duration is but short,-perhaps less than two years; but its incubative period is generally overlooked, though sometimes protracted. It is, in America, almost exclusively restricted to men, but in Europe it is said to occur also in women. I have doubts as to the identity of the disease in the sexes. In America, it has not, so far asI can discover by enquiry, been found largely connected with intemperance. In England and Scotland the general belief seems to be that intemperanee has much to do in its production. Dr. Hitchman, however, the accomplished physician of the Derby Asylum, a gentleman of large experience and extended pathological research, and formerly lecturer on insanity at Hanwell, in a letter just received from him, says, he does not assign the disease "so much to intemperance as to other causes," and in reference to an opinion, advanced in my report on British and Irish Asylums, he expresses his views in the following words: "General Paralysis is, I think, more frequently the result of sexual excesses, than of intemperance."

Might it not be legitimate to enquire to what extent both forms of excess are resultive, instead of causal?

In this Asylum 12 cases have terminated in death since $I$ entered, being a period of six and a half years; and two were taken home by their friends shortly before death. All occurred in men, and only in three could I discover proofs of intemperance. Yet in these three, does sound philosophy warrant the assertion that their known intemperance was the cause of the disease of the brain of which they died ? If so, what produced the disease in the remaining eleven? If all other evils were as obvious as intemperance, we might be puzzled, here to assign to each its meed of blame. The enquiry is beset with delicate difficulties; yet I have, in a few instances, casually received information, which has convinced me.that a cerebral organism, which prompts to other excesses besides intemperance, is associated with incipient general paralysis. Dr. Howden, of the Montrose Royal Lunatic Asylum, Scotland, in his last report, when treating of the causes of insanity, in 98 cases admitted dnring the year, (including four of general paralysis) makes the following statement:-"I could only satisfy myself that insanity undoubtedly resulted from intemperance in three cases; one of these had delirium tremens; and the other two presented slight maniacal symptoms, with strong hallucination of hearing."

Sound medical philosophy discards all foregone conclusions, and no ultimate benefit to humanity can.result from pressing into the service of moral reform, unreliable facts. It is easier to assign an obscure disease to some palpable agency, which squares with the predeterminations of the multitude, than to carry enquiry through that labyrinth of concealed facts, which involves almost every case of mental disease.

General paralysis is a disease so rarely falling under the notice or treatment of the general practitioner, that it is by no means to be wondered that it is so frequently undetected, and that that this class of patients are often forwarded with a very promising prognosis. I presume there are few Asylum physicians who cannot corroborate this statement; and yet it is not always safe to hint that the faculty of medicine does not,
intuitively, understand some difficult questions, which have cost those who have studied them, much time and labor, to enable them to understand them but imperfectly.

The first manifest symptom of gencral paralysis is a peculiar thickening of the speech, and dragging in the articulation, which, coujoined with the glazy sluggishness of the eyes, stamps at first glance, the peculiar character of this form of insanity, and so assimilates it to a state of half-drunkenness, as to have led to the common mistake of regarding its subjects as persons of intemperate habits.

As the discasc progresses, muscular impairment becomes more extended and more apparent. The practised cye detcets a slight trail in one leg, it is clevated and brought down in an awkward, ill-commanded way. The very sound of the foot on the floor is characteristic. One arm may be found unstcady, or defective in power; but impairment of the upper limbs is not so early, or at least, so manifcst a defect as that of the lower. The tongue, when protruded, is tremulous, and may be observed to point to one side. The mouth, in motion or at rest, gencrally shows obliquity.

In the meantime, gencrally, the man is all vigor and hilarity. He says himself he is porfectly sound and well, and so say his friends; his face indicates robust health, and his appctite is kecn, porhaps voracious, or if not yet so, it soon will be; and he will become fat. He never has prin in the head, and yet there is his discase, and it is making deadly progress.

It may, or it may not have been mentioned that he has had an inflammatory brain attack, or a fit or two very much like apoplexy, and yet not exactly apoplexy; and he will have a succession of these fits, or he may be unexpectedly carried off by one, though this is a rather rare, if not a fortunate termination.
The mental phenomena are as remarkable as the bodily. In the outset of the disease, and perhaps years before insanity has beon suspected, he has been irascible, impetuous, eccentric, egotistic, boldly speculative, whether in science or in trade ;-a prompt solver of the most secret problems of nature ; a keen driver of a bargain, and not always over scrupulous in his trinsactions. At times, or perhaps generally, very kind and indulgent to his family and connexions ; and again unaccountably harsh, or even cruel. At a later period he manifests pucrile complacency ; he becomes amiable, kind, generous, extravagent in his cxpenses, or in his charities, and he begins to talk of great projects, in business, in religion, in science, or in public affairs. He intends to found hospitals, build churches, cut ship canals, pay off the national debt, abolish poverty, purge parliament, and keep the swallows from flying south in autumn.

Perhaps, before his friends have dreamed of the expediency of watching or restraining him, he has fallen into the hands of some sharper, who has bought all his property at onethird of its valuc ; with the price he has purchased again at a similar shave, and his children are beggared before they would believe their father was insane.

Would to God that this were only an imaginary picture!
Arrived at the Asylum he cuters pleased with everything, with everybody, and with himself. So long as the power of locomotion remains he makes free use of it, and is probably the first to mect and welcome every visitor to his ward, to whom he narrates his more than miraculous achicvements and his projected triumphs. Second class novelists, and newspaper twaddlers see him, and none besides; and he constitutes the hero of their insane caricatures. His ravings and extravagance make almost the sum total of their conceptions of madness; yet how different these are from the ordinary phenomena of the malady, the most illiterate servant in an $\Lambda$ sylum will hardly fail to testify.

Visitors to Asylums observing patients of this class in the first or second stage of the disease, express astonishment when informed that fatal or rapidly progressing disease is going forward, and that but a fer months may elapse before the subject of it shall have passed into the most abject bodily and mental prostration.

The consciousness of natural wants, and the control of the lower sphincters, are ultimately annihilated, and it is impossible, by the utmost rigilance, to prevent unpleasant results. The cerebral exhaustion now existing is accompanied by decreased capillary vitality, and cutaneous abrasions, totally indisposed to heal, take place, and are daily aggravated by the nocuous substances with which they come in contact.

Yet, the actual sufferings of these patients are infinitely less than thoye who wait on them or weep over them may suppose. The sense of pain can hardly be said to exist;
and helpless and mournful as their condition is it is unfelt by themselves; and it may here be observed, that this exmption from bodily and mental suffering is not the exclusive privilege of the general paralytic, but is extended in a grater or less degrce through the whole range of insanity.

The following eloquent depiction of the condition of the hopeless insane, from the report of Dr. Howden, already referred to, so truthfully represents the facts, that I transcribe it without apology: "A wise and merciful Providence has ordained that in the most incurable and fatal forms of insanity, the mind is either altogether incapable of appreciating its mournful condition, or is occupied by delusions of a pleasing and hopeful character. The demented imbecile, who has yet to live so many cheerless and hopeless years, amid accumulated mental and bodily sufferings, is unconscious of his own sorrows; the chronic maniac has lost sight of the sad events which overturned his intellect, and occupies himself with new and imaginary hopes and joys; the confirmed epileptic, whose malady must, at no distant day, lay him in the grave, will always tell you that the fits are leaving him and becoming less severe ; and the general paralytic, who must, ere three years have passed, end his days in a state of the most abject helplessness, lives a life of gorgeous dreams, surpassing in their extravagance the imaginings of Eastern poetry, and evidently enjoys an amount of happiness which might be the envy of the sane and healthy."

If relief from mental anguish, and the blunting of bodily pains, be a blessing, then should we regard insanity rather as a merciful visitation of Heaven than as the most revolting and distressing of human afflictions- How often, when we have contemplated the sad history of some of our patients, in behalf of whom we may be exerting our every power and influence to restore them to mental competency, have we not felt convinced that our success must merely tend to the recalment of their misery. When the light of reason returns to the benighted 'mind but to illumine its future wretchedness, surely the joy with which we welcome it is tinctured with sadness.

Much difference of opinion yet prevails among medical alienists as to the true pathological condition of the brain in general paralysis. It was at one time believed that ramollissement, or softening of the general substance of the brain, accompanied all cases ; and this opinion, witd certain modifications, is still held by a few French psychologists. From all that I have been able to gather from my own reading, and from conference with others acquainted with the subject, conjoined with careful anatomical observation, I am unable to assert that there is any constancy in the morbid lesions of the brain consequent on this disease.

In the majority of subjects I have found softening, but greatly diversified as to extent and locality. In a few instances, instead of softening, I have found unequivocal hardening. The least inconstant fact has been serous effusion, within the ventricles, and on the surface; and, in two or three cases, this was the only morbid result observed. Thickening and opacity of the membranes are generally met with; and lymphy deposits of varying consistence, over the sulci of the convolutions, are not uncommon.

At the present time, there are in the Asylum, seven cases of general paralysis. This is a larger number than has ever before been in the Institution at once. These cases are in various stages of the disease, yet the most apparently advanced may not the soonest terminate; but death is the certain early fate of them all.
Every mode of treatment hitherto tried, has been found ineffectual, either in this country or in Europe.
That the disease is of a quasi inflammatory character, is probable; but that its treatment as such, according to existing rules, would be profitable, is altogether erroneous. Indeed, it is rather a certainty that its progress would be hastened by such a course; and I doabt not that in many instances, where the disease has not been detected; or understood; fatal results have ensued, from subjecting it to remedial measures entirely unsuited to it.

Fifth. Epileptic Insanity.-Insanity connected with epilepsy is always incurable; fortunately there is no necessary connexion between the mental malady and the bodily disease. All Asylums for the insane, however, contain a certain proportion of epileptics; and it would be strange if they did not. They require constant watchfulness, and tender consideration. Few epileptic lunatics die otherwise than in a fit. The brain, the langs, and the heart, all become co-ordinate sutferers in prolonged cases.

In one case, of very long duration, the patient died under pulmonic congestion, with general dropsical symptoms. Her age was over sisty. Very few epileptic maniacs reach this period.

The last death of an epileptic of this Institution, occurred at the Malden Branch, from rupture of the lungs, and copious escape of blood into the chest, during a fit.

It has been found in this Asylum, that brisk purgatives always act injuriously on epileptics, aggravating, instead of moderating the fits. I have ceased in these cases to use any but the midest aperients, and even these, very seldom. In some instances, the asafootida pill has been found an efficient laxative, and never injuriously exasperating the epileptic orgasm.
The following classification of 125 patients, admitted in 1859, as to Nativity, Religion, Education, and previous habits, has been derived from the certificates:-

Nativity.-Ireland, 51 ; Canada, 23 ; Scotland, 21; England, 16; United States, 9 ; Germany, 4; St. Helena, 1.-125.

Religion.-Protestants, 100 ; Roman Catholics, 25-125.
Education.-Read and write, 77 ; read, 30 ; neither, 18.-125.
Previous Habits.-Temperate, 97; Intemperate, 21; Doubtful, or unknown, 7.-125.
With respect to the Nativity of patients generally, it is probable that the proportions differ little from the relative numbers of different origins, which would be shown by a correct census of the Province, excepting with reference to native born Canadians, the proportion of whom admitted is very small ; and though their number will annually increase, as the children of the Colonists attain to maturer years, yet there is reason to trust, that the disease will not attain to so high a proportion as it probably has in the native countries of the parents.

Visitors to the Asylum, natives of the British Islands, commonly remark that insanity must be more common in Canada than in the Old Country. Wry they say so, they oan explain only by instancing the large number of insane people at the moment before them : as conclusive an argument, as that London must raise a great number of sheep, because a great multitude are seen in Smithfield.
They forget that Canada is a large country; and, also, that the inmates of our Asylum are, in the proportion of six to one, natives of other countries. Another important fact is, that in ninety-nine instances out of the hundred, they have never before visited a Iunatic Asylum. They reason like the peasant who witnessed the sacking of the baker's shops in Milan, and concluded that provisions must be abundant in that part of Italy, because he saw so many loaves.

I am at a loss to what cause to ascribe the falling off in the proportion of Roman Catholics admitted, in comparison with former years. This decrease has been gradually manifesting itself for some time, and it is very pleasing to observe it. Whether it is owing to the attainment of more comfortable position in life, the acquirement of more settled habits, exemption from periodic religious commotion, the falling off of emigration, or to a combination of these and other agencies, may be left to others to say.

With reference to educational position, it does not appear that ignorance contributes largely to insanity. There is, on the contrary, strong reason to fear that the hot-bed system of education which has for some time been in operation in Western Canada, is producing here the same results which all the Superintendents of American Asylums concur in ascribing to it.

Intemperance, as a direct cause of insanity, does not seem to be, in Canada, so prolific a source of the disease as has heretofore been supposed. Even in those cases in which it is given as a previous habit, it does not necessarily follow that it has been the efficient cause, though it must have been a very important auxiliary. It is, however, probably as often the result, as the cause of insanity.

Those who are largely conversant with insanity will admit that they are very ignorant as to the character, or degree of intensity of exciting causes adequate to produce the disease, without pre-disposition ; and that they are equally ignorant as to the triviality of exciting causes which may produce it, when predisposition exists.

The causes, as exhibited in medical certificatos sent with patients, are so manifestly erroneous; or so often mis-stated, as to render quite futile any attempt atgeneral analysis: In former reports I have alluded to this circumstance, and I now repeat the remark, not
with the desire of deterring Medical Examiners from stating the reputed or supposed cause, which may often be an important historical fact, but to show my reason for abstaining from fallacious numerical exposition.

Taking the first twenty-five cases of the year's admissions, I find that in fifteen, no exciting cause is assigned ; but in five of this number, hereditary predisposition is given, or suggested. For the remaining ten, I find "religious excitement" assigned as the "exciting cause" in three; menstrual defect in two; alarm of fire, epilepsy, and financial troubles, each in one.

Now, as to the actual facts in these ten cases, I have to observe as follows:-
1st. Under religious excitement, one of the three cases was that of a young woman, aged 21, who had been a patient for four and a half months in 1857, and was discharged after a very satisfactory recovery. On this occasion, a very different cause was assigned. Her insanity, on both occasions, presented almost identical symptoms, mental and bodily. She was noisy, obscene, profane, indecent, quarrelsome, destructive, and restless. She had, on both occasions, resided in a malarious district. I believe that in the latter fact was the real exciting cause of the insanity, and that the religious excitement in the second attack, and the very different excitement mentioned as the exciting cause in the first, were merely the presenting forms of the disease. I do not, however, say that a religious uproar was at all suitable to her disturbed mental condition; but just to such gatherings, persons in her state are the most forward to rush; and when there, they become the most prominent and noisy actors.

The second case of religious excitement was that of a man, aged sixty-one. This patient had the double misfortune of attending some religious excitement meetings, and of falling into the hands of two doctors, who bled, blistered, and purged him, \&c., \&c., \&c., \&c. Is it just, in such a case, to say that this old man became incurably mad, and died, because he appeared insane on religion, when at meetings where he could not help being much disturbed?

The third case was that of a boy of nineteen, of excellent habits, and of strong religious tendency. He believed he had committed the " unpardonable sin," and that the "beast of the bottomless pit" was lodged in his head, from which he was constantly endeavoring to dislodge him, by picking the skin of his forehead, until he had formed a deep sore, and it became necessary to restrain his hands, to secure the healing of the part.

This boy had been a great reader of the Bible, and of such religious books as he could obtain in the bush. He was fearfully suicidal, and a sito-maniac. He recovered in five and a half months. He was young, and had not been bled, \&c.

2nd. Menstrual Defect.-The origin of this theory of female insanity, was probably among old women.

3rd. Love Disappointment.-One of these cases occurred in a woman of twentythree (?). Her trouble has worn her much; she appears ten or fifteen years older than the above figures.

The second is rather a hard-faced maiden of 45 , or a little more. She has had numerous previous attacks, and since her admission, an apoplectic seizure, resembling those of the general paralytic. Her disease is, most probably, hereditary.

4th. Alarm of Fire.-This, with strong predisposition, may have been a sufficient exciting cause. The case, however, occurred in a young woman of twenty-one, suffering "for two years past, under ill health," in an aguish district.

5th. Eprlepsy.-This is a cause of insanity, the efficiency of which is not doubted; and in the present case, I should not have questioned its agency, had I found the patient insane.

5th. Financial Troubles.-What a multitude of lunatics should the last three years have seen in Canada, were this one of the efficient causes of insanity! In the present case it was not wanted. Insanity was a deep hereditary trouble in the family.

## Discharges.

The discharges from an Asylum should not be compared, exclusively, with the adnaissions of the same year, in order that we may judge-fairly of the proportion of recoveries: Those of 1859 fall short of any preceding year; but in this they correspond with the admisnions of 1858, The sperage Asylum residence of patients discharged in 1859,
has exceeded, considerably, that of any former year,-having been fourteen and a half months to each; but out of the aggregate of forty-scven years, two months and nine days, for thirty-nine discharged, seven of this number made up twenty-four years, two mon ths and nineteen days, which, deducted from the whole, would reduce the average of the remaining thirty-two to less than nine monthe each.

Of the above seven longest residents, four were removed by their friends; one unimproved, one improved, one much improved, and one trivially insane.

The three others were discharged sane; in two of whom, who were detained respectively, four months, and six months, no insanity was observed, after coming to the Asylum; in the third, which was detained nearly two years, I could not satisfy myself of the existence of intellectual aberration. Her case was probably of that form which is now politely termed mon al insanity, an irresponsible sort of modern madness, which requires more evidence than I have yet seen, to enable me to believe in it.

## Deaths.

Chronic insanity terminates frequently in complicated or obscure forms of disease, to which it is very difficult to assign any definite nosological designation. The ultimate symptoms of the case may appear, to ordinary observers, clearly enough indicative of the final pathological state of the organs then most prominently affected; but to the physician who has observed the long series of morbid phenomena which have preceded and determined the closing scene, they are suggestive of associated facts, imperfectly appreciated by others.

Exhaustive diarrhœa, terminating, as it does so often, both chronic and acute insanity, may appear, in itself, a sufficient, fatal agency; yet it is but the last, and the least interesting, of a long succession of morbid occurrences, which have passed in review under the daily observance of the Asylum physician. It has, perhaps, been present again and again, during the progress of the case, as a symptomatic accompaniment of unyielding disease of the brain, to the relief of which nature probably sent it; and having accomplished its mission, it subsided, apparently, controlled by the medical remedies employed to check it. It has now once more come to the rescuc ; but its weapons, like those of other members of the healing art, are double-edged, viz.: striking at the disease, it kills the organ. Let it not then be said that Doctors are not faithful imitators of nature.

In some cases of acute insanity, running speedily to a fatal issue, exhaustive intestinal discharges may not bave occurred, or they may have taken place, and have subsided, perhaps weeks before the close; and the progress of the malady will yet hold on, and terminate in dissolution, without the supervention of any manifest destructive agencies. On examining the brain, after death, traces of severe disease may be found, though hardly sufficient to account for the cessation of life; but not unfrequently they are puzzlingly totally absent.

These, and other facts, familiar to the alienist, tempt to the belief that insanity may be more, or other, than mere material disorder.

Of the 38 deaths of the year, 12 resulted from pulmonary consumption. This is an undue proportion for Western Canada, but not for a Lunatic Asylum. I believe that insanity, complicated with this disease, is generally incurable.

The exemption of many insane consumptives from cough, and sometimes from expectoration, is a fact which has often been noted. It has held true, in probably one half the cases which have come under my notice in this Asylum. It is, however, to be observed, that the inmates of the Institution, who are not exposed to external vicissitudes, escape coughs and catarrhal affections, even at times when the city and country have these disorders epidemic. Were the house warmed by hot air, their condition would be very different.

Four deaths occured in epileptic patients; two after severe fits, from apoplectic oppression; one from general vital exhaustion, consequent on long continuance of the disease; and one from internal hemorrhage, resulting from the rupture of a lung in a fit.

Two patients, long resident, died from exhaustion, from long continued scrofulous disease ; and two from general paralysis. A woman, aged 65 , died with symptoms resenbling those of the close of general paralysis; but neither the prior mental condition, nor the state of the brain after death, indicated affinity with that form of disease. Of the remaining 18 deaths, I do not attempt classification. The majoriyy of these cases will be exhibited much better in the post mortem details, which, in a condensed form, I submit below.

## POST MORTEM DETAILS.

Autopsical examination was not made in all the cases of death, but in twenty of the thirty-eight; and these were chosen as promising to be the most interesting, or in some instances because of obscurity in the diagnosis.

Case 1st.-A. K., a woman aged 65 . Reported to have been insane 9 months before admission. She arrived in a very enfeebled state, and died 4 months and 20 days after admission. She had little or no power of speech, and was almost totally paralyzed,-a fact either unknown to the examiners, or concealed by them. There was no control of the ophincters. It was scarcely possible to give designation to the form of her insanity, if such her malady might be termed. She was probably sent to the Asylum, not because of her mental condition, but for the relief of her friends, who had become weary of their task. She died in a convulsive seizure, like that which is frequently observed in general paralysis.

Post Mortem. The only morbid appearance in the brain, was adherence of the dura mater to the skull. There was no softening, nor any serous, or other deposit.

The mitral valve of the heart had numerous granulations.
The abdomen exhibited very extensive peritoneal adhesions, of remote origin.
The transverse colon was deflected as low as the pubes.
Case 2nd.-J. A., aged 33, a carpenter; latterly of steady habits; insane for three months before admission. Acute mania, with dangerous propensities; very restless and destructive. In three weeks, became quiet ; walked about; took food freely and regularly, and began to give promise of recovery.

Four days before his death, and five weeks after his admission, œodema of the feet was perceived. The effusion rapidly extended upwards, and two days afterwards decided incations of hydrothorax were formed.
P. M.-The brain presented marks of severc disease. The arachnoid was adherent along a great extent of the summit, on each side of the great suleus, and presented manry opaline, thickened spots. The capillaries were all turgid. The ventricles contained about an ounce and half of bloody serum.

The left thorax was nearly filled with water, and the right, about half filled. The pericardium had very little. A small quantity was found in the abdomen.

Both kidneys were enlarged, and inflamed; and in the pelves of both, pus was found in large quantity.

Case 3rd.-P. M., aged 45, a blacksmith ; of previous very intemperate habits. Had some years before, been operated on for fistula in ano. Reported to have been insane for two years. Tubercles in the lungs early diagnosed. Remained in 22 months, when he died.

Post Mortem.-The three membrances within the skull were, at various spots, adherent to each other, and thickened. The dura mater was adherent to the cranium in several places. Glandular Parchiosi large, in other respects, brain normal, lungs adherent to ribs throughout. Tubercles of small size, very thickly studded, but no excavations.

Liver tuberculous. Colour of viscus bright red. Spleen large.
Case 4th.-A. B., aged 28, merchant's clerk; intemperate; insane 3 months-; second attack epileptic ; pugnacious and abusive; extremely attenuated on admission; and kept bed six months, till death.
P. M.-Skull unusually thick, no diploe. The brain had some traces of inflammation A little serum, found on surface, and about an ounce in each ventricle.

No other marks of diseased action were found, excepting some old indications of peritoneal inflammation.

Case 5 th.-M. C., a woman aged 44 ; insane 5 days before admission; resident 10 months. Acute mania, from religious revival meetings; noisy, restless, profane, obscene. Her insanity underwent no mitigation; she sunk under exhaustive diarrhoea.
P.M.-Thickening of arachnoid, with slight serous deposit beneath, and general soft ness of grey matter.

Thoracic viscera healthy.
Mucous, membrane of whole alimentary tube, thickened and congested.
Case 6th.-J. M. D., age 31, a blacksmith; temperate; insane one year; resident nearly 4 years.
P. M.-About two ounces of serum effused beneath arachnoid; scarcely any in the ventricles. Grey matter soft. One small spot on top of right hemisphere, indicating remote inflammatory action.
lungs showed usual marks of advanced tuberculous excavation.
Liver contained a few tubercles, and was more than double natural size. It was tawny coloured.

Mucuous membrane of jejunum and ileum extensively diseased.
Case 7th.-D. F., aged 31, farmer's son; reported insane for 2 years; but more prob ably congenital ; resident 27 months.

Some months before death, an abscess formed in right subclavian region, and after at. taining some size, and causing pain, was punctured, and discharged matter for some time.
P. M.-Cyst of abscess found obliterated, buta fistulous passage from it had connected with an abscess on inner costal surface. Lungs crammed with tubercles, in advanced destructive action.

Abdominal viscera presented indications of peritoneal disease; and some serum was effused.

Brain, much congested; but otherwise only slight diseased marks.
Case 8th.-B. M., aged 34, a woman of feeble frame, bnt regular habits; insad many years; resident nearly 9 months.

Brain normal.
Lungs had marks of old inflamation, and many tuberculous nodules, which were yet unbroken.

Liver much enlarged, and tawny colored. Transverse colon deflected to umbilicus. Two quarts of water in abdomen.

Case 9 th.-B. M., aged 28, a woman of good habits; insane 7 months; resident nearly 2 years; a case of religious devotional mania; believed herself commanded by God to fast, \&c.
P. M.-Brain normal, except that textural softness, seen in the majority of chronio cases, with bodily wasting.

Lungs far advanced in tuberculous excavation.
Transverse colon, deflected, as in case 8.
Spleen exhibited wrinkles, as previously much larger.
Case Inth.-J. S. aged 44, a farmer, of excessively intemperate habits; a confirmed lype-maniac, exhibiting repugnance to food, believing he was to be fattened to kill. Formerly suicidal. Insane 7 months; resident nearly $3 \frac{1}{2}$ years; died of marasmus and bydrothorax.
P. M.-Brain showed trivial marks of disease; but ventricles were distended with serum.

Left thorax nearly filled with serum, and lung collapsed. Heart pushed over as far as right nipple.

Abdominal viscera all healthy.
Case 11th.-J. S. aged 27, a woman of regular habits; had an unole died in thin Asylum. Insane $2 \frac{1}{2}$ years; resident nearly 33 months:
P. M.-Brain normal.

Lungs advanced in tubercular excavation.
Transverse colon deflected below umbilicus. Ovaries and F. tubes presented marks of old inflamation:

Case 12th.-A. W., aged 40, a farmer, of regular habits; a lypemaniac ; insane 9 months; resident 16 months. A case best known in Asylums, under designation, blue; taciturn and timid. Had previously been restless and troublesome. About four monthis before death, hydrothorax was diagnosed.
P. M.-Brain not examined.

Right thorax full of bloody serum.
Left lung loaded with tubercles, and had three cavities.
Heart had undergone fatty degeneracy.
Transverse colon deflected low into pelvis, and nearly the whole ileum accompanying.
Case 13th.-T. H., aged 34, a man of temperate habits; not stated how long insane, and not observed to be so after admission. An intelligent, fine looking, healthy man, but
a confirmed epileptic. He had a severe fit a few days after admission, but no more of serious character, until the expiration of three months; when he was seized with one of intense severity, which was followed by a series, at intervals of various duration, for five days, when his breathing became stertorous, pulse feeble and small, and he expired:
P. M.-The skull was found unusually thick, with little diploe. The vessels of the membranes were all targid with blood. Membranes adherent to each other, and to the skull and the brain, so that they were inseparable without much force. The whole cerebrum was much softened, and the pons varotii, especially, being readily washed away by water squeezed from a sponge, ventricles distended with fluid, and about two ounces flowed from spinal canal.

The examination was not extended beyond the head.
This case appears exceptionally instructive, as exhibiting an abnormal condition of the brain seldom met with after epilepsy, even of long duration. The integrity of intellect and' of muscular power enjoyed by the patient up to the last week of his existence, concomitant as it was found to have been with universal and extreme cerebral softening, stands instructively in contrast with the mental and bodily condition, associated with the malady which we have observed under the name, general paralysis. This man worked and moved round briskly, and performed every duty required of him with intelligence and promptitude. The only defect observable was slowness in commencing to reply when addressed Out of an Asylum this would probably not have attracted notice.

Case 14.-S. S., aged 36, a woman who had the misfortune of having a bad husband. Reported as insane for only two weeks before admission, but this statement I afterwards learned was quite untrue. Jealousy was assigned as the exciting cause-cruelty might more truly have been given, but she could not answer on this head. Her mind seemed to be involved in persistent obscuration during the whole term of her residence,-six years. She appeared to possess no spontaneity of volition, and would continue fixed in any attitude or position, either in bed or out of it; in which she chanced to be last placed; yet the will was attentive to the sphinctral suggestions, and she would then leave her bed and go some distance to the water-closet. The skin was constantly blue and cold. Her approach to death was not marked by any very decisive admonitory symptoms, but took place by a gradual aggravation of those already existing; and when at length she passed from life the transition was imperceptible, unless from the hardly appreciable cessation of breathing.
P. M-A very slight induration of the brain was all the autopsy revealed; every other organ in the body was found in a normal state. If ever there was a case of pure mental insanity, this surely was one.

Case 15.-J. S., aged 48, a well educated but very intemperate man, said to have been insane only two weeks before admission, resident nearly four years. His case, on admission, was clearly one of acte dementia, in one of its periods of high exacerbation. This attack subsided with a long continued and obstinate diarrhoea, which I regarded as symptomatic of meningeal irritation. He had occasional returns of diarrhea, but in general enjoyed a good appetite. He had a constant allowance of four ounces of Port wine daily, which he relished well.

His mental condition ultimately sunk into utter fatuity, and his physical state was that of mere vegetative existence. He died in a comatose state.
P. M.-The skull was nearly devoid of diploe; membranes not markedly altered; an apoplectic clot on superior surface of left hemisphere of cerebrum. About four ounces of fluid escaped on dividing dura mater; ventricles contained about two ounces.

Note. -This was not a case of general paralysis, and yet how many of this class present lesions almost identical.

Case 16.-D. McF., aged 73, a temperate man ; said to have been insane eight months. Resident ten days; balf dead when admitted. Heeat freely, almost voraciously, and talked, or swore, incessantly. He became jaundiced, and soon after passed into a state of collapse. and died without any other symptomatic crisis.
P. M. - The liver was the only organ foundabnormal. It was atrophied and indurated. Temperance doubtful.

Case $17-$ S. G., aged 31 , a colored woman of sedentary habits. Insane 12 months religious mania; gift of unknown tongues, a Queen and Prophetess. Died, as almost all colored people have done in this Asylum, of Phthisis.
P. M.-Lungs full of cavities; left completely honcy-combed. Beneath the peritoneal investment of the entire abdominal viscera, a dense net-work of granular tubercles. A great number of nearly pellucid vesicles, some as large as a hen's egg, with opaque central vesicles of varying size, were found in the agglutinated foldings of the intestines. The liver contained a few tubercles.

Case 18.-S. A., aged 41, a man of exemplary habits and respectable position. Reported insane for two years. Resident 16 months; a case of general paralysis.
P. M.-No adhesions of clura mater to skull; neither the membranes nor brain normally changed, except that the latter was firmer than usual. The whole brain anemic-grey matter, rather defective. Four ounces of fluid beneath pia mater, and ventricles distended with yellow serum.

Case 19.-A. D., aged 64, a veteran of Waterloo, with a good pension and its concomitant, intemperate habits. Reported insane for two years; resident two and a half months; senile imbecility. He became daily more fceble, and died from mere exhaustion.
P. M.-Dura mater adherent to skull on right occipital region; very trivial deposit of serum on surface of brain and in ventricles; a small hydatid in each choroid plexus. Old pleuritic adhesions on both sides of chest; one lung tuberculous; T. Colon defiected below umbilicus, viscera otherwise normal.

Case 20.-J. C., aged 25, a male; epileptic from childhood; insane seven and a half years, during all which, less one week, resident in Asylum. Died in a fit.
P. M.-Rupture of lung, and large escape of blood into chest. This patient died at the Malden branch, and I have not yet received full details of the autopsy.

It will be observed that in the preceding twenty cases, five had been connected with intemperance. These were the only certified drunkards in the whole 38 who died in 1859, but it is very probable that two or three of the 33 regarded as temperate had not been so.

The great majority of patients of previous intemperate habits remain incurable, and when they die, post-mortem examination seldom fails to show sufficient cause fortheir nonrecovery. Insanity, following intemperance, seldom assumes any other than a most distressing, and often a loathsome form. The mind is either totally obscured; or it is tormented with insane compunction and fearful apprehensions. The few intemperate lunatics who recover, seldom permit themselves to enjoy more than a brief respite from their mental wretchedness. I have endeavored to lengthen this period by detaining them longer than other convalescents, and I think this course materially strengthens their resisting capability after discharge.

In concluding this Report I would beg to observe, that I have endeavored to construct it with the double reference of adaptation to the conveyance of useful and interesting public information in this Province, and to those requirements which the eminent qualifications of your Board, and the present state of psychological investigation in other countries, appeared to me to indicate; reserving for communication to your Board, in my intermediate quarterly reports, those details of interual administration which may then more advantageously be submitted to your consideration. I avail myself of this occasion to state, that the annual reports of Asylum Superintendents in Europe and America have, under a system of general courteous exchange, become important channels of useful information to the whole body; and it has sometimes been to me a source of deep regret, if not of national shame, that, from causes above my control, I have been unable to reciprocate the polite attention of my confréres. I have, since my appointment, collected and preserved many volumes of these valuable documents for the future benefit of this institution, and the promotion of psychological science in this country.

I feel assured that a public body, possessing the literary and scientific qualifications which I well know have commanded your elevation to your present eminent and most useful position; will not require any suggestions from me as to the remedying of the evil above noticed.

Earnestly praying, that under your intelligent, humane, and vigilant supervision, this Asslum, and all our other public institutions founded for benevolent purposes, may attain to increased usefulness and distinguished excellence,

> I have the honor to be, Gentlomen, most respectfully, \&c., \&c.,
> JOSEPH WORKMAN, M. D.,
> Medical Superintendent, P. I. A

Statement of the Income and Expenditure of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, for one year, from 1st January to 31st December, 1859.
Dr.

| Expenditure. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | Income. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Medical Department. Medicines.......................... |  |  | Bank of Upper Canada, balance, 8th |  |  |  |
| Beer, Spirits, and Wine ............. | 1614.72 |  | January ............. |  | 400000 |  |
|  |  |  | Excess Pay List... | 600 |  |  |
|  |  | 175405 | Articles Sold........ | 11719 |  |  |
| Household Expenses (Food). |  |  | Removal of Patients |  |  |  |
| Butchers' Meat ....................... | 477988 |  | received by friends | 2000 |  |  |
| Bread ................................... | 5814.02 |  | Discounts.............. | 17 64 |  |  |
| Butter.................................. | 225145 |  | Malden Lunatic A- |  |  |  |
| Barley, Rice, Flour, and Meal..... | 65715 |  | sylum ................ | 49714 |  |  |
| Apples.................................. | 6075 |  | Branch Asylum, Ar- |  |  |  |
| Cheese.................................. | 1874 |  | ticles Sold .......... | $\begin{array}{rrr}51 & 11\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Coffee.................................... | 28230 |  | Paying Patients ..... | 273097 |  |  |
| Eggs .................................... | 29500 |  |  |  | 3422 05 |  |
| Fish.................................... | 11200 |  | Warrants ............. | . | 5473325 |  |
| Molasses ............................... | 52.80 |  |  |  |  | 6215530 |
| Potatoes ............................... | 20533 |  | Balance..... .......... | ........... |  | 019787 |
| Salt, Pepper, Mustard, \& Vinegar | 9604 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sugar ................................. | 154156 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tea ..................................... | 129165 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bedding and Clothing. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bedding ......................... | 171377 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing ............................... | 398665 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shoes.................................... | 59827 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fuel, Light, Washing, \& Cleaning. |  | 627869 |  |  |  |  |
| Fuel................................... | 448256 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gas .................................... | 119329 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Candles................................ | 3840 |  |  | $\because$ |  |  |
| Oil...................................... | 3356 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Soap. | 127633 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Starch and Blue ...................... | 6874 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brushes and Brooms ................. | 313.55 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 74084 |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneour. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Insurance............................ | 65500 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stationery and Postage............. | 17320 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Advertising ............................ | 26399 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interments. | 19000 |  |  |  | , |  |
| Straw | 30837 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ferm | 64688 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furniture | 34651 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Removal of Patients ................ | 61110 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Incidentals............................ | 109956 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Repairs................................ | 437202 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Draining............................... | 7405 |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |
| Fencing Grounds .................... | 13499 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pumping Engine .................... | 16831 |  |  |  |  |  |
| The Engine House................... | 53248 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hot Water Boilers....................: | 414.00 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Boiler for Engine House ..... | 69250 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slating the Cupolan. ................. | 64667 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reservoirs and Fountains........... | 173921 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slating the Roof .................... | 220500 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commissioners ....................... | 108850 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Salaries and Wages ................. | 1506496 | 31827 30 |  |  |  |  |
| Expenditure of P. A. A. . .c. | ......... \$ | 6482614 |  |  |  |  |
| Carried forucard. | $\cdots$ | 6482614 | Carried forioard. |  |  | 7135297 |

The Income Expenditure of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.-Continued. Branch Asylum, University Grounds, for one year, from 1st January, to 31st December, 1859.
Dr. Cr.

| Brought forward...............\| | \$ cts. $\qquad$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} \$ & \text { cts. } \\ 04828 & 14 \end{array}\right.$ | Brought forward.. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. 7135297 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Expenditure. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mredical Department. Medicines....................... | 826 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beer, Spirits \& Wine................ | 21086 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Household Expenses, (Food.) Butcher's Meat............... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bread ........................ | 98238 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Butter .................................... | 46334 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barley, Rice, Elour \& Meal........ | 9958 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apples.................................. | 2200 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cheese.................................. | 228 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coffee ................................. | 1000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eggs .................................... | 4440 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fish............. ...................... | 550 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Potatoes .............................. | 18450 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Salt, Pepper, Mustard \& Vinegar. | 1888 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sugar $\qquad$ <br> Ter | $\begin{aligned} & 30432 \\ & 17380 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 317801 |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing ............................... | 24989 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shoes .................................. | 7350 | 223 |  |  |  |  |
| Fuel, Light, Washing \& Cleaning. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fuel.................................... | 42980 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Candles................................ | 2274 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oil ...................................... | 5060 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Soap .................................. | 6016 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Starch \& Blue........................ | 840 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brushes \& Brooms................... | 1890 | 59070 |  |  |  |  |
| Mriscellaneous. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Insurance.............................. | 2490 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stationery ............................ | 372 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interments ............................ | 2100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Straw .................................. | 50.87 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Farm................................... | 25089 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furniture ............................... | 9735 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Removal of Patients................. | 200 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Incidentals............................ | 5136 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Repairs................................. | 5252 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Water................................. | 36400 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Salarios \& Wages.................... | 128800 | 221561 |  |  |  |  |
| Expenditure of Branch Aoylum. |  | 652683 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7135297 |  |  | \% 9 | 7135297 |

JAMES MCKIRDY,

## REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

Provincial Pentrentiary,
Kingston, 10th February, 1860.
To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor
General of British North America, \&c., \&cc., \&cc.
May it please Your Excellency,
The time has again arrived when in becomes the duty of the 1nspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary, to make their Annual Report on the condition of that very important Institution.

The Inspectors are most happy to state that the Penitentiary has, in no particular, deteriorated, but on the contrary has gradually progressed most favorably in the attainment of the objects for which it has been established. As a Punative Institution, it appears to have fulfilled every intention-making the criminal feel and suffer in his own person the consequences of his misdeeds, and establishing a salutary dread of offending in future. The rigid enforcement of the discipline, joined with the complete seclusion from society, cannot but powerfully operate as a deterrent to such outside as may be disposed to trample upon the laws, and live by the fruits of their villany and daily transgressions.

There is reason also for entertaining the cheering hope that, in very many cases, it has worked a salutary reform, not only in the character, but in the development of talents and latent disposition to good, which can but make the late criminal not only a better man, but also a more useful member of society, as well by his good conduct as by his labor and example.

It is with much satisfaction that the Inspectors can state, that their efforts, as also those of the worthy Warden and Superior Officers, in eliciting the better feelings of the convicts, in inculcating self-respect and reliance, they meet in many instances, with the cooperation of the Contractors as well as that of their foremen. This is particularly the case in the Shoe Contract; and perhaps results, in a great measure, from the larger number of hands employed and congregated together-amounting to nearly three hundred-thus offering a large field for exercising a due discrimination in the selection of men who are disposed to act well and are deserving of confidence, as these Contractors have the first choice. Without, by any means; wishing to make any invidious distinction, it is but just to say that the Contractors, Messrs. Ross \& Co., take a deep interest in dealing kindly with those in their service, and endeavor, so far as the nature of their department will permit, to teach the art of boot and shoemaking so as to make the men, on their discharge, competent to enter upon a branch of manufacture, [which; more than all cthers, is not only indispensible, but of daily demand. In this conviction, the Inspectors beg to state that they would feel self-condemned, were they not thus to bear testimony to the irreproachable demeanor of these gentlemen in every other particular; and while they are free to admit that the price paid for shoemaking is less than some of the other contracts, yet the profits accruing to the Institution is ultimately equal to the higher contracts, if not more so, seeing that the shoemakers are far less exposed to accident and injury of every kind; and the room they occupy is infinitely less, consequently there is a greater saving in the building space and capital, as well as in the wear and tear as in the supervision. It is for these several reasons that the Contractors are invited to take on all the hands which can be fairly set to work in their spacious and healthy workshops.

By the foregoing remarks, it is not at all intended to reflect upon any of the other manufacturers, for all appear to exert themselves in every way so as to conform honestly with their engagements; and the rules and regulations of the Institution:

It is with the utmost satisfaction that the Inspectors are able to make honorable mention of the Female Department, under the supervision of Mrs. Walker, who combines, within herself, all the requirements of a Matron-untiring industry, uncommon talent, much forbearance and kindiess--jet highly dignified and imposing in demeanor, thus securing the esteem and even the aftectionate regards of the unfortanate women confided to her care. Of this lady it may justly be said that. "She has opened before her a sphere "of great usefulness in discharging the duties of an office whose peculiar functions is "benificence, whose end is the promotion of happpiness, and whose means are the employ-
"ment of pity and good will." This portion of the Penitentiary is, without exeeption, the most casily governed and the least expensive, requiring but one assistant; whereas it would demand the services of several keepers and guards were it a male ward. It is not only remunerative by its economical management, but it is so, in fact, from the quantity of work done for the Institution gencrally, as well as from the amount of cash accruing from binding and other work perfornce for the Shoe-Contractors.

In relation to the treatment of female delinquents, it may be well to observe that the Rev. Mr. Orby Shipley has given a glowing and animated description of an Institution of this kind, the Female Refuge of St. Vincent, at Golden Bridge, Ireland, in his most instructive and interesting little work, the Purgatory of Prisoners, 1857, every word of which may be most justly applied to the Female Ward, under Mrs. Walker's care. The reverend gentleman says: "This establishment is presided over by an admirable Lady Superior, and "is ministerce to by three or four Sisters of Mercy of the Roman Church." A little further on he remarks: "If there is an Institution which does most religiously and which "the English Church may most justly envy the Roman Sister, it is in the possession of the "Convent of St. Vincent. The air of sanctity which pervades it, the sound basis of re"ligion which supports it, the quiet order and discipline which govern it, the holy cheer"fulness which gladdens it, the rich Christian sympathy which penetrates it, and the very "sound results which flow from it, make one trust and hope and pray, that though the"practical usefulness of the system of which it is a part, and notwithstanding, and in "opposition to popular prejudice, clamour and religion, our own beloved Church may yet "see re-established within her bosom bands of faithful, fearless, heroic, devoted women, "maids and matrons, who are content to serve their blessed Lord in ministering to the "erring ones of his flock."

Infinite satisfaction is experienced in the fact, that many, very many Protestant ladies. in most of the towns of Canada, are found to derote much time to the Heavenly work of charity : ministering to the poor, needy and destitute, not only to their physical wants, but to inculcate the noble and elevating precepts of morality and virtue. So true is it that women are, the world over, animated by the same kind, benevolent aspirations; time, place and circumstances may afford opportunities to some more than others for the exercise of their natural propensities, but all are influenced alike by the benign, soul-inspiring sentiment of goodness, benevolence and godliness.

The Matron's repeated representations that her ward could not well contain any more inmates, induced the Inspectors, Warden and Architect to devise some means for increased accommodation, and several temporary cells have been made, which, together with the discharges, by expiration of sentence, of several convicts, will afford accommodation for as many new prisoners as may be reasonably expected for some time to come. Still, as an increased space will, ere long, be required, the object was duly brought before His Excellency the Governor General, who promptly gave instructions that measures be forthwith taken for the erection of a new female prison beyond the walls. A suitable site outside the boundary wall was selected; but, on conferring with the Warden and Architect, it was deemed advisable not to proceed in the matter for the present, seeing that, with comparatively little expense, a vacunt spot between the present female ward and the wall of the yard, could be covered in and made to contain some twenty cells, which, with the few vacant ones, would provide the accommodation necessary to meet all contingencies for some years more.

Another inducement in the adoption of this course is that, when the ward in contemplation is erected, the cells used for females would suit admirably for the old, infirm and convalescent males, whom it would be judicious to separate from the young and hale, and who require far Iess lookiag after. About one hundred of these decrepid objects would thius be provided for, many of whom could be employed in making brooms; mats and in other light work, which would be amusing to them and useful to the institution, and then the Penitentiary could contain nearly nine hundred male convicts, quite as large a number as it would be prudent to congregate on the same spot, either for safety or good government.

There is still another motive for deferring the erection of the female ward, and-it is, that a large number of men musti be employed the ensuing season in the construction of the Lunatic Asylum at Rockwood-the speedy completion of which is imperiously called for, not only because increased space is loudly demanded for the lunatice which encumber the
country, but also for the removal of the wretched creatures under the dining hall in this institution. These poor afflicted beings are not only debarred from out-door exercise, but are exceedingly cramped in their present location; also they are, to a great degree, deprived of the cheering and healthful influence of the sun and air ; and, worse still, are pent up in a close, damp place, a very cellar, the exhalations emanating from which-let alone the other pernicious concomitants-are exceedingly detrimental to physical and mental health; and there can be no doubt but for the extreme care, good and enlightened treatment of these persons by Dr. Litchifield, the talented superintendent, that the suffering and mortality would be most grevious. Sufficient reasons have been adduced, it is hoped, to justify the determination arrived at, as just stated. Dr. Litchfield never fails to invite the Inspectors to visit his patients, and expose his views and treatment. The intelligent and humane conduct of this gentleman is worthy of every commendation.

The behaviour of the convicts, on the whole, has been very good, if not exemplary; there has been no act of violence, or attempt to injure any of the officers. The discipline being necessarily very particular and strict, it is not surprising that it should be freqently infringed, but this has been for minor offences, improper language, looking about, talking, laughing, \&c., the punishment for such misbehaviour being several meals of bread and water, privation of bed and dark cell. The whip is only resorted to in extreme cases, and the number of lashes seldom exceed one dozen. This mode of chastisement should be had recourse to the least possible; it is abhorrent to the feelings, excites a desire for revenge, is never forgotten or forgiven, it tends to sullenness and recklessness, and excites the commiseration of all who witness its infliction; the culprit is sympathized with at the expense of the authorities, whereas the milder and more humane inflictions, though sevcre enough, do not excite a "fellow feeling," but, on the contrary, all admit the justness and considateness of the less revolting punishment. We have every assurance that such is the case, for on leaving the prison, when the discharged convict has no cause for not expressing his unshackled opinion, he emphatically asserts that the lash hardens, makes the man worse and revengeful, and rather procures the commiseration and friendship of his fellow prisoners, whereas they invariably acknowledge that the other modes of punishment hare no such effect, and are never inflicted without good reasons, and excite no bad feelings, at the same time that the example is salutary.

Much and greatly as we may deplore flogging, yet it should not be proliibited by any legal enactment, because it is the only means for deterring certain characters; it should be known that it can be resorted to, and this alone is enough to keep the most obdurate within bounds; and when it must be called into play, it should be with reluctance, and in such a manner as to convince the spectators, and even the culprit himself, of its necessity, and the more rarely it is resorted to, the less often will it be called for, as the impression will be greater and more lasting. At the risk of it appearing as superfluous the Inspectors must be allowed to say that the opinions of men ever have and ever will differ on the plainest sabject, and so it is respecting the use of the whip. Mr. Frederick Hill, perhaps the most experienced Inspector of Prisons of the present day, abhors its application. In his excellent work on "Crime," 1853, page 194, he says: "I am happy to say that flogging is still "forbidden as any part of Prison Discipline." On the other hand, Mr. Adderly, M.P., scems to be quite an advocate for its liberal use, in his pamphlet, "Punishment note Education"-yet the following remarks on discipline are sensible and judicious: "Sepa" ration has already done much for the treble object of terror, reformation, and avoiding " corruption, in this mode of punishment. Much more may be done in the way of dieting, " in stinted quantity, or plainer and coarser quality, a sharp deterrent to the diseased and " pampered appetite of a thorough thief. But a still greater resource, possessed of all the "requisites of punishment for at least one-half the offences dealt with, has been abandoned "by the too great disuse and condemnation of the whip, on the ground of its former abuse "in brutal and violent lacerations." Mr. Hill very correctly observes that, "One essential "qualification of a good prison officer is a sincere interest in the welfare of those who are "placed under his charge." Every writer on this subject insists upon the indispensable necessity of Prison Officers being humane, philantropic, indulging and accommodating, at the same time they exact strict obedience and a rigid attention to rules and discipline. But where favoritism prevails at the selection of such persons, these all important qualifications are often overlooked, and there is every reason to be convinced that the race of such
heartless wretches as Governor Hawes and his myrmidons is not yet extinct. Hence it is imperiously incumbent upon the Superior Prison Officers to be ever watchful that the responsibilities devolving upon them are not thwarted by the craft and cunning of men, really often worse in disposition than those under their guardianship. The best constructed buildings, the wisest rules will prove abortive, if due discrimination is not used in the selection of every officer.

Every means are employed by the Warden to elevate the character of the convicts, and to lead to reformation ; it is greatly to be regretted, however, that reading and the use of books is not more general ; still, in the Chaplain's Report, it would appear as if no stint in this obtained. It would be of little use to keep the books in the Library, and to make a parade of their numbers and the amount of reading to result, if they are not turned to the use for which they are intended. The Inspectors would most gladly second every effort made in this direction; and although the selection of the works is not within their province, they are ever ready to suggest and submit to the suggestions which may be made for the instruction and intellectual amusement of a class of persons whose painful sequestration from the world renders the use of books valuable in the extreme, and esteemed a great boon; a large amount of information and moral improvement would be acquired, and gratitude manifested in return.

In connection with this it is right to observe that the introduction of Gas would be advisable in every way, it would afford a couple of hours more for reading, thus extending the mental and moral improvement of the inmate; it would be much more cleanly and handy than Oil, which is offensive, filthy and troublesome in the highest degree. The aparatus constructed by Messrs. Aubin and Garth, is cheap, easily managed, and well adapted for such an Institution.

The following statement of the Nativity and Races of Convicts for the past four years may lead to some useful inferences.

Nativity of Convicts received in the Provincial Penitentiary.

| FROM CANADA WEST. |
| :--- |

Races of Convicts received in the Provincial Penitentiary.

| FROM CANADA WEST. |
| :--- |
| - |
| 1856. |

It may be sufficient, on the present occasion, to make the following remarks: If Canada West has any just cause to boast of the increase of its inhabitants, it has, on the other hand, but too good cause to deplore the depravity and crime that abounds among them. It is, however, just to suppose that the criminals are not a correct representation of its population. Perhaps, in a greater degree than its sister below, it receives a large number of bad persons from the United States; it must also be admitted that emigration is directing its steps in that quarter in an increased ratio, bringing with it very many good and acceptable citizens, but at the same time not a few poor destitute individuals who "at home," were incapable of gaining an honest livelihood, and there is yet another elcment which contributes its full share of penal subjects, and that is the large number of escaped slaves-unfortunate creatures whose minds have been little or not at all cultivated; who are not taught the advantages of self-reliance, self-respect, and provident habits. Their worse and grosser passions are mainly ministered to, that they may increase the stock of chattels of their masters, by raising negroes, are far more profitable, even than the encouragement of any race of the brute creation! Their advent is no acquisition to the real wealth and prosperity of a northern climate ; they are not adapted for agricultural pursuits in such a climate; they only aspire to be menials, and not always of the most docile or useful disposition. It must be admitted, however, that we occasionally meet a coloured man who is really an acquisition, but this is a striking exception.

In the Lower Province, the population is essentially agricultural, besides being na turally of mild and retiring habits; they are not by any means in general addicted to the brutalizing vice of drinking; a vice that fills the streets with mendicants and orphans, throngs the lock-ups, fills the Jails, and people Reformatories and Penitentiaries, in every land when access is had to alcohol, in one shape or other. And this favorable condition of Lower Canadian Society, it is but fair to say, is mainly due to the incessant efforts of the Parochial Clergy, who not satisfied with denouncing the accursed habit from the pulpit, battle with it elsewhere ; they form and head associations throughout their parishes, and by pricept, example, and the most energetic appeels, they contend against this dread enemy of mankind, and their efforts are blessed; the admirable social and domestic habits of the kind-hearted people are thus preserved and ameliorated.

A very large amount of labour has been absorbed during the past summer in finishing the stone and wood work of the rotunda and dome, as well as heavy expenses incurred for materials for this extensive work, some idea of which may be conceived when it is stated that the diamater of the rotunda is fifty-six feet, and its height to apex of dome and sky-light, one hundred and eighteen feet. The upper part is covered with German glass, and the dome with boards, to be tinned in the summer. This has been a very costly job, but not the creation of the present authorities, but of those who originally planned the whole suite of buildings. There is yet more work to be done within the walls the ensuing summer, such as the making a new roof to the south-wing, the present one being very much decayed, and to raise it to a level with the neighbouring parts; it is also to be arched over. The whole will be completed within the year, and will be fire-proof.

The Inspectors conceive that they are bound to allude to the important services rendered by Mr. Horsey, the Architect of the Prison, who actively sustains the Warden in his new duties, although his time was fully taken up with the finishing of the old buildings and in the erection of new ones within the prison walls. The constant efforts of this gentleman to advance the interests of the Institution, together with his professional capacity and long experience in prison matters, together with his unsullied integrity, constitute him a most deserving and valuable public servant. And although his sphere of action is limited to the Penitentiary, he generously assists in getting out and preparing stone for Rockwood, though in no wise officially connected with it; his services have also been available at Isle-aux-Noix and Penetanguishene.

The Clerk, Mr. Donald MacIntosh, discharges his important and responsible duties in a way that reflects equal credit on the Institution and himself; yet, notwithstanding all his zeal and application, it is almost impossible for him to meet all the exigencies that attach to his office, and more especially since the supplies for the Rockwood buildings and for the insane have devolved upon the Provincial Penitentiary; the consequence has been that on
the representation of the Warden a sccond or assistant clerk has been employed for some time past, and may become permanent.

The Warden, in the diligent and conscientious discharge of his onerous duties, deserves the entire approbation of the Inspectors, who would accuse themselves of a disregard of rare merit, did they not, in a pointed manner, express their convictions of the rare qualifications of this able officer, who enjoys the uncommon faculty of securing the confidence, respect and personal regards of all his subordinates, while exacting from them a scrupulous attention to their duties, and never overlooking any dereliction. This salutary influence is felt in cvery part of this vast establishment; and not least is it manifested by the deportment of the convicts themselves, which denotes, at least, a calm, quiet resignation to their fate, and an apparent willingness to conform to the rules and regulations which govern them, satisfied as they are that their feelings and character as men are respected.

The increase of labor consequent upon his supervision of the buildings at Rockwood, is very considerable, but it is performed with right good will; though it would have appeared as if the Warden had already as much to do as any active man could well perform. It is at the same time deserving of remark, that while he shrinks from no responsibility, he fails not to keep up an active correspondence with the Inspectors; giving ample details of passing events, communicating his own views, while requesting those of the Inspectors ; so that the latter are kept as well informed of cverything as if they were constantly on the spot. In this manner the public interests cannot suffer, and are greatly advanced, from this harmony and unity of action.

The Inspectors beg respectfully to avail themselves of this opportunity for expressing the pain they experience that the Penitentiary Reports, imperfect as they may be, are not made more public, as they contain information of the highest moment in respect to the causc and cure of crime, and expose, they humbly hope, how decply society is concerned in bettering the condition of the labouring and poorer classes,-an imperious obligation-one due alike to our God, our neighbor and oursslves. The following words of Mr. Ducpetiaux, Inspector Gencral of Prisons in France, may appropriately be quoted here :- "Ce serait blasphéme que d'attribuer al l'ocunc providentielle ce qui n'est que le résultat de notre inconciance et de nos erreurs." "Le plaus de reforme et d'organization ne fout pas défaut, mais le concert indispensable is leu re'aligation, n'esiste pas."

## Finance.

The annual Balauce-shcet marked R., shows that $\$ 7,16345$ was the amount of cash in the hands of the Warden at the time last year's Report was prepared, and that he now holds a balance of $\$ 30760$; that the aggregate receipts for 1859 from all sources, and including the Parliamontary grant, were $\$ 98,96886$, and the aggregate disbursements, $\$ 105,824$ 71, inclusive of $\$ 2,920$ 81, expended on account of the New Asylum'Buildiu gen $^{2}$ Rockwood, and of nearly $\$ 10,000$ paid a Contractor in 1859, for rations furnished in 1858 .. All these payments are verified by formal Vouchers quarterly transmitted to the Auditor of Public Accounts, with relative details.

The debts owing by the Institution are shown, by the table " L ," to amount to $\$ 13,361$ S5; and table " L L ," shows the debts owing to it to be $\$ 17,16481$.

The continued depression in the trade of the country, generally, cannot fail to have its influence on the affairs of the Penitentiary; and bearing this in mind, with the fact that the labour of the Convicts working at Rockwood, and in the Quarry, yields no pecuniary. means, and that broken stone, oakum, \&c., prepared during 1859 to a much larger extent than usual, in consequence of the inability of the Contractors to keep the full complement of men contracted for regularly employed,-are yet unsold. We believe the monetary affairs of the Penitentiary are in as favourable a condition as could reasonably be expected.

Letter " $N$," herewith, is the estimate of money required for the support of the Penitcntiary and Lunatic Asylum, and for Asylum Buildings at Rockwood for 1860. On a comparison of this estimate with that for 1859, it will be found that the former, as regards the Penitentiary proper, amounts to $\$ 1,56173$ more than the latter, which circumstances fully justify; and that as regards the Lunatic Asylum, the estimate for 1860 exceeds that for 1859 , by $\$ 4,600$. This increase is to meet officers' salaries, which were not included in the lat-
ter estimate. Yet on looking at the balance of each estimate, it will be seen that for the support of the Penitentiary and Asylum jointly, the aid sought for 1860 is less by $\$ 2,787$ 86 than for 1859. This results from an expectation of an increased money yield from Convict labour, under Contract, which is credited in the present estimate at $\$ 48,000$ in place of $\$ 38,000$, as in the former one.

The whole respectfully submitted.

> WOLFRED NELSON, $I . P . P$.

## WARDEN'S REPORT.-PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

## To the Board of Prison Ihspectors of the Province of Canada.

Gentiemen,-In addressing my Report to you on the general transuctions connected with the Provincial Penitentiary for the year 1859, I feel in a position to approach such duty, on the present occasion, with as much confidence as I did the details of the transactions of the preceding year, particularly as there has not been any diminution of vigilance on my part in the general management of the trust confided to my care, under the orders of the Board of Inspectors, whose instructions I at all times feel anxious to carry out with advantage to the public service.

Having thus given you my opinion on the general order and regularity of the Institution, I must now proceed to record transactions of moment which have taken place during the year.

## accidents.

In Institutions thus constituted, it is most important every care should be taken to aroid the occurrence of accidents, by which the lives of convicts may be endangered, particularly as they are more or less exposed in the construction of buildings as well as about the machinery of the workshops, likewise blasting in the quarries.

I regret to make mention of two very serious accidents having occurred during the year 1859-namely, on the first day of March last, Convict James Perry, one of the blacksmith's gang, ascended the machinery, which is in connection with the works of the shop, when in motion, and becoming entangled therein, was bruised in such a dreadful manner that he died in the hospital of the Institution during the same day. The nezt serious accident was that which happened Convict James Leonard, who was badly injured while blasting the excavation now in progress for the Lunatic Asylum at Rockwood. This accident occurred on the 20th of last month. The injured convict is doing as well as can be expected, but has lost the sight of an eye, besides receiving other injuries. Minor accidents have taken place in the workshops, arising from carelessness on the part of the convicts themselves. It is quite impossible that the Guards and Keepers can be held responsible for such occurrences, as they cannot be with the convicts at every turn; however, they have been frequently cautioned to use every exertion for the prevention of such circumstances.

## LABOUR OF THE COÑVICTS.

I am much pleased to be enabled to remark that in the spring of the present year there will not be any want of labour or means of employing convicts to advantage, as numbers of them can be engaged building at Rockwood on the intended Lunatic Asylum now in progress there.

This has been a wise measure on the part of the Government and Legislatare of the Province. The Act passed at the last Session of the Legislature, enabling nie, as: Warden, to send convicts to work at Rockwood, has relieved the Institution from the uncertainty of the system of convict labour under contract; the stability of which is mainly dependent upon the state of trade in the country. In times of depression the manufactures of the Contractor become for a time unsaleable or reduced in value, consequently suich manufactures accumulate upon the Contractors hands; in such cases he resists taking on convicts; so that the labour supposed to have been provided for by contract with private jndividuals, is often attended with much trouble, though undertaken with the best intentions amit with good prospect of success.

Employing convicts at contract labour realizes money, and consequently tends to decrease the expense of the Institution to the Government; but if valuable buildings can be erected, it will be an advantageous way of employing their labour, particularly as a part or the greater of them can still be continued at contract labour. It is but right $I$ should remark that there will exist one disadvantage to the outside labour, which is, that the guarding as also the direction of the conviets at their work will prove more expensive than if employed inside of the Institution. But I feel satisfied the health of the convicts will be better outside, than if at inside occupation in the workshops; the only drawback will be the extra expense of overseeing and direction at the intended Asylum, particularly as a part of the convicts to be employed thereon will be inexperienced hands. However, I am much pleased to remark that all the stone cutting required for this new Institution will continue to be fulfilled within the walls of the Penitentiary.

The most successful contract in progress is that of Boot and Shoemaking, which is carried on extensively, to the benefit of the Institution, as likewise to the success of the Contractors, and I also believe to the adrantage of the community, as they get equally good and cheaper work than if this branch of Penitentiary labour were not in operation, and such convicts as are disposed to make good progress for their future good, have every opportunity of so doing.

The next contract in seniority is the Cabinet, the term of which is about expiring. This is considered the best-paying contract in the Prisons of the State of New York, and am quite satisfied if carried on to advantage in this Institution, it would be found equally satisfactory. But, like all other branches of business, to ensure success it must be attended to, and requires an experienced tradesman to direct and instruct the convicts. There are a number of the best tradesmen the country can produce employed at this particular branch. I consider this a useful branch to the community, being alike advantageous to the convicts in the way of becoming useful mechanics.

The labour of the convicts of the Blacksmith Gang is very severe during the summer months; it is alike destructive to the clothing of the convicts, still it may be made a useful contract to the community with careful supervision over the work to be performed. Plane making, besides the manufacture of various other Carpenter Tools, in connection with the Blacksmith Contract, is well carried out.

The last branch of convict labour now in progress and to be contracted for, is that of Agricultural Implement making, which is also a serviceable one to the commanity. The country was formerly supplied with these articles from the United States. This contract, if vigorously carried on, will tend in a great measure to obviate the necessity of making imporutions from the neighboring union.

A number of convicts are employed at stone breaking, but on their being enabled to work to advantage outside in the Spring of the year, their present labor will be changed, particularly as broken stones has not been found saleaile for the last two years. A number of infirm and aged men are employed at oakum-picking; a number are also engaged as cleaners in the prison, about the dining-hall, hospital, and others cutting wood.

## buildings in progress and improvements made within the pentientiary during 1859.

The workshops on the west side of the prison yard which were commenced in the Spring of 1858, have been completed during the present year, in order to correspond with those on the east side, excepting that they have not been furnished with a supply of water for general purposes; this part of the necessary finishing to such a building is indispensable, though at the same time expensive and tedious both in material and workmanship. While on the subject of this particular structure, it may be well to inform you of its being planned both to contain a horse and cow stable, as also lofts for hay and straw. On an inspection thereof, to which I invite your attention, you will thus be enabled to come to a correct opinion as to the propriety of having workshops and: stables within the same building.

The most important work in progress during the past summer and autumn has been the erection of the dome connected with the prison. I am pleased to have it in my power to make mention that good progress has been made in this work, which is so very important to the security of the prison, ard can be completed during the ensuing season During the same period advancements can also be made in covering the roofs of the prison with
tin, particularly as the present covering of wooden shingles has become old and leaky, and have always considered them dangerous in the crent of accidental fires. I am aware of its being quite impossible to tin the four roofs in one summer, but at the same time feel most anxious that the tinning of the north wing should be done without delay, it being the most exposed.

I an also pleased to state that a substantial and uniform improvement has been designed and carried out under the superintendence of the architect, Mr. Horsey, by which the descent leading from the north lodge to both sides of the prison buildings has been much improved both in appearance and solidity.

I shall not at the present time make any observation as to work required to be done with the view of improving and arching the south wing of the prison, such can be explained on a future occasion. This building was erected by contract, it is very defective, and most sooner or later undergo a re-construction:

In connection with our building it is well to notice, although the lunatics confined within the Penitentiary are still in the basement of the dining hall, I am pleased to be caabled to remark that, on cousultation with Dr. Litchfield, Medical Superintendant of Criminal Lunatics, it has been decided to enclose a space adjacent to their present place of confinement, where these unfortunate beings can take exercise and have the benefit of a better atmosphere; such will obviate the necessity for a removal until their final one, which will ensue when a part of the asylum at Rockwood will be in a condition to receive them.

Having thus given a general outline of the progress, works and improvements made during the year 1859, I will now proceed to give a general statement in respect to the convicts.

The following is a Return of the number of Convicts, male and female, remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary of Canada, on the 31st day of December, 1858, including those received from the 1st day of January to the 31 st day of December, 1859, inclusive; also, the number discharged by expiration of sentence; the number that have been pardoned by His Excellency the Governor General ; the number that have been sent by warrant of His Excellency to the Reformatory Prison at Penetangusihine; the number transferred to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, and the number that have died in hospital, all during the year 1859 :-

$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Number of Male Convicts discharged by expiration of Sentence during } 1859 & 153 \\ \text { do Female Convicts do } & \text { do } & \text { do } & \text { do }\end{array}$
do Male Convicts Pardoned - $\quad-\quad 18$
do Male Convicts transferred to Reformatory Prison at Penetanguishene who were received in Provincial Penitentiary during the year 1859, $\quad 9$
do Male Convicts transfered to Reformatory Prison at Penetanguishene who were in the Provincial Penitentiary previous to the year 1859
do Male Convicts transferred to Criminal Lunatic Asylum during 185910
do Female Convicts do do do do 1
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { do Male Convicts died in Hospital during } 1859 & 22 \\ \text { do } & \text { do } & 2\end{array}$


Average of Convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary for the year 1859.

| Males - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 723 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Average of Convict and Criminal Lunatics within the Penitentiary - 52
In comparing the number of Convicts received in the Provincial Penitentiary during the year 1859, with the number received during the preceding year, it is very satisfactory to observe that there is a decrease of forty-nine convicts in the admissions during 1859.

It is difficult to account for this favorable change, unless it arises from these two circumstances, viz. : There being a cessation of labour on the railroads throughout the Pro vince, consequently less congregating of desperate characters about our cities and towns, as also about the railroad stations. The second cause of the diminution of numbers may not be so satisfactorily accounted for, as youthful offenders are in most instances sent to Penetanguishene and Isle aux Noix Reformatory Prisons, which also tends to diminish our numbers, as these young offenders were formerly sent to this Institution.

The reduction in receipt of Male Convicts in 1859 is 37
do do Female do do 12
Less commitments than in the year $1858 \quad 49$
Convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary during the year 1859, were couvicted in the following Districts in Canada Fast, United Counties and Counties in Canada West, and the numbers are as follows:-

## Districts in Canadu East.

District of Kamouraska, 1,-Montreal, 26,-Quebec, 2,-St. Francis, 1.
Unitcd Counties in Canada West.
United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, 7,-Huron and Bruce, 2Leeds and Grenville, 5, -Lanark and Renfrew, 3,-Northumberland and Durham, 7,Peterboro' and Victoria, $4,-$ York and Pcel and City of Toronto, 34.

COUNTIES IN CANADA WEST.
County of Brant, 13,-County of Carlton, 2,-County of Essex, 5,-CCounty of Elgin, 6,-County of Halton, 5,-County of Hastings, 6, -County of Haldimand, 7,-County of Kent, 6,-County of Lincoln, 10,-County of Lambton, 3,-County of Middlesex, 21,County of Norfolk, 9,-County of Ontario, 5,-County of Oxford, 14,-County of Perth, 3,-County of Prince Edward, 1,-County of Simcoe, 3,-County of Waterloo, 2,-County of Wellington, 5 ,-County of Welliad, 3,-County of Wentworth and City of Hamilton, 35. -Total, 256.
Statement of the various crimes of which convicts committed to the provinctal penitentiary in tife year 1859, were convicted, and the number sentenced on each crime.
Arson, 6,-Aggravated Assault, 1,-Assault with intent to rape, 3,-Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, $1,-$ Burglary, $6,-$ Burglary and larceny in a shop, $1,-1$ Breaking Jail, 2,-Breaking into and Stealing in a Shop, 1,-Breaking into a Shop and Stealing therefrom, 2,-Cattle Stealing, 4,-Coining, 1,-Cutting, Stabbing, Wounding, 1,-Destroying Trees in Orchard, 1,-False Pretences, 1,-Felony, 15,-Forgery, 6,Fraud, 2,-Feloniously Stabbing with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 1,-Highway Robbery, 1,-Horse Stealing, 17,-Horse, Saddle and Bridle Stealing, 1,-Horse and Cattle Stealing, 1,-Horse Stealing and Larceny, 1,-House Breaking and Larceny, 5,Larceny, 113 ,-Larceny in a Shop, 2,-Larceny and Shop Breaking, 1,-Larceny from his Master, 1,-Larceny after Conviction for Felony, 2,-Larceny in a Dwelling House; 2,Murder, 5,-Manslaughter, 6,-Misdemeanor, 1,-0x, Cow and Horse Stealing, 1,-Possessing and Uttering forged Notes, 1,-Pessing Counteréeit Money, 1, -Rape, 1, -Robbery, 2,-Receiving stolen Goods, knowing them to be stolen,-1,-Receiving Goods under false pretences, 1,-Receiving stolen Goods, 4,-Receiving stolen Money, 1,-Rescue, 1,Sacrilege and House Breaking, 1,-Stabbing with intent to murder, 1,-Stabbing with
intent to do grievous bodily harm, 2,-Stealing Sheep, 8,-Stealing Watches, 1,-Stealing from the Person, 3,-Stealing in a Dwelling House, 1,--Shop Breaking, 1, -Shop Breaking and Larceny, 1,-Shooting with intent to murder, 1,-Shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 3 .-Uttering forged Notes, 1 ,-Uttering forged Receipt, 1 ,-Uttering Promissory Note, forged Endorser, 1,-Wounding and Robbing, 1, -Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 1.-Total, 256.

In reference to the foregoing detailed Statement of Crimes for which the Convicts reccived in the Provincial Penitentiary during the ycar 1859, were convicted, it is pleasing to note that the offences of so heinous a nature as arson and murder are not so numerous as contained in the Catalogue of Crimes of the preceding year. For instance, in 1858, there were cleven convicted and received herein for arson, and in 1859, there were jut six. In 1858 there were cleven admissions for the crime of murder; in 1859 there are but five commitments for that offence, as you will perceive by reference to the above review of the crimes.
Duration of Sentences passed on Convicts Committed to the Provincial Penitentiary, in 1859-
Two years, 81, -Two ycars and fourtecn days, 1,-Two years and four months, 3 ,Two years and six months, $1,-$ Three ycars, $84,-$ Four years, 22 ,-Five years, 24 ,-Six years, $5,-$ Seven years, $10,-$ Eight years, $4,-$ Nine years, $2,-$ Ten years, $2,-$ Thirteen ycars, 1,-Fourtecn years, 9,-Life, 6,-Indefinite, 1.-Total, 256.

## Races of Convicts Committed to the Provincial Penitentiary during 1859.

Whites, 211,-Negroes, 32,-Moulattos, 9,-Nativc Indians, 4,-Total,-256.
The Convicts Comnitted to the Provincial Penitentiary during the your 1859, have said, they were Natives of the following Countries.
England, 31,-France, 4,-Germany, 10,-Ireland, 57,-Born on Sea, 1,—Province of Canada, 80,-Scotland, 17,-United States of 4 merica, 56,-Total, 256.
Religious Persuasion of Convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary in 1859.
Baptists, 5,-Church of England, 99,-Methodists, 52,-No Religion, 4,-Presbyterians, 26,-Roman Catholics, 70.-Total, 256.

Ages of Convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary during 1859.
Twelve years of age, 1,-Thirteen, 1,-Fourteen, 3,-Fifteen, 2,-Sisteen, 3,Seventeen, 8, -Eighteen, $13,-$ Nineteen, $16,-$ Twenty, $12,-$ Twenty-one, $17,-$ Twentytwo, 12,-Twenty-three, 17,-Twenty-four, $10,-$ Twenty-five, $10,-$ Twenty-six, $8,-$ Twenty-seven, 11 ; Twenty-eight, $6,-$ Twenty-nine, 9 ,-Thirty, 12, -Thirty-one, $4,-$ Thirty-two, 4,-Thirty-three, 10 ,-Thirty-four, 3 ,-Thirty-five, 2,-Thirty-six, 6, -Thirtyseven, 3,-Thirty-eight, 3,-Thirty-nine, 4,-Forty, 6,-Forty-onc, 3,-Forty-two, 6,-Forty-three, 1,-Forty-four, 1,-Forty-five, 6,-Forty-six, 2,-Forty-seven, 2,-Forty-eight, 3,-Forty-nine, 1,-Fifty, 3,-Fifty-two, 3,-Fifty-four, 1,-Fifty-five, 2,-Fifty-six, 1, -Fifty-seven, 1,-Fifty-nine, 1,-Sixty, 2,-Scventy-six, 1.-Total, 256.
Statement of Trades and Occupation of Convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary in 1859, as given by them on their cntrance.
Apothecary, 1,-Builder, 1,-Barbers, 2,-Blacksmiths, 18,-Bricklayers, 4,Butchers, 3,-Chair Caner, 1,-Coopers, 3,-Cabinetmakers, 2,-Carpenters, 16,-Clerks, 3,-Chandler, 1,-Dentists, 2,-Finisher, 1,-Gunsmith, 2,-Locksmith, 1,-Looking-glass Maker, 1,-Labourers, 126,-Malster, 1,-Miller, 1,-Masons, 4,-Machinist, $1,-$ Polisher, 1,-Painters, 2,-Plasterers, 3,-Printers, 2,-Plumber, 1,-Saddler, 1,-Shoemakers, 19,-Stonecutter, 1,-Seamstresses, 22,-Tailors; 3,-Teachers, 1,-Tanner, 1,-Upholstercr, 1,-Watchmaker, 1,-Waggon Maker, 1,-Weaver, 1.-Total 256.
A Statement of the Commitments to the Provincial Penitentiary, iohether in first, second, or third imprisonment, for the year 1859.
Male convicts on first imprisonment, 202,-Female convicts on first imprisonment 21, -Male convicts on second imprisonment, 27, Male convicts on third imprisonment, 5 ,Female convicts on third imprisonment, 1.-Total, 256.
A Statement of Convicts committed to the Provincial Pentitentiary during 1859, denoting whether married, single, widowers, or widows.
Married, 111,-Single, 136;-Widowers, 8,-Widows, 1.-Total, 256.


Remarks an the Discipline to wohich Convicts in tke Provincial Penitentiary must be subject$c d$, in order to insure the observance of its Rules and Regulations.
The foregoing Return of punishments will, ata glance, serve to show the Board of Prison Inspectors the manner in which it is found necessary to deal with the convicts for violation and infraction of the regulations which have been made for their guidance. Bcforc proceeding further on the subject of punishments it may be well to explain to you that therc are a number of thoughtful and well disposed convicts confincd here, who pass their time in undergoing but very little punishment, in fact some of them without having received any. In observing this class, you would naturally be at a loss to account for their being inmates of the Penitentiary, but in many cases they are the victims of intemperance and idleness, seeking to obtain a livelihood at the expense of an industrious community, in fact it is not unusual to find them make the false declaration that the world owes them a living, and in this delusive reasoning they think naught of committing theft, forgery, and would even murder, to carry them through some well laid plan of robbery. I regret to make mention that, in several instances, convicts who have passed their term of sentence in the Penitentiary with great patience, are no sooner liberated than they are in search of new adventures. Yet while remarking on this well disposed and apparently resigned class of convicts, I must not lead you to form the idea that they can all be confided in further than you can see them, for some of these very men are the most eager to effect their escape, as also skillful in planning it, but very fortunate for the community there are few instances of success attending such efforts.

On the other hand there is a class of convicts who are much addicted to talking and awail themselves of every opportunity to indulge in this impropricty so destructive to the disciplinc. Those men, though not considered dangerous, are very trying upon the paticnce and forbearance of the guards and keepers, and they must be restrained, otherwise their cxample would have a dangerous tendency to the peace of the establishment. These offenders are not subjected to punishment with the cats, but in general to so many meals of bread and water, coupled with a night or two without bed, and then particularly, when admonitions have failed to have the proper effect. This class are very troublesome, and particularly so, as they are fully aware of there being a reluctance to subject them to severe punition. In general the convicts scem to be of the same opinion, that the most conversation is carried on in the dining hall, which is a fact, as they are seated so near each other, thus rendering it very difficult for the guards to detect them.

There are what I may term a desperate class of convicts in this Penitentiary, who require to be dealt with with the greatest caution. These offenders are in some instances dangerous to the keepers and guards as well as to their fellow prisoners; they are, when reported for infraction of the rules, subjected to the ordinary punishment of bread and water, and at times examples have also to be made by confinement to the dark cell and by infliction of the cats.

I regret to notice the fact of punishment with the cats being more frequent this year than for the last, but this is casily accounted for from the circumstance that four of these inflictions were for acts of violence on officers of the institution, and like inflictions were imposed on three convicts who effected their escape from labor employed thereat outside of the Institution, but were speedily overtaken in the chose and brought back to the prison. On the occasion as above referred to, I was under great compliment to R. P. Cooke, Esq., of the Grand Trunk Railway, who promptly aided in their capture. This attempt at escape being a very bad example to the convicts employed on the Asslum Grounds at Rockwood, consequently I felt that a serious example was necessary, and had such carried out very promptly. These six inflictions have caused this branch of punishment to appear unusually large, but I felt that an example was necessary; such being the case, I am satisfied of having discharged my duty in awarding the inflictions in question.

In respect to the mode of punishment by water sioiower, its practice has been discontinued, in consequence of ascertaining that it had a fatal effect in the prison at Auburn, N. Y.

It may be well to mention, for information of the Board, that in conversing with welliuformed convicts when they are about leaving this Institution, they in general give it as their opinion that there are a class of prisoners who could not be kept in proper subjection,
were it not trom the fact that they are aware of the eats being kept in reserve for acts of violence and general bad conduct.

I am still under the necessity of authorizing making use of the chain as a punishment, and as a precaution against acts of outrage. Although a scriousincumbrance, there are cases in which it cannot be dispensed with. The wearing of a chain is better than kecping a convict confined to a cell, which would have to be the case with these vicious inmates of the prison, unless they were otherwise prevented from perpetrating acts of violence.

## Female Prison.

I have much pleasure in being enabled to obscrve the continuance of $n$ grod state of discipline existing in this Department of the Penitentiary. The Matron, Mrs. Walker, is a most valuable acquisition to this Institution; a person of her regularity, constancy, industry and gencral information is seldom met with. The cells, and indeed cerery part of this prison; is kept in a perfect state of clcanliness.

The Convict women vere employcd as follows, on the 31st December, 1859.
Employed on contract, $25,-$ cmployed at knitting and sewing for convict men, $26,-$ employed at houschold work, 15,-sick in Hospital, 2,-total, 68.

## Gencral Return of Crimes of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary of Canada on the 31st day of December, 1859.

Arson, 26,-Aggravated Assault, 1,-Assaulting and Stabbing, 1,—Assault with intent to Kill, $1,-$ Assault to rob and stcaling a Cov, $1,-$ Assault with intent to Rape, 5 , Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, $5,-\Lambda$ ssault to commit Larceny, 1, - Assault and Robbery, 1,-Assault with intent to Ravish, 1,-Assault with intent to Rob, 1,Attempt to Murder, 2,-Attempt of Rape, 2,-Attempt to procure 4 bortion, 1,-Bestiality, 2,-Bigamy, 1,-Burglary, 18,-Burglary and Larceny in a Shop, 2,-Burglary, Sacrilcge and Larceny, 1,-Burglary and Larceny, 5,-Burglary and Horse Stcaling, 1,Breaking Jail, 2,-Breaking into and Stealing in a Shop, 2,-Breaking into a Shop and Stealing therefrom, 4,—Cattle Stcaling, $9,-$ Child Murder Accessory, 1,-Coining, 1,Cutting, Stabbing, Wounding, 1,-Destroying Trees in Orchard, 1,-False Pretences, 2,Felony, 39,-Felony and Murder, 1,-Felony and Larceny, 2,-Fclony and Burglary, 2,Feloniously Stabbing with intent to do gricvous bodily harm, 1,-Feloniously breaking into a Dwelling House and Larceny therein, 3,-Fcloniously engraving Bank Notes, without authority, 1,-Feloniously uttering a Forged Note, 1,-Feloniously Stealing from the Person, 1,-Felonious Assault, 1,-Forgery, 27,-Forgery and Felony, 3,-Fraud, 3,-Having Forged Notes in his possession, 1,-Highway Robbery, 1,-Horsc Stealing, 56,-Horse, Saddle and Bridle Stealing, 1,-Horse and Cattle Stealing, 1,-Horse Stealing and Larceny, 1,-House Breaking, 1,-House Breaking and Larceny, 5,-Incendiarism and threatening letters for moncy, 1, -Larceny, 313,-Larceny in a Church, 4 ,-Larceny in a Shop, 3,Larceny in a Warehouse, 1 ,-Larceny and destroying Letters, 1,-Larceny and Shop Breaking, 3 ,-Larceny from his Master, 2,-Lareeny after conviction for Felony, 2,-Larceny in a Dwelling House, 2,-Murder, 46,-Manslaughter, 23,-Misdemeanour, 1,-Misdemeanour and making Moulds, 1,-Maliciously Shooting, 1,-Obtaining Post Office Letters under False Pretences, 1,-Obtaining Money Falsely, 3,-0x, Cow, and Horse Stealing, 1,-Possessing and uttering Forged Notes, 1,-Passing Counterfeit Money, 2,-Rape, 17,Robbery, 16,-Robbery with violence, 4,-Robbery from the Person, 2,-Receiving Stolen Goods, 6,-Receiving Stolen Goods knowing them to be Stolen, 1,-Receiving Goods under False Pretences, 1,-Receiving Stolen Money, 2,-Resene, 1,-Riot and Assault, 3,-Sacrilege and Housebreaking, 1,-Sodomy, 2,-Stabbing, 1, -Stabbing with intentto Murder, 2,-Stabbing with intent to do grevious bodily harm, $5,-$ Stabbing and Cutting, 2, , Stealing, $1,-$ Stealing Wheat, $1,-$ Stealing Sheep, 16 ,-Stealing Sheep and House Breaking, 1 , -Stealing Watchcs, 2,-Stealing Post Office Letters and Money, 1,-Stealing Money from a Shop, 1,-Stealing Money, 6,-Stealing Money from his Master, 1, -Stealing from the Person, 4,-Stealing from the Person and Assault, 2,-Stealing in a Counting House, 1,Stealing in a Warehouse and Shop, 1,-Stealing in a Church, 2,-Stealing from a Shop, 2, -Stealing and House Breaking, $1,-$ Stealing in a Dwelling House, 1,-Shop Breaking, 1 , -Shop Breaking and Larceny, 1,-Shooting and Manslaughter, $1,-$ Shooting with intent
to Murder, 2,-Shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 5,-Turning a Switch on the Railroad, 1,-Uttering Forged Notes, 4,-Uttering Forged Receipt, 1,-Uttering Promissory Note, Forged Endorser, 1,-Uttering Counterfeit Coin, 2,-Unnatural Crime, 2,Wounding and Robbing, 1,-Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 3.-Total, 801.

Religious Persuasion of Convicts remaining in Provincial Penitentiary on 31st December, 1859.

Baptists, 22,-Church of England, 298,—Dutch Reform, 1,-Jewish, 2,-Lutheran, 4,-Methodists, 135,-No Religion, 13,-Presbyterians, 66;-Roman Catholics, 259,-Sectarian, 1.-Total, 801.
Statement of the Districts in Canada East, Former Districts, United Counties and Counties in Cauada West, from which the Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st of December, 1859, were sent.
Districts in Canada East:-Kamouraska, 4,-Montreal, 111,—Ottawa, 2,-Quebec, 33,-St. Francis, 11,-Three Rivers, 14.

Former Districts in Upper Canada:-Colborne, 1,-Gore, 4,-Home, 3,-London, 1, -Newcastle, 1.

United Counties in Canada West:-Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, 44,-Huron and Bruce, 9,-Leeds and Grenville, 18,-Lanark and Renfrew, 6,-Northumberland and Durham, 37,-Peterboro' and Victoria, 13,-Prescott and Russell, 2,--Stormont, Dundas and Glengary, 1,-York and Peel, and City of Toronto, 99.

Countics int Canada West:-Brant, 26,-Carlton, 7,-Essex, 13,-Elgin, 18,-Grey, 2,-Halton, 12,-Hastings, 18,-Haldimand, 20,-Kent, 23,-Lincoln, 22,-Lambton, 11,-Middlesex, 46,-Norfolk, 15,-Ontario, 11,-Oxford, 22,-Perth, 18,-Prince Edward, 2,-Simcoe, 17,-Waterloo, 12,-Wellington, 8,-Welland, 4,-Wentworth and City of Hamilton, 60,-Total,-801.
Statement of the Races of Convicts remaining 'in Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st of December, 1859.
Whites, 710,-Negroes, 66,-Mullattos, 20,-Native Indians, 5,-TTotal,-801.
Statenent of the Ayes of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st December, 1859.
Thirteen years of age, 1,-Wourteen, 1,-Tifteen, 2,-Sixtecn, 6,-Seventeen, 9Eighteen, 18,-Nineteen, 31,-Twenty, 34-Twenty-one, 45,-Twenty-two, 45,-Twentythree, 45 ,-Twenty-four, 32 ,-Twenty-five, 43 ,-Twenty-six, 37 ,-Twenty-seven, 31 ,-Twenty-eight, 25,-Twenty-nine, 37,-Thirty, 31,-Thirty-one, 21,-Thirty-two, 13,-Thirty-three, $25,-$ Thirty-four, 16 , - Thirty-five, 6 ,-Thirty-six, $19,-$ Thirty-seven, 15 ,-Thirty-eight, 23;-Thirty-nine, 18,-Forty, 17,-Forty-one, 19,-Forty-two, 20,-Fortythree, 5,-Forty-four, 6,-Forty-five, 15,-Forty-six, 9,-Forty-seven, 7, -Forty-eight, 11, -Forty-nine, 6,-Fifty, 6, Fifty-one, 6,-Fifty-two, 8,-Fifty-three, 1, -Fifty-four, 3,-Fifty-five, 4, -Fifty-six, 3,-Fifty-seven, 2, - Fifty-eight, 1, -Fifty-nine, 6, -Sixty, 2,-Sixty-one, 3,-Sixty-two, 2,-Sixty-three, 3,-Sixty-six, 1,-Sixty-seven, 1,-Sixty-eight, 1,-Seventy-one, 2,-Seventy-six, 1,-Eighty, 1,-Total, 801.
Statement of Convicts remaining in Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st December, 1859, whether married, \&c.
Married, 323,-Single,447,-Widowers, 27,-Widows, 4,-Total, 801.
Calling of Convicts remaining in Provincial Penitentiary, on the 31st December, 1859.
Apothecary, 1,-Builder, 1,-Barbers, 5,-Bakers, 7,-Black Smiths, 34,-Boiler Makers, 3,-Bricklayers, 7, -Butchers, 8, Chair Carver, 1,-Car Maker, 1,-Chandler, 1,-Coopers, 5,-Carriage Maker, 1,-Cabinet Makers, 12,-Carpenters, 42,-Clerks, 12, Dentists, 2, Dealer, 1,-Doctor of Medicine, 1,-Engineers, 4, Finisher, 1, Gunsmiths, 3,-Gardeners, 2,-Jeweller, 1,-Liooking Glass Maker, 1,-Locksmith, 1,Labourers, 438,-Law Student, 1, Mäster, 1, Miller, 1, Moulder, 1, Millwright, 1, Masons, 11, -Medical Students, 1, Machinists, 3, Merchants, 2, Polisher, 1, Plumber, 2,-Painters, 6, Plasteren, 8,-Printera, 4,-Sailors, 4,-Saddlers, 6,-Shoe-
makers, 48,-Stone Cutters, 10,-Surveyor, 1,-Seamstresses, 68,-Teachers, 5,-Tinsmiths, 3,-Tailors, 11.-Tanners, 2,-Tobacconist, 1,-Tin Plater, 1,-Upholsterer, 1,Watchmakers, 4,-Wagon Maker, 1,-Weavers, 2.-Total, 801.
Sentences passed on Convicts remaining in Provinciai Penitentiary on 31st December, 1859.
Two years, $166,-$ Two years and ten days, $1,-$ Two years and fourteen days, $1,-$ Two years and one month, 1,-Two years and four months, 2 ; two years and six months, 6 , Three ycars, 230,-Threc years and two months, 4,-Three years and three months, 1,Three years and four months, 1 ,-Three years and six months, 2,-Four years, 71 ,-Four years and six months, 2,-Five years, 105,--Five years and two months, 1,-Five years and six months, $1,-$ Six years, $14,-$ Six years and six months, $1,-$ Seven years 64, -Eight years, $6,-$ Nine ycars, $4,-$ Ten years, $16,-$ Twelve years $1,-$ Thirteen years, 1, -Fourteen years, $28,-$ Fifteen years, $1,-$ Twenty years, $3,-$ Twenty-eight years, $1,-$ Life, 66 .Total, 801.
Nativity of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st December, 1859.
Borneo, 1,-Cape Breton, 1,-England, 100,-France, 6,-Germany, 26,-Grecce, 1, -Ircland, 205,-Italy, 4,-Island of Caba, 1,-New Branswick, 2,-On Sea, 2,-Province of Canada, 272,-Scotland, 37,-St. John's Isle, 2,-Tuscany, 1,-United States of America, 140.-Total, 801.
Commitments of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st Deccmber, 1859, denoting the numbers on first, second, third, fourth; and fifth imprisonment.
Malc convicts on first imprisonment, 645 ,- Female convicts on first imprisonment, 65, -Male convicts on second imprisonment, 71,- Female convicts on second imprisonment, 1,-Malc convicts on third imprisonment, 11,-Female convicts on third imprisonment, 1 , -Male convicts on fourth imprisonment, 6, -Male convicts on fifth imprisonment, 1.Total, 801.
General Statement of the number of days' work performed by Convicts in the Provincial
Penitentiary cluring the year 1859, whether on contract labor or the general worlt of the Institution.
Number of days' labor performed by convicts in the ordinary work of the Institution : -Quarrymen, Wood Cutters, and General Laborers, $51610 \frac{1}{2}$,-Carpenters, Painters and Tinsmiths, 6581,-Stone Cutters, Masons and Bricklayers, 12705,-Hospital Orderlies, 1878,-Rockwood Asylum Buildings, $4401 \frac{z}{2}$, -Tailors, 49242, -Kitchen, Dining Hall and Wings, 9739,-General Work of Female Convicts, 15154.

Number of days' work performed by Convicts on Contract Labor:-Shoemakers, $72631 \frac{1}{2},-$ Agricultural Implement Making, 11029,-Cabinetmakers, 154992, --Blacksmiths, 18385,-Female Binders under Shoe Contract, 6155.-Total number of days labor performed in 1859, 230693른.
The following is the general distribution of Convicts in the Provincial Penitentiarg on the 31st December, 1859.
Shoe shop, 285,-Blacksmith Shop, 62,-Agricultural Implement Shop, 31,-Cabinet Shop, 50,-Rockwood Asylum Buildings, 29,-Tailors' Shop, 19,-Kitchen, Dining Hall and Wings, 31,-Hospital, 30;-Carpenters' Shop, 24,-Stone Sheds (Masons, Bricklayers, \&c.), 62,-Quarry, 38,-Oakum and Stone Sheds (including invalids), 72,-Female Ward, 68.-Total, 801.

I would respectfully invite the attention of the Board of Prison Inspectors to the following Report, addressed to me by J. P. Litchfield, M. D., Medical Superintendent of Criminal Lunatic $\Lambda$ sylums, which, together with the Return accompanying it, conveys adescription of the mode of employment whereat some of the Lunatics are engaged; as also giving the number of criminal insane confined at Rockwood and in the Provincial Penitentiary, for the year ending 31st of December, 1859.

## Criminat Lunnatio Abylum, Rockwood, 18th January, 1860.

STr,-I have the honor to forward herewith Returns to the 31st December, 1859, shewing that at this date there were eighty-three patients in the temporary Asslums for the criminal insane-viz., 59 males, in the Asylum within the Penitentiary, and 24 females, in the Asylum at Rockwood,

I beg also to furnish, for the information of the Board of Inspectors, the Minutc-book recording the progress of the new Asylum, now in course of construction at Rockwood. Very great advances were made in the masonry work of this structure bofore the close of the building season ; and the labor of excavating the remaining portions of the foundation, and of preparing the approaches, has been continued, and is going on at the present time. When completed, the Asylum will provide accommodation for two hundred and fifty lunatics.

From the first formation of the Asylum to the present time, one hundred and seventeen patients have been admitted for treatment. They comprize convict lunatics transferred from the Penitentiary, lunatic criminals sent under warrant to the $\Delta$ sylum from the various Gaols, and lunatics who were dangerous to be at large, also sent from the Gaols under warrant. Of the one hundred and seventeen insane persons thus admitted into the Asylums, twenty-four have recovered, and ten have died, leaving as per return, eighty-three now in confinement in the Asylums.

Some inconvenience has been experienced since the removal of the male lunatics from the west wing of the Penitentiary, from the want of an airing ground. But this inconvenience will now be obviated, by the space adjoining the Asylum being fitted up as a yard, in which the patients may obtain fresh air and exercise.

The lunatics who are well enough to work at Rockwood have been brought daily from the Penitentiary, and have laboured steadily in the garden, and in bricklaying, painting, glazing, \&ic. Nearly all the work required about the existing Asylum at Rockwood, has been executed by the male lunatics. I am glad to be enabled to report that no accident or injury has occurred among the lunatics so employed, and that no escape has been attempted by any of the patients. When the new Asylum is completed, it will be furnished with proper workshops, and the amount of labor to be obtained will be much greater, and I trust it nay be made to contribute to some extent towards the support of the lunatic.

The Patients of the Female Asylum at Rockwood have been throughout very healthy. No deaths have occurred among them during the two ycars and a-half in which the Asylum has been in operation. Large quantities of vegetables have been raised by lunatic labor for the supply of both Asylums; and this, with the pure air, and salubrious situation of the Asylum at Rockwood, has, doubtless, conduced to the gencral good health of the inmates.

> I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { 1) MacDonell, Esq., } & \text { (Signed,) } \\
\text { Warden, } & \begin{array}{l}
\text { J. P. LITCHFIELD, M. D., } \\
\text { Medical Superintendent of Lanatics. }
\end{array} \\
\text { Provincial Penitentiary. } &
\end{array}
$$

Male Convict Lunatics admitted into the temporary Asylum within the Penitentiary, to the 31st of December, 1858, 19,-Female Convict Lunatics sent to the Asylom at Rockwood, to 31st December, 1859, 2,-Male Criminal Lunatics, and male Lunatics dangerous to be at large, transferred from the County jails and Provincial Lunatic Asylum, to 31st December, 1858, 39,-Female Criminal Lunatics, and female Liunatics dangerous to be at large, transferred from the Provincial Lunatic Asylum and County jails, to 31st December, 1858, 25,-Male Convict Lunatics sent from the Penitentiary to the Asylum in 1859, 10, -Female Convict Lunatics sent to the Rockwood Asslum in 1859, 1,-Male Criminal Lunatics, and male Lunatics dangerous to be at large, sent from the jails to the Asylum, in 1859, 16, -Female Criminal Lunaties, and female Lunatics dangerous to be at large, sent from the jails to the Rockwood Asylum, in 1859, 5.-117. Deduct-discharged, 24,Died, 10.-34. Remaining in the Asylums on 31st December, 1859.-83.
Remarks upon the Expenditure for the support and progress of the Provincial Penitentiany and Temporary Criminal Lunatc Asylum at Roclewood.
The expenditure for the support of these Institutions is a large iten, but when we reflect upon the great importance of conducting the Provincial Penitentiary in a manner to do justice to the public service, it would be quite impossible to carry out the necessary degree of discipline, unless all the convicts, both within and those labouring on the outside, are under the strictest observation.

The Institution having been so far completed by the erection of occasional buildings, the convicts, in order to be kept in constant cmployment, have been necessarily very much detached, and this method of employment causes a greater cxpenditure than if they were confined to shop labour.

My experience has served to convince me that no convict should be allowed to be out of the view and hearing of a guard or keeper-for there is no saying how much damage may be done by convicts unless they are strictly observed.

The largest item of expenditure is the amount to officers, kecpers and guards, convict rations, clothing bedding, building material, and fuel. However, it may be well to state, that rations, fuel, clothing, building matcrial, oil, soap, candles and forage, are put to public competition and given to the lowest tenderer.

To compensate for the expenditure, the public have the assurance that murderers, robbers, and all depredators, who have made themselves amenable to the laws of the land are kept in security and usefully employed for the public good.

It is quite satisfactory to be enabled to report that the gencral labor of the convicts during the year 1859, has been very productive, both in wages for contract labor and in the erection of important substantial buildings and necessary improvements, both within the institution and at Rockwood.

Accompanying this report I furnish the Annual Balance Sheet, which gives at a view our general receipts and expenditure, the details of which have been furnished the Auditor of Public Accounts in Quarterly Statements with vouchers.

In conclusion, I may with safety make known to the Boards that I have made every exertion to carry on the business of this extensive Institution with prudence and economy. Yet at the same time it is all important the convicts should see, that I am in a position to resist any attempt at violence or cscape.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
(Signed,)

D. E. MacDONELL, Warden Provincial Penitentiary.

Provincial Penitentiary,<br>Kingston, 21st January, 1860.

report of the roman catholic cmaplain.
Kingston, C. W., 19th January, 1860.

## To the Bourd of Prison Inspectors:

Gentlemen,-The year 1859 commenced with two hundred and eighty-one Catholic Convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary, and ended with two hundred and fifty-nine, which make a decrease of twenty-two during the year. This decrease may be accounted for by the number of those who had been sent from the Penitentiary to the Reformatory Institutions at Isle Aux Noix, and at Penetanguishene, and by the very small number of Convicts sent from Lower Canada during the past year. Of the two hundred and fifty-six Convicts sent to the Penitentiary last year, seventy only were Catholics. In the year 1858, ninety-seven Catholic Convicts were received, which shows a decrease of twenty-seven for last year, comparing the number received with that of the preceding year. Last year eight persons died, eight were pardoned, two were removed to the Asylum, five were sent to Pentanguishene, and sixty-nine left the Instiution by the expiration of their sentences. Of the two hundred and fifty-nine Convicts, two hundred and fifty-six are white, and three only black persons.

During the past year, all the religious exercises were strictly performed cither by myself, or by an efficient substitute, when sickness or some other unavoidable cause prevented me from attending personally. I have no complaint to make against the Convicts for their comportment during the time of Mass or other religious exercisos, and during public instructions they seemed invariably collected and attentive. The great majority of them were also very regular in the dischargo of their religious duties. There are, however, a certain few who remain perfectly callous to every religious feeling.

There is a great want of proper religious books among the Catholic Convicts. Many of them are without the Douay Testament; as for a Douay Bible, I do not think that there is, at present, a single one in the Penitentiary. A great many of the Catholic Convicts are
also without Prayer Books. I therefore hope that the Commissioners will, at their first meeting at the Penitentiary, take the above statement into consideration, and grant a suffcicnt sum of money to procure the Books that are absolutely necessary for the present wants of the Convicts. It is truc that at the last meeting of the Penitentiary Inspectors, the sum of fifty dollars was voted, out of which sum, twenty-five dollars were appropriated to procure books for the Catholic Convicts ; but the above amount is so very trifling that it cannot procure one-fifth of the books necessary to supply the present demand.

The scarcity of information contained in this Report is owing to a very serere indisposition under which I have been labouring for the last four weeks.

Believe me, Gentlemen to be with the grentest respect,
Your most obedient and
Humble Servant,
(Signed,)
ANGUS MACDONELL, Vicar-General.

## REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

The number of Protestant Convicts at the close of 1858 , was four hundred and ninety seven. During the year now about to terminate, by the expiration of sentence, by pardon or other means, one hundred and forty-two have been removed from this Institution. In the same period, one hundred and eighty-seren Protestant Convicts have been admitted into the Prison. The whole number, therefore, which has been under my oversight and instruction, during the whole, or part of the year, amounts to six hundred and eighty-four. There are now in the Prison, fire hundred and forty-two Protestant Convicts.

## I. The humane and Christian intention of the Provincial Penitentiary.

Nations, according to their progress in civilization and Christianity, have differed, and still differ, in the purpose, especially in the chief purpose, for which prisons are constructed. They have been viewed as places, for the infliction of torture; or for the confinement of obnoxious subjects, and where much severity and little mercy should be mingled in the prisoners cup. Even to this day, the only really grand object of such in-stitutions-the reformation of the crimizal, is not fully appreciated, or realized. Though their very name Penitentiaries, places for penitence and piety, distinctlv points to their sublime Christian object, yet how often and extensively is it believed that Convicts are consigned to the Penitentiary for the purpose, merely, of being kept at hard labour, for the purpose of humiliation, for the infliction of punishment and degradation; or that society may be avenged for their encroachments upon its rights. While in a civilized and Christian state, society ought to be protected, justice vindicated, life and property secured; while in the Convicts doom, there is involved, as a necessity, much of degradation and suffering; and while the Prison-honse should not only detain the prisoner, and give him occupation, but also inspire him with a just horror of crime and a salutary dread of its repetition, nevertheless, the grand purpose of civilizing, of humanizing, of instructing, of training, of educating, of reforming, in fine, of Christianizing thic Convict, ought never for a moment to be forgotten. The criminals in a Christian country, are the few remaining barbarians and savages in its borders, whom its laws have not restrained, norits civilization reclaimed, nor its religion purified. Every criminal reformed is a victory gained over ignorance and barbarism, and one citizen saved to the State. The law magnifies itself in arresting and bringing these out-laws, these savages, these criminals, under its power, and incarcerating them in a Penitentiary, whose beneficent and holy mission then commences, where, in their mental, moral, and religious renovation, its beneficent fand sacred mission is consummated. Whatever, therefore, otherwise may be done by, or with a Convict-whatever work he may have accomplished, whatever suffering he may have undergone; however securely he may have have been detainedhowever irrecoverably degraded in his own or others estimation, if the holy work of penitence is not done; if the convict is discharged, no wiser and no better, then the chief end of his imprisonment has failed, the highest purpose of the Institution is not achieved, and society must receive back again into its midst; a savage uncivilized, a citizen unreclaimed, a man unredeemed.


#### Abstract

II. It seems desirable here to adduce such considerations, as the closing year may supply, to evince at least approximately, inn what proportion thes highest purpose of thas Institution has been realized.


In a congregation of such various origins and creeds, composed of the crininal members of society; for the most part of low organizations and habits, of inferior intelligence, of little or no education, without moral teaching or training, in many instances, the mere creatures of instinct and passion, in others, corrupted by a lifetime of vice and crime, it were unreasonable to suppose that every one would be restored to virtue, or become reformed. All that can reasonably be hoped, is, that some will be really meliorated, changed, in fact, "from darkness to light," while a larger proportion still, will be morally beuefitted, so as to become well-conducted members of society, if not the recipients of that "Grace of God that bringeth salvation." There are then, in the stages of moral elevation, of which God has made the human family susceptible, two degrees especially, both of which, are very desirable in a congregation, like this, of criminals.

First,-Moral improvement, that which fits a person for the performance of his duties to his fellow beings, to be a good father, a dutiful child, a kind neighbour, a loyal subject, an honest man. I: am satisfied that this degree of reformation is effected in many convicts. The small proportion of re-commitments are an evidence of it. If not for conscience sake, at least for fear, they are restrained from doing wrong. Says an apostle, "wilt thou not then be afraid of the law?' And if no higher motive prevails, the lesson imposed by their imprisonment,-that the way of transgressors ishard,--has made them " afrnid of the law," and restraincd them from further offences. At the same time, the regular habits here learned; the spirit of industry acquired, the experience gained; the partial education in reading, writing, and some other branches, obtained ; the perusal of good books, the improved cultivation of their minds, the habit of self-control, in many instances, the acquisition of good trades, and therchy the meuns of a future livlihood; must have altogether, a salutary meliorative effect upon their subsequent life. This degree of reformation, which seems undeniable in? a very large proportion of convicts, is, by no means, an inconsiderable boon to themselves or to their country.

Secondly,-Religious improvement,--that which fits man, notonly for intercourse with his fellow creatures, to live in peace and happiness with them, but for obedience to, and communion with their Maker, which teaches him "to do unto others as he would have others do to him,", and that, from good feelings, from a sense of his duty and responsibility, and because it is pleasing to God,--cven this degree of reformation among convicts, it is to be hoped, is not of unfrecquent occurrence ; but to what extent moral and religious reformation has been effected, the Board will form a better judgement in considering the means used to that end, and their effect upon the several classes of convicts under their influence.

## The means of Reformation.

1. Education of Convicts.-The School is intended to improve the education of Convicts, to give the merest elements of instruction, to teach reading and writing to those ignorant of them, to improve those who know a very little of these branches already, very seldom indeed advancing into other necessary branches, as, for instance, Arithmetic or Grammar. Numbers of persons came into this Prison who could not read a syllable, who knew not a letter; and there are now in the Eastand West Wings thirty-five Protestant convicts of this description. Many of these are fugitive uegroes from the South, some are old, and others young. There are classes for instructing Convicts in each of the Wings, numbering probably about sixty in all. There is a class for convict men in the schoolroom each day aiter dinner, at which about fifteen attend. And there is another closs in the same place for boys in both the fore and afternoon of each day. During the year about twenty Protestant Convicts have learnt to read, a large number have greatly improved in reading, and a very few have been carried into other branches. In a moral point of view, teaching a convict to read, is an important matter, as it enables him to peruse the Library books, other moral works, and especially the Bible, in his own tongue, by which means a fountain of instruction, before sealed, is opened, where "whosoever will, may come and partake of the waters of life freely."
2. The Pablic Librayy, for the use of Convicts, is a most important agency, not only for the communication of secular knowledge, but for the moral improvement of criminals. There are now in use seven hundred and twenty-three volumes in this Institution, many of which however are so worn as to be nearly useless. Dach convict capable of reading receives always one volume and sometimes two volumes a month. There have been in the Prison during the year about six hundred Protestant convicts capable of reading. On an average they have probably read two volumes per month, each volume containing about three hundred pages. The amount of reading is, therefore, equivalent to twelve thousand four hundred volumes in the year, or three million seven hundred and twenty thousand pages of useful matter. On the importance of the Public Library in the Prison as ameans of educational and moral improvement, I beg to refer the Board to Appendix A, containing a Report on the Prison Library to the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Canada West.
3. Morning and Evening Prayers.-Religious worship at the opening and closing of the Prison is held with the Convicts daily throughout the year.
4. Religions Public Services are held each Thursday afternoon, and twice upon each Sabbath, with the Conviets, in chapel. These services are observed with perfect decorum by the prisoners, who are always not only grave, but very attentive, and sometimes much affected. In private conversation with convicts abundant evidence is obtained of the usefulness and effect of these services upon their minds.
5. The Visiting of Convicts from Cell to Cell, after the Prison is closed at Evening, is a most salutary means of aiding in their reformation. This is a laborious duty, on some accounts not the most agreeable, but is nevertheless of grent importance in softening and consoling their minds, in winning their affections and confidence, and in gaining their sympathy, and that moral influence over them, which is essential to give effect and success to the other ministrations. These visits, usually made four times a year, in which conversation is held with each convict on the salvation of his soul, in which his evil deeds are pointed out to him, earnest warning given, reproof or consolation administered, as the case may require, are among the most effectual means for the renovation of these fallen men. Often have I found them in these visits apparently hardened, and left them in penitence and tears.

These are the chief means in operation here for the mental and moral benefit of convicts. They are by no means perfect or sufficient. Within the walls of a prison there ought to be, for the religious improvement of men, as efficient, and because of a more irreligious community, a more efficient means for their reformation than beyond them. There is still much needed, a better Library, more religious books, a new stock of Bibles, some liberty in singing and worship, lights that convicts may read in the long winter evenings, and other improvements, mentioned also in previous Reports of the Chaplain.

## The Influence of these Means upon the Convicts.

The whole number of Convicts under my oversight during the ycar, has been six hundred and cighty-four. These were of several classes.

1. Pive were removed to the Asylum for the Criminal Insane.
2. Protestant Convicts Pardoned.-Eight Protestant Convicts have been discharged through the year by pardon, of whose moral improvement there can scarcely be a doubt. Their uniform good conduct while here, their attention to their duties, their diligence in using every available means and moments of time for improvement, their profession of amendment and repentance to their Pastor, as well as their statement, on being discharged, to the Warden, that they lest the Prison " better men," are all indications of moral improvement, such as their nature, previous habits, and the limitedmeans, left them capable of achieving.
3. Protestant Convicts deceased.-In the course of the year, seventeen Protestant Convicts were carried off by death, two Indians, five coloared persons, and ten whites. These Convicts were daly visited in the Hospital, the Scriptures frequently read to them and prayers offered. However they may have formerly lived, their resignation and repentance in their last suffering, were indications that they had been changed for the better, and left the world, not without hope that they had been reconciled to God.
4. Protestant Convicts removed to the Reformatory Prison for Upper Canada.-Ten of the younger Convicts were sent to this establishment; and one has since been returned.

Before removal, several of these had learued to read, and others had greatly improved; others had learned to write, a few had been taught something of Geography and Grammar, and all, in most respects, had made considerable progress. While here they had read some of the most valuable books amongst us, and especially the Holy Scriptures. Some of them had been baptised, and altogether the foundation seems to have been laid for their reformation, which no doubt in the better auspices in which they are now placed, will be accomplished.
5. Convicts Discharged by the Expiration of Sentence.-During the year, one hundred and one Convicts, eight Convict women, and ninety-three Convict men, have been discharged from this Institution, and have returned again to their homes, once more to mingle in and make a part of society. It is certainly a great matter to the country, whether or not they have been here reformed. From conversation with them, I believe that many of them have gone home wiser and better men, and that hereafter they will conduct themselves well. That a few in the course of time may again commit themselves is quite possible, but the number will be small. Some have left under the influence of true religious feelings, determined to live as Christians, and atone in the future for the errors of the past. Not a few hare declared that in a religious point of view their imprisonment had been one of the greatest blessings of their lives. On being discharged, in reply to the interrogation, whether they believed themselves to have been morally and religiously benefitted in their imprisonment, the subjoined answers were given to the Warden:

Leave the Prison morally and religiously better, 67,--Leave the Prison morally and religiously much better, 4 ,-Great deal better in Spiritual welfare, 1,-Goes out a better Christian, 1,-Hope that they go out better, 3,-Goes out a more cautious man, 1,-Was never a bad feeling man, 1,-Goes out better bodily and morally, 1,-Goes out a better man in being more thoughtful, 1,-Goes out better, having learned much here, 1, -On the part of his soul goes out a better man, 1,-A better man, with health, broken by intemperance, restored, 1,-Goes out a much wiser man, 1,-About the same morally, in health, better, $1,-$ Better in regard to liquor, $1,-A$ better minded man, 1, -Has received a severe caution and goes out better, 1,-Goes out a thousand times better, 1, -Goes out far better, 1; -Much better, is quite satisfied he has done well here, 1,-Does not go out better, was always a good man, $1,-$ Better, but was never an immoral man, $1,-A$ better man in many respects, 1, -Goos out better in his resolutions, $1,-$ Better in his principles, 1,-Go out the same as they came in, 2,-Cannot say that he is any better, $1,-$ Not worse, $1,-$ Is not any better, 1,-Has worse feelings towards those who sent him here, 1,-Total, 101.

The answers of convicts here collected, as their great variety shows, were evidently the spontancous convictions of their hearts, and scrve to shew that, in their own opinion, they return to their homes as a general thing, greatly improved in mind, morals, and religion.

## 6. Protestant Convicts now in Prison.

There remained in Prison here at the close of 1858,-Convict Women, 33,-Convict Men, 464,-total, 497.

Plus the number of Convicts received in 1859, viz. :-From the Reformatory Prison Canada West, 1,-by commitment, Baptists, 5,-Church of England, 99,-Methodists, 52, Presbyterians, 26,-having no religion, $4=187$;-total Protestant Convicts in Prison, 1859; 684.

Less removals in 1859, to the Asylum for Insane Criminals, 6,-to the Reformatory Prison for Canada West, 10,-by Pardon, 8,-by death, 17,-by expiration of sentence, $101,=142$;-remaining in Prison at the present date, 542, viz.:

Of the Dutch Reformed Religion, 1,-Jewish Religion, 2,-Luatheran Persuasion, 4,Baptist Denomination, 22,-Presbyterian Church, 66,-Church of England, 298,-Methodist, 135,-no religion, 13,-Sectarian, $1 ;-512$.

This statement shows a large number of Protestant convicts remaining in Prison, of whom thirty-seven are convict women, being an increase of three in the year: and three hundred and five are convict men. It is a matter of importance to know how far the reformation of these criminal men and women is being effected.

First, in regard to the Women.-In addition to the habits of regularity, industry, cleanliness, self-control, and duty here enforced, of the thirty-seven convict women now in Prison,
there have learned to read, eleven; have learned to write, five; are now learning to read, two; have learned useful industrial pursuits, thirty-seven.

There is in use among these women forty bibles; fifty volumes of the library, and a variety of other useful and religious reading. The following statement exhibits the amount of useful reading among these convicts during the year:-Thirty-one have read per month 1 volume,--nine, 2 volumes,--five, 3 volumes,-six, 4 volumes,-seven, 5 volumes,-one, 6 volumes, one, 7 volumes,-two, 8 volumes,-one, 9 volumes,-one, 10 volumes,-two, 12 volumes,-two, 13 volumes,-one, 16 volumes,-onc, 17 volumes, and six could not read. As to the more direct religious instruction of these women, I have to report that they attend on each Sunday two religious services in the chapel; that three times a-day regularly they read portions of scripture; that every morning and evening they attend religious worship; that each one is supplied with a bible and other religious books and tracts, and have the privilege of religious conversation with their pastor when they desire. After a serious conversation lately with each onc of them, five requested to be baptised,-twelve of the church of England to be confirmed,-three stated that they had greatly improved, two had not inproved at all,- -two could not say,-twenty-nine had made religious inpprovement. These are their own expressed convictions. Fallen women are proverbially almost beyond hope of recovery; yet, looking at the foregoing statements and facts bearing upon their mental and moral culture, it is next to impossible not to believe that some progress has been made; that so much instruction, that so great effort to save them, that so many years of moral discipline, can be wholly unavailing in their redemption.

Secondly, in regard to the Convict Men.
There are now in the prison five hundred and five protestant convict men, of many nations, of all religions, and some who on entering the prison professed no religion at all;men of all degrees of vice, depravity, villiany and crime. What effect has the moral discipline upon these?

By means of the school about fifty have been taught to read, and have access now to fields of instruction which before were barred against them. They are all supplied, monthly, with valuable books, to the perusal and study of which every available instant of time is deroted. A considerable number have learned to write, a fow to cipher, and all have most matcrially improved in general intelligence and knowledge. Religious tracts and books, and five hundred and five bibles are in constant use and circulation among them. Each month the library sends amongst them some six hundred volumes of instructive and edifying knowledgc. And most assuredly all these meliorative agencies, together with the means of grace which their religious advantages accord them, can scarcely fail to have.a subduigg Ohristian influence upon the most hardened minds. I have spoken to them alone in their cells, and have urged upon them there to profit by these means and become reforned and Christian. That many are beneficially affected the following statement will shew, stating as it does the convictions they themselves entertain of their own spiritual condition : viz:-Had never been baptised, but desired to be, ninety one,-had much improved intellectually, four hundred and twenty,--desired to be confirmed, (Church of England) one hundred and eleven,-had greatly improved in religious knowledge, five hundred and sis,-were anxious to have the sacrament administered to them, thirty-four,-had sincerely repented, four hundred and eleven,-had improved morally and religiously, four hundred and eleven,-had not improved, seventy-three.

Of five hundred and forty-trwo Convicts in Prison, five hundred and twenty-one were examined, and the above is a summary of their answers. Among them are included, four Indians, thirty-four fugitive Negroes, and thirty-three free coloured persons. Among them are men who, after they were half a century old, first learned the;alphabet, and also to read and love God's word. Some have committed large portions of it to memory; one, all of the Prophet Isaiah ; another, all the Psalms; one who has learned all the Gospels by heart; another, the Epistles; and one, who, before he came here, never, he says, offered up a prayer, but who is now I believe a truly reformed man, has read the whole Scriptures nine times through!
"Undoubtedly,"-said the hon. Attorney General MacDonald, in his place in Parliawent last Session, " undoubtedly the chief object of the Penitentiary, is the reformation of the criminals." The preceding facts and considerations may serve to illustrate and prove to what extent this " chief object," has been realized.

## III．Closing Remar\％s．

1．A large number of Bibles is now much needed，and a considerable addition to the library urgently demanded．

2．I beg most respectfully to solicit the attention of the Board，to several suggestions touching the moral improvement of Convicts contained in last year＇s Report．

3．Criminal Statistics，Appondix B．－I prepared a full return，in 1857，of all the Convicts ever sentenced to this establishment previous to the close of that year，covering a period of twenty－three years，and giving year by year their race，sex，married state，age， origin，religion，occupation，crime aud sentence．To the totals then obtained，I have now added the returns for the last two ycars，completing a full return of the Criminal Statisties of this Institution for the last twenty－five years，the whole period of its existence．These tables are very instructive in many points of view．The comparative criminality of the people of three distinct races，of thirty－six different origins，and of as many different religions，is a subject for most interesting study and inquiry．I forbear making reference to nore than one single topic．In 1850 the native population of Canada Last and West，was 1，347，618． Out of all this native population，and which now probably exceeds $1,500,000$ ，and during a period of twenty five years，six hundred and six Convicts，natives of Canada West，and five hundred and nine Conviets，natives of Canada East，have been imprisoned here；as per the following table：－

| Years． | 官 |  | \％ |  |  | $\stackrel{+}{0}$ |  |  | ذi |  | － |  | $\stackrel{+}{\stackrel{\text { ®re}}{0}}$ | $\dot{s}$ |  | $8$ |  | $\dot{B}_{\substack{0}}^{\substack{0 \\ 0}}$ | $\stackrel{\circ}{0}$ |  | $\dot{8}$ |  |  | $\dot{y ⿱}_{\substack{c}}^{2}$ |  | 离 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Convicts－Canadn West |  | 8 | 2513 | 730 |  |  | 211 |  |  |  | 192 | 13 | 311 | 118 | 24 |  | 26 |  | 30 |  |  |  |  | 55 |  | 606 |
| Majority over Canada East．． |  | 520 | 27 | 714 |  | 29 | 92 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 31 |  | 102 |
| Convicts－Canada East．．．．．． | 6 | 35 | 50 | 616 | 6 | $6{ }^{4}$ | 3.9 | 23 | 319 |  | 1930 | 1 I | 816 | 17 |  |  | 627 |  | 33 |  |  | 138 |  | 12 |  | 509 |
| Majority over Canada West． |  | － | ， |  |  | － |  |  |  |  | ．． 10 |  | 55 | 5. |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  | $1{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  | 55 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ajoriyc． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $9:$ |

From these dates it appears that during the lest twenty－five years，Canada West had a majority of Convicts fourtecn years；that for cleven years Canada East had a majority； and that in the course of twenty－five years Canada West has sent of her native born chil－ dren，nincty－scven Convicts more thin Canada East to the Prison．And that，in the last two years alone，Canada West has imprisoned here sixty－four Convicts more than Canada East．What can be the cause of the sudden decrease in Canada East，it is difficult to de－ terminc．Whether it requires a graver offence there than in Canada West，to consign a criminal to the Penitentiary，－whether a large number of criminals are detained in Gaols at hard labour in Canada East，－or whether the decrease has arisen from an improved morality，or from less conflicting clements of socicty than in Canada West，the fact is none the less truc，none the less gratifying to the patriot．The Lower Canadians may indeed be justly gratified that out of a native born population at the last census of 795,108 ，only twenty－four this yeur have been guilty of crime of sufficient turpitude to incarcerate them in this Provincial Penitentiary；and that her Convicts for the yoar have been thirty－one less than those from Canada West！

All of which is respectfully submitted．
（Signed，）
Provincial Penitentiary，$\}$
December 31st， 1859.
HANNIBAL MULKINS，
Protestant Chaplain．

## APPENDIX $\Lambda$ ．

Refort upon the Library of the Provincial Penitentiary．

## I．－The Clivef Intention of all Reformatory Prisons：

The improvement of Convicts，mentally and morally，so as to make them good sub－ jects，and，if possible，good Christians，is，or ought to be，it is reasonable to assume，the first and highest purpose of all Penitentiaries and Reformatory Institutions．Though other
important purposes may be accomplished by such establishments,-as, for instance, the safe custody of the offender, the prevention of crime, punishment for the offence, and the safety, in the meanwhile, of society at large; yct, unquestionably, the State has a nobler intention still, in placing its criminal members in institutions of reform. It intends to give them an opportunity for reflection and repentance; to effect a separation between them and evil companions, and to withdraw them from bad and corrupting influences; to place their wicked passions and dispositions under restraint, that thereby they may become less powerful ; to draw forth and invigorate the better feelings of their nature, that they may become stronger and more prevalent in life; to show them that society seeks not so much to revenge itself upon them for crimes in the past, as to provide for them such mental and moral culture as shall prevent all crimes in the future; -in short, the State evidently intends carrying into effect the Christian principle of rendering good for evil-of giving to its criminal children such means of improvement, such increase of knowledge, such habits of industry, such moral training and religious instruction, that thereafter they may be good citizens, useful and happy men; and, albeit great sinners, yet effectually converted from the errors of their ways.

## II.-The most effectual means to le used to accomplish this purpose.

With this purpose in view, the inference is undeniable, that the agencies acting upon convicts, the discipline for their government, the instruction given and the books in use amongst them, should have a direct bearing upon their moral and intellectual nature, to the end that they may see and know that society in their imprisonment intended not to degrade, to deprave, or to destroy, but to raisc them up when fallen, to purify and save; not to convert them into instruments for enriching men, but into instruments of future righteousness and usefulness.

As institutions for the blind are intended to supply the best means for removing the defects of the eye, and for the restoration and improvement of vision; and those for the deaf, the best means of removing the defects of the ear, restoring or improving its discernment of sound; so should institutions for the moral reformation of criminals, possess the most effectual instrumentalities for removing all defects, moral or otherwise, from the minds of convicts, by supplying the deficiencies of nature and the wants of early education and training, by sweeping out of their hearts base ideas and vicious feelings, which, like so many demons, "had entered in and dwelt there;" and by implanting in their stead, useful knowledge, sound principles, virtuous morals, and pure religion.

Such, undoubtedly, should be the Christian aim of Penitentiaries and all other prisons, for the reformation of the guilty criminal; though, indeed, in practices, it has never been completely attained. It seems the destiny of man here to see before him in all things a dazzling ideal of theoretical perfection, a prize which he may view at a distacce, as the Prophet from the mountain saw the promised land, and towards which he may approximate nearer and nearer, but which he is not permitted fully to realize on earth. But these institutions, to fulfil their double mission of justice and mercy, ought to combine the adrantages of a school, for teaching the ignorant; of a family, for moral discipline and training; of a library, for the diffusion of useful knowledge ; and of a Church, for religious derotion. Within the walls of a prison, as well as beyond them, the means should be adapted to, and competent to achieve the desired end. The reformation of Convicts may be looked upon as an exceedingly difficult, if not a hopeless task; but for that very reason, the fullest and most effective means should be used in their behalf, and those fitted to their peculiar wants. The Convict possesses an intellect capable of being made radiant by intelligence and knowledge; a soul that may be made holy by the presence of religion.

The moral amelioration of Convicts, therefore, for which the State provides, is a weighty trust, a sacred responsibility in which society is vastly interested, and with which all concerned, even the Convicts themselves, ought to be solemnly impressed.

> III.-The importance of the Library in the Improvement of Convicts.

1. Among the essential means for achicving the great moral ends of Penitential Institutions must undoubtedly be ranked as very prominent and efficient, the use of good books-the Prison Library. It would be folly to deny the importance of the secular and moral teaching imparted to Convicts in School in a Prison, without which in many cases
the books of the Library would not be read, and would consequently be useless. It would be the height of folly to undervalue the sacred teachings of the Bible, or the invaluable instructions of the Church. Each of these has its own theatre and mode of action, both performing important functions in the reformation of the Convict. Secular and sacred science, like nature and revelation, are always, in virtue of their author and being, harmonious, and never even appcar to clash or contend with each other, except only when their respective for ces are marshalled, by ignorance on the onchand, and fanaticism on the other. Wisdom and virtue,-knowledge and religion,--the well balanced cultivation of man's spiritual nature, are so importaunt to him, that they constitute the very elements of happiness to himself and usefulness to others, and the essential character of him who loves his neighbour as himself, and God with all his heart. The importance of a prison library in aiding in the formation of so desirable a character amour convicts is mamifest.
2. The Library has a double or twofold effect, intermediate between the secular and religious instruction, uniting and cementing the advantages of the School and the Church, adding to the knowledge of things secular and uscful, the knowledge of things moral and divine. It improves the instruction given in Schoolin its clevation and tone, in the scope and duration of the knowledge it conveys, while at the same momentit enlightens the understanding, and sharpens the facilities for the keener perception and better appreciation of that divine spirit which is life and truth, and all things, to the soul of man. The Prison Tibrary, therefore, comes in as " the crowi and glory" of the secular, and as the humble and zealous minister of the moral teaching.
3. The Prison Library acts with many Convicts as a powerfal stimulus in learning to read, or for improving those who otherwise might not care to learn, since it presents before them so vast a field and so goodly a land for their use, their improvement, and enjoyment, when once they are in possession of the key which unlocks and lays its treasures at their feet.
4. It also operates with them as a powerful inducement to good behaviour, not only in order to obtain a book, but while they are reading; thus aiding the convicts in the acquisition of habits of self-government, conferring upon them a realmoral benefit, and at the same time supplying an effectual auxiliary means for the maintenance of order and discipline among them.
5. A further advantage of the Library is, that it affords instruction to hundreds, and in the course of years to thousands of convicts to whom the School is not open, and to whom the Library must become, as it were, both teacher and tuition, without which no instruction, except of a religious nature, could possibly be reccived by them. The School is only intended for Convicts almost wholly defective in the very first principles of education, and more particularly for the younger portion of these. But the Library opens its pages and offers its advantages to all, circulating frecely among all classes and origins and races, and renewing its supplies to them frem time to time as their needs require. Since the establishment of this Prison, the large number of four thousand eight hundred and seventy-one prisoners have been confined within its walls. Of these probably not more than one-tenth reguired school instruction, but a good Library among so many persons, and during a period of twenty-four years, might have communicated an incalculable amount of useful knowledge to thousands of readers.
6. The Library supplics a source of instruction to the Convict available at almost all times and places in the Prison. The School must of necessity be limited to few in number, and chiefly to one place; but the Library sends out its volumes to all parts of the Prison, and they are at all times at hand. At his work the convict can frequently snatch a moment for reading; in his cell in the summer season he may may devote hours to its study each day; when he walks back and forward to his meals his book is sometimes in his hands; after each meal he can apply himself to reading for nearly a half hour; even in Chapel, during the few moments before service, almost every Convict may be seen with a volume in his hand, which he peruses with carnest attention. There is scarcely a moment during the light of the day but what in some place, in the wings or wards, in the shops or sheds, in the Halls or Hospital, the Library will be communicating its spirit and intelligence to some of the prisoners.
7. The Library promotes a profitable occupation of time by the Convicts, which otherwise would be wasted in idleness, the nearest kin to vice. At the same time the knowledge
gained in devoting their few unoccupied moments to reading and the cultivation of their faculties, so greatly promoted by good books, makes them more active, industrious, and intelligent in their work, and more useful to the Institution-contributing at once to the improvement of the Convict, the discipline of the Prison, and the value of Convict labour.
8. The Library is the source of relief and minister of consolation to the Convict in some positions and on some occasions, which otherwise would peculiarly embitter his incarceration. The Prison is closed in the summer season at 6 o'clock, P. M., each day, leaving the Convict nearly three hours, before darkness sets in, for reading. But without a Library, these hours were hours of terror and bitternes to the Convict. Some may probably have spent them in meditating upon plans of escape; others upon schemes of future depredations; many looked upon them as a period of terrible mental suffering; to all, it was a time of solitude and misery. The library has put an end to this, and converted those hours of idleness and misery into a period of profit, enjoyment, and comparative happiness.
9. The Library, moreover, is a fountain of continuous instruction to the Convicts. There are moments every day, hours every week, and days every month, which, without uscful books, would run to waste, or what is worse, to vice; but which, by means of the Library, may perpetually add to the extent and varicty of the Convict's knowledge, tending to his improvement in the contentment which it brings, in its benificent tenor, and increasing his capacity to receive it, his relish in its enjoyment, and his ability for usefulness.
10.-The Library stimulates and keeps alive in the hearts of many Convicts-fathers, husbands, brothers, and children-hopes of future usefulness amongst their friends, and in a degree qualifies them for the realization of their hopes. The desire to be useful may always be contemplated with pleasing emotions, but it is especially pleasing to think that cven the iron foot of crime cannot utterly crush that desire from the human soul. There are many Convicts here who read and study diligently, with the hope that it may add to their usefulness when they are once more free, and enable them to make some amends in the future for their errors in the past.
10. Finally, whether we consider the funds of knowledge which the Library supplies as food for the Convicts mind, or the stock and variety of new ideaswhich it has affordedwhether we consider the exercise and invigoration of his faculties it has given, the employment to his thoughts, the habits of industry and beneficial occupation of time it has inculcated; or whether we consider the contentment afforded, or its contribution towards order and discipline, or that its truths, like all other truths, are, in their nature, on the side of virtue and morality-and therefore beneficent,-it seems impossible not to recognize the utility and importance, if not the absolute necessity, of the Library as an essential means of order and improvement in all Prisons of Reform-a central agency which, like the heart impelling the blood to all parts of the system, charged with the constituents of nutrition and new strength, send forth through all parts of the Institution to the Convicts the elements of a new and intelligent life, depositing in their hearts the seeds of virtue and the principles of religion.

## IV.-The origin and operation of the Library in the Provincial Penitentiary.

1st. Its origin. From the first establishment of this Prison, for the purpose of religious instruction, a copy of the Holy Scriptures has been supplied to each Convict; but no step was taken to provide a Library until 1844, when Sir Charles Metcalfe gave to the Prison about one hundred and seventy volumes of books. These volumes were not large, but their contents were sound and good, and they constituted the only Library for the Convicts up to the year 1850, for the period of six years. Lord Mctcalfe's benevolence was almost universal in Canada, and this contribution to the moral improvement of the Convicts was a timely, as it was a much needed charity, and perhaps more fruitful than many other acts of his benevolence-an act of goodness which for many years was the source of instruction and happiness to hundreds of criminal men, and which it is a pleasure here to acknowledge with gratitude.

In 1850 the Chaplain called the attention of the Board of Commissioners to the necessity of a more general and extensive library for the convicts-a necessity the more pressing from the fact that many of the books given by Lord Metcalfe were worn out or lost, and the number of convicts considerably increased. The Commissioners very willingly
responded to the call, and a small addition was made to the library. Since then, from year to year, the Inspectors have continued to makc an appropriation for this purpose; but the books procured, however, up to 1856, were not adapted to general distribution among the convicts.

In 1854 the Chaplain had some coversation in Quebec, with the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, on the subject of Prison Libraries. The Chief Superintendent took a lively interest in the matter, and said he would endeavor to obtain such arrangements as would enable him to aid in the same way, and in like proportion, in forming Prison Libraries as he did in the Public School Libraries. He succeeded; and in 1857 about one hundred and scventy volumes, and in 1858 two hundred and fifty-three more were obtained at the Educational Depository.

It is due to the Chief Superintendent to state here, that he has shown every disposition, in the midst of his manifold duties, to assist this institution in the formation of a library which now contains seven hundred and twenty-three volumes, a large portion of which, procured at the Depository, is composed of very valuable books, and to which it is intended to add from the same source some two hundred volumes cvery succeeding year. It may also be noted as a matter of just commendation, that in his zeal to supply the people of Upper Canada with libraries of uscful knowledge, the Chicf Superintendent has not forgotten even the "Prisoners and Captives."
2. The Extent and Nature of the Library.-Including the convicts discharged during the year, and those in prison at its close, the advantages of the library have been accessible to one thousand and thirty-eight persons, with the exception of fifty, or one in twenty, who were unable to read. The daily average of convicts during the year has been seven hundred and fifteen, and there were seven hundred and thirty-cight at its close. Eighty-four of these were women, and one thousand and four men, gathered here from cightecn different countries, speaking many different tongues and professing fourteen different religions. Among these convicts, of almost every degree of age from ten to eighty, of every grade of moral status, of natural capacity and mental culture, the library books have been kept in constant circulation.

The library is composed as follows :-Volumes procured at the Educational Depository in 1857, 170 ,-volumes procured in like manner in 1858,253 ,-old volumes, 300 ; total in the Penitentiary Library, 723 . These books treat upon the following subjects:History, 107,-Voyages and Travels, 36,-Biography, 27,-Iiterature, 43,-Zoology, 24,-Physiology, 1,-Phenomena, 1,-Geology, 5,-Natural Philosophy, 6,-Political Science, 2,-Agriculture, 5,-Manufactures, 1,-Miscellaneous, 465 ; total, 723.
3. Distribution of the Library Books, and amonnt of Reading donc by the Convicts.The whole number of convicts in the Provincial Pcnitentiary in 1858, has already been stated to have been ten hundred and thirty-eight ; the daily average number seven hundred and fifteen. The average daily number capable of reading may be set down at six hundred and eighty. The number of volumes seven hundred and twenty-three. The distribution of these books is made monthly by the librarian. The amount of regular monthly reading. has, therefore, been equal to one volume per convict, or six hundred and eighty volumes per month, equivalent to twelve volumes a year for each convict, or cight thousand one hundred and sixty in all. But in the course of the month convicts were permitted, when they had read one book, to change it through the librarian for another. In this way some convicts have read two, three or more volumes a month. The number of volumes read may be safely placed at two volumes per month for each convict, or thirteen hundred and sixty volumes monthly among all of them, or sixteen thousand three hundred and twenty volumes during the year. In addition to this it may be stated that about fifty convicts are reading, as they become sufficiently advanced, in the national school books, and that every corvict is supplied with a copy of the Foly Scripturcs, thus exhibiting a very large amount of useful, moral, and even religious reading by the convicts, and suggesting a corresponding proportion of knowledge gained, and good accomplished.

## 4. Amount of Reading done by the Convict Women.

During the year library books have been distributed twice a month, and sometimes oftener, among eighty four convict women; some of whom, however, were here only for a short time after the beginning of the year, and others for a like period before its close; of
these, that could not read at all, there were 6 ; that could only read in the spelling-book, 11 ; that read in the Bible only, 9 ; that used the library books, 58.

The average daily number of convict women may be placed at forty. Some of these have read nearly a volume per week through the year. Absoluts certainty cannot be attaincd upon the point, but undoubtedly the amount of rading among the convict women was equal, on the average, to two volumes per month each, eighty a month among all, and nine hundred and sixty volumes during the year.

In conclusion, the good effect produced by the circulation and perusal of so many valuable books cannot easily be appreciated, they having sown the seed of a rich and abundant harvest in future. They have communicated instruction to hundreds of men, and, independent of the intelligence conveyed, have afforded great satisfaction and contentment while reading them, to the minds of these wretched men. They have given to them a better knowledge of their duty to themselves, to their familes, to society, and to their God, and have assisted them in its fulfilment. Altogether, the conviction seems irresistible, that libraries are calculated to perform most-important functions in all institutions for the reformation of fallen man, and it is to be hoped that the Chief Superintendent will not relax in his efforts until adequate libraries are introduced into all the Prisons of Reform, Penitentiaries, and even Gaols of Canada.

Finally, it is gratifying to report the unanimity of fceling prevailing between the Vicar-General and Chaplain in the selection of these books, and in the desire and effort to make the library a source of improvement, harmony and contentment among the convicts; and to record how readily the Inspectors and Warden have endeavored to promote the establishment of this library, and the free and full circulation of these valuable books.
(Signed,) HANNIBAL MULKINS.
Prorincial Penitentiary, 1859.

## SURGEON'S BEPORT.

Kingston, 24th January, 1860.
To the Board of Prison Inspectors.
Gentlemen,-Annexed is a return of the number and cases of convicts treated in this hospital during the past year, which shows, with those remaining at the close of the previous year and those since admitted, a total of 734 .

There have occurred during the year twenty-four deaths, of whom serenteen were whites, five Negroes, and two Indians, being a majority, over that of the former year, of four ; although the number of convicts in the prison in this year was less by 1-9th than in the previous one. As has hitherto been the case, a large proportion of the deaths was caused, or accompanied, by diseases of the Thoracic Viscera. The tendency to this disease may be accounted for by several causes, either exciting or remote, but I consider the chief of these to be the long exposure to the influence of the nightly vitiated atnosphere of their ce!ls acting on subjects predisposed to pulmonic disorders.
$r$ stated in my last Annual Report that an unusual epidemic had arisen in the prison, naniely, Purpura Hœmorrhœgica or land scurvy, affecting thirty one individuals, of whom four died ; and I stated, as worthy of remark, that it broke out in the latter part of the winter, and just after the season when the prisoncrs were necessarily shut up in their cells cach night for a period of about fourteen hours, and thereby exposed for such a length of tinne to the vitiated atmosphere of the dormitorics, when it was impossible to adrait fresh air by the windows or otherwise, and this I considered the chief cause of the appearance of the disease at that particular time. But besides this there had been a great deficiency of vegetable food; the potatoes being so diseased as to be nearly inedible, and no other esculent arailable. About the same period time of in this as in lastyear a similar infliction appeared, producing fourteen cases with twp deaths, the vegetable supply being scanty, the potatoe crop having again failed, so that what all writers on the subject, whom I have consulted, assign as the principal causes of this disense, existed on both occasions.

On the subject of a vegetable supply I have long suggested the advantage that would accrue from bringing into horticultural and agricultural cultivation a part of a tract of
vacant land which belongs to the Institution, and employing thereon a number of those convicts who are cither two infirm or two aged for hard labor, which, besides benefitting the prison by always producing a sufficient supply of vegetables, would be a salubrious employment for that class of prisoners.

I consider it my duty to mention another circumstance which is connected with the health of the convicts, namely, the commencement of the daily labor, which was made by a Minute of the Board, on the 1st of May 1858, by changing it from before to after breakfast, a change which I cannot but consider as prejudicial to the health of the convict, in as much as at present, after having heen shut up in his cell during each night for a period more or less long, and thus disposed to the debilitating influence of foul and close air, he could have neither that appetency for food, nor that power of digestion, which he would enjoy after working, and breathing fresh air for a certain time before his meal. This opinion I have submitted to the Inspectors, both verbally and in writing, before as well as after the Minute in question was made, but without success. The Minute expressed two reasons for the measure; first, the pecuniary advantage which would accruc to eertain contractors; and secondly, the benefit in point of lealth it would confer on the convicts. With the first it was not within my province to speak, but notwithstunding that, the Board finally stated that they had no evidence of the existence of the validity of my opinion, and my being enjoined by the Law to advise the loard on all matters connected with the salubrity of the prison. I did with all deference dissent from the second, and I presume again respectfully to repeat my opinion on a subject intimately connected therewith.

In conclusion I have to state that I have ever received the cordial support of the Warden on all my suggestions to him.

> I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, (Signed,) JAMES SAMPSON, Surgeon, $P . P$.

## MATRON'S REPORT.

Kingston, C. W., 21st January, 1860.

## To the Boarll of Prison Inspectors,

Gentlemen,-The average number of Convict Women in this Prison during the past ycar (1859) being 68. I beg leave to present you an annual return of their earnings, \&c. Cash per contract, and sundries, $\$ 1,139.18$.

A large quantity of clothing was made by the said Convict Women during the past year, and delivered to the store-keeper, as also a large quantity repaired, and delivered to the kitchen-keeper, for the use of the Male Prison.

> I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
> Your very obedient Servant, MARTHA WALKER, Matron.

## TEACHER'S REPORT.

Provinctal Penitentiary, 31st December, 1859.
To the Board of Inspectors of Prisons, Asylums, \&c., of Canarla:
Genteemen,-I have the honor of laying before you the eighth Annual Report of the School, and my duties as Teacher and Librarian of the Provincial Penitentiary.

Owing to the establishing of the juvenile Reformatory Prisons at the Isle-aux-Noix and Penetanguishine, to which places juvenile delinquents are now for the most part sent; the daily classes in the Provincial Penitentiary have been considerably diminished; although, there is still quite a large number of young men, as well as adults, in the Institution, who have no education whatever, many of whom have been sent here during the past year.

Under present regulations, regarding the contracts, these young men are partially deprived of getting any time to School, except half an hour after dinner each day, which:; a rery short time to make much improvement; but it is hoped that the Inspectors will make some future arrangements in the contracts, that this obstacle to the nemtal improvement of the Convicts may, in a measure, or at least as far as practicable, be obviated.

Before the removal of the javeniles to the above named places, the Teaoher's time was principally deroted to their improvement, hence, it resulted in an impossibility for him to attend, as he would have wished to do, to the educational wants of the Adult Convicts; but, since that event, he could do a great deal more for many ignorant, yet deserving persons, if the placing of them on contract labour, subject to present regulations, did not materially stand in his way. This obstacle, however, he tries to surmount, as far as possible, by teaching then in their cells after they have been locked up for the night; and, indeed, by this means alone, many who know not a letter when sent here, are now good readers, and a great many others progressing very satisfactorily.

It is gratifying in the extreme to sec what pains, even those who are advanced in years, take at every opportunity, to learn to read; and in nine cases out of ten, after they have retired to thcir cells for the night, where the least glimmer of light penetrates the cell, they are to be seen standing at their doors, or sitting at their grated windows with their books in thcir hands, some spelling, others reading, and some who have had, perhaps, more education than the ordinary class of convicts, studying some scientific work; surely this is encouraging, and shows a desire of improvement which should be helped forward to the utmost extent that the rules and regulations of a penal cstablishment could permit, in order not only to benefit an ignorant portion of the human family, bat society at large.

During the last eight years which the Teacher has had the honor of being employed in this Institution, he can testify that he has laboured with all his energy to accomplish nost effectually the important charge intrusted to him, and that if he has at any time failed in any point, it was not without a hearty desire to produce, as far as in him lay, a very different rcsult; still, he is not without hope, that, in referring to his previous Report, it will be seen that many who, when sentenced to incarceration in this institution, knew not a letter, on being liberated might have becn ranked, not only with the ordinary, but with many who consider themselves belouging to a class much in advance of the education of the common class of mankind. That this was owing solely to the ability of the Teacher he is not vain enough to pretend, but he mentions this in order to show that often men are sent here possessing excellent talents without knowing a letter, and who, had they had education, and placed under other circumstances than those in which they were before coming here, might have been some of the first members of the very communities which were the means of sending them to the Penitentiary.

Gentlemen, many, many are the instances of gratitude I might bring before you that exists among the convicts towards the Government for what has been done for them, in placing education within their reach; and although there may be instances where there exists neither gratitude nor appreciation of anything that might be done for them, still, I am lappy to say, such cases are very rare.

Among those who seem to appreciate the privilege of learning to read, etc., to as great an extent as any others, are the French Canadians. A short time ago, one of these, who had been a farmer, as well as mechanic, in one of the Parishes not far distant from Montreal, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for a number of years. This man did not know a letter of the alphabet when he came here, and when I procured him a French first-book of lessons, and commenced to teach him in his cell, he actually burst into a flood of tears, with the exclamation : Mon Dieu! que je suis content de rencontrer ici une personnc qui pent me'enseigner ma langue. This needs no comment ; suffice, it is most satisfactory for me to state, that he is now reading his own language, and I trust in a short time will be an excellent reader.

In my report for 1858 , I mentioned an extraordinary instance of perseverance on the part of an Italian who, at the making out of that report, had been but a short time here. This man did not know a letter when he came to this Institation, now he can read remarkably well for the time and opportunity he had of learning, which was altogether confined to instruction obtained in his cell after being locked up for the night.

There is a man almost sixty years of age, now in the Penitentiary, who employs every moment of his time, after his daily labour, in the study of English grammar and arithmetic, in order to be able to teach his children when he goes home, and he has made such proficiency in these two branches that he is able to go through crery rule in arithmetic, anp understands grammar as far as syntax perfectly well.

Another man, who is about forty years of :age, whose sentence to the Penitentiary is for life, toli me that since he commenced to learn, he does not feel time hanging so heavily upon him, while his mind seems much more at ease, and the only chance he had of getting instruction was in his cell ; he has been many years in this Institution, but never thought of learning any branch of cducation beyond reading until within the last year, and before that time he scarcely knew a figure ; he has now gove through the large edition of arithmetic, can work the most lifficult and complex questions in fractions, square and cubic roots, progressions, cte., cte., as well as any person I have met with for a long time. One of the officers of this Institution purchased a work on mensuration for him, and I gave him anotber on geometry, which he is now studying, intending, if ever he gets out, to become a contractor, instead of working by the day at his trade for others, as he formerly was obliged to do, from a want of education; and I believe, if ever he be released, he will realize what he intends, as he is an excellent mechanic.

But were I to enumerate the one-tenth of the many instances in which the instruction afforded the conviets has been highly prized, as well as highly beneficial, it would only tend to augment the volume of a report that I am desirous of making as brief as possible. I shall, therefore procced to notice the daily classes, library, etc.

The few boys attending the morning and afternoon classes are learning spelling, reading, writing on slates, arithinctic, etce, and are progressing satisfactorily; but it is a great pity that many more of the youth in the Penitentiary cannot attend these classes, owing to their being placed on contract labour, which they are not permitted to leave for a moment, except to take their meals. The above classes might easily be augnented to their former nunbers, as there is plenty of material to do it with in the Institution.

The number of young men attending class one half hour each day at noon is variable; sometimes there are not more thau ten or fifteen, at other times there are as many as twenty, and even thirty, but I could as easily teach sixty or seventy, provided a guard were sent with me to the school room to assist in keeping strict order while I would be engaged in teaching. The reason why the number thus attending is so fuctuating is owing to a number of them being shared ous shaving days, or to their having their hair cut at the beginning of each month. All attending this class are very diligent indeed, and some have made very great proyress in reading, writing, ciphering, ete., nor have I the least thing to complain of their not observing the strictest order in the school room, although $I$ am there alone with so many ; still, this may be partly owing to the decided stand I take anong them, and that they sce :iny infringement of the rules of the Institution would be inmediately reported.

It has been deemed advisable, in order to mect the wants of all, as nearly as possible, to make a change occasionally of the above class, namely, after a certaiu number of young men have adranced sufficiently to read tolerably well, they are furnished with a book from the Library, and remain in the Dining Hall, reading after dinner, until one o'clock, when all leave for their respective places of working. The vacancies in the above class are then filled with others who are only commencing to learn the letters, spelling, \&c.

My duty in the wings of the Prison, commences almost immediately after the Conricts have been locked up for the night, namely, as soon as it is supposed they have had time to eat their suppers. I then repair to the East wing, when I pass through several ranges, teaching all those in each range, that require instruction, and so continue until I have passed oyer all the ranges in that wing. In like manner, with the South and West wings, performing the same duty as in the East, and when I am through with these, return back to where I commenced.

There are one hundred and fourteen persons in the wings, requiring instruction, some of whom are learning the letters, others spelling, some commencing to read, others reading tolerably well; while others again who have procured Arithmetics, often require explanations upon rules which they do not properly understand, and it is one of the most pleasing sights, to see them standing at their cell doors or windows, with their books in
in their hands, and joy beaming in their countenances, when they hear my foot in the range in which they are located. Often have I seen them leap out of bed, and dress themselves, no matter how fatigued and tired they were after their days labour, rather than loose their cerening lesson. This, certainly, is indicative of, and demonstrites beyond all doubt, that a desire for improvement exists, which must really be felt at heart.

During the year now at a close, one hundred and seventy-one persons have been liberated, every one of whom, except one, could read their respective languages, and many could write and cipher excecdingly well. The person alluded to above, who could not read when discharged, was, at one time, progressing very well, but after having committed himself, in rather a serious manner in the Institution, $I$ was never able to prevail upon him to continue his study, which he abandoned completely, as if it were a punishment he was inflicting upon himself for what he had donc.

Learned to write and cipher, 45,-learned to read English, 70,-learned to read Italian, 2,-learned to read Gcrman, 1,-learned to read French, 15;-Studying Mathematics, 1.-learning to spell, read, dic., 11t,-much improved in reading, from having access to the library, and the exchange of books, which takes place once a month, 500 .

Before procecding further, I would beg to make a few remarks on the necessity of having a grood library attached to cvery Institution where men are confined for any length of time,-the important advantages convicts derive from reading matter being disseminated auong them, and lastly, to show that the Library attached to the Provincial Penitentiary, in its present state, is inadequate to meet the demands of such a large number of men, whose growing wants are daily increasing.

First.-The desire of society has been considered by all writers on the subject as a prominent principle of human nature, showing itself at all periods of life, and in all conditions of civilization. In persons shut up from intercourse with their fellow-men it has alvays manifested itself in some wasy or other, sometimes in the closest attachment to animals, sometimes in the cultivation of even a single flower, but in all such cases, books were wanting. That this desire is formed in the union of men in civil society and social intercourse, in the ties of friendship, and the still closer union of the domestic circle, is manifest to the world, and is, indecd, necessary for the exercise of the human affections. But when all these are severed from an individual, in order to correct some bad or vicious principle, it then becomes incumbent upca society, which has taken in hand to correct that principle, to follow it up with all the legitimate meansavailable, to accomplish, effectually, the great end in view. But we know of nothing which can in a measure supply that which has been torn from them, and keep their minds in a healthy state, like instruction, and plenty of reading. Perhaps it may not be out of place here to remark, that many of the convicts have repeatedly told me, that had it not been for the books, and reading matter with which they had been supplied since they came to the Penitentiary, they were convinced, that long previous to that interview, they would have been inmates of the Lunatic Asylum. By the :bove means they have the opinions of good moral men who have written for the benefit of mankind; and hence, they will be led to reflect, and form their minds anew, and mould them somewhat after the principles contained in the books they had been reading, which will make them not only more docile in prison, but better members of the communities in which they are afterwards destined to dwell.

In corroburation of the correctness of what I have just stated, might be adducod the testimony of a convict who told me, when speaking of the benefits prisoners deriva from having grod reading matter placed within their reach, that, in his individual case, he was a much better man then, and ever will be quite a different person to what he formerly was, from the reading and studying of Dr. Wayland's works on morality, since ho came a prisoner in the Provincial Penitentiary. Here we find the Dr. instructing, and inculeating precious principles into the mind of a poor convict in his cell; and certain it is, the mind that studied the above work carefully, must have a very clear perception of right and wrong, and I have no donbt but it will exercise a healthy influence in that mind, ever after.

It has been truly said, that the best safeguard of virtue is found in good books; and that it is one of the surest marks of an improving mind, and of a oharacter desircas of becoming virtuous, when we perceive even a desire to obtain them. But, by having them, and becoming familiar with them, they, in a short time become beloved companions. An offectual step is taken towards gelf-ipprovement, and a secure and inexhaustible fund of
rich enjoyment is obtaincd, which becomes greater, and is prized more and more to the end of life. He who lores reading and has books within his roach, has cordial friends even in a cell, whose hands he grasps, whose countenances towards him do not change, and whose teachings are never forgotten. Instead of pondering gloomily over the ills of life, and the misfortuncs that subjected them to the confines of a prison, the poor convict with his book in his hand, is wit were, loosed from the rezations of life; retired from its cares he forgets its disappointments; cven its bereavements aro softened to his heart when he ponders the wisdom of the dead, or receives the quickening thoughts of the living. When these are with hind, with all their best thonghts, and their sagest instructions, with the sparkling of fancy, and wit provoking a smile, until it is almost accompanicd with tcars, or with images of sorrow and pathetic tenderness, which makes the heart almost bleed, yet with not an unpleasant sadness; in such companionship, though alonc, he mast enjoy a society that will undoubtedly have a renewing effect upon his life, and which makes the world itself almost forgotten.

That philosophy must be secptical indeed, which would try to prove, that the society of the rulgar, or scenes of dissipation will bo sought after, and entered upon, after having become acquainted with the sentiments end feclings of the authors of good books, with equal gratification that they had been sought after by persons who had no previons knowledge of the existence of such authors. It rather appears to me that such society and such habits could hardly be less than loathsome in their sight.

That a lore of reading cannot but attuch itself to cerery one who has once indulged in the habit for any length of time, there is no doubt; and that, as the mind gains knowledge, the sources from whence that knowlelge comes are the more prized; but knowledge is power; therefore, to be a reading man, is to be a powerful man, compared with those who are not, and is, generally spe:aking, a moral man and a useful member of society, and to make which, though sometimes out of very bad material, is no doubt the very object that brought the Provincial Penitentiary into cxistence.

Although the Library at presentis much more estensive than it was some years past, it still falls far short of what it should be, so as to furnish reading to all the Convicts. The whole number of broks, old, new, torn and entire, does not much exceed seven hundred, and not less than threc hundred of these contain only about one hundred and fifty or two hundred pages each. At the beginning of each month, these books are oollected from overy Convict in the Institution, as nearly as possible, (the women alone excepted, as that department is superintended by the Matron,) and an account kept of all brought in, and their numbers checked off from the names of the Convicts against whom they had been charged at the beginning of the preceding month; they are then ro-entered, making a complete change, and distributed in thenev, each month during the whele year. But these seven hundred books are not ncurly sufficient to furnish reading to all the Conviets for any length oftime, as a good reader will have no difficulty in reading one hundred and fifty or two hundred pages from the time he rises out of bed on a Sunday morning, until the evening of the same day. On the Monday following, he exchanges or trades off his book for another, which does him perhaps to the end of the week in winter, as they have but little opportunity or time to read after their work is finished for the day. In summer, however, it is far differcnt; they are able to read sometimes one or two hours cvery evening after work, and in a few days are ready for another change of books: thus the Convict who is fond of reading, goes on exchanging and trading his books with other Convicts, and thereby obtains the reading of atlenst three or four besides the one furnished him monthly by the Librarian.

Let us now takce, as an aggregate, sir hnndred reading persons, each reading at an average two volumes in the month; this will amount to twelve handred volumes read monthly, and at the end of twelve months fourtecn thousand four hundred volumes, which is a figure very far below what is really donc. Now it must certainly be apparent to every one, that seren hundred old and new books are far from being sufficient to constitute a Library adequate to the wants of such an institution as the Prowincial Penitentiary. But some may say, let them read their Bibles and Prayer-Books, and then they will have plenty of reading; certainly they would hare plenty, so far as religion is concerned, but there is no man, however religiously inclined he may be, would like to have his Bible or his prayer book chained to his hand; he wants something else along with these : he wants reading of
a scientific, mechanical, or of an amusing nature, and by having such, in my opinion, he will love his Bible or his prayer book more than if he were confined to the reading of $i$ t, and it alone.
"Some of the convicts occasionally have books and magazines sent to them by their friends and relations outside, but they are not allowed to have them, especially when they 40 under the denomination of magazinc. Now it is not for me to venture an opinion upon the subject, but I would beg to relate an incident which came under my notice this last fall. A man whom I knew to bo a good reader, a vory well-condacted man, and to whom [ had furnished books in the prison from the library for the two years previous, met me outside the walls on the morning he was liberated with a handkerchief full of books, the most part of which, I believe, were Harpor's Magazincs. After saluting me, he said, "Sir, I thank you for the pains you took in sonding me so good a class of books as what you did during my stay in the Penitentiary, but see here," said he, shewing me his parcel, "had I received these, that my friends were kind enough to send me, I should not have troubled you so much; with regard to myself," continued he, "I do not now care as I am free once more, but I know there are many inside those walls, situated just as I was, and who, had they the privilege which was denied me, would pass thicir time much easier, and give a greatdcal less trouble."

During the yoar now at a close, I have roceived through the hands of the Warden, on an average, two French or German letters per woek, for convicts belonging to those nations, which were all carefully road to the individuals to whom they had been addressed, and when that gentleman deemed it necessary for me to respond to the letters reccived, or to communicate some information to their friends or tamilics regarding their health, \&cc., it has been promptly attonded to, and all such communications handod over and subjected to his iuspection.

That the privilege of communioating with their fricnds, their families, or their children in therr own language, is held tn the highest estimation, and almost next to a blessing, by the French Canadian portion of the conviots, is neodless to say, to any persou acçuainted with their character, who, as a people, are the most loving, tendor and affectionate towands their fawilics and children thero is, perhaps, in existence.

In conclasion, I would beg to say it is my solemn conviction that every portion of the working of this large Institution tends, through the able superintendence of its worthy Dircctor, to meliorate, as far as that is possible, every individual sent here for that purpose, no matter of what country, colour or profession. That the desired effect may be fully realized, is the ardent wish of,

Gentlemen,
Your most humble and obedient servant, (Signod)

JAMES T. GARDINER,
Teacher.

## BUILDER'S REPOKT.

Kivgeton, C. W., 31st December, 1859.

## To the Boardi of Prison Inspectors.

Gentlemen,-In accordance with my yearly custom, I herewith present my annual Report, shewing the several works which have been performed within the year 1859.

The principal feature of work performed this year is the large Rotanda, which is partially finished, situated in the centre part of main Prison Building. This Rotunda is fiftysix feet in diameter between walls, and is carried up to the height of twelve feet above the apes of roof, having a stone cornice all round, making it perfectly safe from fire. The same is domed over, and also an octagonal skylight on the top, which is thirty-seven feet diameter, affording ample light for the sarrounding corridors.

The new workshops mentioned in last year's Report, which are situated at the southwest of Pcnitentiary yard, have been progressing favorably, viz.: the roof is tinned over, the floors are laid, windows and doors completed, also, the stone and wood stairs have been built, which is now drawing to a close.

The area walls round Dining Hall have been put up and capped with stone. Main North entrance roadway, within the Provincial Penitentiary walls has been graded and sidewalks made, also, dwarf walls built in front of the North wing.

A considerable amount of work has been executed for the now Rockwood Asylum, in the shape of cut stone, $\& c$., as well as the entire repairs of the establishment for the year.

All of which is respectfully submitted from
(Signed) EDWARD HORSEY, Architect and Master Builder.

Statement of the building operations performed at the Provincial Penitentiary, shewing the number of Artificers and Labourers in cach Department, the disbursements and costs of Materials. Also the Amounts; the labourers being estimated at thirty cents per day, and those Convicts working at their scveral trades at forty cents per day; each placed under its respective heading for every month, and their sum for the year 1859.

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|  |  | \$ cts. |  |  |  | $\$$ cts. | - cts. |  |  |
| January, ............. | 4731 | 141930 | 92.4 | 450 | 1374 | 54060 | 16043 | 586 | 72 |
| February,.............. | 4528 | 144840 | 1157 | 432 | 1589 | 63560 | 20486 | 236 | 73 |
| March, ................ | 5018 | 150540 | 1051 | 450 | 1.501 | 60040 | 24570 | 212 | 77 |
| April, ................... | 5028 | 150840 | 724 | 551 | 1275 | 51000 | 38051 | 212 | 100 |
| May: .................... | 5280 | 158400 | 1062 | 467 | 1529 | 61160 | 21743 | 214 | 78 |
| June, ................... | 51.501 | 154515 | 1170 | 456 | 1620 | 65040 | 21411 | 253 | 76 |
| July, .................... | 4319 | 129570 | 1350 | 630 | 1986 | 70440 | 28824 | 225 | 106 |
| Angust,.................. | 4012 | 120360 | 1136 | 540 | 1676 | 67040 | 770.48 | 220 | 90 |
| Soptember, ............. | 3643 | 109290 | 1077 | 569 | 1646 | 65840 | 103.21 | 232 | 95 |
| October,................ | 2901 | 80730 | 561 | 712 | 1273 | 50920 | 17133 | 193 | 120 |
| November,.............. | 3131 | 93930 | 1019 | 608 | 1627 | 65080 | 5868 | 197 | 102 |
| December .............. | 3470 | 104370 | I474 | 710 | 2184 | \$7360 | 11835 | 270 | 120 |
| Total...... | 516103 | 1548315 | 12705 | 0581 | 19286 | 771410 | 302413 | 3029 | 1109 |

Statement of Contract for Conviot Labour between the Warden of Provincial Penitentiary and E. P. Ross and Suretics, being the only one entercd into in 1859.
This contract rencws a former contract for Boot and Shoemaking, expiring on the 16th of July, 1862, for two years, i.c. till 16th July, 1864, and adds fifty convicts to the number employed under the original contract, making the total number three hundred, at the rate of forty cents each por day. Mr. Ross having the power to discontinue the contract on giving the Warden six months notice. The details of this contract are otherwise of minor importance.
(On the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the Tables atteshed to the sexeral Reports are not prinsted.)

Dr. Annual Balance Sheet, Provincial Penitentiary, 31st December, 1859. Cr.


## D. McINTOSH,

Clerk.
Provinclal Penitentiary, 31st December, 1859.

Statement of Debts due by the Provinoial Penitentiary, 31st Deccmber, 1860.

|  | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| William Wilson | 28362 | Barnoy M. Canville ............................ | 19600 |
| James Davis | 77500 | James Richardson .............................. | 40893 |
| T. W. Robison | 14736 | Samuel Phippon................................. | 12814 |
| R. Deacon | 1073 | Warden | 1.0331 |
| Fraser and Goorge | 49120 | George Andrews. | 53856 |
| John Duff.. | 1980 | E. Berry and Oo................................. | 56426 |
| MacNee and Waddell | 8898 | Patrick Conroy.................................... | 12887 |
| G. M. Wilkison | 270 | James Campbell .................................. | 14998 |
| E. II. Smith.. | 12888 | H. Skinner | 1290 |
| G. H. Kinghorn | 45785 | E. Wilmot. | 16010 |
| S. Muckleston and Co......................... | 145796 | Cameron and Mudio | 11800 |
| Jumes Delany | 5005 | William Allen. | 17765 |
| Edward Rovell | 818 | A. Lomes .. | 226131 |
| 3 D. Boyce and Co | 298 | Johnson DBy..................................... | 2800 |
| William Ford, Junr............................ | 17080 | W. Groh. | 3400 |
| G. Drummond and Co., B. R | 40669 | Medical Holl. | 12455 |
| (i. F. Laserro . | 5827 | Daridson, Bruce and Doran | 896 |
| S. T. Drennan.. | 10806 | William Berry. | 131255 |
| Kingston Gas Company | 575 | Thomas A. Butler | 700 |
| Grand Trunk R. R. Company ................ | 3501 | Rev. A. McDonnoll, V. | 2940 |
| A |  | Total................................... \$ | 1336185 |

Statement of debts due to the Provincial Penitentiary, 31st Deoember, 1860.

|  | \$ cts. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M. W. Strange | 4623 | James Fisher..................................... | 1650 |
| J. Booth. | 470 | J. P. Milliner and Co.......................... | 224332 |
| James Morton | 155480 | David Roblin | 14056 |
| McCuniffe and Pinkle | 102 97 | Rev. Mr. Timlin.................................. | 1490 |
| Wm. Breden | 684 | Edward Besooby ............................... | 900 |
| John Breden | 1000 | Williams and Bolyea ............................ | 695 |
| Thomas Overend | 8075 | Sylvester Skinner | 2000 |
| Kingston Township Council | 10800 | J: N. Ault ......................................... | 3627 |
| Petty Debts.................................... | 6071 | R. Rambay ....................................... | 650 |
| ReformatoryPPrison, (Islo-aux-Noix) ..... | 5792 | Robert Brash...................................... | 925 |
| Hugh Fraser. | 1300 | John Brown and Co............................. | 1230 |
| P. Day... | 750 | James Ecclos......... ............................ | 14.50 |
| H. Smith, Junr................. | 9442 | James Banton. | 340 |
| Reformatory Prison, (Penetanguishene) ... | 12577 | John Itephenson | 602 |
| Lunatic Asylum | 415114 | Oataraqui Cometery............................ | 1360 |
| Thomas Rudd. | 9100 | R. Eprous .......................................... | 1680 |
| County Council. | 107 S2 | Hon. J. Hamilton .............................. | 5350 |
| Rockwood Asylum Buildings | 189781 | Rev. Mr. Anderson ............................ | 2000 |
| Kingston Agricultural Association | 11266 | Hon. Alerander Campbell .................... | 600 |
| E. P., and A. Ross.. | 292125 | E. T. Wilson... | 1415 |
|  |  | Total.................................... 8 | 1716481 |

$\because$

## (Copy.) <br> STOCK ACCOUNT.

Abstract Statement of the Property of the Province of Canada, at the Provincial Penitentiary of Canada, this 31st day of December, 1859, as per Stock Book.

|  | notarit. | uade. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ cts. | \$ ots. |
| Hospital | 1525.40 | 98651 |
| Warden's. 0 fico | 7410 | 5900 |
| Engino Hov.se ................................................................................... | 123200 | 40000 |
| Agricultural Shop.............................................................................. | 2000 | 1760 |
| Shoo Shop..................................................................................... | 10840 | 11910 |
| Architoct's Offee | 625 | 1805 |
| Corpenter's Shop. | 213482 | 22282 |
| Clerk's Office .. | 10530 | 7435 |
| Storekceper's Office.. | 5130 | 3135 |
| School and Library............................................................................. | 28060 | 2607 |
| Storo Dopartm 3nt, No. 1..................................................................... | 49640 | 4677 |
| do do No. 2...................................................................... | 81975 | 7305 |
| do do No. 3. | 9675 | 780 |
| Male Lunatic Asylum ........................................................................ | 132486 | 15004 |
| Cut and Rough Stone............................................................................. | 57776 | 306415 |
| Kitchen Department........................................................................... | 623461 | 270380 |
| Tailor's Shop... ............................................................................... | 27120 | 13888 |
| Keeper's Hall................................................................................... | 1925 | 1485 |
| Warden's Hall. | 4200 | 3580 |
| Clothes Room... | 360196 |  |
| Catholic Chapel................................................................................. | 2380 | 8136 |
| Cabinet Shop .................................................................................... | 3200 | 21605 |
| Blacksmith's Shop ............................................................................ | 56160 | 11920 |
| Matron's Department..................................................................................\| | 120081 | 131037 430 |
| Quarry and Yard.............................................................................................................. | 82250 | 43000 |
| Protestant Churoh................................................................................... | 4673 1128264 | 3950 |
| Storokeeper's Department ...................................................................... | 1128264 |  |
| Armoury .......................................................................................... | 119583 3785 |  |
| North Lodge...................................................................................... | 3785 | 2502 8340 |
| Protestant Department........................................................................... | 1000 | 6340 |
| Add amount made | $\begin{aligned} & 3423657 \\ & 1047489 \end{aligned}$ | 1047489 |
| Real Eatate, Provincial Penitentiary.......................................................... | $\begin{aligned} & 4471146 \\ & 3193996 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total Stock, 31st De:-mber, 1859, inclyding articles purohased, made, and Real Estate | \$78051 42 |  |

(Signed,)

JAMES WHITEHEAD, Storekeeper, Provincial Penitentiary.

Abstract statement of the Property of the Province of Canada at the intended Asylum of the Provincial Penitentiary of Canada, this 31st December, 1859.


JAMES WHITEHEAD,
Storekeeper, P. P.

Statement of distribution of Convicts on 31stDecember, 1859, and of average number employed at cach Trade or Occupation during the year.


Estimate of Money required for the support of the Provincial Penitentiary, Lunatic Asylum, and Asylum Buildings at Rockwood, for the year ending 31st December, 1860.


Estimate of Money required for the support of the Provincial Penitentiary Lunatic Asylum.-Continued.


## ROCKWOOD ASYLUM BUILDINGS.



CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.


## ABSTRACT STATEMENT.



No. 33.

## RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 14th March, 1860, for Statement of Timber Dues received in Counties of Montmagny, L'Islet, Kamouraska, Temiscouata, Rimouski, Bonaventure, Gaspé, Chicoutimi, and Saguenay, during the last four years, \&c.
(By Command,)

C. ALLEYN,<br>Secretary.

Secretary's Office, 10th April, 1860.

No. 33.

## RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 8th March, 1860, for Statement of Timber Dues collected in County of Ottawa from 1848 to 1859, \&c.
(By Command,)
C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
10th April, 1860.

No. 34.

## RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 12th March 1860, for a Statement of the Quebec Fire Loan Fund to 31st December, 1859.
(By Command,)

C. ALLEYN,

Secretary.
Secretary's Office, 10th April, 1860.
(In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.)

## RETURN

To Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 19th March, 1860; For Statement of expenses incurred for the publication of the Law Reports for Lower Canada.

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,<br>Secretary.

Secretary's Office, 11th April, 1860.

Statement of the expenses incurred for the Publication of the Law Reports of Lower Canada, since the commencement of their publication;-of the amount received in each District, to form the Special Fund for that purpose; of the number of Subscribers in each District, and containing the names of the persons employed to compile the said Reports; and shewing the salary paid to each, and the amount due by Members of the Bar therefor. The said return, furnished in compliance with an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 19th March, 1860.


Number of Subscribers in cach of the Districts of


Number of the persons employed to compile the said Reports, shewing the salary paid to cach; Siméon Lelièvre, Esqr.,and thelate F. R. Angers, compilers;-and the allowance granted them jointly, is $\$ 2,400$ for every 500 pages compilaton, less the amount of subscriptions received by them.


## RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 19 th ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "any information that it may " be proper to communicate on the subject of the new District of "Algoma, the quantity of land Surveyed, its character, and price, "the appointments that have been made, and the Reports of "Engineers, if any, on the site, cost and extent of buildings to be "erected for the purposes of Jail, Court House or other public "buildings."
[By Command.]

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 13th April, 1860.
C. ALLEYN,

Secretary.
Statement of Surveys in Lake Huron Territory.

| Survey. | No. of Acres, \&e. | Character of Soil and Timber. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Subdivisions. | Acres | (Extract from P. L. S. Molestoortb's Report of Survey.) |
| St. Joseph Tsland | 90660 | "About two-thirds of the Island are arailabe Sr. Josern Island. |
| Tornships Surveyed... | 69120 | are ander being swamps, perhaps ayailable in future for |
| Townships in process of Survey ........... | 70000 | "close on the dry lands consisting of maple, beech, birch, hemlock, elm and bassuoduce, \&c. Timber good, and |
| St. Mary-Town and lark Lots.......... | 3130 | "Cedar, spruce, balsam, tamarack and pine are the swamps. The Island being accessible on all sides for |
| Acres | 232910 | "Island." |
| Outlinp Surveyg. | Miles. | Townsuirs No. 2 and No. 3 Nortu, in Ravees 23 and 24. |
| Township outlines Surseyed. | 100 | No. 3 N. , Range 24-'" A very fair portion of the township is fit for agricultural purposes." |
| Front of Penryth (Traverse).............. | 11 | No. 3 N., Range 23-" Not so good as above, generally, but having the western portion of township of similar quality," |
| Mill Sites at Sault St. Marie A. S. Salter's Base and Moredinn Lines.. | 8 030 | "general worth." <br> No. 2 N., Range 24-"."Greater portion of a fair quality, a little rocky and broken, but fot enough to deatroy it |
| Miles... | 6.49 | No. 2 N., Range 23-" Very broken in general, but baving some good ralleys of cultivatable land |
| Mining Locations. Echo Lake and folir others adjacent | Miles. | Townships Nos. 1 North and South of Base Line, in Range 26. <br> ( 'rom Jas. Johnston's Survey-Subdivision.) |
| Little Harbour............................ | 2 | "rom "where it has been for about one mile, rocky, afterwards tho land is very good and well timbered, sare in parts |
| Thessalon River............... 3 locations. White Fish River and La <br> Cloche $\qquad$ <br> do | 9 18 | The lands are sold under the regulations of the 13th January, 1859; for eash, at 70 centi an acre; and on |
| Spanish River................. 4 do | 12 | time, at $\$ 1$. |
| Locations opposite St. Jo- <br> scph Island ................... <br> Mississaga and La Cloche .. 2 do $\begin{aligned} & \text { do } \\ & \text {.. }\end{aligned}$ | 25 | Sce Copy of the Regulations annexed. |
| Miles. | 87 |  |

[^5]232,910 Acres
andrew russell,
Assistant Commissioner.

## Statement of Surveys on Lake Superior.

| Subdivisions. | Miles. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Townships Nee-bing and Poo-ouge and Town Plot of Fort William in process of Survey, not yet returned. <br> Minina Locations. |  |
| Point aux Mins............................................................................... 3 Locations...... | 12 |
| Mamainse .................................................................................... : ${ }^{\text {a }}$ do | 12 |
| J. B. Ematt's location ...................................................................... 1 do ...... | 10 |
| Jno. Glass' (Islands)....................................................................... I do ...... | 22 |
| J. Gwynnes' ............................................................................... 1. do ..... | 3 |
| Slate Istands.................................................................................. 3 do ...... | 12 |
| Bonner's location (on Michipicoten Island)................................................. 1.1 do ...... | 14. |
| Vein Island................................................................................ 1 do ..... | 19 |
| H. McKinstrey's:............................................................................ 1 do ..... | 3 |
| Michipicoten Island (Traverse)................................................................................... | 50 |
| Miles ......................................................................................... | 157 |

Nore.-Besides these there are several Mining Locations, in process of Survey, on Thunder Bay, not yet returned.

Crown Lands Department,
ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner.

Remarks relative to Character of Soil, Timber, \&c.

## Michipicoten Islasd.

"Land generally high, rolling and rocky, covered in most parts with tolerable timber, consisting princi"pally of maple, birch, hemlock, \&c. Soil, gravelly loam and clay."

List of Appointments made in the Temporary Judicial District of Algoma.

| Name. |  | Nature of Appointment. | Date of Appointment. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |

List of Appointments made in the Provisional District of Algoma:


[^6]Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 18th April, 1860.

## RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 28th ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "copies of all correspondence " between the Canadian Government and the Government of the " United States, respecting the extradition of Deputy United "States Marshall Tyler, charged with the felonious shooting of "Henry Jones in the Port of Sarnia in November, 1858, and all "documents connected therewith."
[By Command.]

## C. ALLEYN, <br> Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 16th April, 1860.
(In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.)

## RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 3rd April, 1860, for all correspondence with the Imperial Government on the subject of the Canadian Tariff, or the Canadian Customs Act.

By command.

C. ALLEYN,<br>Secretary.

Secretary's Office, 18th April, 1860.

Sir,-I have the honor to enclose a copy of the Tariff of Customs duties which has been enacted by the Legislature of this Colony.

It is to be regretted that the necessity which exists for meeting the financial engagements of the Province, and the depression of last year, have compelled the Government to proposc rates of duty so high as those imposed by the present Act.

I am aware of the objections which may be offered to the priuciple of "ad valorem" duties, but I must necessarily leave the representatives of the people in Parliament to adopt that mode of raising supplies which they believe to be most beneficial to their constituents.

There is nothing in the system adopted which professes to impose differential duties, or to fetter the freedom of trade.

I have, \&c.,
(Signed,) EDMUND HEAD.

> The Right Honorable, Sir E. B. Iytton, Bart., \&c., \&c., \&c.

No. 23.
SIr,-I have the honor to transmit to you the copy of a Memorial which has been addressed to me by the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures at Sheffield, representing the injury anticipated to their Commerce by the increased duties which have been imposed on inports by the late Canada Tariff.

I request that you will place this representation in the hands of your Executive:Council, and observe to that body that I cannot but feel that there is much force in the argument of the Sheffield Manufacturers. Practically this heavy duty operates differentially in favor of the United States, in consequence of the facility for smuggling which so long a line of froatier affords, and the temptation to embark in it which a duty of twenty per cent. offers. Regarded as a fiscal expedient the measure is impolitic, for whilst any increase of contraband trade must be at the expense of the Exchequer, the diminution of foreign importations will probably more than neutralize the additional revenue derived from the higher duty. Whenever the authenticated Act of the Canadian Parliament on this subject arrives, I may probably feel that I can take no other course than signify to you the Queen's assent to it, notwithstanding the objections raised against the law in this country; but I consider it my duty, no less to the Colony than to the Mother Country, to express my regret that the experience of England, which has fully proved the injurious effect of the Protection system, and the
advantage of low duties upon manufactures, both as regards trade and revenue, should be lost sight of, and that such an Act as the present should have been passed.

I much fear the effect of the law will be that the greater part of the new duty will be paid to the Canadian producer by the Colonial consumer, whose interests, as it seems to me, have not been sufficiently considered on this occasion.

I have, \&c.,
(Signed,)
NEWCASTLE.
Sir E. W. Head, Bart.,
\&c., \&c., \&c.,
Canada.
[Copy.]
The Chamber of Commerce, \&c., of Sheffield to the Duke of Newcastle. Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers. Sheffield, 1st August, 1859.
To His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies:
My Lord Duke,- In accordance with a promise made by us on the 20th ultimo, when we had the honor of waiting upon your Grace on behalf of the Merchants and Manufacturers of Sheffield, to represent the injury anticipated to the trade of this Town from the recent advance of the Import duties of Canada, we now beg respectfully to re-state the reasons why such injury is apprehended. These reasons may be said to be two-fold. First.-Those arising from a conviction that it is the deliberate policy of the Government of Canada to foster native manufactures by fiscal protection and every other means in their power. And Second-Those arising from a consideration of the fact that there exists close to the Canadian fronticr, a body of competing United States Manufacturers, to whom such contiguity more than counterbalances the fact that they have to pay the same duties as ourselves.

For proof that we are not mistaken about what the policy of the Cauadian Government is, we would refer Your Grace to the tone of the whole press of Canada, to the speeches of Members of the Canadian Parliament, on both sides of the House, and especially to the steady increase of duties levied on Sheffield goods under every successive tariff. It will be sufficient to say on the last point that within 18 years, o: less, the duty levied on Sheffield goods has been steadily advanced from $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 20 per cent.

We would remind Your Grace in the second place, that while there is a protection in favour of Canadian Manufactures against Sheffield, of from 35 to 40 per cent., consisting of Land Carriage, Freight, Insurance, Commission, Shipping Expenses, Duty, \&c., that owing to the close contiguity of, and cheap transit from, the competing seats of American industry, similar goods can be sent across the Canadian frontier by United States Manufacturers at a cost of from $22 \frac{1}{2}$ to 25 per cent.

It is therefore plain that the American Manufacturer has actually an advantage over the Sheffield Manufacturer of from $12 \frac{2}{2}$ to 15 per cent. As this is a natural protection; however, and consequently one which remains about the same, be the Canadian duty what it may, we only name it to shew Your Grace how great the obstacles are, naturally, against which Sheffeld has to struggle, and for the purpose of remarking, as another objection to any increase of duty, that it is actually the interest of American Manufacturers, that the Canadian duties should be raised, since any hindrance or confusion caused to Sheffeld Manufacturers can only tend to divert the demand towards markets easier of access, and with which intercourse is more quickly exchanged than with Sheffield.

It is important too to remember that the American Manufacturer has more than 1000 miles of unguarded frontier over which he can smuggle with impunity.

The Merchants and Manufacturers of Sheffield have no wish to obtain special exception for themselves, and do not complain that they are called upon to pay the same duty as the American or the German, neither do they claim to have their goods admitted free of duty, all they ask is, that the policy of protection to native Manufacturers in Canada should be distinctly discountenanced by Her Majesty's Government as a system condemned by, reason and experience, directly contrary to the policy solemnly adopted by the Mother Country, and calculated to breed disunion and distrust between Great Britain and her Colonies. It cannot be regarded as less than indecent and a reproach that, while for fifteen
years, the Government, the greatest statesmen, and the Press of this country have been not only advocating, but practicing the principles of Free Trade, the Government of one of her most important coloniss should have been advocating monopoly and protection; under the artificial stimulus of this system, extensive and numerous hardware manufactories have sprung up, both in Canada East and West, and the adoption of increasing duties has been the signal for more to be commenced. We are aware that the fiscal necessities of the Canadian Government are urged as the chief cause for passing the late Tariff Bill. This is not the whole truth; no one can read the papers of the Provinces, and the speeches of the members of both Houses, and be deceived for an instant, but, even if that were the cause, we conceive that Her Majesty's Government has a right to demand that what revenue is needed shall be raised in some other way than that which is opposed to the acknowledged commercial policy of the Imperial Government, and destructive of the interests of those manufacturing towns of Great Britain, which trade with Canada. As some evidence that this new tariff is objectionable on Colonial grounds, we would draw Your Grace's attention to the following extract :-

## THE NEW CANADIAN TARIFF.

" Mr. Galt's Tariff is bearing with dreadful severity on our trade. The imports at
" Toronto for the first six months of 1859 , were $\$ 1,939,928$, while those of the correspond-
"ing period last year, were $\$ 1,534,131$, shewing an increase of 27 per cent. The duties
"collected in the same period in 1858, were $\$ 168,161$, and in 1859, $\$ 286,100$; which
"shew an augmentation on the burden of the people, of very nearly 70 per cent. The
" exports during the six months of 1859 , were only $\$ 147,444-\$ 37,069$ less than in 1858,
"aud $\$ 138,656$ less than we paid in duties alone. With decreased means of payment we
"have imported more and paid more to the Government than last year. How can a
" country prosper under such burdens as the present Government have imposed."
Toronto, W. C., Globe of July 8th.
With profound respect,
We remain, \&c.
(Signed,)

> CHARLES ATKINSON,
> Mayor of the Borough of Sheffield.
> ROBERT JACKSON,
> Master Cutler for
> JOHN JOBSON SMITH,
> President of the Chamber of Commerce. CHARLES E. SMITH, Honorary Secretary.

No. 118.
[Copy.]
Government House,
Quebec, November 11th, 1859.
My Lord Duke,-I did not fail immediately to call the attention of my Council to your despatch of 13th August, No. 23. The subject was by them referred to the Finance Minister, (Mr.Galt,) who has reported thereon.

According to the recommendation of the Executive Council, I now forward for Your Grace's consideration, a copy of this Report.

I have, \&c.,
(Signed,) EDMUND HEAD.
His Grace,
The Duke of Newcastle, \&c. \&c. \&c.

Copr of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, on the 12th November, 1859.

On the Report of the Honorable the Minister of Finance, dated 25th October, ulto., submitting certain remarks and statements upon the Despatch of His Grace the Duke of

Newcastle, dated 13th August, and upon the Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Sheffield, dated 1st August, transmitted therewith.

The Committee concur in the views expressed by the Minister of Finance, and recommenu that a copy of his Report be forwarded by Your Excellency, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.
[Certified,]

WM. H. LEE,

C. E. C.

## REPORT.

The Minister of Finance has the honor respectfully to submit certain remarks and statements. upon the Despatch of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, dated 13th August, and upon the Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Sheffield, dated 1st August, transmitted therewith.
It is to be deeply regretted that His Grace should have given to so great a degree the weight of his sanction to the statements in the Memorial, without having previously afforded to the Government of Canada, the opportunity of explaining the fiscal policy of the Province, and the grounds upon which it rests. The representations upon which His Grace appears to have formed his opinions are those of a Provincial Townin England, professedly actuated by selfish motives; and it may fairly be claimed for Canada, that the deliberate acts of its Legislature, representing nearly three millions of people, should not have been condemned by the Imperial Government on such authority, until the fullest opportunity of explanation had been afforded. It is believed that nothing in the legislation of Canada warrants the ex pressions of disapproval which are contained in the Despatch of His Grace, but that on the: contrary due regard has been had to the welfare and prosperity of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects.

From expressions used by His Grace in reference to the sanction of the Provincial Customs Act, it would appear that he had even entertained the suggestion of its dis-allowance-and though happily Her Majesty has not been so adrised, yet the question having been thus raised, and the consequences of such a step, if ever adopted, being of the most serious character, it becomes the duty of the Provincial Government distinctly to state what they consider to be the position and rights of the Canadian Legislature.

Respect to the Imperial Government must always dictate the desire to satisfy them that the policy of this Country is neither hastily nor unwisely formed, and that due regard is had to the interests of the Mother Country as well as of the Province. But the Government of Canada, acting for its legislature and people, cannot, through those feelings of deference which they owe to the Imperial authorities, in any manner waive or diminish the right of the people of Canada to decide for themselves botli as to the mode and extent to which taxation shall be imposed. The Provincial Ministry are at all timcs ready to afford explanations in regard to the acts of the Legislature to which they are party-but, sabject to their duty and allegiance to Her Majesty; their responsibility in all general questions of policy must be to the Provincial Parliament, by whose confidence they administer the affairs of the country. And in the imposition of taxation, it is so plainly necessary that the administration and the people should be in accord, that the former cannot admit responsibility or require approval beyond that of the local Legislature. Self-government. would be utterly annihilated if the views of the Inperial Government were to be preferred to those of the people of Canada $I t$ is, therefore, the duty of the present Government distinctly to affirm the right of the Canadian Legislature to adjust the taxation of the people in the way they deem best-even if it should unfortunately happen to meet the disapproval of the Imperial Ministry. Her Majesty cannot be advised to disallow such acts, unless Her advisers are prepared to assume the administration of the affairs of the Colony, irrespective of the views of its inhabitants.

The Imperial Government are not responsible for the debts and engagements of Canada, they do not maintain its Judicial, Educational, or Civil Service, they contribute nothing to the internal government of the country; and the Provincial Legislature, acting through a Ministry directly responsible to it, has to make provision for all these wants , they must necessarily claim and exercise the widest latitude as to the nature and extent of the burthens to be placed upon the industry of the people. The Provincial Government
believes that His Grace must share their own convictions on this important subject, but as serious eril would have resulted had His Grace taken a different course, it is wiser to prevent fature complication by distinctly stating the position that must be maintained by every Canadian Administration.

These remarks are offered on the general principle of Colonial Taration. It is, however, confidently believed that had His Grace been fully aware of the facts connected with the recent Canada Customs Act, his despatch would not have been written in its present terms of disapproval.

The Canadian Government are not disposed to assume the obligation of defending their policy against such assailants as the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce ; but as His Grace appears to have accepted these statements as correct, it may be well to shew how little the memorialists really understood of the subject they have ventured to pronounce upon so emphatically.

The object of the memorial is "to represent the injury anticipated to the trade of this Town (Sheffield) from the recent advance of the Import duties of Canada." To this it is sufficient reply to state, that no advance whatever was made on Sheffield Goods, by the Customs Act in question; the duty was 20 per cent. on these articles enumerated in the former Tariff, and the only difference is that they are now classed as unenumerated, paying the same duty. But on the other hand by the present Tariff, the raw material, iron, steel, \&ec., used in the manufacture of such goods has been raised from 5 per cent. to 10. per cent., consequently under the Act of which the memorialists complain, their position in competing with the Canadian manufacturer is actually better than under the previous Tariff. The establishment of this fact completely destroys the force of the whole argument in the memorial as regards the Trade they especially represent.

The Chamber of Commerce in their anxiety to serve the interests of their own Trade, have taken up two positions from which to assail the Canadian Tariff, which are, it is conceived, somewhat contradictory. They state that it is intended to foster native manufactures, and also, that it will benefit United States Manufacturers. It might be sufficient to say that the Tariff cannot possibly effect both these objects, as they are plainly antagonistic, but it may be well to put the Chamber of Commerce right on some points counected with the competition they encounter from the American Manufacturers. There :re certain descriptions of hardware and cutlery which are manufactured in a superior manner by the American and Canadian Manufacturers, and these will not under any circumstances be imported from Sheffield. In these goods there is really no competition, their relative merits are perfectly well known, and the question of duty or price does not decide where they shall be bought. In regard to other goods in which Sheffield has to compcte with the United States, it can be casily shown that no advantage can by possibility be enjoyed by the foreigner in the Canadian Market, because Sheffield is able now to export very largely of those very goods to the American Market, paying a duty of 24 per cent. and competing with the American maker. Certainly then in the Canada Market Sheffeld paying only 20 per cent. duty can have nothing to fear from American competition, which is subject also to the same duty, and even if admitted absolutely free would yet be somewhat less able to compete than in the United States. The fact is that certain goods are bought in the Sheffield market, and certain in the American. We have in Canada, tradeswen who make goods similar to the American but not to the Sheffield, and if our duty operates as an encouragement to Manuficturers, it is rather against the American than the Eaglish Manufacturer, as any one acquainted with this country well knows.

The Chamber of Commerce is evidently quite ignorant of the principle upon which the valuation of goods for duty is made by Canada, which is on the value in the market where bought The Sheffield goods are therefore admitted for duty at their price in Sheffield, while the American goods arc taken at their value in the United States. This mode of valuation is clearly in favor of the British Manufacturer, and is adopted with the deliberate intention of encouraging the direct Trade, as will be shewn hereafter.

The calculations offered by the Chamber of Commerce as to the cost of delivering Sheffield and American goods in Canada, are wholly erroneous; they state the cost as 35 per cent. to 40 per cent. against 222 per cent. to 25 per cent, but their whole case rests upon the assumption that the original cost of both is the same-which is manifestly absurdboth as shewn indirectly by Sheffield being a large exporter to the States, and directly, from
the fact that in the case of the American maker, his raw material has to pay a duty of 24 per cent. while he requires higher interest both for his fixed and working capital, and has to pay larger wages for skilled labor.

The Chamber of Commerce attaches much weight to their allegation that Canada has " more than 1000 miles of unguarded frontier." This is, like most of those in the memorial, a mere reckless assertion made in ignorance of facts. The frontier of Canada is not crossed by a road of any description but one (the Kcnnebec) east of the $45^{\circ}$ parallel of latitudeit extends about 120 miles along this parallel to the River St. Lawrence, thence up the River about 100 miles to Lakc Ontario, above which it is separated from the United States by the Great Lakes averaging 60 miles in width to the extreme west of Lake Supe-rior-with the two exceptions of the Niagara River 30 miles, for a considerable extent impassable, and by the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers 70 miles. The Lakes are not navigated in winter, and in summer offer great obstacles to smuggling from causes which it would take too much space to recite-consequently the frontier which offers any avenues for smuggling is limited in reality to about 320 miles in all, and so far from being unguarded a most efficient and zealous staff of Officers is employed upon it, occupying every available routc. Railways have also to a great extent removed the temptation and ability to smuggle, the goods are all brought from the United States to the frontier by rail, and it ischeaper to pay the duty demanded on goods generally, say 20 per cent., than to incur the additional expense of seeking another mode of conveyance, combined with the risk of a contraband Trade. Smuggling to a certain extent no doubt takes place, but it is generally for the mere supply of frontier villages and settlements; and in most cases of seizure, we find that the groods are of the most portable description-Whisky and manufactured Tobacco are the only bulky articles ever smuggled, and on these articles the duties are 70 per cent. and 40 per cent. They would not be smuggled were public opinion satisfied with the imposition of a lower duty, say 20 per cent.

The Chamber of Commerce has chosen to alloge, as its authority for assailing the present Canadian Customs dutics, the newspaper statements to which they have had access, and the memorialists have permitted themselves on such authority to use most unbecoming language towards the Government of Canada. It would have been more proper had they quoted the statements of the policy of the Government made by its Finance Minister, rather than those of the public press, and on this point there is now submitted an extract from the remarks made by Mr. Galt on the introduction of the new Tariff, and which were fully reported in all the leading newspapers.
"There is no more important question that can engage the attention of any country than " its commercial policy. There are some who would do away with Customs duties altogether " and have resort to direct taxation. Others again are in favor of a Tariff which shall afford " protection to native industry, and avoid the necessity of importing goods from abroad.
" I think it is impossible for Canada to adopt altogether either of these measures as a final " policy. I think we must have reference to what are the great interest of the country in " reference to taxation. The first of them undoubtedly is agriculture. There is also a large " portion of the poople engaged in the manufacture of timber, and the commercial interest " is by no means small. There is also a manufacturing interest growing up, but it has not " yet attained the magnitude of the others of which I have spoken. I do not believe that ". the adoption of a protective policy is possible in Canada, on account of the extensive " frontier that she has to protect. It is plain that if we raise the duties beyond a certain " point we offer a reward to unscrupulous persons to engage in contraband trade; and again, " if, by raising the duty on those articles too high, we prevent their introduction, we must " necessarily have recourse to direct tasation. I do not think it possible or desirable that " taxation should be raised to the rate adverted to. The duties imposed are moderate, and "since they had been raised from $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 15 , various manufactories have been " created, have thriven, and are still thriving, and I am not aware that during the recent '' extraordinary monetary crisis they have suffered to any extent. It is right, in raising a
"revenue, to have respect to the possibility of finding employment for a portion of the "population, but on the other hand, it is not proper to create a hot-bed to force manufac"tures. The revenue we have to raise permitted the putting on of duties which would " give some encouragement to parties to embark in manufactures. When a person did so " under a system of moderate duties, he had reasonable ground of assurance that the system
" would not be altered to his disadvantage, but if the duties were high the system would be " regarded as one of class legislation, and as not likely to be permanent. The true object " to be accomplished was to make provision for the public wants, and so to distribute the " burdens as to make them press as equally as possible upon all, or to afford equal encour" agement to all interests."

The nature and value of the information obtained by the Chamber of Commerce may be judged by their appending to their Memorial an extract from a paper, bitterly opposed to the Government, which, taking up the result of six months' trade of Toronto-a port of only third rate magnitude,-pretends to give the result of a tariff which had only been in operation for three months out of the six months, from which the statement was made. It will be hereafter shewn what the real operation of the new Tariff has thus far been, and it will then clearly appear that the apprehensions of His Grace, as to the failure of the measure financially, have not been realized.

The Minisier of Finance would not have considered it necessary to give any refutation to the statements of the Memorial from Sheffield had it not been virtually adopted by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle. He would have perferred at once entering upon an explanation of the financial position, requirements and policy of Canada, which he now respectfully submits-and which will, he believes, abundantly prove that, under the most serious difficulties, the policy of Canada, so far from being opposed in principle to that of the Mother Country, has been in accord with it, as far as differing circumstances would permit.

A statement is herewith appended shewing the Total Imports, Duty, and Free Goods imported into Canada since the Union.

The policy of the Mother Country was protective and discriminative until 1846, and that of Canada was made as fur as practicable in harmony. Differential duties in favor of the direct Trade with Great Britain existed till 1848, when they were repealed. And in 1854, the principles of Free Trade were still more fully adopted by Canadain the legislation connected with the Reciprocity Treaty. The repeal of the Navigation Laws took place in 1849. The policy of Canada has thus at the three periocis of 1841 to 1848, 1849 to 1854, and 1855 to this date, followed that of Great Britain. Our markets have been thrown open on equal terms to all the world-our inland waters are navigated by Foreign vessels on the same terms as by Canadian-the necessaries of life entering into the ordinary consumption of the people have all been made free-our vast timber and shipbuilding interests have been thus developed-and our fisheries encouraged-and as a general principle all raw materials have also been admitted free. The only exception in the latter case being precisely that which most conclusively shows that the fiscal policy of Canada has been based upon Revenue as the primary object; as for the manufacture of the description of goods which has provoked the criticism of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce-Iron and Steel are the raw material, and on these very articles the duty has been steadily raised to 10 per cent, which is quite in proportion to the increased duty imposed upon the manafactured article.

The analysis of the statement herewith gives some curious and instructive results. For the eight years from 1841 to 1848, during which the protective policy existed, the total imports of Canada were $£ 27,543,31906$, Halifax currency,-the total duty collected $£ 2,808,5071110$ and the total free goods $£ 619,88618$. The averages being $£ 3,442,915$, $£ 351,063$ and $£ 77,486$, the duty being thus about $10 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent, and the free goods only $2+$ per cent of the whole imports.

For the next period of six years to the passing of the Reciprocity Acts, and general adoption of more liberal views-1849 to 1854 -the Total Imports, Duty, and Free Goods were respectively $£ 35,806,42061, £ 4,790,3721111, £ 2,448,381132$-averaging $£ 5,967,736, £ 798 ; 395$, and $£ 408,063$ per annum-the duty being thus about 134 per cent and the free goods nearly 7 per cent of the total imports.

For the last period of four years, from 1855 to 1858 , which is that which has more particularly excited the apprehensions of His Grace, and the criticism of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, the following results are shewn:-Imports $£ 37,044,92010$ 2Duty $£ 3,835,27665$-Free Goods $£ 10,789,705$; the annual averages having been $£ 9,261,230, £ 958,819$, and $£ 2 ; 697,426$. The duty being 101 per cent., and the free goods 29 per cent of the imports.

The following comparative result appears :-


These comparative statements abundantly prove that the policy of Canada in its Customs Duties has neither been reprossive of trade, nor onerous upon the people. It is, however, necessary to draw attention to the fact that, from causes which will be hereafter stated, the results for 1858 , would somewhat differ from the above average; the late Minister of Finance, Mr. Cayley, having found it necessary to make a considerable addition to the Customs Duties by an Act which took effect on the 7 th August, 1858, which gave the following results for that particular year, and which must be borne in mind, when it is necessary to explain the nature of the Customs Act of March 1859.

1858-Imports to 7th August, $£ 3,970,703$.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Duty, } £ 439,643 \text { I4 } 6 & \text { Free Goods, } £ 1,161,728 & 5 & 0 \\ \text { Duty, } 11 \text { per cent. } & \text { Free Goods, } 29 \text { per cent. } & \end{array}$
From 7th August to 31st Dccember, under Tariff of 1858 -Imports $£ 3,298,928$ 15s. Duty, £405,703131.Free Goods, £931,675 50 Duty, 121 per cent. Free Goods, $28 \frac{3}{2}$ per cent.
The fiscal policy of Canada has invariably been governed by consideration of the amount of Revenue required. It is no doubt true that a large and influential party cxists, who advocate a Protective policy, but this policy has not been adopted by cither the Government or Legislature, although the necessity of increased taxation for the purposes of Revenue has to a certain extent compelled action in partial unison which their views, and: has caused more attention to be given to the proper adjustment of the duties, so as neither unduly to stimulate nor depress the few branches of manufacture which exist in Canada. The policy of the present Government in readjusting the Tariff has been, in the first place, to obtain sufficient Revenue for the public wants; and secondly, to do so, in such a manner as would most fairly distribute the additional burthens upon the different classes of the community; and it will undoubtedly be a subject of gratification to the Government, if they find that the duties, absolutely required to meet their engagements, should incidentally benefit and encourage to production in the country of many of those articles which we now import. The Government have no expectation that the moderate duties imposed by Canada can produce any considerable development of manufacturing industry; the utmost that is likely to arise, is the establishment of works requiring comparatively unskilled labor, or of those competing with American makers, for the production of goods which can be equally well made in Canada, and which a duty of 20 per cent will no doubt stimulate. That these results should fiow from the necessity of increased taxation, is no subject of regret to the Canadian Government, nor can itbe alleged as any departure on their part from the recognized sound principles of trade, as it will shortly be shewn that the Government were compelled to obtain increased Revenue, and it is believed that no other course could be relied on for this result than that adopted.

The increase of taxation is never a popular step, and His Grace might have well believed that no Government would adopt it; without the strongest conviction that good faith demanded it. It is unpleasant enough to be exposed to attack in Canada for an unavoidable increase of Duties; but it is certainly ungenerous to be reproached by England, when the obligations which have caused the bulk of the indebtednes of Canada have been cither incurred in compliance with the former policy of Great Britain-or more recently assumed-to protect from loss those parties in England, who had invested their means in our Railways and Municipal Bonds.

The indirect Public Debt of Canada in 1858, was £7,630,643 167, bearing 6 percent interest, which prior to 1857 had not been a charge upon the Revenue. In that year, owing to the Commercial crisis, it became necessary to make large payments upon it, and in 1858, almost the whole amount had to be met from the general revenuc. In addition to the Conmercial depression, the harvest of 1857 was below an average, and that of 1858
was nearly a total failure. It became manifest that the indirect debt must for many years be a charge upon the country, and Parliament was required to make provision for it. The interest on the Public Debt, direct and indirect, thius required in 1858, $£ 774,612134$ and without flagrant breach of faith, it could neither be postponed not repudiated. The pressure had come suddenly and heavily upon the people of Canada; but neither the Government nor the Legislature hesitated in making such provision as in their judgment would meet the exigencies. The Customs Act of 1858 was therefore passed, and subsequently with the same objects in view, and others which will be hereafter explained, the Customs Act of 1859 was also passed.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has not, it is feared, given his consideration to the official documents shewing the Income and Expenditure of Canada for 1858, or he would have seen the absolute necessity under which the Government was acting, in proposing their financial measures for last year. His attention is now respectfully requested to the official report of the Finance Minister attached to the Public Accounts of 1858, wherein he will perceive the exact position in which the affairs of the Province stood, and that a deficiency of no less than $\$ 2,500,000$ had occurred in that year.

After subjecting the engagements of the Province to the strictest possible scrutiny, the Government were of opinion that it was possible to reduce the annual outlay on many items of expenditure and the accompanying estimate submitted to Parliament will satisfy. His Grace that the best efforts of the Government have been directed towards economy ; the ordinary expenditure in 1858 having been $\$ 8,943,013$, and the estimate for corresponding service in 1859 being $\$ 7,497,000$. But after making every possible reduction, it was manifest that unless an increase of revenue could be obtained, a serious deficiency must occur in 1859. The opinion of the Government was, that having ascertained the probable amount required for the service of the year, it was their duty to recommend such measures to Yarliament, as would supply the deficiency, and that although during the crisis, it might have been justifiable to borrow money for this purpose, it was no longer so. A revival of Trade was confidently looked to but, owing to the bad harvest of 1858, it could not be rapid, and it was deemed proper to recommend certain additions to the Customs Duties, to provide for a possible diminution in our ordinary importation.

The Customs Act introduced by the present Minister of Finance is evidently believed by His Grace, and by others in England who draw their information apparently from the political press opposed to the Government, to have imposed very large additional taxation on imported goods, whereas in reality such was neither the intention, nor the fact. The new Tariff was designed certainly with the intention of obtaining an increased revenue of about $\$ 500,000$ on the estimated importations of 1859, but the real increase was looked for from a revival of Trade ; the main object of the new Tariff was to readjust the duties so as to make them press more equally upon the community by extending the ad volorem principle to all importation, and thereby also encouraging and developing the direct Tradebetween Canadr and all foreign countries by sea; and so far benefiting the shipping interests of Great Britain-an object which is partly attained through the duties being taken upon the value in the market where last bought. The levy of specific duties for several years, had compietely directed the Trade of Canada in Teas, Sugars, \&c., to the American markets, and had destroyed a very valuable trade which fomerly existed from the St. Lawrence to the lower Provinces and West Indies. It was believed that the completion of our Canal and Railroad systems, together with the improvements in the navigation of the Lower St. Lawrence, justified the belief that the supply of Canadıan wants might be once more made by sea-and the benefits of this Commerce obtained for our own Merchants and Forwarders. Under this conviction it was determined by the Government to apply the prlnciple of ad valorem duties, (which already extended to all manufactured goods,) to the remaining articles in our Tariff.

A step of this nature, having for its effect to give a slight advantage to the direct Trade via the St. Lawrence, with Great Britain, and the rest of the world, and whose tendency was somewhat to interfere with the existing close commercial relations between Western Canada and the United States-excited the bitter hostility of all the interests prejudicially affected, and both in Parliament and in the press, the most absurd and false statements were made on the subject. The opposition in Parliament strangely enough adopted as their strongest ground of attack upon the Tariff, that it receded from the protec-
tive principle said to have been adopted by Mr. Cayley in the previous year-and for the purpose of defeating the Government, those in opposition in the House, who admitted the justice and propriety of the proposed changes, actually voted with the pure Protectionists. Notwithstanding all the combined efforts of their opponents the Government adhered to and carried their measure, and it may now be interesting to observe for the short period. during which the Tariff has been in force, how far it has produced the results contended for by the Government or the opponents.

The Minister of Finance stated to the House, than he did not intend materially to alter the rate of duty paid on the bulk of the imports; but only to change the principle: upon which they should be levied. The articles on which be proposed to obtain additional revenue were Cotton goods to be raised from 15 per cent to 20 per cent, and Iron, Steel, \&c., from 5 per cent to 10 per cent. This was the whole extent of increased taxation, and: it was cxpected to yield $\$ 500,000$ additional. The changes in Teas, Sugars, \&c. were all merely nominal, and, as already explained, were proposed as being upon a more correct principle. The Imports for the first three quarters of 1859, say to 30 th September-have been:

Imports $£ 6,574,1285 \mathrm{~s}$. Duty $£ 888,916$ 15s. 4. Free Goods $£ 1,915,603-$ the duty being $13 \frac{1}{2}$ on the Imports, and the Free Goods being 29 per cent. of the whole:

The attention of His Grace is respectfully requested to this statement as shewing first, that the increased rate of duty, as compared with the Tariff of 1858, as given in a previous. part of this memorandum, has only been from $12 \frac{1}{2}$ to $13 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which can scarcely be: deemed excessive-while so far from the apprehensions of His Grace being verified through a diminution of Imports and consequent loss of revenue, in both cases the estimates of the Government are bornc out as nearly as could be expected, considering the state of the: country, and its gradual recovery from depression. Until the close of the year, the com-: parison cannot fairly be made, iuasmuch as we are only now beginning to benefit from our late good harvest; but as an indication of the result it may be stated that in the case of Cotton Goods, which were raised from 15 to 20 per cent. the Importation for the first nine months of 1857-8 and 9, were as follows:

| 1857, | - | - | - | $\$ 4,379,672$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1858, | - | - | - | 262,734 |
| 1859, | - | - | - | $4,323,750$ |

The Minister of Finance can also point with satisfaction to the fact, that the propor: tion which Free Goods bears to the whole importation, is exactly that of 1858 and the average for the four previous years-viz: 29 per cent of the Imports. This may be assuzmed to indicate that the new Tariff has not produced any disturbance of trade, nor checked importations, for it is remarkable that where so large an increase has taken place, the imports, as from $£ 5,500,542$ in the first nine months of 1858 to $£ 6,574,1285 \mathrm{~s}$. in the corresponding period of 1859, the proportion of Free Goods to the whole remains the same.

The Minister of Finance relics upon these statements to convince His Grace, that hehas scarcely done justice to the Government of Canada in his. Despateh of 13 th August, and that in many important respects, the Chamber of Commerce has been entirely misinformed. He will now proceed to indicate the causes which have induced the Government and Legislature of Canada to scek, in an increase of their Customs Duties, the means. of meeting the large and unexpected demands upon them. But before finally leaving the subject of the burdens upon the people of Canada, it is proper to remark that the rate of duty levied under the present Tariff of 1859, covering the cost of all our Canal and Railway expenditure, is only $13 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent; while in the period from 1841 to 1848 , when the Province had neither Canals nor Railways, it was $10 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent; and from 1849 to 1854 , when it had only Canals but not Railways, il was $13 \pm$ per cent. If it were necessary to offer an argument on the subject, it might be very easily shewn that any increase of duty which has been placed on English goods, is quite indemnified by the decreased cost at which our Canals, Railways, and Steamships enable them now to be delivered throughout the Prorince, and that if the question were one of competition with Canadian manufacturers, the English exporter is quite as well off as before, while as compared with the American, his position is greatly improved.

In proceeding to offer some observations upon the principle upon which tasation is: imposed in Canada, the Minister of Finance may remark that the views of the Chamber of

Commerce on the question of Free Trade, seem to be based upon the assumption that it is both the principle and practice of Great Britain-and should be adopted by Canadairrespective of its financial necessities.

It certainly appears singular, that Canada should be reproached with a departure from sound principles of finance, when in order to pay her just debts, she imposes higher duties on the articles she herself consumes and pays for, when in England itself the same means are resorted to, and no less than $£ 28,000,000$ Sterling obtained from Customs duties-and $£ 17,000,000$ from Excise. If in Great Britain, where such an enormous amount of realized wealth exists, it has only as yet been found possible to raise one-sixth of the Revenue by direct taxation,-it need require no excuse if Canada has to raise her revenue almost wholly by indirect:means.

Free Trade, in the abstract, must be taken to mean the free exchange of the products of industry of all countries, or of the inhabitants of the same country, and it is perfectly immaterial whether that industry be applied to the production of a pound of sugar or tobacco or of a tenpenny nail or a bushel of malt; it is equally an interference with the principle to levy Customs duties or excise on any. But it is, and probably will continue to be, impossible to abandon Customs duties or Excise as a means of revenue; they afford the means of levying large sums by the taxation of articles of consumption, distributing the burden in almost inappreciable quantities, and in one respect have this advantage that if fairly imposed, each individual in the community contributes in a tolerably fair proportion to his means. In Great Britain it may be possible to adjust the taxation, so as to make realized property contribute more than it now does to the wants of the State; but in a country like Canada, no such resource exists, and it would be perfectly hopeless to attempt to raise the required revenue by direct taxation,-we neither possess the required machinery to do it, nor are the people satisfied that it is the more correct principle. Customs duties mast therefore for a long time to come continue to be the principal source from which our Revenue is derived.

Admitting therefore the necessity of raising a certain amount for the wants of the state, and that such amount can only be obtained through Customs duties, the Government of Canada, like that of Great Britain, have to consider how that necessary interference with the true principle of political economy, can be effected with least disturbance to trade. And judging of the fiscal policy of the present Government by this rule, it is contended that, with some trifling exceptions, which must arise in all human legislation, the Customs duties are imposed in the manner least calculated to disturb the free exchange of Canadian labor with that of other countries. A large class of orticles termed raw materials are admitted free, amounting to 29 per cent of the total Imports. Another large class consisting of Iron, Steel, Metals and articles entering into the construction of Railways, Houses, Ships, and Agricultural Implements, \&c., are admitted at 10 per cent duty, Leather and partially Manufactured Goods pay 15 per cent; Manufactured Goods, made from raw materials or articles paying 10 per cent duty, are admitted at 20 per cent, Manufactured Goods made from articles paying 15 per cent duty are charged 25 per cent, but this is exceptional, and very limited, while luxuries, comprising Wines, Tobacco, Segars and Spices, \&c., are charged at rates varying from 30 to 40 per cent, but the bulk are of 30 per cent. Spirits are charged 100 per cent, Tea, Sugar and Molasses pay 15 per cent and 30 per cent.

The distribution of duties on the whole Imports therefore stands thus :


The foregoing statement will shew that if the attempt were made to reduce the duty on manufactured goods paying 20 per cent it would necessitate an: advance on the other
items, unless such reduction produced a corresponding increase in consumption to make good the deficiency. Assuming then that the duty were reduced from 20 to 10 per cent, it will not be contended that this reduction, though affecting the revenue one half on these articles, would induce double the consumption; on the contrary, it is believed that it would not affect the consumption at all, as is borne out by the statistics of previous years, and of the present year. It would then become necessary to meet the deficiency by increased duties elsewhere, and in selecting the articles it is in the first place impossible to touch the bulk of the Free Goods, most of which are free under the Reciprocity Treaty, and the remainder entitled to continue free according to sound principles of Trade. Passing to the next class of 10 per cent goods, it will not surely be contended that the scale of duty should be raised on quasi raw materials to a rate in excess of that imposed on manufactures. There is then nothing left but the articles paying over 25 per cent., and it must be observed that they form only 4 per cent of the Imports and pay $9 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent of the duties; if therefore, it were necessary to make good the deficiency arising from a reduction of duty on manufactures, the proportion of duty to the whole they would have to pay would be increased from $9 \frac{\pi}{4}$ per cent to 40 per cent, and the average rate of duty on these articles, instead of 32 per cent or thereubout, would be increased to nearly 130 per cent. It is scarcely necessary to point out that such an increase would be utterly incompatible with revenue, and that the result would be a financial failure. On Tea, Sugar, \&c., it has been found impossible to maintain higher duties than those now imposed-as they are Free in the United States, and unfavorable comparisons are even now instituted by our Agricuitural population.

Apart from such modifications in detail, as experience may suggest, the Government of Canada believe that in order to raise the Revenue imperatively required to preserve the good faith of the Province, and to maintain its Institutions, the scale of Customs Duties is not excessive, and that it has been adjusted in general accordance with sound principles of political economy. Reductions in the scale of duties can only take place as the increasing population and wealth of Canada swell the importations, and it will be a subject of the highest gratification to the present Government, when such reduction is possible.

A. T. GALT, Minister of Finance.

Quebec, 25th October, 1859.
N. B. The values are all given in Halifax Currency, except where the present decimal currency is used.

## APPENDIX.

Statement of the value of Goods imported into Canada, with the amount of Duty collected thereon, from the year 1841, to 30th September, 1859, inclusive-also the value of Firee Goods imported during the same time.

| YEAR. | IMPORTS. |  |  | DUTY. |  |  | FREEGOODS. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ | s. | d. | $\pm$ | d. | d. | £ | 8. | d. |
| 1841 ............................................ | 2694160 | 14 | 6 | 225834 | 7 | 10 | 146268 | 17 | 8 |
| 1842 .............................................. | 2588632 | 13 | 2 | 278930 | 7 | 4 | 85944 | 2 | 4 |
| 1843 ............................................ | 2421306 | 16 | 4 | 241572 | 9 | 0 | 13526 | 18 | 0 |
| 1844 ............................................. | 4331050 | 17 | 4 | 441331 | 15 | 2 | 83666 | 10 | 4 |
| 1845 ............................................. | 4191325 | 16 | 6 | 449960 | 1 | 7 | 59061 | 17 | 4 |
| 1840 ............................................. | 4515821 | 1 | 11 | 422215 | 16 | 8 | 61300 | 10 | 8 |
| 1847 ............................................. | 3609692 | 14 | 11 | 414633: | 5 | $6\}$ | Estim't'd $\left.\begin{array}{r}77139\end{array}\right\}$ | 5 | 4 |
| 1848 | 319132 S | 5 | 10 | $334029^{\circ}$ | 8 | 9 | 92978 | 0 | 0 |
| $\pm$ | 27543319 | 0 | 6 | 2808507 | 11 | 10 | 619,866 | 1 | 8 |
| 1849 ............................................. | $3002 \mathrm{S91}$ | 18 | 3 | 444547 | 5 | 1 | 269200 | 7. | 9 |
| 1850 ............................................ | 4245517 | 3 | 6 | 615694 | 13 | 8 | 294133 | 7 | 2 |
| 1851 ........................................ .... | 5358697 | 12 | 7 | 737439 | 0 | 2 | 425671 | 5 | 8 |
| 1852 | 5071623 | 3 | 11 | 739263 | 12 | 0 | 311962 | 17 | 4 |
| 1853 | 7995359 | 1 | 1 | 1028676 | 15 | 7 | 443977 | 18 | 1 |
| 1854 ............................................. | 10132331 | 6 | 8 | 1224751 | 4 | 8 | 703435 | 17 | 1 |
| $\pm$ | 35506420 | 6 | 1 | 4790372 | 11 | 11 | 2448381 | 13. | 2 |
| 1855 ............................................. | 9021542 | 7 | 3 | S81445 | 12 | 6 | 2596383 | 13 | 8 |
| 1856 ............................................ | 10896096 | 16 | 2 | 1127220 | 10 | 5 | 2997941 | 14 | 9 |
| 1857 ............................................. | 9857649 | 11 | 0 | 981202 | 15 | 11 | 3101976 | 1 | 7 |
| 1858 ............................................ | 7269631 | 15 | 0 | 845347 | 7 | 7 | 2093403 | 10 | 0 |
| $\pm$ | 37044920 | 10 | 2 | 3835276 | 6 | 5 | 10789705 | 0 | 0 |
| 1850 to 30th September .................... $\leqslant$ | 657412S | 5 | 0 | 889946 | 15 | 4 | 1815603 | 0 | 0 |

Inspector Generai's Offfice,
Customs Department, Quebec, 22nd October, 1859.
Statement of the Value of Goods imported into Canada, and the Duties collected thereon for nine months to 30th September, 1859-Shewing the relative percentage which the Values and the Duties, at the different rates of Duty, bear to the whole Importations, and the whole amount of Duties.

| RATE OFDTE. |  |  | DUTY. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Amount. | Percentage. | Amoun |  | Percentage |
|  | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | cts. | \$ cts. |
| 5.snd 10 per cent. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1680311 | 640 | 160626 | 80 | 452 |
| 15 per cent . . . . ........ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1722735 | 655 | 258293 | 27 | 727 |
| 20 do .................................... | 10784512 | 4100 | 2157205 | 76 | 6067 |
| 25 do . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 216917 | 0083 | 54049 | 25 | 152 |
| Tea, Sugar and Molasses. \{ Specific and \} | 3142974 | 1195 | 579921 | 04 | 1631 |
| Other Articles........... \{ over 25 per cent $\}$ | 1087372 | 413 | 345707 | 60 | 972 |
| Free Goods ......... ........ ......... . . . . . . . . . . | 7662412 | 2914 |  |  |  |
| Total.. ............... . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 26296513 | 100.00 | 3555803 | 72 | 10000 |

Ingpector Generat's Ofrice,
Customs Department, Quebec, 22nd October, 1859.
(Copy).
No. 57.

## Downing Street, 5th November, 1859.

Sir,-With reference to my Despatch, No. 23, of the 13th of August; relative to tha Tariff of Customs Duties, recently cnacted by the Legislature of Canada, a Copy of which was transmitted to me with your Despatch No. 40 , of the 26 th of March last; I enclose for your information the Copy of a Report on the subject of that Tariff, which has been prepared by the Board of Trade.

> I have, \&c.,

## NEWCASTLE.

His Excellency,
Sir Edmund Head.
(Mr. Booth to Mr. Merivale.)
(Copy).
Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade, Whitehali, 20 th Octr., 1859.
Sir,-I have laid before the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, your letter of the 26 th Septr. last, transmitting for their consideration, by direction of the Duke of Newcastle, a Copy of an Act of the present Session of the Canadian Parliament, amending an Act of the preceding Session imposing duties of Customs.

In reply, I am to request that you will state to His Grace, that the Tariff annexed to the present Act, contains modifications of the one established by the Act of 1858, the most striking feature of which is the extension of ad valovem duties to articles which, under the latter Act, were charged with specific and rated duties.

The Act is, however, still open to the principal objection to which the former one was liable, viz : the augmentation of the duties upon all the most important articles of manafacture, from 15 per cent, which was the rate of duty charged upon them prior to 1858, to 20 and 25 per cent.

Among those articles liable, under the present tariff, to 20 per cent. ad valorem, are all the leading textile fabrics, such as Cottons, Woollens, Silksand Linens, as well as Iron and Hardware, Earthcnware, and unmanufactured Leather, while manufactures of Leather, viz: Harness and Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, are charged with 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Of all these articles the Colony has hitherto drawn the principle supply from the United Kingdom.

The aggregate revenue derived from the duties upon these articles alone, exclusive of manufactures of leather in 1857 , was $£ 487,306$.

The increased taxation upon them, under the new Tariff, will amount, assuming the Trade to maintain its present value, to no less a sum than $£ 159,102$.

It is unnecessary to remark that the increased burden thus placed upon a trade of so much importance, cannot fail to be severely felt by the exporters of the United Kingdom, as well as by the consumers in the Colony, and cannot but be regarded by my Lords with much regret.

This regret is increased by the reflection that, owing to the facilities afforded by the extensive Inland Frontier of Canada, for contraband Trade, the present measure has a direct tendency to encourage the competition of the United States manufacturers in the Canadian Markets, while by the protection which it will at the same time afford to the manufactures of the Province, it will favor the interests of a very small class at the expense of the body of the population.

My Lords observe that Sir Edmund Head states in the despatch which accompanies this Act, that it is required to meet the financial engagements of Canada.

Having regard to this statement, and also to the local peculiarities of the Province, which may be supposed to render it difficult for the Legislature to draw their principal customs revenue from those articles of importation which in the Enited Kingdom aford the main source of the Exchequer, with the least possible injury to trade, viz., Tea,

Tobacco, Sugar, Wine and Spirits, my Lords are not prepared to condemn the course which has been adopted.

They think, however, that in leaving the Act to its operation, Her Majesty's Government should express their regret that the fiscal requirements of Canada should have compelled it to resort to a measure so objectionable in principle, and their apprehension of the injurious effect which itis calculated to produce upon the industrial progress of the Province.

I am to add that in the present Act a duty of ten per cent ad val. is imposed upon all "printed books," \&c., not being reprints of British copyrights, which, prior to 1858, were admitted duty free, while reprints of such copyrights remain still subject to the duty of 15 per cent ad val., only, imposed under the Canadian Act of the 13 th and 14th Vic., cap. 6.

The effect of this change will be to diminish by two-thirds the amount of protection hitherto enjoyed by British authors entitled to copyright, and as this protection was given in lieu of the monopoly which they previously possessed in the Colonial market, my Lords would submit that it constitutes a departure from the understanding upon which Her Majesty was advised to give effect to the Canadian Act to which I have referred. by her order in Council of the 12th December, 1850, which was issued on the ground that the Act in question afforded a reasonable compensation to British authors for the loss of their monopoly.

The Duke of Newcastle is aware that under the Act above referred to it is provided that the proceeds of the duty upon reprints of English copyright works shall be paid into a fund to be distributed among those who are beneficially interested in the copyright of such works, and it may be said that if the effect of this change should be, as may be expected, to stimulate the importation of such reprints, this fund will be proportionately augmented; but as this contingency appears to my Lords to afford a very doubtful compensation to British authors for the diminution of the protection which they have hitherto enjoyed, they think that the attention of the Governor should be called to this provision of the Act, and that he should be instructed to take the earliest opportunity of proposing to the Legislature of the Province to restore the original arrangements, either by admitting English copyright duty free, or by augmenting the duty upon reprints of such works to 25 per cent ad valorem.

I have, \&c.,
JAMES BOOTH.
H. Merivale, Esq., C. B.

No. 8.
(Copy.)

SIr,-I have referred for the consideration of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, the Report of the Minister of Finance, in Canada (enclosed in your Despatch, N o. 118, of the 11th of November) respecting the Import Duties levied in the Province, upon certain British Manufactures, and I transmit for your information, a copy of their Lordships' reply, accompanied by a memorandum on the subject, prepared in the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade.
I have, \&c.,

NEWCASTLE.
The Right Hon'ble.
Sir Edmund Head, Bart.
Mr. Booth, to the Under Secretary, Colonial Office. (Сору.)
Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade. Whiteraili, 17 th Jan'y., 1860.
Sin,-The Lords of this Committee have had under their consideration, your letter of the 15th Decr., last, transmitting by direction of the Duke of New castle, a copy of a Report, by the Finance Minister of Canada, upon a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce; of Sheffield respecting the Import duties levied in Canada upon certain British
manufactures, and also a copy of that memorial, and of the Duke of Newcastle's Despatch, in which it was conveyed to the Governor of Canada.

In accordance with His Grace's desire, my Lords have carefully examined the Statements and arguments of Mr. Galt's Report, and I enclose herewith, a copy of a memorandum which has been prepared in the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, and which shews in detail, the result of this examination.

In submitting this memorandum to the Duke of Newcastle, I am to request that you will state to his Grace, that my Lords do not perceive anything in Mr. Galt's explanation of the recent Canadian Tariff, to affect the conclusions at which they arrived upon an examination of that Tariff, and which were communicated to the Colonial Office, in my letter of the 20 th October last.

They think that the justification of this measure is to be found in the financial exigen. cies of Canada, and the difficulty, if not impossibility, under the peculiar circumstances of the Province, of raising the necessary amount of revenue from any other source than the Import duties upon manufactures which enter largely into its consumption.

Upon this ground, my Lords stated in their letter of the 20th October, that they were not prepared to disapprove the course which had been taken by the Government of Canada, in framing the Tariff Act of 1859.

They think that the explanations given in Mr. Galt's Report, of the principles upon which it was framed, are on the whole satisfactory.

They cannot, however, lose sight of the fact, that under the present tariff, the rates of duty levied upon quite two-thirds of the duty paying Imports into Canada, have been raised since 1856 , from $12 \frac{1}{2}$ to 20 per cent., being an increase of 60 per cent., and that this increased burden has been, since that date, placed upon the principal manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to Canada.

My Lords therefore cannot but regard with regret the fiscal necessities which have compelled this most important colony to adopt a policy, the tendency of which, whatever its immediate effect may have been, unquestionably is to check the natural development of her Foreign Trade, and impair her industrial progress.

Mr. Galt disclaims on the part of the Government of Canada any intention of offering, by means of a Tariff of increased duties upon foreign manufactures, an artificial stimulus to the industry of the Province; and my Lords are glad to find that such an object formed no part of the intention of that Government in readjusting their customs system.

They cannot, however, concur with Mr. Galt, in thinking that it should be a subject of gratification to the Canadian Goverament, if it is found that the duties absolutely required to enable them to mect the engagements of the Province should incidentally benefit and encourage the production at home of many of the articles which she now imports.

On the contrary, my Lords are of opinion that, should this incidental effect be produced by the operation of the present tariff, and branches of native industry be created which could not have equally prospered without protective duties, it may be found, when the financial condition of the Province might enable the Government to reduce their import duties, that a class of interests will have grown up in ${ }^{\text {T}}$ dependence upon those duties, which will impose a very serious obstacle in the way of a return to a sounder commercial policy, and that a system of tasation adopted for the legitimate object of revenue, may be continued for the mischievous purpose of protection.

I have, \&c.,
(Signed,) JAMES BOOTH.
The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.
(Copy.)
Memorandum on the Report from the Mininster of Finance in Canada.
Mr. Galt in his Report first discusses a memorial from the Sheffield Chamber of Com merce against the recent increase of import duties in Canada, and then enters into explanations of the financial position and policy of the Province.

In replying in the first place to the opening complaint in the memorial, of the "recent advance of import duties in Canada," dates are overlooked by Mr. Galt, when the connects
this "recent advance" with the tariff of August 1859, and observes that no advance whatever was made on Sheffield goods by the Act in question. That this Act could not be the one in question is proved by the memorial being dated the 1st of August, and the last Tariff Act the 7th of August, 1859 ; and on the 20th of the previous month of July the memorialists had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle to represent the grievance set forth in the Menorial. The "recent advance," therefore, must have had reference to the tariffs or 1856 and 1858. In these years the duties on hardwares and some other manufactured articles were raised from 122 per cent, the rate of duty in force since 1849 , to 20 per cent. This alteration from 121 to 20 per cent. was an increase of duty to the extent of 60 per cont. In 1846 British hardware was admitted into Canada at a duty of 5 per cent. and foreign at 12 per cent. There can be no doubt, therefore, as to the fact of a considerable increase of the Canadian duty in recent years on hardware and cutlery, and other important articles produced by the manufacturers of the United Kingdom. Whether this increase ot duty has occasioned any decrease in the trade of Sheffield with Canada by encouraging the competition of Canadian or American productions is another question.

The Canadian duty on Hardwares has been too recently augmented to admit of the consequences to the trade being satisfactorily ascertained, and the period during which the higher duties have been in force, has been one of much depression in the Import trade of Canada. The following table exhibits the total value of Manufactured Iron and Hardwares imported into Cauada, and the value thereof, from the United Kingdom, and the United States respectively, in each year, from 1850 to 1858 :

| Years. | Total Value. | Value from United Kingdom. | Value from United States. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ | $\pm$ | $\pm$ |
| 1850 | 330261 | 227919 | 98363 |
| 1851 | 463845 | 316902 | 144747 |
| 1852 | 466096 | 294298 | 169466 |
| 1853 | 648720 | 357939 | 284071 |
| 1854 | 860558 | 611912 | 338353 |
| 1555 | 635630 | 298954 | 330561 |
| 1856 | 645853 | 258192 | 350787 |
| 1857 | 489943 | 244391 | 240316 |
| 1858 | 331078 | 182616 | 147339 |

A large increase will be observed, down to 1854, and the large amount of Imports between 1853 and 1856, is attributable probably, to some special demand perhaps in connection with the Railroads, as Wrought Iron and Steel are included in the Canadian Returns, under the heads of Manufactured Iron and Hardwares. As regards the Tmports from the United Kingdom, it will be observed that a great falling off occurred before the duties were first increased, (about the middle of 1856) and the decrease in 1857 and 1858, could have been but little influenced by the change of duty, as until August 1858, the duty had only been raised from $12 \frac{1}{2}$ to 15 per cent. Whether the further angmentation of duty to 20 per cent. will seriously check the importation of British Hardwares, remains still to be shewn by the results of the Canadian tradeaccounts for 1859, and one or two subsequent years. By a return obtained from the Custorn House, it appears that there has been an increased exportation of Hardwares and Cutlery to Canada, in the 11 months of 1859, as compared with the same period in the previous two years.

The table first given shews undoubtedly a large increase in the supply of American Manufactured Iron and Hardwares to the Camadian Markets,--but it does not follow that British Goods have given way to American. Although the value of these American goods excerded that of the British in 1855 and 1856, they experienced a great decline in 1857 and 1858, and in these years the Imports from the United Kingdom, exceeded in value, those from the United States.

Mr. Gait, in his Report, states that there are certain descriptions of Hardware and Cutlery, which are manufactured in a superion manner by the American and Canadian Manufacturers. In these goods he says, "there is really no competition-their relative merits are perfectly well known." "The fact is," Mr. Galt, adds, "that certain goods are bought in the Sheffield market; and certain in the American."

These observations upon a difference in the description of goods obtained from England and the United States, are rather borne out by an examination of the value of the exports of Hardware and Cutlery from the United Kingdom to Canada, between 1850 and 1858. Under this heading our accounts are much more restricted to actual Wares of Iron than the Canadian accounts previously referred to ; but a comparison of the movement in this class of our exports, and in the imports from the United States, as shewn in the previous table, leads to the conclusion that the export of British Hardwares and Cutlery to Canada, has not been much affected by the growth of the American trade in the same class of goods. These imports from America shew a large annual increase from 1850 to 1856 , whereas, as appears by the following figures, the British exports of Hardware and Cutlery to Canada in the same years shew, with the exception of the two years, 1854 and 1858, a somewhat steady fluctuation, decreasing and increasing to about the same amount.

| Years. | Declared Value. | Years. | - Declared Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1850 | £ 92,561 | 1855 | £ 92,301 |
| 1551 | 130:305 | 1856 | 123,642 |
| 1552 | ${ }^{93,316}$ | 1857 | 124,309 |
| 1553 | 135,105 200041 | 1558 | 72,399 |
| 1854 | 220,941 |  |  |

A comparison of this and the preceding table in the manner suggested, helps to sustain Mr. Galt's statement as to the different description of goods supplied by the United States and the United Kingdom to Canada respectively, rather than to afford evidence of British groods suffering by competition with American.

In judging of the cffect the new duties in Canada are likely to have upon the trade of Sheffield with that Colony, it is important to consider the mode of valuation adopted in Canada, and the amount of the Canadian duty compared with that levied in the United States. Mr. Galt refers to these points, and the remarks that he makes certainly tend to lessen the probability of the new duty in Canada, being very oppressive on the exports from Sheffield.

The valuation for duty in Canada is, as Mr. Galt states, upon the value of the goods in the market where bought, instead of upon the value at the port of entry, as is the case in the United States and other countries where ad valorem duties prevail.

The principle adopted in Canada, must considerably mitigate the pressure of the advalorem rates of duty in that country. The difference in the value of goods at the market where bought and at the port of entry, including in the latter value, all costs and charges (except insurance as in United States) cannot be less than $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent, so that goods which would be valucd for duty at $£ 100$ in the United States, would not be valued at more than $£ 8710 \mathrm{~s}$. in Canada. But taking the case of Hardwares and Cutlery, when imported into Canada, and the United States, to the higher valuation for duty, such articles are liable to a duty of 24 per cent instead of 20 per cent as in Canada. Therefore Hardwares and Cutlery of every $£ 100$ valuc at the port of entry, would have to pay a duty of $£ 24$ in the United States, and but $£ 1710$ in Canada, a difference of $£ 6$ 10s., or 27 per cent in favor of the latter.

If Sheffield is not shut out from the American Market by a duty of 24 per cent on a valuation at the port of entry, the trade of that Town with Canada, is not likely to be seriously injured by the duty of 20 per cent on a valuation at the market price at home.

Mr. Galt refers to this fact when he maintains the power of the manufactures of Shefficld to compete with those of America in the Canadian Markets. Mr. Galt says, "Sheffield is able now to exnort very largely of these very goods to the American Market, "paying a duty of 24 per cent and competing with the American Market. Certainly, " then in the Canada Market, Sheffield paying only 20 per cent, can have nothing to fear "from American competition which is subject also to the same duty." Some opinion of the extent to which Shefficld is able to export to the United States, may be formed from the following statement of the value of British Hardwares and Cutlery, exported to the United States, in each year from 1850 to 1858.

| Years. | Value. | Years. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1850 | £1,049,903 | 1856 | 1,222,419 |
| 1851 | 1,080,487 | 1857 | 1,031,867 |
| 1852 | 068,492 | 1558 | 664,097 |
| 1853 | 1,334,127 | 1.859 ) |  |
| 1854 | 1,431,696 | Eleven $\}$ | 1,047,032 |
| 1555 | 906,854 | months. |  |

These figures shew an export five times as large as that to Canada, and it is to be observed that these exports were for almost the whole period, subject upon importation into the United States to a duty of 30 per cent. It was not before 18.57 that the American duty was reduced to its present rate of 24 per cent.

It will not be necessary to make any remarks upon that part of Mr. Galt's report, which refers to the calculations by the memorialists of the relative costs of delivering Sheffield and American goods in Canada. As the memorialists fix these costs when the duty is deducted at from 15 to 20 per cent to themselves, and at no more to the American manufactures than from $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent; they probably represent the advantage of proximity to be greater than it really is, and expose their calculations to Mr. Galt's charge of being crroneous. But against such advantage, having much influence on the competition between the English and American Hardware manufacturers, there is, as Mr. Galt observes, the fact of the large exports of English goods to America itself, and also the probable higher cost at which the goods are produced in America.

The memorialists assert that Canada has more than 1,000 miles of unguarded frontier across which the American manufacturer can smuggle with impunity; but Mr. Galt says this is a reckless assertion, and shows that the Canadian. Government is not indifferent to the protection of its customs revenue on every available route. The Americans have certainly availed themselves to a great extent, of the legitimate channels of trade with Canada, until the recent alterations of duty; and facilities for smuggling do not appear to besuch as to encourage a contraband trade, to any extent, under the present system of higher duties.

Judging therefore by the exports of Hardware and Cutlery from the United Kingdom to Canada, during years in which there was a very large increase in the American supply of manufactured Iron and Hardwares, and by the exports from the United Kingdom to the United States, under higher duties, there does notappear to be much ground for apprehending any serious injury to the trade of Sheffield with Canada, from the recent increase of duty in that Colony.

That it would have been better for both the Sheffield producers, and the Canadian consumers, had the Canadian duties not been raised, is not to be disputed, but the necessities of the Province must prevail over these interests for the present.

After controverting the memorial, Mr. Galt proceeds to give a detailed explanation of the commercial policy and Legislation of Canada, which "he believes will abundantly prove "that the policy of Canada, so far from being opposed in principle to that of the Mother "Country has been in accord with it, as far as differing circumstances would permit."

Mr. Galt then briefly refers to the policy in force, and the changes made in it between 1841 and the present time.

But a comparison of the changes in the Commercial Legislation of Canada and of the Mother Country, in the period alluded to, will scarcely entitle Canada to claim the accord. ance which Mr. Galt would establish.

The principle of protection was much more general in the English than in the Canadian tariff, and the rates of duties were much higher in England than in Canada.

The chief instance of similarity in the Imperial and Colonial policy has been as regards the importation of Corn, but in this respect the circumstances of the two countries were so dissimilar that the repeal of the duty on Corn, though corresponding in principle, was a change that operated very differently at home and in the Colony.

If, however, as regards Protective Duties, some identity of principle may be traced in the policy pursued in Canada and Great Britain the same cannot be done with respect to Discriminative Duties. In Canada the Discriminative Duties, which admitted British produce at less than half the duty on Foreign, were wholly discontinued in 1848, and where
duties were retained the higher rates were made applicable to both British and Foreign produce. In England, on the other hand, discriminating duties have been retained in favor of some articles of Colonial produce, especially as regards timber, the chief article of export from Canada. And in discontinuing the principle of differential duties for Colonial and Foreign produce, the policy in England hus been, where the duty has not been altogether repealed, to luwer the rate for both Foreign and Colonial imports. The policy of Canada has not, therefore, been in accordance with that of England as regards discriminating duties. The cessation of such duties in Canadia, so far back as 1848 , must be considered rather more the result of Imperial than of Colonial Legislation. The Canadians have frequently memorialized the Home Goverunent. for the maintenance of differential duties in favor of their productions when imported into England; and had England required reciprocity on the part of the Colony, the equalization of the Canadian duties on British and Foreign imports conld not have taken place, so long as the productions of Canada were favored by the British Tariff.

The repeal of the Navigation Laws is alluded to by Mr. Galt: it was a change of policy highly bencficial, no doubt, to the Commercial interests of Canada; but for much of the grood that Canada derives from improved Commercial relations, under free Navigation, and an equalized system of dutics, she is chicfly indebted to an unsclifish policy on the part of Great Britain.

In reference to the value of the imports into Canada between 1841 and 1858, Mr. Galt prominently notices the great increase in the amount of goods imported duty free.

It is true that many miscellancous articles are now admitted into Canada free of duty, but the majority of them are only imported in small quantitics.

The great incrcase in the import of free goods is owing to the large trade with the United States since the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, in Corn and Meat provisions. Wheat and Indian Corn were made tree in Canada in 1850, but there were no considerable imports of such grain before 1854, when the Reciprocity Treaty was made, and when other kinds of grain and flow of all kinds were also made free of duty.

In cach year since 1854. Canada has imported grain and flour very largely, principally, of course, from the United States. But in the same ycars and under the same Treaty, there has been a very large export of the same articles from Canada to the United States, much exceeding in fact the imports from the Uinited States. There is, therefore, a simple exchange, as it were, of Corn between the two countrics, according probably to the production and requirements of particular and contiguous localities. Such an arrangement is doubtless very beneficial to Canada and the United States, and is in itself a free trade. But it is special in its character, and influences so largely any illustration of the Commercial policy of Canada, by means of a comparison of the value of free goods imported at. different periods, that it is desirable to see how the free goods have advanced in proportion to the total imports, if Corn is excluded.

Mr. Galt shews that the value of free goods imported into Canada was, on an annual average, 21 per cent. of the total imports from 1841 to $1848 ; 7$ per cent. from 1849 to 1854 , and 29 per cent. from 1855 to 1858. How largely this increase in the free goods is due to the reciprocal trade in Corn with the United States, the following figures will shew. The period taken by Mr. Galt, cannot be conveniently followed for want of the original returns, but a comparison of the free goods, with, and without Corn in 1850, when Wheat and Indian Corn were first admitted free of duty, and in 1855, the year following the Reciprocity Treaty, will suffice for the purpose-

|  | 1850. | 1855. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total value of Imports into Canada. | £ 4,245,517 | 9,021,542 |
| Value of Free Goods with Corn | 294,133 | 2,596,353 |
| Proportion of Total Imports. | 7 per cent. | 288 per cent. |
| "، without forn | 256,216 | 1,507,125 |
| Proportion of Total Import | 0 per cent. | 16 per cent: |

The per centage including Corn in 1850 and 1855 , correspond with Mr. Galt's averages for 1849 to 1854, and 1855 to 1858. But omitting Corn from the free Goods, an increase is shewn of from 6 to 16 per cent, against that shewn by Mr. Galt, of from 7 to 29 per cent. Thus, by making allowance for the special and large increase in the imports
of Corn, the increase in the value of free goods cannot fairly be reckoned according to the rates stated by Mr. Galt. In 1850, the Corn admitted free of duty formed but 13 per cent. of the free goods, whereas, in 1855,42 per cent of the free goods consisted of Corn and Meal. It is deserving of notice how much the increase in the value of the total imports of Canada, between 1849 and 1858, is occasioned by the great advance in the free goods, according to the figures appended to Mr. Galt's Report, the annual average value of the imports between 1849 and $185 \pm$ was $£ 5,967,000$, and between 1855 and 1858 , it was $£ 9,261,000$, shewing an increase of $£ 3,294,000$ or 55 per cent, deducting, however, the free goods, the value for the first perivd was $£ 5,559,000$, and for the second $£ 6,564,000$, the increase being only $£ 1,005,000$ or 18 per cent.

In conncetion with the value of the total imports and free goods, Mr. Galt exhibits the amount of duty received, and he attaches much importance to the proportion which the duty bears to the imports, as being a proof of the trifling addition that has really been made to the Customs Duties in Canada, Mr. Galt deduces the following results of the proportion borne by the total amount of duty received to the total imports on an annual averaye.
but as the principal changes in the Canadian Tariff were made in August, 1858, Mr. Galt gives a separate result for that year thus : 1858 to 7 th August, Duty, 11 per cent,- 1858 from 7th August, Duty, $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Further on in the Report, Mr. Galt adds a similar result for the first nine months of 1859, during which period the new Tariff of the present Canadian Government has been in force. 1859,-9 months Duty, $13 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

To these results and especially the last, Mr. Galt requests the attention of the Duke of Newcastle "as shewing that the increased rate of duty in 1859, as compared with 1858, "has only been from $12 \frac{2}{2}$ to $13 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent, which can scarcely be deemed excessive." And further on in the Report Mr. Galt again compares these per centages to shew how little the rate of duty levied in 1859, exceeds the rates in previous years. If the relative rates of duty in different years, and under different Tariffs could be correctly deduced in the manner adopted by Mr. Galt there would still be the objection that the proportion of duty is calculated upon the total imports instead of upon the duty paying goods only. This makes a considerable difference in the results obtained, as the larger proportion of free goods, in the latter periods, has the effect of keeping down the per centage of the duty to the total imports. By calculating the proportion of the duty reccived on the duty paying goods only, the results would be


Here then instead of a difference as shown by Mr. Galt, of only from 10.25 to 13.50 there is an advance of from 104 to 19 per cent. And as regards the comparison of 1859 with 1858 an increase of 2 per cent. upon a 17 per cent. general rate of duty instead of 1 per cent. upon a general rate of $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. would in effect be a much heavier increase of duty than is indicated by the relative difference between 2 per cent. in the one case and 1 per cent. in the other.

The great increase in the Tariff of Canada has been the raising of the duties, upon manufactured articles from $12 \frac{1}{2}$ to 20 per cent., and from these articles, under both of these atl valorem rates, more than two thirds of the Customs revenue of Canada has been obtained.

It is clear, therefore, that the results deduced by Mr. Galt, shewing only a small per centage increase in the proportion of the duty to the total imports since the duties have been raised, does not afford any true indication of the actual augmentations of duty in Canada. The results shewn by computing the proportion of the duty to the imports of duty paying goods only afford a better indication of the changes in the Commercial Legislation of Canada. No sound inference as to the advance in particular rates of duty can however be drawn from such premises.

The fact is patent that rates of duties which are levied upon quite two thirds of the duty paying imports into Canada, have been raised from $12 \frac{1}{2}$ to 20 per cent. an increase; as has been previously stated, of 60 per cent.

It is quite true that such an addition to the rates of duty may not prevent some in: crease in the trade of Canada, but its probably quite sufficient to check any considerable development of the Import trade of the Province. Mr. Galt states that "the real in" crease of revenue was looked for from a revival of trade," but a revival to any extent is certainly made very uncertain by a considerable increase in the rates of duty. The opposite policy is adopted in the mother Country to promote an extension of Commerce.

The change in the system of duties from specific to ad valorem for certain goods may, with the mode of valuation adopted in Canada, encourage and develope the direct trade by sea, between Canada and foreign Countries, which Mr. Galt says was one of the objects of the tariff of 1859. The trade accounts of Canada shew that Tea and Sugar have been for some years past almost entirely received from the United States, but it is difficult to ascertain whether the trade has been directed to this channel by the operation of specific duties, as stated by Mr. Galt, or by any facilities of communication existing in the United States.

With regard to the articles selected for an increase of duty in order to meet the deficiency of the Canadian Revenue, it is probable that the class chosen by the Minister of Finance was the one the most to be relicd upon for affording an immediate increase of revenue. Although this object may have been attained by the recent augmentation of duty it does not at all follow that the development of the Commercial interests of Canada, and of the British Trade with Canada, will not be interfered with by the maintenance of the existing duties on manufactured goods. As the Minister of Finance states that the fiscal policy of Canada "has invariably been governed by consideration of the amount of "revenue required," and as he concludes his report by intimating that "it will be a sub" ject of the highest gratification to the present Government when a reduction in the "scale of duties is possible," a modification of the 20 per cent duties may be reasonably expected, if the import trade of Canada should sufficiently recover from its recent depression.

However little the Imperial Government may think it right actively to interfere in the financial Legislation of Canada, the executive authorities of that Province should bear in mind that so long as discriminative duties exist in the British Tariff in favor of Canadian timber, the manufacturers of England will naturally be very sensitive to the imposition of heavier duties in Canada, when the increased taxation will more particularly fall on the British Trade.

It may be right, in conclusion, to notice that at page 6 of the Report, Mr. Galt states that "the articles on which he proposed to obtain additional revenue were cotton goods, to "be raised from 15 to 20 per cent., and iron, steel, \&c., from 5 to 10 per cent."

But by comparing the Canadian Tariffs for 1859 and 1858, the duty upon linens and earthenware would also appear to have been raised in 1859 from 15 to 20 per cent. In the Tariffs in force in 1858 these articles were not especially enumerated, and the duty of 15 per cent. on "unenumerated goods" applied to them, and under that rate of duty they appear in the Import accounts for 1858. The Tariff for 1859 also does not separately enumerate linens and earthenware, and therefore it is presumed they must be included under "unenumerated goods," which are charged with a duty of 20 per cent.

Statements are appended of the Imports and Exports of Grain into and from Canada, and of the exports of the principal kinds of timber to the United Kingdom.

Valoe (in Currency) of the principal kinds of corn and flour imported into Canada.

| Years. | Wheat. | Indian Corn | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other kinds } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Grain and } \\ & \text { Flour. } \end{aligned}$ | Total. | Total Grain and Flour from the United States |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ | f | £ | $\pm$ | f |
| 1850............... | 28484 | 9433 | 6378 | 44295 | 43117 |
| 1851................ | 73745 | 16957 | 5498 | 96200 | 95409 |
| 1852............... | 19238 | 26566 | 4766 | 50570 | 49740 |
| 1853............... | 3666 | 61931 | 11522 | 77119 | 70265 |
| 1854............... | 34728 | 177735 | 18165 | 230628 | 225832 |
| 1855............... | 565406 | 280136 | 443716 | 1089258 | 1077483 |
| 1856............... | 423523 | 209576 | 261095 | 894194 | 878415 |
| 1857................ | 593644 | 180109 | 366278 | 1140031 | 1126892 |
| 1858............... | 411872 | 98164 | 213941 | 723777 | 711499 |

Value (in currency) of the principal kinds of Corn and Flour exported from Canada.

| Years. | Wheat. | Barley <br> and <br> Rye. | Flour. | Other kinds of <br> Grain <br> nad <br> Flour: | Total. | Total Grain <br> and <br> Flour to <br> the |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Onitod States |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Value (in Currency) of the principal kinds of Timber * exported from Canada to the United Kingdom.


* Including Pine, Red and White, Deals, Stares, Elm and Oak.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive CounCil, approved by His Exceliency the Governor General, on the 16th March, 1860.

The Committee have attentively perused the accompanying Memorandum, dated 13th March, 1860, from the Honorable the Minister of Finance, submitting certain observations on the Letter of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, dated 17 th January, 1860, and upon a communication from the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, transmitted by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, by despatch of 31st January; 1860-and, concurring in the opinions expressed by the Minister of Finance in his said Memorandum, respectfully advise that a copy thereof be forwarded by your Excellency to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Certified,
WM. H. LEE, C. E. C.

The Minister of Finance has the honor respectfully to submit to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, certain observations upon the Letter of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, dated 17 th January, and upon the accompanying Memorandum, from the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, transmitted by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, by despatch of 31st January, 1860.

The Minister of Finance finds that, on full consideration of the subject of the late Canadian Tariff, My Lords "think that the justification of this measure is to be found in the financial exigencies of Canada, and the difficulty, if not impossibility, under the peculiar circumstances of the Province, of raising the necessary amount of revenue from any other source than the Import Duties upon manufactures which enter largely into its consumption. Upon this ground, My Lords stated in their letter of 20 th October, that they were not prepared to disapprove the course which had been taken by the Government of Canada, in framing the Tariff Act of 1859. They think that the explanations given in Mr. Galt's Report of the principles upon which it was framed are, on the whole, satisfactory."

The Minister is gratified to observe, that My Lords have thus, on re-consideration, withdrawn the strong expressions of disupproval contained in the despatch from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, of 13th August, last.

The important point in which the Canadian Government considered their policy to have been misunderstood, having been settled-it is not necessary to prolong the discussion upon details. But the Minister of Finance feels it his duty to advert to some of the arguments used by My Lords, lest the absence of notice should imply assent on his part.

My Lords state that "they do not concur in thinking it should be a subject of gratification to the Canadian Government if it is found that the duties absolutely required to enable them to meet the engagements of the Province, should incidentally benefit and encourage the production at home of many of the articles which she now imports.

On the contrary, my Lords are of opinion that, should this incidental effect be produced by the operation of the present 'Iuriff, and branches of native industry be created which could not have equally prospered without protective duties, it may be found when the financial condition of the Province might enable the Government to reduce their import duties, that chass of interests will have grown up in dependence upon those duties which will impose a very scrious obstacle in the way of a return to a sounder commercial policy, and that a system of taxation, adopted for the legitimate object of revenue, may be con: tinued for the mischievous purpose of protection."

In this case it appears to the Minister of Fiuance that my Lords object to a result which, in the first instance, must necessarily be advantageous to the country, from a vague apprehension, that, in the uncertain future, it may prevent a diminution of duties on manufactured goods. In any country it would seem desirable to vary the employment for capital and industry, and thus diminish, if not altogether prevent the disasters which attend a failure in the case of a people depending altogether on one means of subsistence.

The first establishment of even the lower grades of Manufactures is always attended with difficulty, and investments of this nature, when once in operation, and having secured the skilled labor required, will be able to maintain themselves even in the face of a gradual future reduction of duty. It may also be obscrved that, if the coarser articles be manufactured in any country, the larger ability will it possess to import those of a more expensive character. A large part of Canada is not capable of producing a surplus of cereals for export, and it ought therefore to be a subject of congratulation if, without imposing any duty for the purpose of Protection, cmployment can be found for those laboring classes who now seek it in the United States.

The Minister of Finance docs not, therefore, share the apprehensions of My Lords, but believes that, having the advantage of the experience of the Mother Country, Canada will be enabled in the future, to shape her commercial policy so as to give the freest scope to the industry of the people.

In the memorandum from the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade itis stated :-"In replying, in the first place, to the opening complaint of the memorial of the 'recent advance of import duties in Canada,' dates are overlooked by Mr. Galt when he connects this 'recent advance' with a Tariff of August, 1859, and observes that no advance whatever was made on Sheffield goods by the Act in question. That this Act couldnot be
the one in question, is proved by the Memorial being dated the Ist of August, and the last Tariff Act the 7 th of August, 1859 ; and on the 20 th of the previous month of July, the Memorialists had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle, to represent the grievance set forth in the Memorial. The 'recent advance,' therefore, must have had reference to the Tariffs of 1856 and 1858."

In this case it is submitted that the mistake will be found to ;have been originally made by the Board of Trade, and is again repeated in the above extract. The dates of the Memorial (1st August, 1859) and of the interview with His Grace, are correctly stated, but the last Tariff Act, passed on the 22nd March, 1859, and the previous Act on the 7th August, 1858, and the fact that the Memorialists from Sheffield appended to their Memorial an extract from a Colonial paper of 8th July, animadverting expressly upon "Mr. Galt's Tariff," shews that they must have been aware of its being in force before the date of the Memorial.

The Minister of Finance is gratified to observe that, as regards the various points complained of in the Memorial from the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade is of opinion that they were not well founded, and that "there does not appear to be much ground for apprehending any serious injury to the trade of Sheffield with Canada from the recent increase of duty in that Colony."
Exception is taken in the Memorandum from the Board of Trade, to the general statement made by the Minister of Finance, that the "policy of Canada has been in accord with that of the Mother Country, as far as differing circumstances would permit," and it is contended that, inasmuch as England reduced her duties on foreign goods to a par with those levied on Colonial, while Canada increased those on British goods to the rates levied on foreign ; a material difference in policy existed. In reply it may be urged that the principle in both cases is the same, and also, that the operation of the change in England of reducing the discriminative duties which existed in favor of the Colonies, is exactly similar in effect to that adopted by Canada in increasing the duties on British goods. The result is to do arvay with exceptional advantages on both sides. The amount of duty levied in either case does not affect the principle on which it is imposed.

It may not be desirable to enter upon any discussion as to the repeal of the Navigation Laws, or the advantage which Canada may have derived therefrom; this step became absolutely necessary, as regards Canada, after the previous legislation of Great Britain. But it is quite certain that, as regards the trade of the Great Lakes, without reference to the general question of the Coasting Trade of this Continent, the policy of great Britain has been more farorable to the citizens of the United States than to Canada.

The Memorandum of the Board of Trade enters at considerable length into the discussion of the correctness of the mode in which the Minister of Finance has established the amount of taxation in Canada at different periods, and it is contended that, in the first place, the imports and exports of corn should be excluded from any calculation; and secondly-that the correct result can be arrived at by taking the duty-paying goods only.

As respects the exclusion of corn from the calculation, it is stated correctly in the Memorandum to arise from the varied production and requirements of particular and contiguous localities ; but so far from it requiring this article to be excluded from the comparative statements of trade under the system of Free Trade, it is plainly necessary to include it, on the very ground stated by the Board of Trade; because, had the duty been maintained, the excess of corn produced in one section of Canada would have been artificially forced into consumption in another, at increased cost, or, a cerresponding quantity would have been imported from the United States, and would have paid duty; in either case causing a burthen upon the community. Even excluding corn from the Free Goods; it is admitted that between 1849 to 1854, and 1855 to 1858 , they have increased from 6 to 16 per cent., which sufficiently indicates the direction of the policy of Canada.

But the memorandum demands not only the exclusion of Corn, but that of all Free Goods, and offers a calculation based upon the duty paying Goods only, whereby it is contended that the duty has been increased from 10.4 per cent. to 19, between 1841 and 1859 ; and from 17.1 per cent. to 19 by the late Canadian Tariff, instead of from 101 to $13 \frac{1}{2}$, and from $12 \frac{1}{2}$ to $13 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

That this mode of calculation is fallacious, may be shewn by simply pointing out that, if the Board of Trade be correct, the Legislature of Canada could, by extending the Cus:
toms Duties over the Free Goods, actually raise the same Revenue, while, at the same time, they reduced the duty paid from 19 per cent. to $13 \frac{1}{2}$, as stated by the undersigned, which would manifestly be a complete delusion, as the amount levied on the consumer would remain the same. It appears evident, that so long as Customs Duties are levied, the gross amount collected must be sub-divided over the entire Imports-in estimating the relative weight of Customs-comparing one year with another. It does not absolutely settle the amount of Taxation paid by the people, as that must depend upon other fiscal burthens as well, but it certainly forms a correct measure of the amount levied upon the Import Trade.

The Board of Trade rest much weight upon the fact, that manufactured goods have been raised from 122 per cent. in 1856 , to 20 per cent. in 1859 , but they do not advert to the fact that, between the same periods, the duty on Sugars, Molasses, Teas, and a variety of other articles had been greatly reduced, and in some cases, removed altogether. It is quite truc, as stated in the Memorandum, that an increase of duties must operate against an extension of commerce, and the undersigned admits that, it the duties on manufactured goods were removed altogether; the consumption of Canada would be enlarged. But the same remark applies to the Tea and Sugar duties in Great Britain, which, in like manner as the Canadian Duties on goods, are maintained from the necessity of procuring Income. The point to be desired, is evidently to fix such a rate of duty, as will not, by a diminution of consumption, defeat the object of obtaining revenue, and the undersigned contends that this point has not been exceeded in the 20 per cent. duties.

The Memorandum adverts to the increase of duty from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. on Linens and Earthenware, and appears to have been written under the impression that the Minister of Finance had stated there had been no increase in those articles. A reference to his report will shew, that, while he spoke of "Cotton, Iron and Steel, \&c.," as the principal articles upon which increased duties were levied, he did not, by any means, state them to be the only ones.

The conclusion of the Memorandum states-
"However little the Imperial Government may think it right, actively to intervene in the financial Legislation of Canada, the Executive authorities of that Province should bear in mind that, so long as discriminative duties exist in the British Tariff in favor of Canadian Timber, the manufacturers of England will naturally be very sensitive to the imposition of heavier duties in Canada, when the increased taxation will more particularly fall on the British Trade."

On this, it is only necessary to remark, that the British Tariff is now proposed to be altered so far as to remove the discriminative duty in favor of Colonial Timber. The Minister of Finance does not presume to question the propriety of the British Government arranging its Tariff in the mode considered most adrantageous to the Britigh consumerbut it may be regretted that the intention to effect this change had not been announced before hand, so as to prepare the Colony for it-as the Timber Trade is peculiar, and requires preparation many months before the Timber can be brought to market.

The Minister of Finance trusts that the explanations which have been afforded on the subject of the Canadian Tariff, will have removed all misapprehension from the minds of my Lords the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, as to the policy of Canada being in any way opposed to the interests of the Empire at large,-_but has been adopted with the view of maintaining, unimpeached, the credit and good faith of the Province.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)
A. T. GALT.

13th March, 1860.

## RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 12th March, 1860, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "A Return, shewing the name of all persons to whom either Patents or Licenses have been granted of Mineral and of other Lands on the North shores of Lakes Huron and Superior. The dates of said Patents or Licenses, the consideration paid or agreed to be paid therefor, the description and extent of the Lands so granted by Patent or License, and the conditions of said License, and the amounts due on such License up to lst Jan., 1860."
[By Command.]

C. ALLEYN,<br>Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 18th April, 1860.
A Return shewing the Names of all Persons to whom either Patents or Licenses have been granted of Mineral Lands on the North Shores
of Lakes Huron and Superior，the consideration paid or agreed to be paid，and the amounts due thereon；prepared for the information

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23 Victoria．
Sessional Papers（No．39）．
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## RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 12th March, 1860. For statements of appointments to Public Offices since July, 1858. By Command,

C. ALLEYN,

$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Snverary's Office, Quebec, } \\ \text { 20th April, } 1860 .\end{array}\right\}$
Secretary.

## Secretary's Office.

John Walsh,-Temporary,-appointed February, 1859,-discharged 2nd August, 1859,$\$ 2$ per diem.
R. N. McKay,-Temporary,-appointed March, 1859,-discharged 15th September, 1859, - $\$ 2$ per diem.
M. Plunkett,-Temporary,-appointed December—discharged 31st January, 1860,-\$2 per diem.

> Provincial Registrar's Office.

William Kent,-Deputy Registrar,-appointed 29th October, 1858,-Salary $£ 452$ 10s,-permanent,-appointed by the Honorable the Provincial Registrar with the consent and approbation of the Governor General-entered the office in 1837-8,-appointed 1si Clerk in February, 1841, and present appointment upon the death of the late Deputy, -the salary, $£ 452$ 10s., includes the allowance as a Member of the Civil Service Board.
L. A. Catellier,-Extra Writer,--appointed 13th August, 1859,--salary 10s. per diem,Michael Lane,- do. do. December do.,- do. $£ 6$ 5s. per month, -both temporary and appointed by Head of Department.- The services of one of the permanent Clerks having been transferred to the Commission for the codification of the Laws, L. C., rendered the employment of extra hands necessary.
The annual permanent expenditure of the office has been considerably reduced since July, 1858.
N. B.-Mr. J. Walsh was employed for a very short period ( 1 or 2 months) in this Department during the Winter of 1858-9, at 10s. per diem, preparing copies of certain documents called for.

## Department of Public Works.

Samuel Keefer,-appointed 6th May, 1859,—permanent,-appointed by Government,transferred as Deputy Commissioner from Board of Railway Inspectors.
Toussaint Trudeau,-appointed 13th December, 1859,—permanent,-appointed by Gorernment.
J. G. Vansittart,-transferred from Railway Board.
F. Braün,-transferred temporarily from Receiver General's Office during absence of Mr. Vansittart, who met with an accident in January last.
Thomas G. Ready,-transferred from Post Office Department, Montreal, and replaces Mr. Horsnell, transferred to Engineer Office, Montreal, 1st November, 1859.
Robert N. Mackay, -transferred temporarily from Office of Minister of Finance.
John R. Arnoldi, \}-Temporarily employed during part of December and January, George T: Pemberton, February and March, in preparing Documents for Annual Report, and opening new Books.

## Indian Department.

W. N. Morgan,-Commissioner to investigate Claims against Six Nations,-appointed 20th Aug., 1858,--temporary.
W. R. Bartlett,-_Visiting Superintendent,-appointed 1st July, 1858,-permanent in place of Captain Anderson, resigued.
W. H. Johnson,-Extra Clerk,-appointed 4th June, 1859,-temporarily employed for 12 days.
R. Jessop,-Messenger,-appointed 1st September,-permanent.
G. R. Nash,-Extra Olerk,-appointed 14th November, 1859,-temporary during Mr. Turnor's illness.
C. T. Walcot,-Accountant,-appointed 1st December, 1859,-permanent, in place of S.Y. Chesley, resigued.
These appointments were all made by the Head of the Department.

## Post Office Depurtment.

John H. Noyes,-Railway Mail Clerk,-appointed July, '58,-permanent-by Government.
Malcolm Wright,-Railway Mail Clerk,-appointed July, 1858,—permanent,-by Government, on extension of Railway to Goderich.
E. G. Bennett,-Railway Mail Clerk,-appointed July, 1858,-permanent,-by Government, subsequently transferred to Clerkship, in P. O. Department, of 4th Class.
Jas. Saulter,-Railway Mail Clerk,-appointed August, 1858,-permanent,-by Government.
J. B. Hill,-Railway Mail Clcrk,-appointed August, 1858,-temporary,-by P. M. General.
W. M. Murphy,-Railway Mail Clerk,-appointed August, 1858,-temporary,-by P. M. General, during illness of another Railway Mail Clerk.
Jno. Collins,-Railway Mail Clerk,—appointed December, 1858,_permanent,-by Govern-ment,-Mr. Collins has since quitted the service.
H. B. Hayward,-Clerk in P. O. Dept.,-appointed December, 1858,-mermanent,-by Government,-confirmation of a previous temporary employment.
J. H. Meagher,-Clerk in Toronto P.O.,-appointed December, 1858, permanent-by Gor-ernment,-vice Hopkins, transferred to Kingston P. O.,-vice Smith, transferred to Quebec P.O., on dismissal of Marchildon.
F. French,-Clerk in London P.O.,-appointed January, 1859,-permanent,-by Government.
J. D. Sharman,-Clerk in London P. O.,-appointed February, 1859,-temporary,-by P. M. General.
R. Dawson,-Clerk in London P. O.,-appointed February, 1859,-temporary,-by P. M. General.
B. N. Wayland,-Railway Mail Clerk,—appointed March, 1859,-permanent,-by Gov-erament,-confirmation of a previous temporary appointment.
Louis Morel,-Letter Carrier, Quebec,-appointed March, 1859,-permanent,—by Govern-ment,-vice O. Brunet, resigned.
F. Angers,-Letter Carrier, Quebec,-appointment, April, 1859,-permanent,-by Gov-ernment,-vice Johnston, transferred to Montreal P. O.
P. Neville,-Letter Carrier, Quebec,-appointment, April, 1859,-permanent,-by Gor-ernment,-vice T. Sammon, dismissed.
Geo. McGlenn,-Letter Carrier;, Quebec,-appointment, April, 1859,-permanent,-by Government,-on extension of letter carrier system in Quebec.
G. B. Douglas,-Clerk in Toronto P. O.,-appointed April, 1859,-temporary,-by P. M. General,-vice Byrne, absconded.
C. L. Stephens,-Clerk in KingstonP. O.,-appointed April, 1859,-permanent,-by Government,-on Post Office being removed to new building in Kingston.
Jno. McCloskey,-LLetter Carrier, Toronto P. O.,-appointed April, 1859;-permanent,- by Government, -on re-organization of letter carrier system in Toronto.
I. Ross,-Letter Carrier, Toronto P. O.,-appointed April, 1857,-permanent,-by Gor-ernment,-on re-organization of letter carrier system, Toronto.

Jas. McCloskey,-Letter Carrier, Toronto P. O.,-appointed April, 1859,—permanent,by Government,-on re-organization of letter carrier system in Toronto.
Peter Ross-Letter Carrier, Toronto P. O.,-appointed April, 1859,-permanent,-by Go-vernment,-on re-organization of letter Carrier system in Toronto.
R. Sinclair,-Clerk P. O. Department,-appointed June, 1859,-permanent,-by Govern-ment,-on commencement of Exchange of Money Orders between Canada and Great Britain.
Wim. Beatty,-Railway Mail Clerk,-_appointed July, 1859,-_temporary,-byP. M. Gene-ral,-vice Cuppage, on leave.
Duncan Campbell,-Railway Mail Clerk,-appointed August, 1859,—temporary,-by P. M. General,-on extension of Brockville and Ottawa Railway to Almonte.

Wm. Shannon,-Clerk in Kingston P. O.,-appointed September, 1859—permanent,-by Government,-vice Comerford, resigned.
Chas. Chamberland,-Clerk in Quebec P. O.,-appointed October, 1859,-permanent,vice $P$. Venner, dismissed.
H. W. Griffin,-Clerk in P. O. Department,-appointed October, 1859,-temporary;-by P. M. General.
R. Davis,-Clerk in P. O. Department,-appointed November, 1859,-temporary,-by P. M. General.
l. R. Weller,-In charge of British Mails to New York and Boston,-appointed December, 1859,-temporary,-by P. M. General,-on transfer of Mr. De Gaspé to P. O. Dcpartment.
D. Robinson,-Clerk, Montreal P. O.—appointed December, 1859,_temporary,-by P. M. General-duringjillness of several Clerks in the Montreal P. 0.
Octave Biron,-Clerk, Quebec P. O.,-appointed January, 1860,_permanent,-bby Gov-ernment-to meet increase of business at Quebec Post Office occasioned by Government and Legislature.

Office of the Attorney General for Upper Cancula.
Hewitt Bernard,-Chief Clerk,-appointed 5th March, 1859, vice Robt. A. Harrison, re-signed,-permanent,-by order in Council of 5 th March, 1859.
Michael Hayes,-Clerk,-appointed 7th February, 1859, vice David Alexander, jr., de-ceased,-permanent,-by Head of Department, under authority of Order in Council.
Thos. H. Allen,-Clerk,-appointed 15th October, 1859,-new appointment,-permanent,by Head of Department, under authority of Order in Council.

## Crown Law Department.

No New Appointments.

## Crown Lands Department.

P. Potrin,-appointed 1st September, 1859,-permanent,- 8450.00 perannum,-appointed by the Commissioner Crown Lands,-Messenger.
F. Bolger,-appointed 7th October, 1859,-temporary, $\$ 2.50$ per diem,-appointed by Commissioner Crown Lands, Extra Draftsman:
W. E. Collins,-appointed 28th November, 1859,-temporary,- $\$ 1.50$ per diem,-appointed by Commissioner Crown Lands, Extra Clerk.
J. A. Kavanagh,-appointed. 5th December, 1859 ,-temporary,- $\$ 2.00$ per diem,-appointed by Commissioner Crown Lands, Extra Clerk-resigned 19th January, 1860.
D. V. Fisher,-appointed 1st December, 1859 ,-temporary,- $\$ 900.00$ per annum,-appointed by Commissioner Crown Lands, Extra Clerk.
D. C. Makadie,-appointed 18 th January, 1860 ,-temporary,- $\$ 2.00$ per diem,-appointed by Commissioner Crown Lands, Extra Clerk:
P. Cahill,-appointed 28th January, 1860 ,-temporary,- $\$ 450.00$ per annum,-appointed by Commissioner Crown Lands, Extra Messenger:
G. Lindsay,-appointed 4th February, 1860,-temporary,- $\$ 2.50$ per diem,-appointed by Commissioner Crown Lands, Extra Draftstman.
G. Temple,-appointed 4th February, 1860,-temporary,- $\$ 2.50$ per diem,-appointed by Commissioner Crown Lands, Extra Draftsman.
H. O. Mcara,-appointed 1st March, 1860,-temporary,- $\$ 2.50$ per diem,-appointed by Commissioner Crown Lands, Extra Draftsman.
G. M. Judgson,-Appointed 27th July, 1858,-permanent,-Com. on Collections,-appointed by Governor General, Land Agent.
V. Martin,-appointed 10th Sept., 1858,-permanent,-Com. on Collections,-appointed by Governor General, Land Agent.
G. Kerr,-appointed 8th October, 1858,-permanent.-Com. on Collections,-appointed by Governor General,---Land Agent.
W. Wallis,-appointed 8th October, 1858,-permanent,-Com. on Collections,-appointed by Governor General,---Land Agent.
G. M. Roche,-appointed 15th October, 1858,-permanent-Com. on Collections,-appointed by Governor Gencral, Land Agent.
R. Hughes,-appointed 18 th November, 1858 ,-permanent,- $\$ 4.00$ per diem, and Com. on Collections,-appointed by Governor General, Free Grant Agent Bobcaygeon Road and Land Agent.
J. P. Moffat,-appointed 19th November, 1858,_permanent,—appointed by Governor General, Land Agent.
R. Moodic,-_appointed 1st January, 1859 ,-permanent,- $\$ 400.00$ per annum,-appointed by Com. Crown Lands, under 22 Vic., cap. 86, Fishery Overseer.
W. Gibbard,-appointed 15th March, 1859,-permanent, $\$ 400.00$ per annum,-appointed by Com. Crown Lands, Fishery Overseer.
L. A. Dubord,-appointed 20th May, 1859,-permanent,- $\$ 1000.00$ per annum, and Com. on Crown Land Collection,-appointed by Governor General, Land and Timber Agent.
B. Conly-appointed 26th May, 1859,-permanent,- $\$ 50.00$ per annum-appointed by Com. Crown Lands, under 22 Vic., cap. 86, Fishery Overseer.
R. W. H. Dimock,-appointed 26th May, 1859,-permanent,- $\$ 50.00$ per annum,-appointed by Com. Crown Lands, under 22 Vic., cap. 86, Fishery Overseer.
J. Gemmel,-appointed 26th May, 1859 ,-permanent,- $\$ 50.00$ per annum,-appointed by Com. Crown Lands, under 22 Vic., cap. 86, Fishery Overseer.
W. Platon,-appointed 26 th May, 1859,-permanent,- $\$ 50.00$ per annum,-appointed by Com. Crown Lands, under 22 Vic., cap. 86, Fishery Overseer.
J. Remon,-appointed 26th May, 1859.-permanent,- $\$ 50.00$ per annum,--appointed by Com. Crown Lands, under 22 Vic., cap. 86
F. Cook-appointed 26 th May, 1859 ,-permanent,- $\$ 50.00$ per annum,-appointed by Com. Crown Lands, under 22 Vic., cap. 86, Fishery Overseer.
A. McEwen,-appointed 26th May, 1859,-permanent,-\$50.00 per annum,-appointed by Com. Crown Lands, under 22 Vic., cap. 86, Fishery Overseer.
J. Boyle,-appointed 26 th May, 1859 ,-permanent, $\$ 50.00$ per annum,-appointed by Com. Crown Lands, under 22 Vic., cap. 86, Fishery Ovcrseer.
A. Blais,-appointed 13th June, 1859 ,-permanent,- $\$ 40.00$ per annum,-appointed by Com. Crown Lands, under 22 Vic., cap. 86, Fishery Overseer.
Alfred Blais,-appointed 13th June, 1859 -permanent- $\$ 80.00$ per annum-appointed by Commissioner of Crown Lands, under 22, Vic. cap. 86. Fishery Overseer.
H. Simard,-appointed 16 th June, 1859 -permanent- $\$ 100.00$ per annum-appointed by Commissioner of Crown Lands; under 22 Vic., cap. $86,-$ Fishery Overseer.
R. G. Oliver,-appointed 22nd July, 1859 -permanent- $\$ 4.00$ per diem-appointed by Governor General, Free Grant Agent Severn and Muskoka road.
R. Farley,-appointed 27th August, 1859-permanent-Commissioner on Collections - Appointed by Governor General, Land Agent.
G. W. Cameron,-appointed 12th December, 1859-permanent-Commissioner on Collec-tions-appointed by Governor General, Land Agent.
C. E. Gagnon,-appointed 12th January, 1860 -permanent-appointed by Governor General, Lund Agent.
A. N. McLean,-appointed 3rd February, 1860 -permanent- $\$ 120000$ per annumappointed by Governor General, Land Agent.

## Receiver General's Office.

No New Appointment of Emolument, except that of Mr. Charles Green, temporarily employed since the 6th ultimo, by Receiver General, paid per diem from Contingent Expense Fund.

## Department of the Adjutant General.

F. X. Lambert,-vice Mr. Petitclaire, retired- $\$ 1,000$ per annum-appointed by Government.
William Berry and Cyrille Junot,-Temporary Clerks-appointed by Government, to do the duties of Mr. Raymond, absent from illness, and for the general duties of the office-at $\$ 750$ each, per annum.

Executive Council Office.
No New Appointment.
Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics.
John A. Walsh,_permanent,-appointed 1st July, 1859,-_salary £125,_vice A. De Guise, deceased,-by the Head of the Department.

Department of Minister of Finance.
R. W. Baxter-Salary $\$ 2$ per day,-appointed 1st Oct., 1859,-temporary,-appointed by the Head of the Department,-re-appointed-(in the Department, on lst July, 1858.)
C. J. Anderson-Salary $\$ 2$ per day,-appointed 1st October, 1859,-temporary,-appointed by the Head of the Department,-re-appointed-(in the Department, on 1st July, 1858.)
R. H. Mackay-Salary $\$ 2$ per day,-appointed 5th October, 1859,-temporary,-ap. pointed by the Head of the Department-left the Office on 31st January, 1860.
N. B.-Mr. Cartly, who was on the staff in July, 1858, left the Office in July, 1859 ; so that no increase has been made to the number of employés.

## Auditor's Office.

T. D. Tims, vice J. A. Kavanagh,-by instructions of Inspector General.

## Custom's Branch of the Inspector General's Department.

G. L. Kemp,-Revenue Inspector,—District of Bedford,-_appointed 14th September, 1858, by Governor General,-new appointment,-Fees,-vice A. Young, deceased.
John Lewis,-Surveyor,-Montreal,-appointed 22nd December, 1858, by Governor Gen-eral-promotion,-salary $\$ 1800$,--vice J. Mallou, deceased.
John Jordan,-Assistant Surveyor,-Montreal-appointed 14th January, 1859, by Governor General,-promotion,-salary $\$ 1400$.
J. W. Mandeville,-Landing Waiter,-Brighton,-appointed 2nd February, 1859, by Governor General,-new appointment,-salary $\$ 400$-in the place of Collector Yielding, transferred to London, saving $\$ 150$.
J. Baxter,-Revenue Inspector,-Lincoln and Welland,-appointed 17th March, 1859, by Governor General,-new appointment,-fees,-vice W. D. Miller, deceased.
G. Thomas,-Revenue Inspector,-Kent and Lambton,-appointed 17th March, 1859,new appointment,-fees,-formerly united to East Middlesex.
D. Tassé, Revenue Inspector, Tberville-appointed 17th March, 1859, by Governor General, -new appointment,-fees,-vice D. D'Ácier, resigned.
L. P. Lachance,-Revenue Inspector-Chicoutimi-appointed 17th March, 1859, by Governor General-new appointment-fees.
G. Ross,-Revenue Inspector-Renfrew-appointed 28th March, 1859, by Governor General-new appointment-fees.
G. W. Wells,-Preventive Officer-Frelighsburg-appointed 9th May, 1859, by Governor General-new appointment-no salary.
J. A: Clement-Preventive Officer-Sarnia-appointed 9th May, 1859; by Governor General-new appointment-no salary.
Wm. Turner, Collector of Tolls-Maitland-appointed 9th May; 1859, by Governor General-new appointment-salary, $\$ 500$-vice W. Newston, transferred to Niagara, and afterwards dismissed.

John Wright-Preventive Officer-Russeltown-appointed 10th May, 1859, by Governor General-new appointment-no salary.
F. O'Brien-Revenue Inspector-Simcoe-appointed 10th May, 1859, by Governor General-new appointment-fees.
W. Gibbard-Preventive Officer-Collingwood-appointed 17th May, 1859, by Governor General-new appointment-no salary.
D. McMillan-Collector-St. Regis-appointed 17th May, 1859, by Governor Generid-promotion-salary, $\$ 400$-the late Collector's salary was $\$ 600$, thereby saving $\$ 200$.
M. Rogers-Preventive Officer-Clifton-appointed 7.th June, 1859, by Governor General -new appointment-no salary.
T. Murray,-Preventive Officer-Clifton-appointed 7th June, 1859, by Governor General -new appointment-no salary.
D. Wadsworth,-Preventive Offcer-Queenston-appointed 9th June, 1859;-by Governor General---new appointment--salary, $\$ 400$.
G. Glassbrook,---Preventive Officer--Chippawa---appointed 19th July, 1859, by Governor, Generaln---ew appointment--no salary.
T. McLaughlin,---Preventive Officer--Chippawa---appointed 19th Julj, 1859, by Governor General--new appointment-no salary.
J. K. Hartwell,---Preventive Officer,---Dalhousie,-appointed 19th July, 1859, by Governor General,-new appointment,---no salary.
L. S. Duchesnay,---Clerk,---Montreal,---appointed 19th July, 1859, by Governor General, -new appointment,--salary, $\$ 500,-$ vice A. Montreuil, promoted to Dundee.
A. Levesque,--Joint Appraiser,--Montreal,--appointed 19th July, 1859, by Governor General,---new appointment,---salary, $\$ 1400$.
Wm. Murphy,-Inspecting Examiner of Excise, Upper and Lower Canada,-appointed:19th July, 1859, by Governor General;-promotion-salary \$1600,-formerly Reveuue Inspector for Counties of Brant, Wentworth and Halton, and Collector of Customs Port of Paris.
J. Colly,-Clerk-Quebec-appointed 8th Sept., 1859, by Governor General,-new ap-pointment,-salary $\$ 1080$,-vice J. B. A. Chartier, deceased ; and transferred from Crown Land Department.
W. B. Simpson,-Collector,-Kingston,-appointed 1st October, 1859, by Governor Ge-neral,-promotion,-salary $\$ 1840$-vice J. Hopkirk; deceased,-salary of late Collector was $\$ 2240$, thereby saving $\$ 400$.
A. McDonell,-Revenue Inspector--Wentworth and Halton-appointed 6th October, 1859 , by Governor General,--new appointment-fees-vice J. B. Crozier, absconded.
D. W.Hart,-Revenue Inspector,--Brant,-appointed 6th Oct., 1859, by Governor General -new appointment,-fees,-vice W. Murphy, promoted Inspecting Examiner of Excise.
J. McGibbon,-Preventive Officer,-Dundee,-appointed 14th Nov., 1859, by: Governor General,--new appointment,-salary $\$ 100$.
J. H. McNider,-Warehouse-keeper,-Montreal,-appointed 14th Nov., 1859, by Governor General,-new appointment,-salary \$800,-vice W. McNider, deceased, whose salary, was $\$ 900$, saving $\$ 100$.
E. Villeneuve,-Clerk,-Montreal,-appointed 14th Nov., 1859, by Governor General,new appointment,-salary $\$ 500$.
W. Barker,-Locker,-London,-appointed 29th Dec., 1859, by Department,-temporary, -salary $\$ 500$,-vice A. Walsh, dismissed.
A. McEachern,-Revenue Inspector--Beauharnois,-appointed 27 Jan ., 1860 , by Governor-General,-new appointment, - fees,-vice J. Davidson, deceased.
P. P. Belleville, Revenue Inspector,-Saguenay,-appointed 13 th Eebruary, 1860, by Governor General,-new appointment,-fees,-vice C. Duberge, resigned.
P. L. Gauvreau,-Collector,-Rimouski,-appointed 3rd March, 1860; by Governor General, -new appointment,-salary $\$ 400$,--vice $P$ Gauyreau, resigned.
W. W. Smith,-Surveyor, Phillipsburgh, -appointed 10th March, 1860; by Governow General,-new appointment,-salary $\$ 500$;-vico J. Henderson, promoted.
J. Henderson,-Collector,-Phillipsburg,-appointed 10th March, 1860, by Governor General,--promotion,--salary $\$ 600$,--vice P. P. Russell, deceased, whose salary was $\$ 960$, saving $\$ 360$.
J. Wilson,-Revenue Inspector,-Northumberland,-appointed 10th March, 1860, by Governor General,-new appointment,-fees,-vice H. McCarty, dismissed.

## RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 2nd April, 1860 ; for Return of all Duties collected on account of Whiskey distilled and Beer brewed, and the number of gallons of each kind of liquor manufactured in the Province, in the years 1857, 1858 and 1859. (By Command,)

C. ALLEYN,<br>Secretary.

Secretart's Office, Quebec, 20th April, 1860.

SIr,-In compliance with your reference of the 3rd instant, I have the honor to furmish you with "Return of all Duties collected on account of Whiskey distilled and "Beer brewed, and the number of gallons of each kind of liquor manufactured in the "Province of Canada in the years 1857, 1858 and 1859, as required by an Address of the "Legislative Assembly, dated 2nd April, 1860."

The number of Bushels of Grain, and kinds of Grain, used in the manufacture of Whiskey and Beer cannot be furnished except for the year 1859, of which the accompanying statement has been obtained from the Customs branch of this Department.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Wm. DICKINSON,
To

> The Honorable C. Aulexy, Provincial Secretary, $\&$ \&c.,

Return of the Description and Quantity of Grain and other Substances used, and ending 31st

| Revenue divisions. | FOR DIS |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Malt. | Wheat. | Barlcy. | Ryc. | Indian |
| Canada West. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. |
| ant |  | 92 | 51 | 2765 | 11016 |
| Durham ..... | 526 | 1659 | 322 | 5 | 4773 |
| Ersex ............................................................................................. | 4031 | 1748 | 1043 | 6510 | 53065 |
| Frontenac, Lennox and Addington .............................. | 4546 | 200 | 7642 | 31252 | 17870 |
| Haldimand .......... | 303 | 12 | 123 | 225 | 5348 |
| Hastings.... | 3409 |  |  | 5690 | 21982 |
| Muron and Bruce. | 10 | 438 | 10 |  |  |
| Kent ancl Lambton | 243 | 450 | 10 | ${ }_{296}^{4.8}$ | ${ }^{2761}$ |
| Leeds and Grenvilie. | ${ }_{5107}$ | 55S.4 | 6.4 | 21003 | ${ }_{42745}$ |
| Lincoln and Welland. | 1966 | 331 |  | 7661 | 28990 |
| Middlesex, No. 1. | 136 | 655 | 224 |  | ${ }^{1384}$ |
| Middlesex, No. 2 .. | 46 | 674 |  | 246 | 726 |
| Norfolk. | 1170 |  | 855 | 3511 | 12891 |
| Northumberland ... | 1.856 | 1598 |  | 4054 | ${ }_{17132}$ |
| 0xford ............. | 15 | 341 | 46 | 10 | 158 |
| ${ }_{\text {Peterborough and }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peterborough and Victorin | . |  | ......... | 1413 | 511 |
| Renfrew .......... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simcoe .......... | 6 |  |  | 6 |  |
| Waterloo. | 248.4 | 606 | 57 | 6326 | 22397 |
| Wellington and Grey | 1001 | 4706 | 327 | 744 | 7453. |
| Wentworth and Halton. | S28 | 1328 | 158 | 174 | 14095. |
| York and Peel, No. 1. | 5512 |  |  | 20741 | 123248 |
| York, Pecl and Ontario, No. 2.................................... | 343 | 618 | 10 | 292 | 3724 |
| Totals, C. W. | 36473 | 22030 | 10952 | 140934 | 392433 |
| C'anada East. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Montreal, No. 1. | 1.6845 |  |  |  | 16068 |
| Montreal, No. 2 | 58553 |  | 15330 | 6058 | 103445 |
| Quebec......... | 2780 | 200 | 2780 | 2580 |  |
| Bedford ......... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rervill | .......... | .......... | ......... |  | ${ }^{\text {anc.i..... }}$ |
| St. Francis. | ......... |  | ......... | .... |  |
| St. Hyacinthe |  |  |  |  |  |
| Three Rivers.. | ......... | ........ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 200 |  |  |  |
| Totals, C. E. | 75178 |  |  |  | 119413 |
| Total. | 114651 | 22230 | 47647 | 154256 | 511846 |

Spirits and Malt Liquor Manufactured in the Province of Canada, for the year December, 1859.


THOS. WORTHINGION,
I. G. Office, Customs Department, Quebec, 13th April, 1860.
Return of all Duties collected on account of Whiskey distilled, and Beer brewed; and the number of Gallons of each kind of Liquor manu-

| Counties. | Beer Manupactured. |  |  |  |  |  | Whiskey Distilled. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1857. |  | 1858. |  | 1859. |  | 1857. |  | 1358. |  | 1859. |  |
|  | No. of Gallons. | Amount. of Duties. | No. of Gallons. | Amount of Dutics. | No. of Gallons. | Amount of Dutios. | No. of Gallons. | Amount of Duties. | No. of Gallons. | Amount of Duties. | No. of Gallons. | Amount of Duties. |
| Brant. |  | $\$$ c. | 31915 | $\begin{array}{ll}\$ 19 \\ 319 & 15\end{array}$ | 52683 | $\begin{array}{ll}\$ & \text { c. } \\ 52683\end{array}$ | 177515 | $\begin{array}{cc}\$ \\ 4437 & \text { c. }\end{array}$ |  | $\$ 8$ <br> 4082 <br> 80 |  | $\begin{array}{cc}\$ & \text { c. } \\ 3760 & 02\end{array}$ |
| Carlcton |  |  | 23410 | 23410 | 48532 | 48532 | 177515 3945 | 4437 9862 | 121859 5674 |  | 62767 |  |
| Durham. |  |  | 24404 | 24404 | 47728 | 47728 | 92050 | 230127 | 71621 | 265912 | 53961 | 323766 |
| Essex............................... |  |  |  |  | 10519 | 10519 | 34494 | S62 38 | 71187 | 251833 | 303856 | 1823137 |
| Frontenne, Lennox \& Addngt'n |  |  | 72955 | 72955 | 230815 | 230815 | 125430 | 308578 | 309982 | 835762 | 194544 | 1167264 |
| Ilastings........ ......... ......... | ............ |  | 21193 | 21193 | 64343 | 64343 | 183961 | 459903 | 227753 | 969592 | 165394 | 992364 |
| Huron and Bruce................ | , |  | 9132 | 9132 | 19508 | 19508 | 15524 | 38810 | 16106 | 51998 | 1568 | 9408 |
| Haldimand..... |  |  | 512 | 512 |  | ........... | 14308 | 35770 | 31563 | 124714 | 20829 | 124974 |
| Kent....... |  |  | 9090 | 9090 | 15453 | 15453 | 15843 | 39612 | 27067 | 91575 | 9894 | 59364 |
| Lanark and Renfrew |  |  | 13308 | 13308 | 50524 | 50524 | 2141 | 5353 | 3090 | 10656 | 2600 | 15600 |
| Leeds and Gronville. |  |  | 19106 | 19106 | 71661 | 71661 | 258344 | 645360 | 219037 | 823262 | 206482 | 1238891 |
| Tincoln and Welland........... |  |  | 28127 | 28127 | 84775 | $547 \% 5$ | 204654 | 511635 | 157761 | 532407 | 113783 | 682727 |
| Middlesex and Elgin, 1st Div. |  |  | 117850 | 117850 | 261195 | 261195 | 27184 | 67960 | 25938 | 100750 | 8639 | 51836 |
| Do. do. 2d Div. |  |  | 1518 | 1518 | 3259 | 3259 | 34909 | 87285 | 29761 | 96111 | 7153 | 42917 |
| Northumberland......... ........ |  |  | 12960 | 12960 | 20973 | 20973 | 31047 | 202615 | 69911 | 304332 | 88508 | 531048 |
| Norfolk. |  |  | 4907 | 4907 | 5133 | 5123 | 8069.4 | 201735 | 70213 | 277460 | 57358 | 344147 |
| Oxford.................... ......... |  | . $\cdot$........ | 9730 | 9730 | 31840 | 31840 | 14494 | 36235 | 10298 | 31543 | 1200 | 7200 |
| Prince Edward................... |  | 迷 | 3240 | 3240 | 5130 | 5130 | 11739 | 29345 | 9738 | 35746 | - 4204 | 25224 |
| Peterboro' and Victoria....... | . ........... | . | 16210 | 16210 | 30944 | 30944 | 8022 | 20053 | 1111 | 2777 | ....... | ............... |
| Perth................................ |  |  | ... |  | 13428 | 13423 | 1771 | 4432 |  |  | 8986 | 31475 |
| Renfrew............................ | ............ | . | $\cdots$ | ....... | 7495 | 7495 | ......... |  |  |  | 176 | 1056 |
| Simcoo................. ........... | ............ | .............. |  | ................ | 19425 | 19425 | 717.0. |  | -......... | ........... | 1024 | 6144 |
| Stormont, Dundas \& Glongary |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7474 | 18892 | 8542 | 21265 |  | ........... |
| Waterl00 ........................... |  |  | 22462 | 22462 | 126382 | 126382 | 194716 | 486790 | 197944 | 756814 | 139266 | 835596 |
| Wellington and Gray........... | - | ............... | 18076 | 18076 | 83925 | 83925 | 178245 | 448112 | 148121 | 557652 | 106467 | 638799 |
| Wentworth and Halton........ |  | ............... | 126590 | 126590 | 295718 | 295718 | ........ | ............ | 201058 | 612983 | 80759 | 484554 |
| York and Peel, E. \& W. Div.. |  |  | - 3 ......... | -1.0.1....' | 433965 | 433965 | 8391 | 20977 | 10197 | 25493 | 24278 | 145666 |
| Do. Centro do .. |  |  | 306676 | 306670 | 167904 | 167904 | 4.42744 | 1106860 | 592297 | 2445152 | 589075 | 3534453 |
| Totals. |  |  | 893371 | 893371 | 2203257 | 2203257 | 2220639 | 5546830 | 2638215 | 9664456 | 2172776 | 13494212 |

LOWER CANADA.

| DISTRICT. | BEER MANUFACTURED. |  |  |  |  |  | THHISKEY DISTILLED. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1857. |  | 1858. |  | 1859. |  | 1857. |  | 1858. |  | 1859. |  |
|  | No. of Gallone. | Amount of Duties. | No. of Gallons. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Amount of } \\ \text { Duties. } \end{array}\right\|$ | No. of Gallons. | Amount of Duties. | No. of Gallons. | Amount of Duties. | No. of Gallons. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Amount of } \\ \text { Duties. } \end{array}\right\|$ | No. of Gallons. | Amount of Duties. |
| Montreal, No. 1 Division........ |  | ............... | 154920 | $\$ 5$ 1549 cts. 20 | 482315 | $\$ 8$ 4828 48 4 | 145378 | ${ }_{\text {\$ }}{ }^{\text {S }}$ cts. | 164043 | ${ }_{5895}^{\text {\$ }}$ cts. | 211483 | \$8688 98 |
| Do No. 2 do ........ |  | .... | 124695 | 124695 | 438973 | 438973 | 793331 | 1983327 | 691320 | 1916724 | 800065 | 4800390 |
| Beauharnois............................ | $\cdot$ | ................... | 91582 3840 | 91582 3840 | 376660 8180 | 376660 8180 | 1131 | 2828 | - | ............. | 36519 | 219114 |
| Bedford.............................. |  |  |  |  | 8440 | 8180 -440 | -............ | .............. | 7492 | ............. | .......... | .............. |
| Iberville ........................... | ......... |  | 16375 | -16375 | 38480 | 38480 | ............ | . | 749 | 32447 | ........... | . |
| Ottaprs ......... , . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  | ............. | . | 190 | 1140 | ............... | ....... |
| St. Francig......................... | - |  | 5976 | 5976 | 11949 | 11949 | - | . | 180 | .......... | 675 | -1.1.1.... |
| Richelieu ............................ |  |  | ... | . | 4440 | 4440 | ............ | $\cdot$ | ............ | .............. | .......... |  |
| Terrebonne............................. | ............ |  |  |  | 187 | $18.1 . .$. |  |  | 1651 | 9906 | 10320 | . $61.1 .1 . . .7$ |
| Three Rivers ..................... | .......... | ....... |  |  | 1290 | 1290 |  |  | 1....... | 90 | 1032 | ............. |
| Totals-Lower Canada ..... | . $\cdot \cdot \cdot$ | ............ | 397388 | 397388 | 1365597 | 1365597 | 939840 | 2350058 | 864696 | 2549748 | 1059062 | 6354375 |
| brought forvard.,.......... | ............. |  | 893371 | 893371 | 2203257 | 2203257 | 2220639 | 5546830 | $2638215^{\circ}$ | 9664456 | 2172776 | 13494212 |
| Totals-Province ........ |  | . | 1290759 | 1290759 | 3568854 | 3568854 | 3160470 | 7896838 | 3502911 | 12214204 | 3231838 | 19848587 |

[^7]
## RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 29th ult., praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a " Return of the names of the "parties placed on the Commission of the Peace issued for each "County in Upper Canada, with the residence and occupation of " each Justice so appointed, and the date of his appointment."
(By Command,)

## C. ALLEYN,

Secretary.
Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 23rd April, 1860.
(In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.)

MEMORANDUM.
There is nothing in the Records of the Provincial Secretary's Office to show the occupation of the persons who have, from time to time, been appointed Magistrates in Upper Canada.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 23rd April, 1860.

## RETURN

To an Address from the Honorable the Legislative Council to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 21st April, 1859, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "A Return of the following particulars " in relation to the Division Courts of Upper Canada."

1st. The number of casesin each County in which the Fee for Hearing was increased under the authority of the 3rd Section, 16 Vic., Cap. 177.

2nd. The total amount of such increased Hearing Fees as charged against the parties.

3rd. The total amount of moneys for which suits were entered in the several Division Courts of each County.

Such Return to be for eighteen months ending the 31st December, 1858, and distinguishing each helf year.'

By Command,

Secretary's Office, Quebec, 17th April, 1860.
(Signed,) C. ALLEYN, Secretary.




|  | No. of Cases. | Amount of Hearing Feos. charged against the parties. | Total amount of moneys for which Suits enterod. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY. |  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Half year up to 31st December, 1857............................... | 15 | 1125 | 5115315 |
| Half do 30th June, 1858 ................................... | 13 | 865 | 6048885 |
| Fialf do 31st December, 1858 .............................. | 17 | 1385 | 5831699 |
| Total. | 45 | 3375 | 16985899 |
| COUNTY OF WATERL00. |  |  |  |
| Half year np to 31st December, 1857............................... | 313 | 37060 | 8084582 |
| Half do 30th June, 185S ..................................... | 220 | 29745 | 105267781 |
| Half do 31st Decr. 1858 .................................... | 118 | 8885 | 65408 351 |
| Total. | 724 | 75690 | 251521 96尔 |
| WELLAND. |  |  |  |
| Half ycar up to 31st December 1857. |  |  | 2771721 |
| Half do 30 June, 1858........................................ |  |  | 2802743 |
| IIalf do 31st Decr., 1858....................................... | 193 | 16330 | 2661493 |
| Total. | 193 | 16330 | 11612930 |
| COUNTY OF WELLINGTON. |  |  |  |
| Half year up to 31st Decomber, 1857.............................. | 187 | S9 50 | 9552267 |
| Half do 30th June, 1858 ..................................... | 125 | 4105 | 12453713 |
| Half do 31st December, 1858 ............................... | 93 | 3155 | 8117127 |
| Total. | 405 | 16240 | 30123107 |
| -COUNTY OF WENTWORTH. |  |  |  |
| Half year up to 31st December, 1857 ............................... | 111 | 22200 | 1442309 |
| Half do 30th June, 1858........................................ | 48 | 8650 | 10288954 |
| Half do 31st December, 1858................................. | 45 | 8275 | 9067801 |
| Total................... ................ | 204 | 39125 | 33779846 |

*This sum is returned from the 4th Div. Court as the total amount for which suits were entered during the 18 months, without distinguishing the different periods.

## MEMORANDUM.

The Juclges of the undermentioned Counties have not as yet furnished their Return, although called uponto do so by letter from the Provincial Secretary, dated 27 th April, 1859.
$\geqslant 5$
Huron and Bruce,
York and Peel,
Ontario,
Haldimand,
Hastinge.
(Signed)
E. A. MEREDITH, Assistant Secretary.
Secretart's Office, Quebec, 17th April, 1860.
Abstradit of a Retunn to an Address dated 7 th March 1860，for a statement of numbers of names returned in 1859 by the Municipali－ ties，in each of the Counties or union of Counties in Upper Canada，liable to serye as Jurors in the year 1860，with numbers of mem－ bers of County Boards present when selections were made，number of days occupied by County Boards making selections，and expenses incurred under the Jury Law for 1859.
REMARKS．


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|  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\Xi} \\ & \text { B. } \\ & \text { E. } \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  |
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|  | －op pie |  |
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| －somytedto | ！untr $30{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ |  |

## RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 28th March, 1860; For Statement relative to amount of Public Money annually granted to and contributed by Agricultural Societies, and Boards of Arts and Manufacturers in Upper and Lower Canada; also, the amount annually expended by the Bureau of Agriculture, since its establishment.
(By Command,)
C. ALLEYN, Secretary.
Secretary's Office, 25th April, 1860.
(In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.)

## No. 46. RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 7th March, 1860; For Statement relative to payment of Rebellion Losses.

> (By Command,)

C. ALLEYN, Secretary.

> Secretary's Ofrcice, 25th April, 1860.

RETURN to an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated the 7th March last,-calling for the amounts paid from the Public Chest for the Settlement of the Rebellion Losses in Upper and Lower Canada, respectively,-"Said Fieturn to "show clearly the name of each party to whom idemnity was awarded by the Com"missioners, with the amount thereof, the party to whom the cash was actually paid, "and the date of payment"-and to include an account current between the Province and Uppor and Lower Canada Rebellion Loss Funds, respectively, \&c.

The List of Names, \&ce., are very voluminous, and it has not yet been found possiblo to complete copying them; owing to the pressure of public business, and the constant compilation of importants Returns for the information of the Legislature. Of course, the Return can be rendered, if imperative, by the time the Session will probably close; but the original books can be sent down immediately to the House, in which the full details called for are entered.

The Accounts Current for Upper and Lower Canada, \&ce., accompany this, in accordance with the second portion of the Address.
T. D. HARRIGTON,
D. R. G.

A Statement of Account between the Province and the Rebellion Loss Fund, shewing the Cash and Debentares advanced, and the Interest accrued thereon, the amount received on account from local sources, and the balance due on the 1st January, 1860.

| Dr. | LOWER CANADA, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan. 1st, 1860 |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \text { cts, } \\ 3486125 \\ 31508042 \\ 1870283 \\ 190468 \\ 3805272 \\ 70633 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | \$408708 23 |
| Cr. |  |  |
|  | By Amount derived from Marriage Licenses, Canada East, applicable to this <br> Fund, per Act 3 Vic., cap. 65. $\qquad$ <br> By Amount of Appropriation under Act 12 Vic., oap. 58. $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{rr} \$ \quad \text { cts. } \\ 8708 & 23 \\ 400000 & 00 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | \$408708 23 |
| Dr. UPPER CANADA. |  |  |
| Jan. 1st, 1860 | To Amount of Debentures issued under Act 8 Vic., cap. 72........................... <br> To do. Interest on Debentures ......... .............................................. <br> To do. Cash paid Sundry Claimants .................................................. <br> To do. Allowance and Expenses to Commissioners appointod to inves- <br> To Balance due to Claimants. <br> tigate Claims for Losses by the Rebellion......................................................................................................... | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \mathrm{cts} \\ 8000000 \\ 1636832 \\ 10460000 \\ 490700 \\ 308988 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | $\$ 208965$ 21 |
| Cr. |  |  |
|  | By Amount of proceeds of Tavern Licenses applicable to this Fund ........... | $\underset{208965}{\$ 1} \text { cts. }$ |
|  |  | \$208965 21 |

WILLIAM DICKINSON, Acting D. I. G.

[^9]
## RETURN

To An Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 29th March, 1860; for Papers and Returns relative to consolidation of Public Debt.

By Command,

C. ALLEYN,<br>Secretary.

Secretary's Office, 26th April, 1860.

No. 414.

> Inspector Generau's Office, Quebec; 25th April, 1860.

Sir,-I have the honor to enclose Returns and Copies of Correspondence on the subject of the $£ 2,800,000$, sterling, securities sold by the Financial Agents, London, on account of the Provincial Government of Canada, as required per Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 29th March last.

I would beg to remark that the Correspondence contains only a continuation of that already furnished to the Honorable the Legislative Assembly by Message from His ExcelIency the Governor General, bearing date the 6th March, 1860.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient scrvant,
WM. DICKINSON, Act. Dept. Inspt. Gen.
The Honorable Charles Alleyn,
Provincial Secretary, Quebec.
Continuation of Correspondence on the subject of the $£ 2,800,000$, sterling, securities sold by the Financial Agents, London, on account of the Provincial Government of Canada. The former portion having been furnished by Message from His Excellency the Governor General, to the Honorable Legislative Assembly, bearing date 6th March, 1860.

WM. DICKINSON, Act. Dept. Inspt. Gen. Inspector General's Office,
Quebec, 23rd April, 1860.

Copy of letter omitted, when other documents were furnished by Message of His Excellency the Governor General, bearing date the 6th March, 1860.

London, 5th August, 1859.
$\therefore$ SIr,-We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 14 th and 16th July, and observe with much satisfaction that our proceedings, both as regards the negotiation of $£ 350,000$ Provincial Bonds, and the investment in the Loan for India of the portion of the Sinking Fund of the Guaranteed Loan for Canada, which it has decided should be there employed, have met with your approbation.

We are also happy to remark that, except in special cases, it is not the policy of the Government, nor is there any present necessity to authorize anv further issues of Provincial or Municipal Bonds, or to increase the debt of the Province Whilst we recognise the wisdom of the withdrawal of the latter, cither by purchase or ex, ange, and the legitimate use of Provincial credit in availing of the present favourable circumstances for making timely provision for the success of this operation.

The price of the Provincial Bonds is now high, and we believe that we conform to your wishes in making only such moderate sales of Bonds as may be required for investment without pressing on the market; but the demand is very limited, and we agree with you, that it is wise to defer for a time auy attempt to negotiate a large sale.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Signed, } & \text { BARING, BROTHERS \& CO } \\
\text { GLYN, MILLS \& CO. }
\end{array}
$$

The Hon. A. T. Galt, Minister of Finance, Qucbec.

Copy of letter omitted, when other documents were furnished by Message of His Execllency the Governor General, bearing date the 6th March, 1860.

Quebec, 29 th March, 1859.
Messis. Baring, Brothers \& Co., Messrs. Glifn, Mrles \& Co., London.

Genicemen,-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, the contents of which deserve every attention.

I am glad to observe that the price of the Provincial Bonds continues high, and that you are only making such moderate sales as do not depress the market. My expectation is, that the very abundant harvest, which is well assured, will greatly tend to maintain the position of our Securities in your Market, while every effort will be made by the Government with the same object.

## I have the honor to be, Geatlemen,

Your faithful servant,

> A. T. GAL'S, Minister of Finance.

London, 8th February, 1860.
SIr,- We have the honor to enclose a statement of the receipts on account of the Canadian Consulidated Loan of $£ 2,800,000$, on 1st instant, from which you will observe that the cash receipts on that day amounted in all to $£ 866,8712 \mathrm{~s} .8 \mathrm{~d}$., and that the payments in Bonds represent a further sum of $£ 7,3679 \mathrm{~s}$. 1d.

Ot the sums received in cash, we have placed-
$£ 433,43511 \mathrm{~s} .4 \mathrm{~d}$. to the credit of the Consolidated Loan Account with Messrs. Baring, Brothers \& Co.
$\mathcal{E} 433,43511 \mathrm{~s} .4 \mathrm{~d}$. to the credit of the Consolidated Loan Account with Messrs. Glyn, Mills and Co., and on the amount of Stock paid in full, on 1st instant, we charge the commission of one per cent., say $£ 910010$ s., one per cent. on $£ 910,050$, which will appear in equal portions in the accounts of our respective firms.

We have to advise to the debit of the Canadian Consolidated Loan Account-
£65,000, per 2nd February. Loan on Toronto City Bonds, at five per cent. for six months, as authorized by your letter of 23rd January.
$£ 60,000$, per 2nd February, held at the disposal of the Canada Steam Packet Company.
$£ 3,3232 \mathrm{~s}$. 6d., per 8th February. Brokerage, $\frac{1}{1}$ per cent. allowed on $£ 1,331,250$ of the five per cent. Loan, the above sums being charged in equal portions in the accounts of our respective firms. There will probably be some further claims for Brokerage, to charge hereafter, bat not to any large amount.

We have arranged to lend in the course of the present month, on approved securities, £55,000 for two months, at five per cent., and of this amount we have already advanced, £16,000, per first instant, $£ 20,000$, per sixth instant, to the debit of the Consolidated Lioan Account; the remaining payments will be advised in due course.

From the large amount already paid in full of the Loan of $£ 2,800,000$, and from the enquiries made respecting the conversion of the Provincial Sterling Debt, which we are now beginning, we apprehend considerable pressure for an early delivery of Bonds to a considerable amount, and we shall be glad to learn when we may expect the first supply, and at what rate you will be able to deliver Bonds, after the arrangements for printing are completed.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
(Signed.) BARING, BROTHERS \& Co.
" GLYN, MILLS \& Co:

The Hon. A. T. Galt,<br>Minister of Finance of Canada, \&c. \&c. \&c.<br>Quebec.

[Duplicate.]
London, 29th Feb., 1860.
Sir,-We beg to mention for your information that the conversion of the Canadian Provincial Bonds has commenced, although not at present on a large scale, the amounts presented for the purpose to this date being,
$£ 72,000,6$ per cent.
$£ 17,600,6$ per cent.
We have purchased for account of the Government-
$£ 6,250$ Municipal Loan Fund Currency Bonds.
500 do
at par, with accrued interest added from 1st January, and shall give you the figures in our next. We are endeavoring to make further purchases, but none of these bonds are offering just now.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
(Signed,) BARING BROTHERS \& Co. * GLYN, MILIS, \& Co.

The Honorable A. T. Galt,
Minister of Finance of Canada, \&c., \&c.,
Quebec.

## [Duplicate.]

Srr,-We have the honor to inclose a statement of the sums received on 1st inst., on occount of the Canadian Consolidated 5 per cent. Loan of $£ 2,800,000$, -from which you will observe that the cash receipts amount to $£ 204,912$ 14s. 4 d ., and that further payments made in Bonds amount to $£ 19,3028$ s. 8d.

Of the Cash receipts we have placed $£ 102,456.7 .2$ to credit of the Consolidated Loan Account with Messrs. Baring, Brothers \& $\mathrm{Co}_{0} ; £ 102,456: 7.2$ to credit of the Consolidated Loan Account with Messrs. Glyn, Mills \& Co., and on the other hand we have placed to the debit of the Consolidated Loan Account, in equal proportions in our respective accounts,
$£ 2,071$, commission 1 per cent. on $£ 207,100$, paid in full on 1st inst.
Of the amount paid in Bonds on the 1st inst., the sum of $£ 11,506.17$ is represented by the inclosed order of the Bank of British North America to the Manager of the Bank in Montreal for the delivery to you or your order of $£ 14,000$ Consolidated Municipal Loan

Fund Currency Debentures, and we shall be obliged by your informing us in due course of the receipt of these debentures: we understand that the Bank will deliver them in Quebec if desired. The difference of interest on these Bonds we leave for adjustment in Canada.

We have paid to the debit of the Canadian Consolidated Loan Account,-
$£ 10,000$-per 14 February.

$$
9,000 \text { " } 24
$$

being the balance of a Loan of $£ 55,000$, for two months on approved securities, as previously advised.

We enclose copy of a letter addresssd to us by the Treasurer, under date 28th Feb., and we have to advise the receipt of the sum referred to therein, viz: :-

$\xlongequal{£ 34,205 \quad 9} 0$ Together
and which we place to the credit of the ordinary account of the Government of Canada, in equal portions in the books of our respective firms.

We have purchased, under your instructions, the following Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Bonds, viz.:-


| Interest 58 days | 19 | 11 | 9 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Brokerage, |  |  |  |
| $\frac{7}{4}$ per cent | 6 | 5 | 0 |

£25 169

Per 28th Fcb. . - $\quad$| $£ 2080127$ |
| :---: |
| 2082 |

£3,750-Currency Bonds, @ Ex. £1 $4 \quad 4 . \quad-\quad-\frac{\overline{\overline{£ 3082} 310}}{}$
$\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { Interest } 59 \text { days } & 29 & 18 & 9 \\ \text { Brokerage, } \mathrm{i} \text { per cent } & 9 & 7 & 6\end{array}$

and we charge these amounts in equal proportions in our respective accounts to the debit of he Consolidated Loan account.

The conversion of the sterling Provincial Debentures proceeds very slowly, although many enquiries are made on the subject, and we apprehend that the difference in interest, although small, will deter the majority of holders from converting until the term approaches. The amounts presented thus far are:-
$£ 8,000-6$ per cent.
$17,000-5$

We enclose for your information a statement of the first forty lists presented, which represent-
$£ 109,160$ 18s. $9 \mathrm{~d} .-5$ per cent. Consolidated Stock.
The inscriptions in Consolidated 5 per cent. to this date amount in all tc $£ 89,16813 \mathrm{~s} .9 \mathrm{~d}$.
We shall be glad to learn when we may expect some of the new bonds, and shall be glad to receive them with all possible despatch, so large a portion of the loan having' been paid up in full.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
(Signed,) BARING, BROS. \& Co., " GLYN, MILLS \& Co.,
London, 6th March, 1860.
P. S. - We have lent a further sum at 5 per cent. of $£ 75,000$, for two months on approved securities, payable in the course of the present month ; the first payment of $£ 20,-$ 000 , per 3 instalments, is charged in equal proportions in our respective accounts, to the debit of the Consolidated Loan Account. We enclose, to serve in case of need, copies of correspondence per Hungarian.
[Duplicate]
London, 14th March, 1860.
Sir,-We enclose duplicate of our letter of the 6th inst., and have now to add that we have purchased another parcel of Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Bonds, viz. :-
$£ 1500$-Sterling Bonds at par -- - -150000
Add interest, 68 days, at 6 per cent. 16154
£3000-Currency Bonds Exchange £1 $44=$
2465150
Add interest, 68 days, at 6 per cent.
27113

to the debit of the Canadian Consolidated Loan Account.
The Provincial Sterling Bonds presented for conversion thus far amount to-
£96,900-6 per cent.
and $28,300-5$ " "
We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
(Signed,) BARING, BROS. \& Co.,
6 GLYN, MILLS \& Co.,
The Honorable A. T. Gails,
Minister of Finance of Canada, \&c., \&c., \&c., Quebec.
[Copy.]
London, 3 April, 1860.
Sir,-We have had the honor to receive your letter of 3rd March, the several contents of which have our careful attention.

We observe that you expected to forward the first parcel of 5 per cent. Bonds in about two months from the date of your letter; and we shall be glad if you can by any means an
ticipate the delivery, as the Bonds are urgently needed, and as still further demands may arise when the period limited for the conversion approaches.

We notice that it is the intention of your Government to avail itself of the option of receiving payment of the Indian Bonds on 16th August, 1864, and we presume that you will, in due time, give formal notice to that cffect, not less than twelve months before the above date.

We have now to advise, that we have paid to the Secretary of State in Council of India, in conformity with your instructions of 18th January:-
$£ 338,07917 \mathrm{~s}$. 3d.-Cost of $£ 326,000$ Indian 5 per cent.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Stock, @102t per cent }-\quad-\quad-\quad \text { 2d } \\
& \text { Add Interest @ } 5 \text { per cent., from 5th January to 2nd April }
\end{aligned}
$$

£334,150 00
and we have completed the payment to the Canada Steam Packet Company, of $£ 61$, 643 16s. 8d., as instructed by you, charging the above amounts in equal portions in our respective accounts to the debit of the Canadian Consolidated Loan Account.

Since our advices of 14 th March, we have purchased the following Municipal Loan Fund Bonds, viz.:-


to the debit of the Consolidated Loan Account in our respective books; and we have fur ther paid for the same Account,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 23,000, }{ }^{\circ} 8 \text { 30th do, }
\end{aligned}
$$

being the balance of a Loan of $£ 75,000$, as advised in our letter of 6 th March.
We have paid to the debit of the ordinary account of the Province, in our respective: books:-
$£ 10,00000$, $\boldsymbol{f}$ 31st March, to the Bank of England, for Dividends on the Canadian Guarranteed Loan.
1,97949 , 8 31st March, to the Mint, for balance of Coinage Account, 1858, of which pray make note.

The amounts presented for conversion, to this date, are
£132,400-6 per cent. Bonds.
39,250-5 per cent. Bonds.
We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servants, (Signed,) BARING, BROTHERS \& CO. (Signed,) GLYN, MILLS, \& CO.
[Copy.]
London, 3rd April, 1860.
Sm,-We repeat, for the sake of regularity, the entries made in our accounts with the Government of Canada, which have been advised in our joint correspondence with Messrs. Glyn, Mills \& Co.

We have credited the Canadian Consolidated Loan Account,$£ 102,4567 \mathrm{~s} .2 \mathrm{~d} ., \frac{\mathrm{C}}{\mathrm{C}}$ 2nd March-moiety of receipts at that date. Dobiting this account,


And on the ordinary account of the Province we have paid, \%8 31st March. $£ 5,0: 25$-to Bank of England for dividends on Canadian Guaranteed Loan, and $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{n}} 89$ 12s. 5 d., paid the Mint for balance cost of coinage in 1858.

In order to place the ordinary account of the Province in funds, we transfer from the Canadian Consolidated Loan account to the credit of the former, $\mathcal{E} 42,000 \%$ 2nd April, being the date when Mr. Sherwood's draft of $£ 75,000$ falls due, of which pray make note.

Wc have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
(Signed) BARING, BROTHERS \& Co.

The Honorable A. T. Galt, Minister of Finance of Canada, \&c., \&c., \&c., Quebec.

A Return of the amounts of Provincial Debentures, and Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Debentures, respectively received in Exchange for New Stock or Debentures under the proposal of the Minister of Finance, shewing the date when the said redeemed Debentures matured, whether payable in England or Canada, the price at which they were respectively taken, the parties from whom they were purchased, the amount of New Stock on Debentures given in Exchange, and the Interest accrued thereon at the date of Exchange. Provincial Debentures received in Exchange for New Stock, . . Sterling £5;437 181 Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Debentures received in Exchange for New Stock, - - $\quad$ - $\quad$ -
Date when said Debentures matured, - - . . . Not given.
Whether payable in England or Canada, - . . . - - Not given.

The price at which they were taken, - . . . . . Par.
The parties from whom they were purchased, - - - - Not given.
The amount of New Stock on Debentures given in Exchange', - Sterling 62,170 163 The Interest accrued thereon at the date of Exchange, -

Not given:
A Return shewing clearly in gross the Amount of Securities sold by the Government or any member thereof and the Financial Agents, the interest that had accrued, or that
will accrue on the Securities at the dates of payment by the purchasers, beyond the interest stipulated in the Securities, the Commission and Brokerage paid on the whole transaction, the net amount of cash received by the Province and the manner in which the Funds received up to the latest date have been applied, as per Address of the Honorable Legislative Assembly, dated 29 th March, 1860.

Amount of 'Securities sold, - - - - Sterling $£ 2,800,00000$
Amount of interest accrued or that will accruc on the Securities at the dates of payment by the purchasers, beyond the interest stipulated in the Securities,
Commission and Brokerage paid on the whole transaction, - Sterling The net amount of cash received by the Province, - Sterling

None.
$£ 24,114 \quad 26$ 2,159,972 162

The manner in which the funds received up to the latest date had been applied, Sterling :

| $£ 50,000$ | 0 | $0-L o a n e d ~ a t ~$ | 5 | per cent for 6 months on Provincial Debentures. |  |  |  |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 65,000 | 0 | 0 | do | 5 | do | 6 | do |
| 55,000 | 0 | 0 | do | 5 | do City of Toronto Bonds. | 2 | do |
| 75,000 | 0 | 0 | do | 5 | do Securities. |  |  |
| 50 | 2 | do | do |  |  |  |  |

542,000 0-Transferred to credit of ordinary account of the Receiver General with Financial Agents in London.
436,921 3 0-Paid to Bank of England by Financial Agents on account of the parchase of $£ 1,000,000$, sterling, East India Company Bonds.
338,079173 -Amount paid for purchase of $£ 326,000$, sterling, East India Company, 5 per cent. Stock, at $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, with interest accrued.
17,396 16 11-Consolidated Municipal Loan Debentures purchased.
£1,599,397 172

## WM. DICKINSON.


#### Abstract

*Nors.-And any balance remaining at credit of this account from 21st January, 1860, beyond $£ 50$, 000 , sterling, to bear interest at the current Bank of England rate, provided the same shall not exceed 4 per cent. per annum.


## SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN.

Montreal, 16th May, 1859.
Messrs. Baring, Brotirers, \& Co.,
Messrs. Glyn, Miles, \& Co., London.
Gentlemen,-I have have had the honor to receive your advices respecting the partial investment of our Sinking Fund in the India Loan, and shall look with interest for your final statement of the transaction.

It is, however, a subject of deep regret to our Government that the refusal of the Treasury to entertain our first proposal has postponed action until the very serious change in the money market. For the present I am not disposed to urge the conversion of the Sinking Fund beyond the amount already agreed to.

By the present mail the Receiver General will send you $£ 100,000$ Bonds of $£ 100$ each, making in all $£ 350,000$ sterling in your hands transmitted this year.

The outbreak of European war, and the uncertainty in which we necessarily are as to the extent to which Great Britain may be affected by it, render it exceedingly difficult for the Government to decide as to our best course in reference to the permanent provision for our indebtedness to your respective firms.

I am very unwilling that our Bonds should be placed in the market at what I fesr would be an unfavorable time, and would on the whole prefer that you should effect a tem. porary loan upon them. But as I cannot flatter myself that there is any reasonable hope of such an improvement in the state of affairs as to justify the expectation of dealing gene rally with our debt, I must contemplate at an early period the sale of securities which I now believe had better be in the usual form of 6 per cent bonds.

In seeking delay, thercfore, I only desire to attain the"opportunity of the most favorable state of the market of which you can alone judge; and it is quite possible that the date when you receive these advices will be as favorable as any other. You will, therefore, consider yourselves as authorized to effect the sale of the whole or any part of the $£ 350,000$.

I should wish the interest coupon, due at lst July to be cut off, and the interest to run from that date only.

I feel that it is quite useless for me to name any price, as it must depend on events or daily occurrence. If nothing more untoward occur in the meantime, I shall hope that a premium of 10 per cent. may be obtained. I know, howerer, that in this respect the best will be done by you for the interest of the Province.

The July interest will be provided by the Bank of Upper Canada in the usual way and will not therefore require an advance by you. My expectation is that we shall not require to use the credit of $£ 250,000$ sterling for the present. The following comparative statement of our Customs Revenue, will, I am sure, be gratifying to you and may be uscful in the cvent of a sale of our bonds.
 or upwards of one-third the estimated increase for the year.

I am also happy to add that the expenditure of the Province has been very largely reduced, and with even an average harvest, I feel confident of kecping within our income. My principal anxiety is with reference to our London floating debt, and the disappointment which I fear, I must meet in reference to redeeming the Municipal Loan Bonds as I had intended. My intention was to have prepared to raise a loan of not less than a million, payable partly in cash, to meet the debt to our London Agents, and partly in these depreciated securities.

If you should be of opinion that this operation is in any degree practicable now, I should be glad to be advised thereof.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your faithful Servant,
(Signed,) A. T. GALT,
Minister of Finance.
[Copy.]
"Porsia."
London, 10 th Junc, 1859.
Sir,-Our previous letter, the last of which was dated 7 th instant, will have informed you of the proccedings up to the present time, relative to the conversion of the Sinking Fund for the extinction of the Canada Loan Guaranteed by the Imperial Government, and we are happy thot the recovery in the prices of English Securities has cnabled the Bank of England to transact that operation, thus far, on comparatively advantageous terms.

We take due note that it is not your wish, as expressed in the letter which you have done us the honor to address to us on 16th May, to urge the conversion of the Sinking Fund beyond the amount already agreed to, and we shall continue to give to the Bank or England, our opinion as to the periods at which it will be desirable to realize the remainder of English Stock, say $£ 38,9388 \mathrm{~s} .9 \mathrm{~d}$. Consols, and $£ 45,5603 \mathrm{~s}$. 7d. Reduced, and although in the present state of political uncertainty it is impossible to form a judgment with any confidence, we believe that it will be expedient to wait for the sale of these stocks the
time of the several calls for the instalments to be paid on the Indian Loan. Future air. cumstances may, however, modify this course of proceeding.

We have given the best consideration in our power to the sale for account of the Canada Government of the Bonds for $£ 350,000$, now in the possession of our two firms, and we share your opinion that under existing circumstances, and in these times of peculiar uncertainty, both as regards political and monetary matters, a sale at present prices would be more advantageous for the interests of the Province than a temporary loan of nioney on these bonds, the period of which might expire when the general rate of interest would be high in this money market, and when a sale of the bonds could only be effected at rery reduced rates. We have been guided in our decision not only by our own views, but by the opinion of others conversant with dealings of this nature, and we have now the pleasure to advise you that we have to-day concluded a sale of the whole.
$£ 350,000$ Government of Canada 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1884 , with dividend from 1st July next, payable as follows, viz.:

| 10 per cont. on 16 th instant, <br> 30 per cent. on 15th August <br> 40 per cent. on 15 th September, <br> 30 per cent. on 15th October. | Discount to be allowed to the |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | rs on anticip |
|  | at the rate of |
|  | cent. per annum. |

And we shall advise and credit the Government of Canada with the amounts, as received, under the usual deduction of 1 per cent. Commission, and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Brokerage.

Should all the proceeds of this sale be reccived on 16 th June, the terms would be equivalent to a cash price of 109 per cent., and when it is considered that the present quotation is 113 per cent. with the coupon on the Bonds, which falls duc 1st July next, and at that price, salcs are only small and uncertain, we think that we may congratulate the Government on the success of this operation, as the only other alternative would have been to attempt to retail these Bonds, with, of course, very doubtful success in times of such $a$ critical character as those in which Europe now finds herself.

The uncertainty in which all financial proceedings must be for some time to come, renders it impossible to predict whether a conversion of the Canada Municipal Debt could be cffceted at suitable terms for the Government, but the only proper and equitable mode which suggests itself to our minds, is to offer the Government 6 per cent. Bonds for the Municipal Bonds, on condition that the holders of the latter should, upon receiving the former, pay in cash, such an additional sum as you should deem just for the improved value of the security.

We have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servants,

The Honorable A. T. GALT, \begin{tabular}{c}

| (Signed, |
| :---: |
| (Signed, $)$ | <br>

Inspector Gencral, <br>
\&c. <br>
\&c. <br>
\&c., <br>
\&oronto.
\end{tabular}

BARING, BROTHERS. GLYN, MILLS \& Co.

The Honorable A. T. Galt, Inspector Gencral, \&c. \&c. \&c., Toronto.

## RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 12th March, 1860, for a Statement of the manner in which the several sums paid from the Public Chest, towards the maintenance of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Beauport, have been expended from the time of the last published Report.

By Command,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Secretart's Office, } \\ 26 \text { th April, } 1860 .\end{array}\right\}$
C. ALLEYN,

Secretary.

STATEMENT of the expenses of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, from the 3lst of January, 1846, to 31st December, 1859.
Paid to this Asylum in the year $1846,-£ 45$ per annum for each pa-
tient up.to one hundred, and $£ 40$ per annum each over that number;
also, salary of Secretary to the Commission, and sundry small charges-
amounting to

Paid to this Asylum in 1847-the same rates, except 20 patients at $£ 30$ per annuim ; also, salary of Secretary to the Commission, \&c.,-amounting to
\$20,521 33
Paid to this Asylum in the jear 1848, -the same rates as in 1847, except children at $£ 20$ per annum ; also salary of Secretary, \&c., and expenses conveying 6 patients from Montreal Gaol,-amounting to
\$20,932 23
Paid to this Asylum in the year 1849,-12s. 6d. per week for two-thirds of the number of patients, and 10s per week each for the remainder ; also, salary to Secretary, \&c., and expenses conveying 3 convicts from Montreal Gaol,-amounting to
\$19,914 45
Paid to this.Asylum in the year 1850,-the same rates as in 1849 ; also, salary of Secretary, \&c.,-amounting to
\$20,852 78
Paid to this Asylum in the year 1851,-the same rates \&c., as in 1850 ,-
amounting to
Paid to this Asylum in the year 1852-the same rates as in 1851, \&c., and expenses of interment of pauper patients for the years 1849, 1850, \&c., ( $£ 78$ 15s., )-amounting to
\$20,367 98
Paid to this Asylum in the year 1853,-the same rates as above, \&c.,-amounting to

Paid to this Asylum in the year 1854,-the same rates as above, \&c., -am-
ounting to

[^10]Paid to this Asylum in the year 1855,-the same rates as above, \&c.,-amounting to

832,036 05
Paid to this Asylum in the year 1856, the same rates as above, for 207 patients, @ 12s. 6d. per week,


213 patients, @ 12s. 6d, per week,
58 do @ 10s. do and

49 do (a) 10s. do for broken periods in the June quarter of this year.
225 do © 12s. 6d. per week,
59 do (a) 10s. do and
54 do (a) 10s. do for broken periods in the September quarter of this year.
231 patients, @ 12s. 6d. per week, 70 do al 10s. do and
46 do 10 s . do for broken periods in the Der cember quarter of this year.
Total maintenance of patients for 1856,
\$37,417 05
Funeral expenses during the year, - - - - . . 13020
Contingent expenses, do. 9939
Salary to Catholic Clergyman, 10000
Salary to Secretary, do. 40000

Less, received from paying patients,
\$88,146 64
Total for 1856,
838,05464
Paid to this Asylum in the year 1857, at the rate of 13s. 9d. per week for each patient.

> 312 patients for the quarter, and
> 43 do for broken periods to 31st March.

327 patients for the quarter, and
50 do for broken periods to 30th June.

> 320 patients for the quarter, and 66 do for broken periods to 30 th September.

> 349 patients for the quarter, and
> 57 do for broken periods to 31 st December.

Total maintenance of patients for 1857,....................................... \$50,947 12
Funeral expenses during the year,.............................................. 13330
Contingent expenses do …....................................... 6726
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Salary to Catholic Clergyman during the year,............................................................ } 10000 \\ \text { Salary to Secretary } & \text { do } 00\end{array}$
Salary to Secretary do
Less, received from paying patients,.......................................... ${ }^{851,644} 00$

355 patients for the quarter, and43 do for broken periods to 31st March.
351 patients for the quartor, and
52 do for broken periods to 30th June.
361 patients for the quarter, and
49 do for broken periods to 30th September.
366 patients for the quarter, and
46 do for broken periods to 31st December.
Total maintenance of patients for 1858, ..... \$54,046 33
Funcral expenses during the year, ..... 14570
Contingent expenses do ..... 28050
Salary to Catholio Clergyman for do ..... 10000
Salary to Secretary, do ..... 40000
854,972 53
Less, received from paying patients, ..... 15560
Total for 1858, ..... \$54,816 93
Paid to this Asylum in the year 1859, at the same rate as in 1857, -
369 patients for the quarter, and
26 do for broken periods to 31st March.
363 patients for the quarter, and
55 do for broken periods to 30th June.
374 patients for the quarter, and
41 do for broken periods to 30th September.
380 patients for the quarter, and
41 do for broken periods to 31st December.
Total maintenance of patients for 1859, ..... \$55,885 57
Funeral expenses during the year, ..... 10850
Contingent expenses, do ..... 32149
Salary to Catholic Clergyman, for do ..... 10000
Salary to Secretary, ..... 40000
856,815 56
Less, received from paying patients, ..... 18800
Total for 1859, ..... 856,627 56
JOHN LANGTON,April 24, 1860.
Auditor.

## RETURN:

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 12th March, 1860, for Financial Statement of Affairs between Provincial Government and Local Banks, and Financial Agents in England.
(By command,)

C. ALLEYN, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, 26th April, 1860.

STATEMENT of the Balances between the Provincial Government and the Financial Agents of the Province in England, respectively, on the list day of each month since 1st January, 1859, pursuant to Address by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, bearing date 12th March, 1860.

| Date. | Balances. |  |  | Glyn, Mills \& Co. | Baring, Bros \& Co. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1859 . \\ \text { Inn. } 1 . \end{array}$ | To Credit of Financial Agents... |  |  | ${ }_{\text {STifin62 }}^{\text {S }}$ 84 | \%83698 ${ }_{\text {cts. }}$ |
| Feb. 1. |  |  |  | 104712951 | 58369840 |
| March 1. | do. | do. |  | 120566118 | S14996 72 |
| April 1. | do. | do. |  | 1235153 IS | 84050302 |
| May 1. | do. | do. |  | 123515318 | \$46503 02 |
| June 1. | do. | do. |  | 124007085 | 846576 |
| July 1. | do. | do. |  | 176290905 | 135383012 |
| Aug. 1. | do. | do. |  | 205524238 | 159717245 |
| Sept. 1. | do. | do. |  | 168654372 | 164845142 |
| Oct. 1. | do. | do. |  | 173672841 | 107704342 |
| Nov. 1. | do. | do. |  | 54776279 | 488977 S5 |
| Dec. 1. | do. | do. |  | 54776279 | 48897785 |
| 1860. |  |  |  |  | 488077 |
| Jan. 1. | do. | do. |  | 83317583 | 70802293 |
| Fch. 1. | do. | do. |  | 97420577 | 135699209 |
| March 1. | do. | do. |  | 7460243 | 38365966 |

WM. DICKINSON,
Acting D. I: $G$



## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## NORMAL, M()DEL, GRAMMAR

## CoMM0N SCHOOLS

IN
UPPER CANADA,

F()R THE YEAR 1859,

with appendices,

BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

PRATED AY ORDER OF THE LEGTSLATIVE ASSE.YBL Y.


QUEBEC:
PRINTED DYTHOMYSON\&CB; ST. URSUJESTREGT.
1860.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPHER CANADA.

Yo. 2477. Dr.

Education Office,<br>Toronto, th Miay, 1860.

Sir,-I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be laid befure Ilis Execellency the forcrnor Gencral, my Report of the state of the Normal, Model, Grammar, and Common schools of Upper Canada, during the ycar 1850, including a Statistical statement of other pducational Institutions, as far as I have been able to obtain information respecting them. To my Report I have added as Appendix, which contains copious extracts from local Reports,* aud various documents and papers illustrative of the means which have been cumployed to promote the imprevement and extension of the Gramnar and Common Schouls throughwat C"pper Canada.

> I have the houor to be, sir,
> Your obedient Servant,
> (Sigucd), $\quad$ E. RXERSON.

The Ilomorable Cuarles Alleyn, M. P'. I'.,<br>Sccretary of the Proviuce, Quebec.

## GENERAL CONTENTS.

PAGE
Leiter to the Secretary of the l'rovince ..... 3
PART I.-GENERAL REPORT.
mitroductory, ..... 5
I. Table A.-Receipts and Expenditure ef Common Sehool Moneys ..... 5
II. Table B.-School Population: Pupits altending the Common Schools ..... 6
III. Tabla C.-Common School Teachers; their heligions Persuasion; Rank: Salaries ..... 6
IV. Table D.-Schools: Sehool Houses; School Visits: School Leetures; Tine of keeping the Schools upen ..... 7
V. Tanoe E.-Religious Exercises; bible: Text Books; Apparatas used in the Schools ..... 7
11. Table F.-Roman Catholic Separate Schools ..... 8
Yif. Table Cr-Grammar School leceipts; Expenditures: I'upils ..... 8
PIIT. Table I.-Number of Pupils in the various branches of Grammar Sehool Instruetion ..... 8
LN. Tande K.-Text Books cised in the Grammar Schools ..... 8
X. Tance J.-Grammar Sehool Masters: theirsaharies; School houses: Miseellancous information ..... 3
Xi. Table M.-Normal nad Model Schools ..... $!$
XII. Thule N. ..... 111
Xill. Table O.-Frce Public Libraries ..... 10
XIf. Table P.-Maps, Globes, and various articles of sehool apparatis ..... 11
XV. Table Q.-Superannuated Teachers ..... 11
XVI. Tande R.-Distribution of the Legislative Grant, together with the sums raised as an equivalent thereto, with other moncys raisel by Trustees. \&e ..... 12
XVIL Tarle S-Dducational Summary for the year 1859 ..... 12
XiHIL Table Th-Genoral Statistical Abstract of the Progress of Edacation in Lipuer Canada from 1542 to 1559 inclusive ..... 12
NI. Extract from the Remarks accompanying the Statistical Reports of Local Superintentents and Borrds of School Trustees ..... 13
XX. The Model Grammar School ..... 13
XXI. The Educational Muscun ..... 1.4
XXIL. Gcneral Remniks:-

1. Comparison of School Statisties with the Sfate of New York ..... 14
2. Oficial Visits to the several Counties of Upper Canada ..... 18
B. Conclusion ..... 10
[^11]
## PART II.-STATISTICAL PEPORT.

## TIE COMMON SCHOOLS OF LPPEA CANADA.

rage.
Tabm: A.-Mnmes: Ammunt received and expended for the surport of Common Selimbs
Tabm: A.-Mnmes: Ammunt received and expended for the surport of Common Selimbs
Tabse b. - P'upils: Children attending the Common Schools, fad in the dillerent branches of Common Echool Education ..... 22 ..... 22 ..... 28
Tama: C-The Number, Religious Denominations, Certiticates athe Salaries of Common Sehool Teachers,
Tabi, D.-Schools: Sumber of Common Schools, School Honses, Visits, Lectures, and Time the Common ..... 3
Schemls have heen kept open ..... 42
Tamb: E.-lionks, Aphatus, and Roligions Instruction in the Common Schools ..... 50
Tabos F.-Che foman Catholic Separate Schools. ..... Ss
THE GHAMMAR SCHOOLS OF LPPER CANADA.
 ..... 60
 ..... $6+$
TAnde $1 .-$ Number of lupils in the various branches of Grammar School instruction. ..... 6
'fable K.-Text books used in the (irammar Schools ..... 74
 ..... TS
THE NORMAL SCIOOL FOR UPDER CANADA.
JAnat: M. Wítulents: their Cerificates, Resilences, and Feligious Denominations- ..... SI
THE OTIIER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF UPPER CANADA,
Tanb: N.-Colleges, Academies, and Private Sehools: their Pupils and Moneys ..... 90
THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRAHIES OF UPPER CANADA,
Table: 0.-Moneys; Number of Volumes and Miscellaneons Information; other Libraries. ..... 93
THE (iRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS OF UDPER CANADA.
Tambe l-Maps and Apparatus supplicel by the Edacational Department ..... 103
TIIE SUQERANNUATED COMMON SCHOOL TEACIIERS OF UPPER CANADA.
130
Table Q.-Names of Teachers and Pensions.
THE LEGISLATIVE SCHOOL GRANTS AND LOCAL ASSESSMENTS IN UPIER CANADA.
Table R,DDistribution of School Grants by the Educational Department, and Statement of Local Equi- valents and wther Moneys raised for the Cirammar and Common Schools ..... 136
THE UPMER CANADA RDUCATIONAL SUMMARY FOR 1859.
Thaba S.-Number of Schools and Pupils, and Moncys expended for Educational purposes. ..... 141
MISCELLANEOUS.
Thate T.-Statistical Abstract of the Edacational Progress of Upper Canada, from 1842 to 1850 inclusive. 14  ..... 146
TAnme V.-Sumanary of the Accounts of the Elucational Department for the year 1859 ..... 150
PART III.-APPENDICES.
A.-TIHE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA:-

1. Inspector's lepert upon the state of the County Grammar Selools of the Western Section of vpper Camad: for $1 \$ 59$. ..... 153
2. Inspector's Report upon the state of the County Grammar Schools of the Eastern section of Upper Canada, for 185! ..... 160
II-THE GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA:- Holidays and Vacations ..... 164
(.-NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA:-
Provincial Certificates granted by the Chief Superintendent of Elucation ..... 165
!'-APPORTIONMFNT OF TIIE LEGISLATIVE SCHOOL GRANT OF UPPER CANADA, FOR THE YEAR ISGO ..... 165

## ANNUAL REPORT

or tix

# NORMAL, MODEL, GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS, 

is<br>UPPER CANADA<br>FOR THE YEAR 1859.

## PART 1.-GENERAI REPORT.

> To IIis Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor Gencral of Canada, \&c., \&c., \&ec.

May it please Your Excellency:
In presenting my Report on the condition of the Normal, Model, Grammar, and Common Schools of Upper Canada, for the year 1859, I am thankful to be able to say, that the gencral financial depression arising from two successive years of commercial disaster and of failure in the productions of husbandry, has been attended by no decline in the operations of the School system; but that, contrary to reasonable apprehensions, there has been an aggregate advance of $\$ 65.331$ in the financial doings of Municipalities and School Sections, and a corresponding progress in the attendance of pupils and the improvement of the Schools. This will appear by a reference to the Statistical Tables, as follows:-

## THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

I. Table A.-Receipts and Expenditures of Common School Moneys. Receipts

1. The amount apportioned by this Department from the Legislative Grant for Salaries of Teachers, was $\$ 152,026$; being an increase of $\$ 19,502$.
2. The amount anportioned for the purchase of maps, apparatus, prizes, and libraries was $\$ 6,860$; being an increase of $\$ 342$.
3. The amount provided by Municipal Council assessment was $\$ 289,950$; being an increase of $\$ 19,446$.
4. The amount of School Trustees assessment was $\$ 535,704$; being an increase of \$49,131.
$\overline{5}$. The amount of rate-bill fees, imposed on pupils attending the schools, was 8177,165 ; being a decrease of $\$ 18,713$; showing the decline of the rate-bill, and the increase of the free school systems.
5. The total receipts for Common School purposes in Upper Canada, for 1859, were $\$ 1,309,820$; being an increase of $\$ 65,331$ over the receipts of last jear.

## Expenditiures.

7. The amount expended for the purchase of achool aite and the erection of schoolhouses was $\$ 114,637$; being a decrease of $\$ 8,935$.
8. The amount expended for the rents and repairs of school-houses was $\$ 32,751$; being a decrease of $\$ 1,918$.

9 . The amount expended for school books and stationery was $\$ 85,874$; being a decrease of 87,258 . (These three are the only items in which there is any decrease in the school expenditures.)
10. The amount cxpended for maps, apparatus, prises, and libraries, was $\$ 17,456$; being an increase of $\$ 3,314$.
11. The amount expended for the Salaries of Teachers was $\$ 859,324$; being an increase of $\$ 81,708$. A gratifying and noble increase under this head!
12. The total expenditure on behalf of Common Schools, for 1859, was $\$ 1,110,045$; being an increase of $\$ 66,910$.
II. Table B.-School Pofulation-Pupils attrnding the Common Schools.

The school population, according to the legal returns, includes all children from 5 to 16 years of age ; but the school population having a legal right to attend the schools, includes all persons from 5 to 21 years of age. The provision of the law giving the right to persons from 16 to 21 years of age was passed after the enacting of the law authorizing and defining the returus of school population.

1. The school population (including only the children from 5 to 16 years of age) amounts, according to the returns, to $36^{2}, 085$; an increase of only 1,507. In the cities and towns there is a decrease of school population, amounting to 4,500 .
2. The number of pupils atteuding the schools, from 5 to 16 years of age, is 279,490 ; increase, 12,107. The number of pupils of other ages attending the schools, is 22,102 ; decrease, 4,198 . The whole number of pupils attending the schools, is 301,592 ; increase, 7,909.
3. The number of buys attending the schools, is 165,688 -increase, 5,055 . The number of girls attending the schools, is 135,904 -increase, 2,854 . A larger proportion of girls than boys atteud private schools, especially in cities, towns, and villages.

The same table shows the number of pupils in each of the various subjects taught in the schools, and exhibits a gratifying increase of pupils studying the higher subjects.
III. Table C.-Common School Teachers-thbir Religious Persuasion, Rank, Salaries.

1. The whole number of Teachers employed during the year, was 4,235-increase, 33 . The number of male Teachers employed, was 3,115 -incroase 150 . The number of female 'Teachers employed, was 1,120-decrease 117.
2. The Reliyious Persuasion of Teachers. The number of members of the Church of England, is 747 -increase, 85 ; of the Church of Rome, 460-increase, 20; Presbyterians of different kinds, 1,196 - decrease 63 ; Methodists of various kinds, 1,236 -increase, 54 ; Baptists, 225-decrease, 15; Congregationalists, 87-increase, 10; for the other persassions, see the Table.
3. As to the rank of Teachers, it appears from the Table that there are 1,015 teachers of the 1st class ; increase, $159-$ of the 2 nd class, 2,130 -decrease, 35 ; of the 3rd class, 768-decrease, 115 . It is gratifying to note so large a decrease in third class teachers and so respectable an increase of the first class, especially as the standard in the programme of examination has been recently raised. It appears that heretofore, the County Boards for the most part have licensed third class teachers as a matter of course, on examination; the same as they have first and second class teachers. This is at variance with the Regulations, us I have taken occasion to remark during my recent visit to the several Counties. A third class certificate should be limited to une school section, and to one year (as provided in the prescribed form of certificate) ; and therefore should only be given on special application of Trustees, to mect extrene cases. If this object of third class certificates be observed by County Boards, fewer of them will be applied for and given; and the fewer of them given the better for the interests of the schools, as well as for the professional standing of teachers.
4. Tecchers' Salaries. The lowest salary paid any male teacher is $\$ 80$; and the highest salary is $\$ 1400$. The average salary of male teachers, with board, is $\$ 186$-increase, \$6. The average salary of male teachers, woithout board, in $\$ 456-$ increase, $\$ 2$. The tir. erage salury of female thachers, with board, is 8129 ; woithout board, $\$ 245$-incrowse;' 83.

## IV. Table D.-Schools, School House, School Visits, School Lectures, Time of keeping the Schools open.

1. The whole number of school sections is 4,354 -increase; 87 . The whole number of schools reported as open, is 3,953 -increase, 87 . The number of school sections in which there are no schools open, or from which no reports are received, is 398-decrease, 3.
2. The number of free schools is 2,315 -increase, 379. The number of schools reported as partly free, 1,498 -decrease, 162 . The number of schools in which a rate-bill of toemty-five cents per month is charged to each pupil, is 102-decrease, 12 ; in which a rutc--ill of less than twenty-ive cents is charged, is 36 -increase, 23 ; not reported 2. These returns show the gradual and rapid advance of free schools; as the establishment of them is the annual voluntary act of the rate-payers in each school division.
3. The total number of school houscs reported is 3,944 -increase, 250 . Of these, 368 arc brick-increase, 16 ; stone; 313-increase, 69 ; frame, 1,512 -increase, 7 ; $\log , 1,669$; iucrease, 96 ; not reported, 82 .
4. The number of school-houses built during the year is $146-12$ less than the number built the preceding year. Of these 146 school-houses built during the year, 50 wero $\log , 57$ were frame, 14 were stone, and 24 were brick.
5. The whole number of official school visits reported, is 63,183 -increase, 4,242 . By Local Superintendents, 8,739-increase, 628; by Clergymen, 5,626-increase, 1,266; by Municipal Councillors, 1,995-increase, 46; by Magistrates, 2,191-increase, 186; by Judges and Members of Parliament, 534-increase 181; by Trustces, 20,480-increase, 270 ; by other persons, 23,618-increase, 1,665.
6. The whole number of school lectures delivered, is 3,104-increase, 147. By Local Superintendents, 2,387-decrease, 2; by other persons, 717 -in crease, 149.
7. The number of school examinations reported, is 6,856 ; the number of schools in which prizes have been awarded and distributed for the encouragement of pupils, $\mathbf{7 1 0}$; number of books distributed as prizos, as per table $P$, is 12,089 . No returns under these heads have been heretofore made.
8. The average length of time the schools are kept open is ten months and fourteen days-increase, two days. This exceeds the average time the schools are kept open in the State of New York by two months and twenty-four days.

## V. Table E.-Religious Exercises, Brble, Text Books-Apfaratus used in the Schools.

1. It appears that out of 3,953 schools reported, the daily exercises of 2,059 are opened and closed with prayer, an increase of 351 ; and the Bible or New Testament is used in 2,687 , being an increase of 177 . The use of the Sacred Scriptures being the acknowledged birth-right of every inhabitant, young or old, in this country, it is not placed in the list of tuxt-books; as its office is, not to be employed in teaching to read, but to teach those who receive it the way to Heaven. Its use is not compulsory, as Government has no more authority to compel the reading of the Scriptures than attending Church. Everything in reference to religious exercises, and the reading of the Scriptures as part of them, appertains to the elected managers of the schools, and the parents and guardians of the children. The Council of Public Instruction has recommended these exercises, and provided aid for their performance for those who approve them; but it is not lawful to compel any pupil to attend them, or to read any religious book, against the wishes of his or her parents or guardians. The law, therefore, fully recognizes and protects the rights of conscience and supreme parental authority in all religious matters. Within these protective restrictions, it is gratifying to observe the gradual increase of those Christian observances and exercises in the schools, which indicate the growth and extension of religious principles and feeling in the country. But these short and general exercises are no substitute for that direct and practical religious instruction which it is the duty of pastors and parents to provide for their children, which is the most essential part of their education, and which it is not in the power of the Common School master to impart.
2. This Table also shows that the National books are almost universally used in the schools. For example, the National readers are used in 3,816, and various readers in only 74 schools. The National arithmetic is used in $3 ; 618$ schools, and other arithmetics are
used in only 262. With few exceptions, the great object of having a uniform series of books used in the schools may be considered as accomplished.
3. The total number of maps used in the schools, is 16,317 ; total number of schools using maps, 2408-increase 5 ; total number of globes used in the schools is 774 -increase; 102 ; schools using blackboards, 3,132, increase-237; \&c., \&c.

Sec Table for other particulars, and books used in the various subjects of study.

## VI. Table F.-Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

The number of schools reported, is 105-increase, 11. The amount of Legislative grant apportioned, is $\$ 7,753$-decrease, $\$ 777$. The amount of Trustees local assessment or rate, $\$ 12,981$-increase, $\$ 5,859$. The amount of local subscriptions, is $\$ 9,867$-decrease, $\$ 2,651$. The total amount received, $\$ 30,563$-increase, $\$ 2,357$. Amount paid to Teachers, $\$ 23,003$-increase, $\$ 6,271$. Amount paid for maps, apparatus, and prizes, $\$ 352$-increase, 857. Amount paid for building and other purposes, $\$ 7,207$-decrease, $\$ 3,972$. Number of pupils reported in the schools, 12,994 -increase, 2,069 . For other partioulars, see the Table.

## THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

## VII. Table G.-Receipts, Expenditures, Pupils.

1. Receipts. The amount apportioned from the Legislative Grant, is $\$ 32,117$-increase; $\$ 1,735$. The amount apportioned for maps, apparatus, prizes, and libraries, $\$ 685$-increase; $\$ 164$. The amount received from Fees of pupils, $\$ 19,541$-increase, $\$ 2,164$. The amount of Municipal Grants, $\$ 18,128$; increase, $\$ 6,573$. Amount reccived from balances and other sources, $\$ 9,828$-increase, $\$ 160$.

Total receipts for Grammar School purposes, $\$ 80,300$-increase, $\$ 10,799$.
2. Expenditures. Amount paid for masters' salaries, $\$ 61,564$-increase, $\$ 8,624$. Anount paid for apparatus, prizes and libraries, $\$ 1,706$-increase, $\$ 178$. Amount paid for building, rent and repairs, $\$ 7,930$-increasc, $\$ 5,062$. The amount paid for contingencies, books, \&c., $\$ 3,649$-decrease, $\$ 676$. The total expenditure for Grammar School purposes is $\$ 74,850$; increase, $\$ 13,188$-balance over, $\$ 5,450$-decrease, $\$ 2,389$.
3. The total number of Grammar Schools is 81 -increase, 6.
4. Pupils. The total number of pupils, is 4,381 -decrease, 78. The number of pupils whose parents reside in the city, town or village of the Grammar School, is 3,149. The number of pupils whose parents reside out of town, but in the county of the Grammar School, 969. Number of pupils whose parents reside out of the county of the Grammar School to which they send their children, 263. For some other details, see the table.
VIII. Table I.-Number of Pupils in the various brancees of Instruction.

The number of pupils in Latin, is 2,219-increase, 495 ; in Greek, 488-increase 110 ; in French, 1,178-increase, 327. The table shows a very ercouraging increase in the higher subjects taught in the schools.

## IX. Table K.-Text Books used in the Schools.

It appears that the Bible or Testament is read in 55 schools-increase, 5 . For the textbooks used, see the table; from which it appears that there is less uniformity in the Grammars used, than in the Common Schools, though there is an increase in the use of the best text-books.
X. Table L.-Masters-Their Salaries, School Houses, Miscellaneoús Information.

1. The total number of masters employed in the schools during the year, is 121. The number of schools in which the head master has been changed, 25 ; the number appointed under the old law, 9. The number of head masters who have graduated is 50 , of whom 29 are graduates of Canadian University Colleges, 16 of English and Scotch Universities, 4 of American Universities, 1 of another University. 20 teach under the authority of Provincial certificates:
2. Religious persuasions. The following is a classification of the religious belief of the masters of the Grammar Schools, as reported. Church of England, 44 ; Presbyterian, 46 ; Methodist, 9 ; Baptist, 4 ; Congregational, 2; Roman Catholic, 1 ; not stated, 14.
3. Salaries. The table shows the salary paid to each master. It appears upon the wholc that the average of salaries of head masters is $\$ 725$; and of assistant masters, $\$ 399$.
t. Sckool Houses. 33 are of brick, 17 stonc, 30 frame; 59 freehold, 6 leased, 13 rented, 2 not reported.
4. Miscellaneous. It appears that the daily exercises of 66 of the schools are opened and closed with prayer-increase, 10; 42 are united with Common Schools, 14 being meteorilogical stations; that in the schools there are 1,062 maps and 105 globes. 80 schools use blackboards, 23 have complete sets of apparatus, and 12 have part sets. 16 magic lanterns are used.

The number of pupils prepared for matriculation in University Colleges was 46.
The Report of the Grammar School Inspectors will be found in Appendix. For the opinions expressed in those Reports the authors alone are responsible.

## NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

## XI. Table M.-Operations of the Schoons during 1859.

The Model Schools are appendages of the Normal School-they furnishing a school of practice for the Teachers in training in the Normal School, as well as an example for the furnishing, organizing, teaching, and governing of common schools. There is a boys' and girls' Model School, and the attendance at eacli is limited to 150 pupils. They are under the immediate management of Teachers who have been trained in the Normal School, are orerseen by the masters of the Normal School, and they are conducted with the greatest eficiency. The Teachers in training in the Normal School being divided into classes, act as observers and monitors during a certain number of hours each week in the Model Schools.

The Normal School itself is conducted with unabated, and, I think with increased zeal and efficiency. There is every reason to congratulate the country on the existence and operations of so noble an institution. The difference between this institution and similar institutions in neighboring countries is its professional and practical character. In most Normal Schools, the various subjects of an English education are diligently taught, as such subjects are studied and taught in text-books; but in our Normal School, the Teacher seldom uses a text-book in a class, though the teaching by lecture, accompanied by constint cxaminations and exercises, is based upon the text-books; and the students, or teach-ers-in-training, are taught and exercised themselves in the teaching of those subjects. Our Normal School, therefore, is a school for the practical training of teachers to teach all the subjects studied by them in the Normal School, rather than for the mere teaching of subjeces which the students had not at all, or thoroughly studied before coming to the Normal School.

The year is divided into two sessions of five months each. The number of students, or teachers-in-training admitted into the Normal School during the first session of last year, was 183 ; the number admitted the second session (the standard of qualification tor admission having been raised,) 158. Not more than 150 can be taught to advantage at onc time. The object of raising the standard of qualification for admission to the Normal School was to reduce the number attending within manageable limits, as also to elevate the qualifications of teachers trained in the Schiol. The number of teachers to whom certific:ttes were awarded, on a lengthened paper examination at the end of the first session of last year, was 87 , at the end of the second session, 94 .

It has been objected that the number of Normal School Teachers teaching in Upper Canada bears a small proportion to the numbers taught in the Normal School. This objection has been made in past years, but I have hitherto thought it not worth noticing, as I was satisfied it was founded to a great extent in error, and that a few words of explanation would, at any time, remove it altogether. I now offer the following remarks in reply to it.

1. The same declaration of the intention to teach, and of attending the Normal School with a view of becoming better qualified for the profession of teacher is required by every student admitted to the Normal School, as is required for admission in the Normal Schools in the State of New York and of other States; and, it is believed; persons change their pursuits more there than here:
2. The teaching and exercises in the Normal School are of such a practical and pro fessional character as to offer the least possible inducements to any to attend except. those who purpose to become teachers.
3. Out of the whole number of 2,804 students who have been admitted to the Normal School since its establishment, including 715 entries for a second session by the same staudents, 1,468 , or more than half of them had been teachers before entering the Normal School. This proportion of teachers attending the Normal School is, I believe, altogether unequalled in any of the neighboring States, and evinces beyond question the prevailing motives of those who seek its advantages.
4. No Normal School Certificates were issued during the first eight sessions of the Normal School. All the teachers who were trained during that period, and who have since taught school, have taught under the authority of County Board Certificates; as also all those who have attended the Normal School since 1852, but who have not attained Provincial Normal School Certificates, which is the case, on an average; with about one half the students that enter the school. The whole of these classes of teachers are teaching under the authority of County Board Certificates, and are returned as such. To thêse must be added those who formerly received Third Class Normal School Certificates, 44 in number, and whose certificates expired in one year; also, many of the 707 who received Sccond Class Certificates, 48 of which expired before 1859, and many of the teachers holding them have gone before County Boards and obtained First Class County Certificates, such certificates placing them in the first class of teachers in the County, with the additional advantage of having attended the Normal School.
5. The total number of Provincial Normal School Certificates issued, up to December, 1858, was 1,058 , out of 2,804 students who have attended the Normal School, including in this number 715 entries for a second session by the same students. Of these 1,058 cer. tificates, 44 Third Class Certificates and 203 Second Class Certificates expired or had been renewed before November, 1859, besides the many teachers holding Second Class Normal School Certificates, who have applied to County Boards and obtained First Class County Cortificates. Besides, 501 of the 1,058 Provincial Certificates have been given to females, whose obligation to teach does not extend beyond the period of their marriage. It is aliso to be remarked, that 94 of these certificates were given in December, 1859; and only 11 of the students to whom they were granted were available as teachers during the first half of 1859, leaving 83 not available for any part of that year. The number of Provincial Cer tificates in force for 1859, without making any allowance for deaths, removals, marriages of female teachers, and teachers holding Second Class Provincial Normal School Certificates who have applied for and obtained First Class County Board Certificates, is 728. Of these, 302 are Finst Class Provincial Certificates.
6. The only data we have as to the number of teachers teaching under the authority of Normal School Certificates, are the returns of Local Superintendents. These returnspin Table C, state the number to be 389, more than half of the number of Provincial Normal School Certificates in force in 1859, without making any deductions from the various causes above mentioned, and without taking into account the large number of teachers who have attended the Normal School, but who are teaching under the authority, of certificates from County Boards. I think nothing more than these facts is required in answer to the objection referred to.

## OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

XII. Table N.-Approximate Information.

The information in this table has been gleaned from different sources, some more and others less recent and full ; there being no law in Upper Canada to secure periodical and annual returns of information to this Department as in Lower Canada, from any otherinstitutions than the Grammar and Common Schools. But the information in this table, though only an approximation to what is to be desired, gives a tolerable idea of what is donesin our Colleges and Academies.
XIII. Table 0.-The Free Public Libraries.

This table presents a statistical view of the Library branch of the public school system and of the number of libraries of various kinds throughout the country. The amount ex
pended for libraries seems to have reaohed its lowest point during the depresstng yoar of 1858; and although the money expended in the purchase of libraries in 1859 is not large, it is in advance of 1858 under every head. The amount expended for free public Libraries in 1859, was $\$ 5,805$, being an increase of nearly one-third, or $\$ 1,822$. The number of Libraries established was 47 , containing 9,308 volumes. The whole number of. Libraries established is 354 . The whole amount expended for their establishment is $\$ 94,518$; and the number of volumes contained in them is 177,586 . Very much remains in this branch of the system of public instruction to be done; but it is worthy of remark, that not a month has elapsed during the five years since its establishment, without more or less books having been sent out; as may be seen in statement No. 2, of Table 0. The table shows the kinds of books, selected for the most part by the parties establishing them, and sent out, to have been as follows:-History, 31,100 volumes; Zoology, 12,680; Botany, 2,310; Natural Phenomena, 5,024; Physical Science, 3,938; Geology and Mineralogy, 1,530; Natural Philosophy, 3,028 ; Chemistry, 1,273; Agricultural Chemistry, 705; Agriculture, 7,690; Manufactures, 7,562 ; Literature, 17,519; Travels, 13,191; Biography, 19,539 ; Tales, 48;528 ; 'Teachers' Library, 1,969.
2. The number of Sunday School Libraries, according to the returns, is 1,684 -being an increase during the year of 61 . The number of volumes in these libraries is 271,507 -being an increase of 17,018 volumes.
3. The number of other public libraries reported is 334-being an increase of 17 . The number of volumes contained in them is reported to be 118,556-being an increase of 7,917. The number of free Common School Libraries, as reported, is 354 -increase 47. The number of volumes contained in them, as per report, is $177 ; 586$.
XIV. Table P.-Maps, Globes, and varyous armicles of School Apparatus.

1. This Table presents a statistical view of the School maps and apparatus branch of the system, and shows a small increase under the heads of the more important and most used articles of school requisites, as maps, and a small decrease under more expensive and less used articles, such as globes, \&c:- The amount expended for these purposes was $\$ 11$,-$905-$ being an increase of $\$ 94$. The number of Maps of the World sent out was 204increase, 73 ; of Europe, 261 -increase, 34 ; Classical Maps, 173 -increase, 30 ; \&c.
2. The whole sum expended for maps and other articles of school apparatus, as per Table, during the five years of the existence of this branch of the Department, is $\$ 55$.809 ; the whole number of maps and charts sent out is 12,014 , besides 686 globes, 85 complete sets of apparatus, 58 orreries, 69 tellurians, and 3,909 other articles of school apparatus, not including sheets of objects and tablet lessons, of which the number is no less than 68,589 .
3. There yet remains to be noticed, in connexion with this Table, the number of volumes applied for and sent as prize books. The number of volumes is 12,089 -being an increase of 4,044 volumes. This branch of the Department has been in operation only three years. In 1857, there were sent out for prize books only 2,557 volumes; in 1858 , 8,045 ; in 1859, 12,089; total, 22,691 volumes.

## XV. Table Q-Superannuated Common School Teachers.

In this Table, I omit the several pages which have been given in the corresponding Tables of previous years Reports, containing an abstract of the case of each worn-out teacher, and of the names of the parties who signed the certificates on the strength of which pensions have been granted: This Table contains only names, ages, \&c., of the pensioners, and the small sum paid to each. The amount of the Parliamentary Grant is 84,000 . The number of worn-out Teachers thus receiving aid is 181 -an increase of only one over the deaths during the year. The number of recipients will now begin to decrease, as no new applications will be received, except from those who have subscribed to the Fund since 1854 , and their number is small. From the abstract of this Table, it appears that of the 181 worn-out Teaohers admitted as claimants upon the Fund, 21 havedied; the average period of service of those who remain is 214 jeara, and their average age in 1859 was 65 years.

## XVI. Tabile R.-Distribution of the Legislative Grant, together with the Sums ratsed as an Equivalent thereto, with other Moneys ratsed by Trustees, \&c.

This is a Table which has only been given in the Reports of late years. Like the other Tables, it has been compiled by the proper officers with the utmost care, from the records of the Department, and exhibits the distribution of all moneys granted by the Legislature for both Grammar and Common School purposes, together with the sums raised by Municipalities and School Trustees as equivalents thereto, and other moneys raised from local sources. This Table shows how much each County, (not specifying the Townships), City, Town, and incorporated Village has received, directly and indirectly, for all school purposes, during the year 1859, from the Legislative School Grant, and how much it lias raised as an equivalent in return. It will be seen that there is an aggregate increase under every head except one, and that is in the amount granted and paid in aid of poor schools, in which there is a decrease of $\$ 321$. This Table shows that the total amount provided by the Legislature for all Grammar and Common School purposes in 1859, was $\$ 224,496-$ being an increase of $\$ 31,786$; that the total amount provided by the people from local sources, was $\$ 1,205,808$-being an increase of $\$ 50,104$; that the grand total of moneys provided from all sources, was $\$ 1,430,304$-being an increase of $\$ 81,891$ over the sums provided in 1858. For the details I refer to the Table.

## XVII. Table S.-Educational Summary for the Year 1859.

This Table presents at one view the number of educational institutions of every description (so far as the returns of them could be obtained), and the numbers of pupils attending them, and the amount expended for their support, in each County in Upper Canada. The total number of educational institutions of every description in Upper Ca: nada reported, was 4,372 -increase, 114 ; the total amount expended in support of these institutions, was $\$ 1,389,582$; adding balance on hand, the total amount available was $\$ 1$, 594,807 -being an increase of $\$ 83,791$. But the total number of pupils returned as attending the Common and Grammar Schools, was 305,973 -increase, 7,831 ; and a small decrease of 152 students and pupils attending other institutions, exclusive of the Normal and Model Schools. The aggregate amount available for the support of the Common; Grammar, and Normal Schools, Supcrannuated Tcachers, dic., (not including other educational institutions), during the year, was $\$ 1,430,304$-being an increase of $\$ 86,013$; thius showing a decrease of $\$ 2,222$ in the amount expended in the support of other institutions.

## XVIII. Table T.-General Statistical Abstract of the Progress of Education in Upper Canada, from 1842 to 1859 inclusive.

This brief but most comprehensive and important table presents a statistical view (as far as returns can have been obtained) of all that has been done in connexion with every branch and all the institutions of education in Upper Canada during eighteen years. Returns under all the heads mentioned do not go further back than 1850. Take then ar period of ten years from 1850 to 1859 inclusive, the following are some of the results in reference to Grammar and Common Schools.

1. Grammar Schools. The number of Grammar Schools in 1850, was 57 ; in 1859 it was 81. The number of pupils attending the Grammar Schools in 1850, was 2,070 ; in 1859, it was 4,381 , though many hundreds were excluded from the Grammar Schools in 1854 by the Regulations which required an entrance examination-increased attendance in 1859 over 1850, 2,311. As the present Grammar School Law did not go into operation until 1854, no returns of the amount provided for the salaries of Grammar School Masters exist earlicr than 1855. The amount provided for the salaries of Masters in 1855 , was $\$ 46,255$; the amount provided for the same purpose in 1859 , was $\$ 61,564$.
2. Common Schools. The number of Common Schools in 1850 , was, 3,059 , the number in 1859; was 3,953-total increase, 894. The number of Free Schools in 1850 , was 252 ; the number in 1859, was $2 ; 315$-total incrcase in the ten years, 2,063 .
3. The whole number of pupils attending the Common Schools in 1850, was 151,891 ; the number of pupils attending them in 1859, was 301,592-increase of 1859 over 1850 , 149,701.
4. The total amount paid for salaries of Common School Teachers in 1850, was $\$ 353$,716; the amount paid for the same purpose in 1859, was $\$ 859,325$-increase of 1859 over 1850, 8505,609.
5. The amount expended for the building and furnishing of school-houses, libraries, apparatus, \&o., in 1850 , was $\$ 56,756$; the amount expended for these purposes in 1859, was $\$ 250,721$-increase of 1859 over $1850, \$ 193,965$.
6. The total amount expended for all Common Sohool purposes in 1850, was $\$ 410,472$; the total amount expended for these purposes in 1859, was $\$ 1,110,046$-the inorease of 1859 over $1850, \$ 699,574$.
7. Two remarks may be made in reference to the foregoing statistics and others contained in the table referred to. The first remark is, that little more than one-tenth of the sums of money mentioned have been provided by the Legislature from endowments and grants. The Legislature imposes no tax for any educational purpose. All the rest of the large sums mentioned are provided by voluntary local taxationand other exertions in each municipality.

The second remark is, that the above statements refer entirely to amounts of money provided and expended for School purposes, and the number of pupils attending the Schools, not taking into account at all the improvements which have been effected in the schoolhouses and their furniture, in the character and qualifications of School Teachers, in the text-books, apparatus, discipline, and teaching of the schools, the establishment of school libraries, and other agencies and facilities for the diffusion of useful knowledge.

## XIX. Extract from the Remaris accompanying the Statistical Reports of Local Superintendents and Boards of Sciool Trustees.

In each of my preceding Reports I have given copious extracts from the remarks accompanying these local reports, as furnishing a practical and varied exposition of the actual working of the School System and presenting a life-like picture of the feelings and doings of the people themselves in their efforts to educate their children. I had prepared and got transcribed for the press extracts from 167 of these local reports as an Appendix to my present Annual Report, when I received an intimation that it was the wish of the Printing Committee of the Legislative Assembly that I would omit the extracts from the local reports and all other documents and papers in the Appendix not essential to theexhibition of the general results of the operations of the School System, as. it was the desire of the Legislature to reduce the expenses of printing as much as possible. Under these circumstances, I have felt myself reluctantly compelled to omit all extracts of the kind referred to, and several other documents and papers which $I$ had intended to insert in the Appendix to this Report. It has been thought that as the School System has now become firmly established and generally understood, that such extracts and returns of Townships, as well as Counties, once in five years, limiting the intervening four Annual Reports (like the present) to returns for counties, cities, and towns, would be most economical and satisfactory. The Report for 1860 (the next Report) will be the third of the quintennial Reports, and will be as comprehensive and complete in its details and expositions as possible:

## XX. The Model Grammar Schoox.

The Model Grammar School is intended to accomplish the same objects in regard to the Grammar School instruction of the country, that the Normal and Model Schools are intended to accomplish in regard to Common School instruction-to improve the furniture, organization, discipline and teaching of the schools by presenting a proper model, and to train masters for their important and noble work. Up to the present time no Normal Class hiad been established in the Model Grammar School. This will probably be done at the beginning of the year. But as a model it has fully met our expectations, and has already exerted a salutary influence upon many Grammar Schools, the masters of which have paid visits, and, in some instances, visits of many days, to the Model Grammar School, and have applied the results of their observations and inguiries to the improvement of their own sokools. The intermediate schools of the country the schools intervening between the Common Schools and the Colleges-require the special aid of the Legislature to provide for proper accommodation-and support, and special attention for the improvement of the organiantion, disoipline and modes of tesching in many of them

The Model Grammar School furnishes a standard example for that purpose, Thile it will, I think, soon be able to accomplish all the purposes of a Normal School for the training of teachers for the County Grammar Schools.

## XXI. The Educattonal Museum.

Nothing is more important than that an establislment designed especially to be the institution of the people at large-to provide for them teachers, apparatus, libraries, and cvery possible agency of instruction-should in all its parts and appendages, be such as the people can contemplate with respect and satisfaction, and visit with pleasure and profit. While the schools have been so established and are so conducted ass to leave nothing to be desired in regard to their character and efficiency, the accompanying agcncies for the agrecable and substantial improvement of all classes of students and pupils, and for the uselul entertainment of numerous visitors from various parts of the country, as well as many from abroad, have been rendered as attractive and complete as the limited means provided would permit. Such ara, the objects of the Educational Muscum.

This Educational Museum is founded after the example of what is being done by the Imperial Government as part of the system of popular education-regarding the indirect as scarcely secondary to the direct means of training the minds and forming the taste and character of the poople.* It consists of a collection of school apparatus for Common and Grammar Schools, of models of agricultural and other implements, of specimens of the natural history of the country, casts of antiquo and modern statues and busts, \&ec., selected from the principal museums of Europe, including busts of some of the most celebrated characters in English and French history; also, copies of some of the works of the great masters of the Dutch, Flemish, Spanish, and especially of the Italian schools of painting. These objects of art are labelled, for the information of those who are not familiar with the originals, but a descriptive historical catalogue of them is in course of preparation. In thie evidence given before the Select Committee of the British House of Commons, it is justly stated, " that the object of a National Gallery is to improve the public taste, and afford; more refined description of enjoyment to the mass of the people ;" and the opinion is, at the same time, strongly expressed, that as "people of taste going to Italy constantly bring home beautitul modern copies of beautiful originals," it is desirable, even in England, that those who have not the opportunity or means of travelling abroad, should be enabled to see, in the form of an accurate copy, some of the celebrated works of Raffaelle and other great masters; an object no less desirable in Canada than in England. What has been thus far done in this branch of public instruction; is in part the result of a smallannual sum which, by the liberality of the Legislatare, has been placed at the disposal of the Chief Superintendent of Education, out of the Upper Canada share of school grante, for the purpose of improving sehool architecture and appliances, and to promote arts, science and literatare by means of models, objects and publications, collected in a Museum is con. nection with this department.

The more extensive Educational Museum at South Kensington, London, established at great expense by the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council of Education, appears, from successive Reports, to be exerting a very salutory influence, while the School of Art connected with it is imparting instruction to hundreds, in drawing, painting, modelling, \&c. A large portion of the contents of our Museum has been procured with a view to the School of Art, which bas not yet been established, though the preparations for it are completed. But the Museum has been found a. valuable auxiliary to the Schools; the number of visitors from all parts of the country, as well as from abroad, has greatly increased during the year, though considerable before; many have repeated their visits again and again; and I believe the influence of the Museum quite cor responds with what is said of that of the Educational Museum in London.

## XXII GENERAL REMARKS.

1. Comparison or Statistces wimh the State on New Yore.

Having presented a statistical view of the state and progress of our school system in its various branches, it will enable the readers of this Report to form a more:accorate estio
 this respect.
mate of the doings of our people and the advancement of the schools, and the character of our school law, if I present a comparison in these respects between Upper Canada and the State of New York, where the country is much older and more wealithy, and the school system much longer established. That State has also been long fance for its common school system, and was the source whence the provisions of our school laws have heretofore been rery largely borrowed.

The population of New York is a little more than three times that of Upper Capada. Our population, according to our last census of 1852, was 952,004 ; the population of New York State, according to its last census, taken in 1850, was 3,097,394. Assuming, therofore, that the population in each country has advanced in the same ratio (though I think it has heen greater in the State of New York), our population must be considerably less than onc-third that of the State of New York. But assuming that the population of the State of New York is no more than three times that of Upper Canada, our school statistics should be one-third of their's in order to be equal to them in proportion to population. I have lying before me the last Report of the New. York State Superintendent of Public Instruction,--estending from the 30th September, 1858, to the 30th September, 1859,only three months earlier than the period of my present Report.

1. The average time of keeping open the schools in the State of New York in 1859, was $i^{\frac{3}{3}}$ months; the average time of keeping open the schools in Upper Canada, for the same year, was 10 months.
2. Tn the State of New York the number of pupils in the Common Schools in 1859, was 851,533 ; the number of pupils attending the Common Schools in Upper Canada, for the same year, was 301,592-being more in proportion to the population than in the Stata of New York.
3. The sum paid for the salaries of Teachers in the State of New York in 1859, was \$2,443,184; the sum expended in Upper Canada for the same purpose, for the same year, was $\$ 859,325$-more than one-third that of the State of New York.
4. The amount expended for-school houses, repairs, \&c., in theState of New York, in 1859 , was $\$ 724,292$; the amount expended for the same purpose in Uppor Canada, the snme year, was $\$ 250,725$-more than one-third that of the State of New York.
5. But in regard to school libruries and school apparatus, the expenditures in the State of New Fork are in advance of those in Upper Canada. For school libraries, the penditure in the State of New York, was, in cities, $\$ 9,583$; in rural districts, $\$ 28,778$ total, $\$ 38,261$; the amount expended for school libraries in both town and country in Upper Canada, was $\$ 5,805$-not quite one-sixth that of the State of New York. [Since writing the above I find that nothing has been provided from local sources for libraries in the State of New York-that by law the "sum of $\$ 505,000$ is distributed annually to the several school districts of the State for the purchase of books for a district library." It appears that only a part of this sum has been expended for libraries. Such has been the system of libraries established there, and such the mode of distributing the library fund, that (as the Report states) " from $1,604,210$ volumes reported in 1853, they had fallen in number to 1,360,507 in October, 1859-a decrease of 243,703 volumes, notwithstanding the annual State expenditure to sustain the libraries. The State Superintendent goos on to remark as follows :-"The value of the property involved, as well as the annual division of a large "sum to a purpose conceded to be productive of little beneficial effect, recommend this sub"ject to the attention of the Legislature. Should it be deemed expedient to authorize the "Superintendent of Public Instruction, out of the library money to furnish each district "with a properly adjusted School Register, it would secure greater practical benefit than "is now attained from the whole annual expenditure for library parposes."
[These facts and remarks are very extraordinary and much to be regretted. The whole error and failure has originated in a wrong method of establishing libraries and of apportioning the money provided for that purpose. In Upper Canada, a properly adjusted School Register is, and has been for some years, provided for each school, and library money is only apportioned as applied for, and on consideration of an equal contribution from local sources, and for books contained in a carefully selected catalogue.]

For School Apparatus, the expenditares in the State of New York were, in cities, $\$ 111,118$; in rural districts, $\$ 6,846$, the expenditures in Upper Canada for School Apparatus, ia both town and country, \$11,905-about one tenth that of the State of New York in the aggregate, but clearly in advance of that State in rural districts
6. The expenditure for all Common School purposes in the State of New York, in 1859, were $\$ 3,323,803$; the expenditures in Upper Canada for all Common School purposes, were $\$ 1,110,046$-still a little more than one-third that of the State of New York, notwithstanding the large number of populous and wealthy cities in that State.
7. The New York State Superintendent gives a table showing the number of pupils in attendance at the Common Schools from 1849 to 1859, and remarks,-" It will be seen from the table above given, that the attendarce of pupils during the last year, (1859) was 92,702 more than it was ten years ago." The number of pupils in attendance at our Common Schools in 1849, was 138,465; the attendance in 1859, was 301,592 . The attendance of pupils in our Common Schools in 1859, was 163,127 more than it was ten years ago.
8. The New York State Superintendent states the population of school age, or number: of persons between the ages of 4 and 21 years, to be, in the cities, 378,054 , while only, 250,908 are reported as attending the Common Schools; but as the reports in regard to the number of private schools and the pupils attending them in cities, are defective, no estimate or conjecture is given as to the number not attending any school. In regard to the rural districts, the Superintendent remarks.-" Assuming the correctness of the enumeration and report of attendance at school in rural districts, it appears that of the 894,432 persons of school age reported, 600,625 attended school during the last year, for a longer or shorter period." "The number of pupils in attendance upon the academies of the State," (none of which are established by the State, but nearly all are denominational, though receiving aid from the State,) "during the last reported year, was over 36,000. If we assume the private schools; outside of the cities, to have taught 50,000 , it would leave about 200,000 persons between the ages of 4 and 21 , in rural districts, not.in attendance on schools." In Upper Canada the reported population of school age was 362,085 ; the reported attendance of the Common Schools was 301,592, leaving 60,493 as not reported in attendance at any Common School; but this number includes the 4,381 Grammar School pupils, and many others who may be and doubtless are attending private schools, of which no complete returns have been made. The whole number of children in Upper Canada reported as not attending any school whatever, in 1859, was 46,803. Yet such non-attendance at school, mitigate it as we may, and though far less in proportion than that of the State of New York, is painful and startling, and ought to prompt to exertion until the attendance at the schools shall equal the school population.
9. Another point of comparison between the state and progress of the school systems in the State of New York and in Upper Canada, may be noted in the accuracy and completeness of the school returns. Each of our schools being provided with a proper Register, on the semi-annual returns of daily and average attendance of pupils depend the semi-: annual apportionment and payment of the School Fund, and a false keeping of which is followed by punishment, and the non-keeping of which involves the loss of the School Fund to the school section, we have the best guarantee for the accuracy and completeness of Trustees' School returus, as we have for the substantial correctness of other local returns furnished by the Department of every local school officer. The accounts and returns Trustees have to make to their constituents at the annual meetings, and to the Local Superintendent, as means of getting the school money apportioned and paid to their order, and the returns required from Local Superintendents and Municipal Clerks as the basis and conditions of apportioning and paying school money to their Municipalities by the Provincial Department. In the State of New York, the State Superintendent remarks as follows:"Not much reliance, however, is to be placed on the correctness of the returns as to attend"ance in the schools, either at this or any previous period. We are dependant for their "reliability entirely upon the records kept by teachers, and the carefulness of trustees in
"transacting them. In too many instances these details of daily attendance are kept on
"loose scraps of paper, not unfrequently they are lost altogether, or carried away by the
"teacher after serving as a basis of a rate-bill, whilst the absence of the actual data at the 'time of making the annual report of the district, is supplied by the 'guesses' of antellit "gent trustees. Could each district be furnished with a 'School Register,'substantially (bound, properly ruled, and so sub-divided as to show the name and age of each pupil) "the time of his entrance into the school, and each day of his attendance throughout the "week, month, or term, imposing little labor on the teacher, and removing all excuse for "inaccuracy; whilst it would form a continuous record of the school for successive yeats,

## "it would constitute the greatest boon which could at this time be conferred on our Common "Schools."

Such a School Register as is thus desired has long since been provided and used in our Common Schools.
10. Another point of comparison relates to the principle of distributing school moneys to the several school districts or sections. In New York it is distributed according to the number of residents of school age (a principle of distribution which some parties would wish to restore in Canada); with us, the school money is apportioned to counties and townships, cities and towns, according to average attendance each half year-including both the length of time and the daily attendance during each half year. This is the chief reason why our schools are kept open ten months on an average, while in the state of New York they are but kept open eight months of the year; and this is a chief reason also of the larger as well as more regular attendance at our schools in the rural districts, as the principle does not apply to each school separately in cities and towns (all the schools in each city or town being under the management of one Board of School Trustees,) as it does to each school in the townships. The following remarks of the New York State Superintendent on this important subject attest the superiority of the method adopted in Upper Canada for the distribution of the school fund; and are calculated to remove any objections which may be entertained by some persons against it:
"Two-thirds of the public money is now distributed to the districts, not according to "the number of schools therein, or of the children in attendance thereupon, but according "to the number of persons between the years of 4 and 21 resident in each district. Hence "it not unfrequently happens that those densely populated, draw an amount adequate to "the entire support of the school; whilst only a very limited portion of the persons enu"merated are found to avail themselves of the educational privileges offered. The number "attending sehool is a matter of perfect indifference to the inhabitants. Their portion of "moncy is neither increased or diminished by the attendance of scholars; and if six " months school is maintained, the requisition to entitle them to participation is secured, "and they are thereby sheltered from additional tazation. On the other hand, districts of "a purely rural character, with comparatively few children, are subjected to the same "general expense in maintaining a school for six months, whilst their receipt of public " money is limited by the paucity of children within the district. The returns to this
"Department exhibit many instances in which village districts, with from 150 to 200 "cnumerated persons, show an attendance of only from 30 to 50 scholars; whilst many "country districts, with but 75 to 80 children, show an average attendance of quite as many "scholars as their more populous neighbors. Yet in the former case, the amount of public "money is, under the present mode of distribution, double that received by the latter. "This is not only obviously unjust in itself, but it tends to foster a spirit of indifference as "to the extent to which educational advantages are improved by those for whose benefit "they are designed. If ample provision is made for the education of all the children in "the State at the public schools, and then only a fraction of those children attend, it follows "that a considerable portion of the expenditure, if not absolutely lost, furnishes a very "inadequate return. Whatever measure, therefore, shall be calculated to secure the full "attendance of those entitled to participate in the benefits of the Common Schools, and to "promote regularity in that attendance, must be of essential benefit to the educational "progress of the rising generation. The present mode of distributing the school moneys "has no such tendency. However few the scholars, or irregular the attendance, if six "months" school is maintained, each district draws its money-not in accordance with the "cducational spirit it manifests or the benefits it bestows-but in proportion to the actual " number of persons of school age residing within its borders. I submit, therefore, to the "judgment of the Legislature, whether the basis of distribution of two-thirds of the public " money within the counties, should not be made with reference to the average aggregate "attendlance upon the schools, during the first six months of the school year."
"The incvitable result of such a course would be, to make the inhabitants of each "district directly interested in the largest practicable attendance upon the schools. The "greater the number of scholars, the greater will be the amount of money received, every "parent will be more likely to send his children to schoo, when, in, effect, he receives a "compensation for each day's attendance-and that attendance will be more regular when
" he feels that every day's absence diminishes the amount bestowed, and increases the ne" cessary taxation for the support of the school."
11. The character of school legislation and the state of the school laws in the two countries, are also worthy of remark. After the most extensive and laborious examination, the provisions of our school laws were carefully framed and the foundations of the system laid; and they have remained unchanged-defects only having been supplied and new provisions added as new wants were created or felt. In the State of New York, a different system has been adopted every few years; theory has succeeded theory in legislation, and school acts have been multiplied into quite a large volume, called a "Code of Public Instruction", In Upper Canada the inviolability of the school law, from the general experience of its simplicity and efficiency, is an almost universal sentiment; a sentiment which will be strengthoned by the following remarks of the State Superintendent on school legislation and the school law in the State of New York:
"The whole body of School Law needs revision and simplification. There has been "so much legislative tinkering of the system, with patch succeeding patch, often over"lapping each other, that the consequence has not unfrequently been, that when a leak "was thought to be stopped, the rent in reality has been made worse. The provisions are "in some cases ambiguous, in others contradictory, and in very many instances fall short "in accomplishing much that is desirable towards giving the system harmony of purpose "and action. When it is borne in mind that there are between twenty and thirty "thousand Trustees in the State, by whom the School Laws are to be chiefly administered; "and that they are not all remarkable for intelligence or astuteness, the obvious necessity "of having the laws clearly defined and as simple in their operation as practicable, must "be clearly apparent. An attempt at compilation, but with no power of revision, was " made in 1856; and although I have studied the 'Code of Public Instruction' long "enough to be admitted to practice in the courts, I am free to confess that I cannot yet " fully comprehend, and far less harmonize, some of its provisions; whilst a more crude, "cumbersome and disjointed body of law cannot, in my estimation, be found outside the "State of New York. In this opinion, I judge myself in sympathy with the Supreme "Court, which has repeatedly declared itself equally unable to unravel some of the com "plicated enactments of the School Code. As an inevitable consequence, this Depart " ment is overburthened with letters of inquiry from all school officers, in relation to " matters which should be rendered perfectly clear to, and attainable by, the humblest "intellect called to administer the law. It is not deemed necessary to enter into an " elaborate statement of existing subjects; but I content myself with calling the attention " of the Legislature to a matter of grave complaint on the part of all who hold connection " with the Administrative provisions of the Common and Union School systems."

## 2. Officlal Visits to the several Counties in Upper Canada.

During the year, I have, for the third time, made an official visit to each County of Upper Canada, and held in each county a Convention, consisting of the Municipal Councillors, Local Superintendents, Clergy, Trustees, Teachers, and others who chose to attend, in order to consult on the workings of the School System and the best means to render it still more efficient. I could notbut be gratified and thankfulat the manner in which I was every where received, and at the spirit of unity and cordiality and energy evinced in support of the School System and the extension of its advantages. The progress which had been made in the views and doings of the people since my previous visit in 1852-3, was very remarka. ble. The results of our free and various consultations in regard to remedying defects in certain details of the Common and Grammar School Laws have been submitted to the consideration of the Government and the Legislature. The amended Common School Act remedies all the more serious inconveniences which have been experienced in many places in regard to school electors, school meetings, school arbitrations, and accounting for schiool moneys.

A very general feeling was expressed in favor of a Free School Law throughout Ep per Canada; but after all the information I received, and the best consideration 1 conld give to the subject, I thought that with the provisions of the new short Act defining the qualifications of school electors, and providing better for conducting the proceedings of school meetings, that the mode of supporting the schools had better still be left to the de-
cision of the rate-payers in each municipality, as the law has, from the beginning, provided.
The general desire to have some more effective legal provisions to secure the advantages of the schools to vagrant children-especially in cities and towns-was embodied by me in certain proposed clauses of a Bill which has not yet received the sanction of law. I trust this subject will receive attention at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, when the provisions requisite for the efficiency of the Grammar School Law shall be taken in to consideration.

Nothing appeared to give more satisfaction to the various county meetings than the fact that all our text-books for the Common Schools, and the greater part of our school maps and apparatus are produced in the country, instead of being imported from abroad.

Nor do I think we could have adopted a better system for libraries than that which was introduced by the sanction of the Government after my previous visit to the several counties of Upper Canada, and public consultations in each county on the subject. In a large volume recently published by Wimitam J. Rees, Esq., first Clerk in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, and entitled, Manual of American Libraries, the author sums up the whole in the following words:-
"The aggregate number of volumes in the Common Schools in the United States, is "about rwo mirirons, and in Canada nearly a quarter of a million. The system intro"duced under the energetic and judicious measures proposed by Dr. Ryerson, in Upper "Canada, deserves special mention. It appears to be the opinion of some who have given "special attention to this subject, that the system of School Libraries in Canada is in ad" vance of any in the United States.".

## 3. Conclusion.

In my Report for 1857 I compared the working and results of our School System with those of the School Systems of Great Britain and Ireland. The short comparison instituted in this Report between the results of our School System and those of the State of New York is, I think, not less honorable to our country, and fully justifies the support which it has received from successive Governments and Parliaments-sustained as it is by the voluntary co-operation of the people in their several municipalities, teaching the principles and practice of self-reliance and self-government, developing the spirit of true liberty in harmony with the maintenance and execution of just law, and promoting sound knowledge is eonnection with Christian civilization throughout the land.

I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's obedient humblo Servant;

E. RYERSON

Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, Toronto, July, 1880.

## PARTII.

## STATISTIGAL REP0RT.

1859. 

TABLE A.-The Common Schoons


AUTHORITIES.

22
of Upier Canada, 1859.
AUTHORITIES.

TABLE $\Lambda$.-The Common Schoons

or Upper Canada, 1859-(Continued.)

## AUTHORITIES.



EXPENDITURES BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.

25

TABLE A－TEE COMMON Schoons

RECEIPTS BY LOCAL SCHOOL

| VIILAGES．－（Continued．）． | From Legislativo Grants． |  | From Local Sourcos． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { For } \\ \text { Toachers' } \\ \text { Salaries. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kemptville．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $s$ cts． | \＄cts． | \＄ | \＄cta． | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{S}_{15} \mathrm{cts} \\ \hline 150 \end{gathered}$ | \＄cts． |
|  | 159 <br> 94 <br> 1500 | ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\begin{array}{r} 772 \\ 94 \\ 94 \\ 00 \end{array}$ | ．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |
| Mitchell ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | ．．．．．．．．．．．． | 100000 | ．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |
| Napanee | $\begin{array}{lll} 179 & 00 \\ 141 & 10 \end{array}$ | 1566 | ${ }^{575} 86$ | ${ }^{25} 87$ | － 360.1 .1 .1 |  |
| Newburgh ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 500 | 236000 | 74500 |  |  |
| Newcastle $\qquad$ <br> New Hamburg $\qquad$ | 13400 | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 0 \end{array}\right\} \left.\begin{array}{rl} 72 & 32 \\ 32 & 75 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 44483 | 24748 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 115000 | 33 \＄2 | ．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |
| New Hamburg <br> Newmarket | 12600 | $\begin{array}{r} 3275 \\ 7 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | 53600 |  |  | 134135 |
|  | 180498048 | 0 5 00 | 80000 |  | 54814 | 158.41 |
| Oshawa．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | ．．．．．．．．．．． | 6000 | 68100 | 12250 |  |
| Portsmouth ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\begin{array}{r}4980 \\ 31 \\ \hline 00\end{array}$ | ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 320001400 | $\begin{array}{r} 134.58 \\ 9872 \end{array}$ | ．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |
|  | 1830010800 |  |  |  | 15850 |  |
| Yreston．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | ．．．．．．．．．． | 80000 | ．．．．．．．．．．．． 217 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}6675 \\ 180 \\ \hline 100\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|c} 0 & 77 \\ 0 & 7 . . . . . . \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 108 & 85 \\ 1900 & 00 \end{array}$ |  | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |
|  |  |  |  | ……705 |  |  |
| St．Mary＇s $\qquad$ <br> St．Thomes $\qquad$ | 21016 | …15 54 | 120000 |  | 4818751180 |  |
| Stratford．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 29400 | ．．．．．．．．．．． | $\begin{array}{r} 2000 \\ 437 \\ 400 \\ 4 \end{array}$ |  |  | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |
| Streetsville．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 21400 | ．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 19846 \\ 52675 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\therefore 8000$ |
|  |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 437 \\ 1405 \\ 1400 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 84 <br> 119165 |  |  |
| Trenton | $\begin{array}{r} 27290 \\ 126 \end{array}$ |  | 115100451 |  |  |  |
| Vienja |  | ｜．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | ［．．．．．．．．．．． 1191 |  | 11793 |
| Waterloo | 134131131 |  |  | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ |  |
| Welland |  |  |  |  |  | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． <br>  |
| Yorkrille | $14200$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 250.00 \\ & 839 \end{aligned}$ |  | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |
| Total．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 5654 01 | 26100 | 3014874 | 537814 | 485141 | 174368 |
|  | 123465 S9 | $\begin{array}{cc} 5704 & 01 \\ 459 & 08 \\ 325 & 81 \\ 325 & 11 \\ 201 & 00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 127877 & 83 \\ 65728 & 82 \\ 66194 & 10 \\ 30148 & 74 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 500202 \\ 4531 \\ 4552 \\ 2558 \\ 254 \\ 5378 \\ \hline 14 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 52917 \\ 3129 \\ 3964 \\ 99 \\ 4851 \\ 4851 \\ 41 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 7431947244385174368 |
|  | 1281300 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10094 00 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 565401 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total $\quad$＂．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 15202690 |  | 28995049 | 535704：36 | ＊100858 90 | $\begin{gathered} 630700 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 13252413 | 651755 | 27050386 | 486572 68 | 195S79 02 |  |
| Increas | 1950273 | 34245 | 1944663 | 4913168 | 18713： 12 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

OF UPPER CANADA，1859－（Continued．）

| AUTHORITIES |  | EXPENDITURES BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES． |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| alances． |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { For } \\ \text { Teachers } \\ \text { Salaries. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ¢ ${ }^{\text {ceim }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| \$ cts. |  | \＄cts． | $\begin{array}{ll} 3 & \text { cts. } \\ 40 & 00 \end{array}$ | \＄cts． | \＄cts． |  | 8 cts． <br> 838  <br> 88 08 | $\$_{343} \mathrm{cts}$ ． |
|  | 108152 | 640544505450 |  |  | －29 55 | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 128 \\ 63 \\ 68 \\ \hline 8 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 63293 | 44.215 |
| 10194 | 67719 |  |  | 53450 | 25.05 | 6338 116.22 | 121996 |  |
|  | 124694 | 54735 |  |  | 12 <br> 48 <br> 8 | 45691 | 124731 | 36.483100 |
| 32689 | 148378 | 910 <br> 341 <br> 10 | $\left.\begin{array}{cc} 9 & 89 \\ 31 & 32 \end{array} \right\rvert\, .$ |  | 1100 | 58976 | 1098 <br> 2467 <br> 104 |  |
| ．．．．．．．．． | 112710 |  | 1000 | $\begin{gathered} 144 \\ 1500 \\ 00 \end{gathered}$ | 4200 | 3000 |  | 24201 |
| 14464 | 270965 173939 | 66300 | 145 65 65 50 | 243 <br> 1287 <br> 1285 | 2950 | 6457 | 108641 | $\begin{gathered} 672: 88 \\ 79: 80 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 17393 <br> 247 | ${ }_{899} 14$ | 282717.00 |  | $\begin{array}{r}60 \\ 115 \\ \hline 65\end{array}$ | 32540 | $\begin{array}{r}1658 \\ 913 \\ 90 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 98750030 |
|  | 175755 |  |  | $50000$ |  |  |  |  |
| 8800 | 92330 | 40000 | 1300 |  | $2390$ | 11358 | 58748 | ．．．．．．．． |
| 10190 | 55748 | $\begin{array}{r}450 \\ 129200 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | $20017$ | 157628485485 | 40485 |
| 12188 | $\begin{array}{r}180360 \\ 870 \\ \hline 80\end{array}$ | 129220370 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 3930 \\ \mid \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . ~ \end{array}\right.$ | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2489 |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r}400 \\ 399 \\ \hline 14\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}87050 \\ 790 \\ \hline 00\end{array}$ |  | $1554$ |  | 1500 | 21508 | 79000. |  |
| $\begin{array}{r}339 \\ 1842 \\ 57 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 790 <br> 39225 <br> 57 | $\begin{array}{r} 54440 \\ 1824.45 \end{array}$ | …．．．．．．．．．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2011 si | 441 12 12 26 | 301 412 48 | $\begin{array}{r} 203237 \\ 225075 \end{array}$ | 24348938.61 |
| 34303 | 227565 | $\begin{array}{ll} 1924 . & 45 \\ 1576 & 00 \end{array}$ |  | 120.07 | 26 <br> 24 <br> 4 <br> 25 <br> 24 | 48434 |  |  |
| \＄44 36 | 318936 | ［ $\begin{array}{r}1620 \\ 571 \\ 16\end{array}$ | ．．．．．．．．．．．． 10 |  |  | 14310 | $\begin{array}{r} 225075 \\ 72851 \end{array}$ | 24900 |
| 11500 | 97751 |  |  | …797 52 | 42 <br> 24 <br> 29 <br> 29 | 143100 | 227779 | $\begin{array}{r} 166.41 \\ 1363.30 \end{array}$ |
| 21945 | 244420 | （ $\begin{array}{r}57116 \\ 140398\end{array}$ | ［．．．．．．．．．． $\begin{array}{r}10 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}137 \\ 40 \\ 41 \\ 40 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1252 <br> 895 <br> 00 <br> 1054 |  |
|  | 2615.55 | ［ $\begin{array}{r}108350 \\ 65500\end{array}$ | 200 | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2900 |  |  |  |
|  | 695 <br>  <br> 1478 <br> 24 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 98400 \\ & 534 \\ & \hline 22 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | － 713 |  | $\begin{array}{r}1034 \\ 534 \\ 882 \\ 88122 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 44081 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 544 \\ & 153 \\ & 153 \\ & 628 \\ & 63 \\ & 74 \end{aligned}$ | 1473 534 54 164 |  |  | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ${ }^{125}$ |  | 77912 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}6680 \\ 164 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 534 \\ 750 \\ 750 \end{array}$ | $\cdots \cdots \ddot{0}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1104084 | 5907782 | 23259401 | 75281 | 774662 | 183511 | 5747.64 |  | 1040138 |
|  |  | 712786 12 <br> 52356 90 <br> 61557 73 <br> 32594 01 | $\begin{array}{r} 1176631 \\ 378366 \\ 115409 \\ \quad 75281 \end{array}$ | 0767554 <br> 661874 <br> 3259701 <br> 774662 | 2047929543789548 4988781 | $\begin{array}{l\|l} 9 & 43187 \\ 9 & 20133 \\ \hline 8 & 16826 \\ \hline & \\ \hline & 5747 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 85587443 \\ 88330: 93 \\ 917164 \\ \hline \\ 410 \\ 4367649 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13699895 \\ 3037759 \\ 2199695 \\ 1040139 \end{array}$ |
|  | 99287268 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3201954 | 118709 52 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $28756981]$ | 13918105 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1104084 | 5907782 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} 1309820 & 07 \\ 1244488 & 59 \end{array}\right\|$ | 9） $\begin{aligned} & 83932476 \\ & 7761610\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17458 \\ & 1414280 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114837 \\ & 123573 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|l\|} 7 & 32761 & 37 \\ 4 & 34669 & 86 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85874: 98 \\ & 93133 \end{aligned}$ | 11004585104313532 | $\begin{array}{r} 199774 \\ 201353: 22 \end{array}$ |
| 14811242 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 93 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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TABLE C.-The Common Schoons

COMMON SCHOOL

of Upper Canada, 1859.

## teachers.



TABLE C.-Tie Common Schoors
COMMON SCHOOL

of Cuper Canada, 1859.-(Continued.)
TEACIIERS


TABLE C.-The Comion Schools

COMMON SCHOOL


In the report for 1858 the Normal School certificates were not given separately from the County ${ }^{1}$ Board
of Upper Canada, 1859-(Continued.)

TEACHERS.


[^12]TABLE D.-The Common Schoors of Upper Canada, 1859.


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Table D.-The Common Schools of Upper Canada, 1859.-(Continucd.)


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TABSAE E.MTus Common Schools of Upmer Canada, 1859.-(Conlinuecl.)




Table F-Tue Roman Catholic Separate


Schools of Upper Canada, 1859


TABLE F．－The Roman Cathonic Separate

| CITIEs． |  |  | RECEIPTS． |  |  |  | EXPENDITURES． |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PUPILS } \\ & \text { AMD } \\ & \text { TIME. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iramilton | 2 | \＄cts． | \＄cts． | $\begin{gathered} \$ c t s \\ 502 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ \text { cts. }$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \$ 8 & \text { ets. } \\ 1+31 & 09 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} S_{1072} \text { ets. } \end{gathered}$ | \＄cts． | $\begin{aligned} & \$ \mathrm{cts} . \\ & 358 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1137 | 11 |
| Kingston | 2 | 44300 |  | 107954 | 21840 | 174094 | 145715 |  | 28379 | 831 | 11 |
| London | 2 | 14600 |  | 30391 | 19820 | 73811 | 47920 | 3147 | 22744 | 403 | 10 |
| Ottaw |  | 119700 |  | 59150 | 5944 | 214800 | 171180 | 4800 | 38820 | 1358 | 12 |
| Toronto |  | 149700 |  | 167： 63 | 2672 | 319737 | 252300 | 10593 | 28844 | 1886 | 12 |
| Total |  | 898 00 |  | 454105 | S16 46 | 925551 | 754365 | 18540 | 152646 | 5615 | 11 |
| TOWNS． Amherstburgh | 1 | 11600 |  | 29200 | 2126 | ${ }^{620} 66$ | 57300 | 1000 | 3t 68 | 207 | 12 |
| Harrie | 1 | 7000 |  |  | 5045 | 12045 | 12045 |  |  | 117 | 10 |
| Belleville | 1 | 1920 |  | 40000 | 23550 | 82750 | S27 50 |  |  | 357 | 12 |
| Brantford． | 1 | 69 100 | 1200 | 264t 97 | 13457 | 48054 | 400.18 | 2400 | 5636 | 269 | 11 |
| Brockrille． | 1 | 15100 |  | 31790 | 13143 | 60033 | 450 |  | 12033 | 259 | 11 |
| Chatham | 1 | 6200 |  | 14950 | 13950 | 35100 | 30000 |  | 5100 | 104 | 12 |
| Clifton．． | 1 | 3900 |  | 16942 | 10798 | 31640 | 31441 |  | 199 | 91 | 12 |
| Cobours | 1 | 8500 |  | 8070 | 10075 | 26645 | 22552 |  | 4093 | 103 | 11 |
| Dundas | 1 | 11600 |  | 20500 | －506 01 | 830 10 | 63000 | 700 | 19300 | 232 | 12 |
| Guelph | 2 | 13.300 |  | 25631 | 5340 | 4937 | 31920 | 562 | 16889 | 202 | 12 |
| Lindeay | 1 | 7600 |  |  | 1300 | S9000 | 5666 |  | 3234 | 199 | 12 |
| Niagari | 1 | 11500 |  | 34 52 | $41+25$ | 5837 | $5 \mathrm{S3} 7$ |  |  |  |  |
| furis． | 1 | ${ }^{63} 00$ |  | 10486 | 10900 | 27641 | 23601 | 720 | 3320 | 155 | 12 |
| Perth．．． | 1 | 68.80 |  | 59120 | （i） 14 | 71734 | 35000 | 200 | 36534 | 108 | 10 |
| Peterborou | 1 | 13000 |  | 20000 | 9000 | 420 00 | 39000 | 500 | 2500 | 261 | 19 |
| picton． | 1 | 3000 |  | 4200 | 11086 | 15286 | 1719 |  | 492 | 95 | － 9 |
| prescott | 1 | 12600 | ．．．．．．．．．． | 31280 | 82545 | 126415 | 9216 |  | 84248 | 238 | 12 |
| St．Cathari | 1 | 24500 |  | 34700 | 116666 | 175860 | 51366 |  | 124500 | 354 | 12 |
| Total |  | 0100 | 12.00 | 352158 | 446465 | 1019923 | 741997 | 60 S2 | 271844 | 3353 | 11. |
| VILLAGES． <br> 3erlin $\qquad$ | 1 | $1+52$ |  |  | 19480 | 20932 | 20000 |  | 932 | 104 | 11 |
| Napance | 1 | 1200 |  | 2507 | 29815 | 27522 | 26020 |  | 1496 | 109 | 11 |
| Sewmark | 1 | 4300 |  | 8382 | 15761 | $23+43$ | 15112 | 1025 | 7306 | 95 | 12 |
| Oshawa | 1 | 2000 |  | 12230 | 13841 | 28071 | 25071 |  |  | 103 | 12 |
| Portsinout | 1 | 5262 |  |  |  | 5262 |  | 52 c 2 |  | 96 | 6 |
| Prestou | 1 | 24.00 |  | 985 | 6725 | IS9 97 | 164.20 |  | 2577 | 80 | 11 |
| St．Thoma | 1 | 3416 |  | 2505 | 16818 | 22739 | 17600 | 775 | 4364 | 80 | 11 |
| Thorold | 1 | ${ }^{6} 000$ |  | 8400 | 15600 | 30000 | 30000 |  |  | 78 | 11 |
| Treaton | 1 | 12100 |  | 2S0 00 |  | 40190 | 2 SO 00 | 200 | 11990 | 169 | 11 |
| Tot | 9 | $3 \mathrm{S2} 20$ |  | 66896 | 112040 | 217156 | 181229 | 7262 | 28665 | 91 | 11 |
| Total Count |  | 157235 |  | 359942 | 346551 | 593728 | 622746 | 3357 | 267625 | 3112 | 10 |
| $\because$ Cities |  | 339800 |  | 454105 | 81646 | 9255 | 754365 | 18540 | 1526.46 | 5615 | 11 |
| $\because$ Torns |  | 190100 | 1200 | 382158 | 446465 | 1019923 | 741987 | 60 82 | 271844 | 3353 | 11. |
| ＊：Villages |  | 38220 |  | 66896 | 1120.40 | 217156 | 181229 | 7262 | 28665 | 914 | 11 |
| Graud Total |  | 775355 | $1200$ | $1293101$ | $986702$ | $30563 \quad 58$ | $\mid 23003$ | $33241$ | 720780 | 12994 | 11. |
| ＂$\because 1858$ |  | S531 25 | 8541 | 707141 | 1251847 | 2820054 | 1673147 | $529444$ | 111506 | 9991 | 10 |
| Increase <br> Decrease |  | ＊777） | $\|$7 41 | 585960 | 265145 | 235704 |  |  | 307283 | $\dagger 3003$ | 1 |

[^13]Schoors of Upper Canada，1859．－（Continued．）

in the system of apportionment，the Separate Schools for 1859 having shared in the General Grant to the local－ neredse to 2069.

TABLE G.-The Grammar Sohools

MONEYS.

of Upper Canada, 1859.


TABLE G:-The Grammar School


TABLE H.-Meteorological Stations at the Under the autbority of the Consoliauted Grammar School Act, an extra grant of $\$ 400$ per annum is made Station, and it is made the duty of the Master to make the necessary, returns every month to the Educetional hare contributed the necessary sum of half price to purchase a set of instrumente, and but few of these (as will

| Name of Meteorological Station. |  | No. of montlossince the Stationhas been estab-lished, to Decem-ber, 1.859 inclusive | No. of monthlyabstracts since received at the Education 0efice, toDecember, 1859,inclusire. | Cbaracter of Abstras Recrige. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Well } \\ \text { prepared. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Indifferently | Improperly prepared. |
| 1 | Niagara ... |  | 24 |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Mamilton... | 24 | 13 | 10 | 3 |  |
| $\stackrel{3}{4}$ | Belleville ....................... Barrie.................. | 24 24 24 | ${ }_{18}^{20}$ | 18 | 2 |  |
| ${ }_{5}$ | Chatham... | ${ }_{24}^{24}$ | 15 |  | ii | 4 |
| ${ }^{6}$ | Port Sarnii..................... | 24 | 18 | 18 | ... |  |
| T | CMilton.......................... | 23 | 8 |  | ... |  |
|  | Cornwall....................... | 23 | 10 | 10 |  |  |

of Upper Canada, 1859-(Continued.)


Senior County Grammar Sciools.
to each Senior County Grammar School, nnid provision is made for the estahlishment therent of a Meteorologiea Depntmet he seen from the following.) make the returns required by law.

| Wame of Meteorological Station. | No. of months | No. of monthly ${ }^{\text {N }}$ / Cuaracter of Adstracts Received |  |  |  |
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|  | since the Station has been cstablished, to Decem ber, 1859 inclusiv | ceived at the Edu cation Office, to December, 1559; inclusirc. | Well prepared | Indifferently prepared. | Improperly prepared. |
| $y^{\prime}$ Guelph. | 10 | 3 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 10 Whithy | 16 | 12 | 11 | 1 | $\cdots$ |
| 11 Perth... | 15 | 5 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | . |
| 12 Picton............................ | 15 | None: | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - |
| $14 . \quad$ Brantford | Instrumeuts purc | hased, but notyet | gent for: | ... |  |
|  |  | 80 | 53 | 15 | 7 |
| Total............... | 193 | 80 |  |  |  |

of Upper Canada.
VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.


TABLE I.-The Grammar Schoons

oe Upper Canada- (Continuol.)
various brancies of Instruction.


TABLE I-THe Grammar Schoors

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

of Upprr Canada.- (Continued.)
dimots branches of instruction.

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| 16. | 48 | 16 | 16 | 13 | 11 | 14 |  |  | 70 | 35 |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\cdots$ | 10 | 4 |  |  | 7 |  |  |  | 12 |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14 | - 3 |  |  | 11 | 8 |  | 2 | 9 |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 310 | 10 |  |  | $i$ | ] | ..... | - ${ }^{1}$ | 8 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| ......... | 13 | 6 |  |  | 4 | 2 |  | S | 18 |  |  | ? |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | 18 |  |  | 8 |  |  |  | 14 |  | ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10 |  | 30. |  | 6 |  | 10 | 17 | 34 | 14 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | 72 | 20. |  |  | 12 | 11 | ] | 11 | 45 | 32 | 21 | 32 |  | 12 |  |  |  |
| 3 | $2!$ | 29 |  |  | 5 | . |  |  | 20 |  | ... | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 18 | 7 |  | 1 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 12 |  |  | 4 |  | 2 |  |  |  |
| : | - 6 | 16. |  | 11 | 9 |  |  | 6 | 36 |  |  | 6 |  |  | -1 |  |  |
|  | 8 | 12 | 3 | s | 7 |  | , | 5 | 16. |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | 10 |  |  | 7 | 7 |  | s | 10 | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | (i) | 5.4 | 23 |  | 30 | 16 |  | 8. | :3 | 18 | S | 15 | 12 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 58 | 13 |  | 3. |  |  |  | 9 | 25 |  | ...... | 7 |  |  | 7 |  |  |
|  | 36 |  |  |  | 2 | 1 |  | 3 | 14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | 37 | 24 | ] |  |  |  |  | 2 | 27 | - | 1 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11 |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | , | ] |  | ] | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1656 | 997 | 229 | 225 | 460 | 333 | 33 | 309 | $10^{\circ}$ | 488 |  | 375 | 245 | 30 | 187 | 70 |  |
|  | 1036 | 98S | 275 | 84 | 835 | 328 | 32 | 264 |  | 378 | 227 | 253 |  | 25 | 131 | 57 | 30 |
|  |  |  | $\cdots \cdots$ | \|r..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


various branches of instruction.


Table K.-Tife Grammar Schools


## ge Upper Canada

VARIOUS TEXT-BOOKS NAMED.


TABLE K-Tme Grammar Scroors or Upper Cavada.- (Continued.)






TABLe L,-The Grammar Schools of Upper Canada - (Continued.)


Abstract No. 1.-Gioss Attendanci of Stcdents, Wezkly Aid Giranted, Certificates, dc




TABLf Mi-The Normal Schogh for Upper Canada, 1859.-(Comtinuecl.)
Abstract No. 2.-Counties from whexce Applicasts for Admission to the Nommal Schooi came.


TABLE M.-The Normal School for Upper Canada, 1859.-(Continued.)


[^14]


Table N．－The otner Educatroval Institumons of Ciper Canapa， 1859.

| MENICHALITLES． | rohdegmes． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | totar． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 吴 $\underset{\Xi}{\Xi}$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ |  |  |  |  | 至 |  |
| ibengary <br> Etormont |  |  | \＄cts． | Scts． |  |  |  |  | Scts |  |  | \＄cts． |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thnilas． |  |  |  |  |  |  | $!$ | 2 | 201010 |  | 14 | 20000 |
| Preseott． |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | ． | 2501010 |  |  | 25000 |
| Ftasell ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cinleton ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 20 | ； | 2 | 506001 |  | 20 | 50000 |
| 1，nels．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 | 1 | ：36 101 |  |  | 3600 |
| Inhark |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 2 | fion 0 |  | 25 | 6000 |
| Fronterac．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.4 | 5 | 17750 |  | 30 | 17750 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aldington <br> Lominox |  |  |  |  |  | $18:$ | 4 | s） | ：28 50 |  | 183 | 42850 |
| Lamnox ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  | s |  |  |  |  |  |
| Haxtings．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  | － | E | $\triangle 200$ |  |  | 8200 |
| Xorthumberland |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 | 2 | get 01 |  | 37 | 19600 |
| Purlam |  |  |  |  | ； | 8. | $s$ | － | 170 00 |  | 8.1 | 47000 |
| Peterboro |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Victoria．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ontario |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1.1 | 12 | 1 | 50100 |  | 1.1 | 500 |
| Frrk |  |  |  |  | 15 | 180 |  | 15 | 5，4 00 | $\therefore$ | 180 | 55400 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simeos Hathon |  |  |  |  | $:$ | 35 | $11)$ | 1 | ：3：30 00 |  | 55 | 33090 |
| Hation |  |  |  |  | 1.1 | 186 | 10 | 15 | 44000 | 4 | 189 | 4.4000 |
| Wentworth． |  |  |  |  | 7 | isi | 10 | 7 | ： 310 （10） |  | 50 | 37000 |
| Brant．．．．． |  |  |  |  | 7 | 1.4 | 9 | $s$ | 8500 |  | 154 | 8500 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 45 |  | 21. | ．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |
| Lincoln． Welland |  |  |  |  | 1 | ？ | 2 | 1 | 450 |  |  | 450 |
| Haldimand |  |  |  |  | ； | 62 | 111 | 7 | ：351 1000 |  | 68 | 3510 |
| Siurfolk ...... |  |  |  |  | 6 | 105 | 17 | i | 176000 |  | 105. | 17600 |
| Oxfind ．．． |  |  |  |  | 7 | 113 | 6 | 6 | $2: 900$ |  | 113 | 23900 |
| Waterloo ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  | 6 | 5 s | 5 | 7 | 60700 |  | \％S | 60700 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 6 | 337 | s | 7 | 59800 |  | 1：3 | 5ys 00 |
| Wellington $\qquad$ rey $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  | 2 | （5） | ， | 2 | 72000 |  | 15 | 72000 |
| Preth．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  | ， | 38 | i | 2 | S0 00， |  | 3.3 | SO 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  | ， | $2!$ | 7 | $i$ | 54 （11） |  | $2: 1$ | 3440 |
| Hruee ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  | 7 | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 38 | 7 | 3 | 72 （10） |  | 3 S | 7200 |
| Mrimin．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  | S | 114 | 7 | 5 | 2：16 010 |  | 114 | 29600 |
| Kint |  |  |  |  | 2 | 68 | 11 | 2 | 24000 |  | 68 | 2400 |
| Exsex ．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 1 | A 0 O |  |  | 800 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 45 | ， | 1 | 630 117 |  | 45 | 6307 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  | 208： |  | 138 | 7581 |  | 20s5 | 758197 |
| CITIES． | ＊S | \＄00 | S0400 00 | 15200 （10） | 11 | $\begin{aligned} & \\ & 300 \\ & 680 \\ & 700 \\ & 120 \\ & 230 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Turanto．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 510000 |  | 1300 | 10060000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 600180 | 16 | 650 | 600150 |
| KiurstonSondon．．． | 2 | 225 | 716000 | 4．400 60 |  |  | 11 | 2.3 | 675000 | 19 | 975 | 2531000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | 340000 |  | 120 | 340000 |
| O：tav：i ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | \％ 1 | 70 | 120000 | 120000 |  |  |  | 12. |  | 10 | 340 | 240000 |
| Tutal ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 11 | 1095 | 3536000 | 0800 001 |  | 2320 |  | 45 | 155180 |  | 3415 | 140711＝80 |

These statisties are principatly taken from information obtained in 1\＄50；no officinl reports being reccired：

## TABLE N.-The other Educatronar, Instutumions, de.-(Cominued.)



TABLE N.-The otimer Educatonar Institutions, dec-(Continucd.)

TIFE FREE PGBLIC LIDRARIES, SUPILIED DY THE EDUCATIONAI, DEPAMTMENT DURING TME YEAR.



Historia,
Sessioinal Paperid (No. 50$)$ :
A. 1860.




23 Yictorisi
Sessional Papeis (Ňo. 50).
A. 1860.


## 


WE









 MRy



23) Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 50).
A. 1860 .



23 Victoria.
Scssional Papers (No. 50).


23 Vietoriai:
㯭




















\%In order to aid these Institutes in the further extension of their Libraries, the following seciion was inserted in the new draft of Bill, but it was withlrawn:establish and maintain Iibraries, and to procure Maps and school apparatus, upon the same terms as such things are now supplied by the Educational Department to Cownship and School Municipalities, in proportion to the sums which they have transmitted to him, or may transmit for such pur;oses; and in the same manner to establish prizes of books and other publications ia publie schools and other instimtions aided by the Legishature.":

## TABLE O.-STATEMENT No. 3.

Thble showing the value of articles sent out from the Educational Depositories from the years 1851 to 1859 , inclusive.

| Year. | Articles on which the 100 per cout. has been apportioned from the Legislitive Grant. |  | Aricices sold at Catalurue prices. withjut any apportionment frum the Legislative Grant. | 'lutal value of Library, Prize and School Books. M:pis, and Apparatus, dexputeliel. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Public Library Buoks. | Maps, Apparatas and Prize Buoks. |  |  |
|  | \$ cts | \$ ets. | \$ cts. | 5 ets. |
| 1551. |  |  | 141425 | 141425 |
| 1832 . |  |  | 20st 13 | 208113 |
| 185:................................................. |  |  | $423: 314$ | +2:33 14 |
| 1854................................................. | 3137623 |  | 5jlt is | 3689041 |
| 1685 | 904715 | 4655 53 | +359 41 | 18992 os |
| 1 Sini. | 727582 | 9:30 27 | 5i26 76 | 2232345 |
| ix:\%................................................. | 1620092 | 1811.828 | 04.5120 | 4077040 |
| 10.88 | 398299 | 1181028 | 617280 | 2276532 |
| 1:39. | 5 SOj 64 | 1190502 | 01579 30 | 2f3S 9 9, |
| 'Tutal ...... | S04.8s 75 | 55080998 | \$4361 4! | \$10.760 74 |

TABLE O.-STATEMENT No. 4.-Showing Tlle Vadue of Books Importeis into Canada from tue Years $1850-50$.
The fullowing Statistical Table has been compiled from the "Trade and Navigation Returns" for the years specificd, showing the gross walue of books (not maps or school apparatus) imported into Canada. This table proves conclusively how incorrect is the statcuent that the nperatious of the Educational Depository interfere with the interests of the booksellers.

| Year. | Value of Dooks entered at Ports in Lower Canada. | Value of Books entered at Ports in Upper Cinada. | Total value of Books imported into the Province. | Propurtion in:ported for the Educational Department of Upper Canad:. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$101ss0 | \$14700 | \$24350 | \$ S.4 |
| 1851 | 120700 | 171732 | 292432 | 3296 |
| 1:522................................................... | 141176 | 150268 | 300.444 | 1285 |
| 1S:H.................................................. | 158700 | 25.280 | 412950 | 22,6.4 |
| 1854.................................................. | 171.452 | $3!9 \mathrm{SOS}$ | 479260 | 44660 |
| 185. | 194.356 | 358792 | 533148 | 25624 |
| !s:ili. | $\underline{2}$ U6:36 | 427992 | 0306528 | 1020 S |
| 185\%. | 224400 | 309172 | 933:572 | 1602 S |
| 18. | 171255 | 1919.2 | 368197 | 111692 |
| 10.9! | 139057 | 1S4.304 | 32336 L : | 5308 |
|  | \$1631612 | \$24S69\%0 | \$4118602 | \$1.39952 |

N.B.-Up to 185.t, the "Trade and Navigation Returns" give the value on books entered at every port in Canada separately; after that year, the Reports give the names If' the principal ports only, and the rest as "Other Ports." In 1854, the proportion entored in Lower Canada was within thirteen per cent of a third part of the wbole, and, acordingly, in compiling this table for the years 1855-1859, the value entered in "Other Ports" is divided between Upper and Lower Canada, in the proportion of two-thirds to the fomer and one-third to the latter.

TABLE P-Tie Gramyar and Common Schools


## of Upper Canada, 1859.

SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT DURING TIIE YEAR


Table P.-Tife Grammar and Compon Schools


## of Upper Canada, 1859--(Continued.)

SUPPLIED BE TIIE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR.


Table P.-The Grammar and Common Schools


## of Upper Canada, 1859.-(Continued.)

supplied dy the educational department during the tear.


Table P．－Tie Grammar and Common Schoons

MAPS，APPARATUS，AND PRIZE BOOKS

## MUNICIPALITIES

## AsD

SCIIOOL SECTIONS．

| SCIIOOL SECTIONS． | Contribu－ tion． | Appor－ <br> tionment． | Total． |  | 容 | 宊 | 总 | 哭 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| York－（Continued．） | 5 cts． | Sts． | Sts． |  |  |  |  |  |
| Markham，No．10．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 775 | 775 | 1550 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |
| ＂No．14．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2081 | 20 Sl | 4162 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ］ | 1 |
| ＂No． 15 | 1000 | 1000 | 2000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＂No． 16 | 500 | 500 | 1000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＂No． 18 | 737 | 737 | 1474 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newmarket Grammar Selool． | 3600 | 3600 | 7200 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scarborough，No．1．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1000 | 1000 | 2000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＂No． 2. | （1）31 | ${ }_{6} 31$ | 1262 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＂No． 3 ． | 1238 | 1238 | 2476 |  |  |  |  | 1 ．．．．． |
| ＂；\＆Pickering，Nus． 4 \＆11，U．S．S | 1875 | 1875 | 3750 | 1 |  |  | 1 | $1 . .$. |
| ＂；No．5．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 5 230 239 | 6 10 | $\begin{array}{ll}10 & 00 \\ 45 & 38\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | ........ |
| Toronto Graminar School | 2369 1320 | 23 269 | 47 26 40 |  |  |  |  | I |
| Vaughan，No．6．．．．．．．．．．．． | 935 | 935 | 19．76 |  | 1 | 1 |  | $1 . . . .$. |
| Weston Grammar School | 950 | 950 | 1900 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whitchurch．No．2．．．． | 519 | 519 | 1038 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ：N0．4．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 519 | 519 | 1035 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\because{ }^{\prime \prime}$ No．S．． | 500 | 500 | 1000 |  |  |  | 1 |  |
| ＂${ }^{\text {a }}$ No．10． | 500 | 500 509 | 1000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vork＂No． 17 | 509 500 500 | 559 500 | 1118 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { York, No. } 4 \text {......... } \\ & \text { No. G........ } \end{aligned}$ | 500 5010 | 500 <br> 500 <br> 00 | 1000 10 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＂No． 7. | 740 | 740 | 1480 |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| ＊No． 11. | 500 | 500 | 1000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ، No． 16. | 5110 | 500 | 1000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peel： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Albion，No． $4 .$. | 10 00 | 1000 | $\bigcirc 000$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＂No． 11. | 476 | 4.76 | 952 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calelm，No． 4. | 1419 | 1419 80 | 2 S 3 S |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＂No．1：\％ | S 00 | 5010 | 1600 |  |  |  | $1$ |  |
| Chinguammes，No．5．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 700 | 7010 | 1400 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 563 | 563 | 1126 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10， 9.4 | 109.9 | 21.88 |  |  |  |  | 1 ：$]$ |
| ＂No． B （19．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 500 | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 01 \\ 5 & 35 \\ 7 & 0\end{array}$ | 1000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\because \quad \begin{array}{ll} \because & \operatorname{No} 19 \\ \because & \operatorname{No} 26 \end{array}$ | 535 705 | 535 705 | 1070 14 10 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＂\＆Gore of Toronto，uos．17 \＆$\because$ ，USS | 1000 | $10^{0} 00$ | 2000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simene： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barrie Crammar School． | 6 S 42 | 6842 | 13684 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eissa，No．${ }_{i}$ No．． | $525 \cdot$ | 525 | 1050 |  |  |  |  | $1$ |
| ＂No．${ }_{\text {＂．．．．．}}$ | 675 | 675 650 6 | 1350 1300 |  |  |  |  | $1$ |
| Ciwillimbury，West， | 650 9 9 | 650 9817 | 1300 1834 |  |  |  |  | ．．．． 1 |
| Cwillimbury；West，No．7．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 917 900 | 917 <br> 900 <br> 15 | 1834 15 31 |  |  |  |  | …i 1 |
| Medonte，No．S． | 1575 | 1575 | 3150 |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| Mono，No．10．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 800 | 800 | 16.00 |  |  |  |  | ． |
| ＂No．11．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 500 | 500 | 1000 |  |  |  |  | 11 |
| Mulmur，No． 7 ．．．． | 7.25 | 725 | 1450 |  |  |  |  | 1 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}500 \\ \hline 1000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 500 10.00 | 1000 2000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| No． 9 $\qquad$ | 400 | 10.00 700 | 2000 1400 |  |  |  | 1 | 11 |
| $" *$ Osprey，No．1，U．S．S．．．．．．．． | 500 | 500 | 10：00 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orillia，No． 2 ，．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 500 | 500 | 10.00 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Penetanguishène Reformatory Prison．．．．．． | 13134 | 15 132） | $36: 27$ |  |  |  |  | 1 |

## ue Uprer Canada，1859－（Continued．）

SUIPLIED BY IIIE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT DURING TIE YEAR．


Table P.-The Grammar and Common Schoors

of Uprer Canada, 1859-(Continued.)
supplied by the educational department during the fear.


TABJE P．－The Grammar and Common Schools

MAPS，APPARATUS，AND PRIZE BOOKS

MUSICIPALITIES
AND
SCHOOL SECTIOAS

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline SCHOO．SECMOMS． \& Contrihu－ tion． \& Appor－ tioument． \& Total． \& 宫 \& 容 \& 垵 \& 突． \& 它 \&  \\
\hline Liscoln－Continued． \& 5 cts ． \& \＄cts． \& \(\$\) cts． \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Grantham，No． 7 \& 1700 \& 17
800
805 \& 3400 \& \& 1 \& 1 \& 1 \& 1 \& 1 \\
\hline Grimsby，No．\({ }_{6}\) No．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 8 25 \& 825
1322 \& 1650 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 1322 \& 1322 \& 2644 \& \& 1. \& 1 \& 1 \& 1 \& 1 \\
\hline Louth，No．1．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
60 \\
600 \\
60 \\
\hline 100
\end{tabular} \& 120

12 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Niagnra Grammar School ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 219 \& 2190 \& 4.3 in \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline A No．＋．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& $5 \cdot 011$ \& 500 \& 10 no \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ＂No．s \& 500 \& 5010 \& 1000 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline St．Catharines Grammar School \& 5854 \& 5 S 5.4 \& 11708 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Wellrad： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Humberstoue，No． 10. \& 1400 \& 1400 \& 2300 \& 1 \& 1 \& 1 \& 1 \& 1 \& 1 <br>
\hline Pelhnm，No．4．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 500 \& 500 \& 1000 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ＂No．6．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 650 \& （i） 50 \& 130 \& 1 \& ］ \& 1 \& \& \& 1 <br>
\hline Stamford，No．6．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 27 5s \& 2758 \& 5516 \& 1 \& ］ \& \& 1 \& 2 \& <br>
\hline ．＂No．i．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& ［ $0 \times 0$ \& 501 \& 10110 \& 1 \& ］ \& 1 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Ifaldiment：
Canborough，No．${ }^{\text {a }}$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& | 700 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 5000 |
| 000 | \& $\begin{array}{ll}7 & 10 \\ 500 \\ 500\end{array}$ \& 1400

1900 \& 1 \& 1 \& \& \& \& 1 <br>
\hline Cayuga．North，No． \& 857 \& 6.57 \& 1：31． \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Dunn，No． $4 . . . . . . . . . . .$. \& ． 800 \& 800 \& 160 \& 1 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Moulton，No．3． \& 8011 \& 800 \& 1500 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Oncila．No．1．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 500 \& 500 \& 1000 \& 1 \& \& \& \& \& 1 <br>
\hline ＂No．3．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& （6） 010 \& 600 \& 1200 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ، No．6．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 11763 \& 11708 \& 2353 \& 1 \& 1 \& \& \& \& 1 <br>
\hline \％※0．8．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& ${ }_{6} 000$ \& 600 \& 1200 \& \& \& 1 \& 1 \& \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline Senecu，No． 4. \& 500 \& 500 \& 1000 \& 1 \& 1 \& \& \& \& 1 <br>

\hline Walpole，No． 3 ． \& | 500 |
| :---: |
| -65 |
| 80 | \& 5110 \& 10） 00 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline ＂No．5． \& 525 \& 525 \& 1050 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ＂
.
No．
No．
\％．． \& 509 \& 500
500 \& $\begin{array}{ll}10 & 00 \\ 10 & 00\end{array}$ \& ．．．．． \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 500 \& 300
925 \& 1000
1850 \& ．．．． \& \& ．．．． \& \& \& <br>
\hline ＂N No．${ }^{\text {co．}}$ \& 925 \& 925 \& 1850 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ＂No．l．t． \& 525 \& 525 \& 1050 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Norfoll： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Houghton．No．7．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& | 600 |
| :--- |
| 1000 | \& 80

100
1000 \& 1200 \& 7 \& 1 \& 7 \& ， \& 1 \& 1 <br>
\hline  \& 1000 \& 1010 \& 200 \& \& 1 \& 1 \& 1 \& \& <br>
\hline Port Dover Grammar School \& 2258 \& 2258 \& 4516 \& 1 \& 1 \& 1 \& 1 \& 1 \& 1 <br>
\hline Simeoe Grammar School \& 3310 \& 33300 \& 6600 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline T＇ownsend，No． 19. \& 5110 \& 500 \& 1000 \& \& \& \& \& \& 1 <br>
\hline Woordhouse，Ňo． 2
O．ryord： \& 11 i \& 1175 \& 2350 \& 1 \& 1 \& 1. \& \& \& 1 <br>

\hline | Oryord： |
| :--- |
| Blandford，No． 4. | \& 1780 \& 1785 \& \& \& \& \& \& 1 \& <br>

\hline Blenheim，No． $1 .$. \& $1000{ }^{-1}$ \& 1000 \& 20 00 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline $:$ No．s． \& 5010 \& 500 \& 1100 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline $\cdots$ No． 9. \& 800 \& S 60 \& 1800 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ＂No．14． \& 15010 \& 1500 \& 8000 \& $]$ \& ］ \& 1 \& 1 \& 1 \& 1 <br>
\hline ＂No． 16. \& （6） 25 \& （3） 25 \& 1251 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Dereham，No．3． \& 1000 \& 1000 \& 2000 \& \& 1 \& 1. \& ．．．．． \& 1 \& 1 <br>
\hline ＂No．s． \& 30 \& 600 \& 1200 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ：No．12． \& 625 \& 525 \& $10: 0$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Sorwich，South，Sio．B．．．． \& 1205 \& 1205 \& 2.410 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 0xford，Eust No． 4 ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 800 \& 800 \& 1600 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ＂＂West，No． $1 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ \& 894 \& S 94 \& 1.788 \& \& \& \& \& 1 \& 1 <br>
\hline  \& 1844 \& 1544 \& 3688 \& 2 \& \& \& \& ．．．． \& 1 <br>
\hline $\ldots$ ．．＂N．\＆Nissouri，East，Nos． 2 \＆5，USS \& 500 \& －500 \& 10001 \& 1 \& \& \& \& \& 1 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

of Upper Canada，1859－Continued．

SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCANONAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR．


Table P-The Grammar and Common Schools

of Upper Canada, 1859--(Continued.)

## SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR



Tabjee P．－The Grammar and Common Schools
of Upper Canada，1859．－（Contimacd．）

MAPS，APPARATUS，AND PRIZE BOOKS

MUNICIPALITIES

## And

SCHOOL SECTIONE．

| \＄CHOOL SECTIONE． | Contribu－ tion． | Appor－ tioument． | Tutal． |  | 㝘 | 苞 | 官 |  | 令 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Groy | \＄cts． | Sts． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bentinck，No．©．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 625 | （6）25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Collingwood，Tp．（8 schools）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 10000 | 10000 | 20000 |  |  | $\varepsilon$ | 8 | 8 |  |
| Derby，No．${ }^{\text {Eaphrasia，No．．．．．}}$ | 505 1200 | 505 1200 | 1010 2.400 |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |
| Osprey：No． $1 . . . .$. | 1200 715 | 715 | 1＋30 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |
| ＂No． 2. | 540 | 540 | 10 S0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＂No． 5. | 540 | 540 | 10 S0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＂No． 6. | 540 | 540 | 1080 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |
| ＂No．7． | 540 | 540 | 10 S0 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |
| ＂No． 9. | 540 | 540 | 1080 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |
| St．Vinecat，No． 12 | 525 | 525 | 1150 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sullivan，No．1．．．． | 600 | 600 | 1200 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |
| Sydenham，No．3．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 500 | 500 | 1000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＂No．12．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 542 | 5 | 1084 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＂، No．13． | 500 | 500 | 1000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＂No．14． | 500 | 50 | 1000 |  | 1 | 1 | ］ | 1 | 1 |
| Pcrel ： Blanchard，No．S．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blanchard，No．S．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 500 | $\pm 00$ | 1000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＂\＆Downie，No．2，U．S．S．．．．．．．．． | 500 | 500 | 1000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domnic，No． $5 .$. | \＄50 | S 50 | 1700 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ＂Ñ．6． | 10100 | 1000 | 2000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＂No．9．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | \＄ 00 | S 00 | 1600 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |
|  | 500 <br> 9025 | 500 9 9 | 10 <br> 18 <br> 18 <br> 10 |  | 1 | 1 | ．．．．． | ．．．．． 1 |  |
| ＂${ }^{\text {a }}$ ，No．t． | 11925 | 1925 | 13 50 |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| ＂${ }^{\text {a }}$ No． | 625 | 625 | 1250 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Elma，No． 4. | 1050 | 1050 | 210 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |
| ＂No． 9. | 525 | 525 | 1050 | 1 | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |
| Fullarton，No． 2. | 500 | 500 | 1000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＂No．6．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 935 <br> 935 <br> 50 | 9 9 5 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 1870 \\ & 10 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |
| IIibbert，No．6．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2410 | 2． 10 | 4820 |  | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 3 | I |
| Wallace，No． 3. | 500 | 500 | 1000 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |
| ＂No．4． | 1000 | 1000 | 2000 |  |  | 1 |  | ］ |  |
| Huron： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Biddulph，No． 2. | 1500 | 1500 | 3000 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |
| Colborne，No．No．．．． | 500 $S 20$ | 5 00 <br> 8 25 | 10 360 160 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Colbornc，No．${ }^{\text {Gederich Tow．}}$ | 825 4500 | 825 4500 | 3650 <br> 90 <br> 00 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 |  |
| ＂No．1．．．．．． | 500 | 500 | 1000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＊No．6． | 500 | 5 00 | 11） 00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grey，No． 1. | 525 | 525 | 1050 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Hay，No． 2. | 1000 | 1000 | 20.00 |  | 1 | 1 | 1. | $1$ |  |
| ＂No．6． | 700 | 700 | 1400 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Howick，No． 5. | 500 | 500 | 10） 00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| McGillivray，No． 4 | 500 | 500 | 1000 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |
| ＂No． 11. | 500 | 500 | 1000 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Mckillop No．No． 13. | 525 | 525 | 1050 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |
| McKillop，No． $2 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | 1450 | 1＋50 | 2000 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |
|  | 500 825 | 500 805 825 | 1000 1650 | 1 | $1$ | ${ }_{3}^{1}$ | $1$ | $11$ |  |
| Stauley，No． 5 | 500 | 500 | 1000 |  | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |
| .1 No．8， | 500 | 500 | 1000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuckersmith， | 30 | 800 | 1600 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

SUPPLIED DY THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMETN＇R DURLNG TIEE IEAR．

123.

Table P.-The Girammar and Common Schools.


23 Victoria.
of Upper Canada, 1859-(Continued.)
supplied by the educational department during the year.


Table P.-The Grammar and Common Schools


0e Ulper Canada, 1859.-(Continued.)

SUPPLIED BX THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR.


TABLE P.-The Grammar and Common Schools

of Upper Canada, 1859.-(Continued.)
sUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR.

| Or |  |  |  | Apparates. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Suebts of Ouject and TabletLassons. |  |  |  |  |  | Miscellaneous. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Other Maps and Charts. | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{0} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0} \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 岂 } \\ & \stackrel{y y y y}{c} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Other Object Lessons. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 65 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 72 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 34 |  |
|  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 119 |  |
|  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30 | 31) | S |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 36 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 43 |  |
|  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 162 |  |  |  |  |  | Sth |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 19 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 47 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .... | 12 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 |  |  |  |
| 263 | 132 | 173 | 284 | 135 | ? | 7 | 19 | 52 | 501 | 24.3 | 1 set | 2324 | 120 | 45.4 | 2582 | 3260 | 672 | 120S9 | 218 |
| $\underline{20} 0$ | 159 | 143 | 466 | 139 | $1: 3$ | 16 | 10 | 57 | 750 | 450 | 3sts: | 2774 | 20.4 | 662 | 3564 | 3451 | 16:5 | SU4: | 420 |
|  |  | 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 40.19 |  |
|  | 27 |  | 182 | 4 | 7 | 9 | : | 5 | 274 | 201 | 2 | 450 | 138 | 110 | 982 | $19 \%$ | 96.9 |  | 2 |
| MS |  | 41 | 467 | 45 | 14 | 5 | s | 26 | 14 | 33 |  | 3000 | 110 | 30 | 3006 | 300 | 26 |  | 15 |
| 196 | 267 | 75 | 192 | 103 | 14 | 10 | 15 | 40 | 81 | 141 |  | 51146 | 1450 | 316 | 4726 | 941 | 791 |  | 059 |
| 015 | 405 | 330 | 886 | 261 | is | 20 | 17 |  | 1057 | 328 | 7 sts | 0989 | 3818 | 2002 | 7946 | 1686 | 3390 | 2557 | :31 |
| 2600 | 159 | 14.3 | 466 | 139 | 19 | 16 | 16 | 57 | 750 | 450 | $3:$ | 27\% 4 | 204 | $66^{2}$ | \%3564 | 3451 | 1635 | S0.5 | $4 \underline{11}$ |
| 263 | 132 | 175 | 284 | 135 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 52 | 501 | 243 | L'* | $2: 24$ | 126 | 454 | 2582 | 3260 | 672 | 12034 | 216 |
| 1929 | 963 |  | 2295 | 6SE | 56 |  | 69 |  |  | 1195 | 11 | 20133 |  | 3464 | 21512 | 963s | 6-541 | 22691 | 21 |

TAblei Q-The Superannuaten or Wonn-out Common School Teachere.

| No. | Name. | Raligige Faith. | Combtry ar | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mevianese. } \\ & \text { Mumbatity.) } \end{aligned}$ | Catse of bisoutinting Teaching. | \% |  |  |  | For the Year. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. John McAuley <br> 2 Dead. <br> 3 Rohert Mason <br> 4 Magnus Swamson <br> 5 Dead. <br> 6 Donald Currie <br> TDead. <br> s! John O'Connor <br> op Dead. <br> 10 Dead. <br> 11 Thos. J Grafte $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ |  | hurch of Semtana | Trelasd.. ....... | [ruefal ......... |  |  | 22 | S 119 |  | 1 1533 |
|  |  | Presbyterim ...............................and .........Baptist |  | T.maik <br> Markhata $\qquad$ | Age and Imfrmiy ............. | 7 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}15 & 50 \\ \text { is } & 50\end{array}$ |  | $18 \frac{3}{255} 1599$ |
|  |  | Ige mad Infirnity ............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | scothand | Alibers$\qquad$ | dex atal metrmiy ............ | 18 | 15 30 <br> 9 -1 |  | $181855-11859$ |
|  |  | Roman Cutholic | tye and lufruity ............. |  |  | 31 | 35 |  |  | 1 1858- 18.1859 |
|  |  | Roman Cathotie ......: |  | Irelan | charlutioubug | ${ }^{51}$ | 35 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Irelani........... | Arthur. Cornwall.$\qquad$$\qquad$ |  | 15 |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{1859}$ |  |
|  | 11 Thos. J. Grafie ........... |  |  | Cniversalist ........... |  | Lge and Intirmity Infirmity$\qquad$ | St | $\begin{array}{ll}15 & 10 \\ 14 & 36 \\ 27 & 36 \\ 26\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | 13 James Benton .............. | Cuureh of Seotland ... | Scotland | Burferd........................ | 6 |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 25 \\ 20 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}} 1855-\frac{1}{15} 1509$ |
|  | 14 IIenry Gough .... | Church of England ... | Ireland .......... |  |  |  | 30 32 |  |  | ${ }^{\frac{1}{1}} 1855-1559$ |
|  | 15 James Breakenridy | Church of Scettind ... S | Upper Camala.Scotan:Teland | Maidoc .......................... | Infirmity$\qquad$ Sge ant Infrmity ge aud Infirmity$\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{17} 6$ Rohn Gert C . Minils. |  |  | Irorton ................... |  |  | - 23. |  |  | $\stackrel{185 S-1859}{1859}$ |
|  | 15 John W. Leonard | Church of England.... | Ireland ........... | Chathan..................... Perth........... | Age and Infirmity <br> and Infirmity <br> Age and Intirmity $\qquad$ $\qquad$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | (1) $2: 30$ |  |  |
|  | 19 Peter Stewart .... | Chureh of Scotlind ... |  | Aingara$\qquad$ | Age and Iufirmity <br> Age and lifirmity | 7010 | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ | 23 <br> 50 <br> 13 |  | $\left[\begin{array}{c} 1859 \\ 1859 \\ \frac{1}{2} 1850 \end{array}\right.$ |
|  | ${ }^{20}$ David Thompson | Churel of England ... | Seothand <br> Ireland |  | Age and Infirmity Age and Iufirmity$\qquad$$\qquad$ | (6) | 2. <br> 10 <br> 0 |  |  |  |
|  | 22 William Gordon. | Wesleyan Methodist... | Ireliand | Brock ville ................... |  |  |  |  |  | -1 <br> $\frac{1}{2} 1559$ <br> 1359 <br> 150 |
|  | 23 Crawford Rainey |  | Ireland. | Ernestow | Infirnity $\qquad$ <br> Age and Intirmity $\qquad$ | - $\begin{gathered}72 \\ 48 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 6.3\end{gathered}$ | 30172720 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1359 \\ 1599 \\ \frac{7}{2} 18959 \\ \frac{1}{2} 3858-1859 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 24 Beojamin Warren........ | Church of Engliad .... | Ireland.. | Augusta |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 25. Thomas Mc Master . | Cburch of England |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Church of Scotland .... | Scotiand ....... | Lameaster ................... | Age and Infrnity ............ | $\left[\begin{array}{c}69 \\ 73 \\ 69\end{array}\right.$ | 208 <br> 30 <br> 12 | $\begin{array}{ll}29 & 12 \\ 33 & 50\end{array}$ |  | $\underbrace{1859}_{18} 1535-\frac{1}{2} 1859$ |
|  | ${ }_{20}^{29}$ Withdrawn. | Society of Friends.... <br> Presizterian |  |  | Age and Infirmity <br> Age and Iufinaty $\qquad$ $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 30 Dend. |  | England <br> Scotland $\qquad$ | Fenclan <br> Mancaster $\qquad$ $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  | [2 1358-- 1959 |
|  | 31 John. Mekenz |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



20 Wictoria. Sessionitil Pajeis (木o: 60.
TABLE Q.-The Superannuated on Worn-out Common School Teachers.-(Continucel.)

TABLE Q.-GENERALABSTRACT.


[^15]DISTRIBUTION OF THE LEGISLATLVE SCHOOL GRANT BY THE LDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, TOGETHER WITH THE SUMS RAISED AS AN



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villages．

TABLER-The Gramanar and Common Schools of Dmer Canada, 1859.-(Cominurd.)




|  |  |  |
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| No. | $15\lfloor 5$ | 1859. | 1530. | 1351. | $155 \%$. | 1.3\%. | 1351. | 1355. | 18.56. | 1557. | 155s. | 1859. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 725379 |  |  |  | 9532 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 241109 | 7.... | 259258 |  | 262755 | 263957 | 275912 | 297623 |  | 32.4885 | 360578 | 62085 |
| 3 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | S | 8 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 |
| 4 | - 33 | 34 | 57 | 54 | 60 | 64. | 64 | 65 | 61 | 72 | 75 | SI |
| 5 | 117 | 157 | 294 | 175 | 181 | 1S6 | 206 | 307 | 267 | 276 | 301 | 321 |
| 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| 7 | 2800 | 2571 | 3059 | 3001 | 3010 | $: 127$ | 3244 | :1325 | 3472 | 3731 | 3566 | 3953 |
| S | 2953 | 3076 | 33.49 | -3239 | 3262 | 33 SS | 3526 | 3710 | 3815 | 4084 | 4258 | 4372 |
| 9 | No Reports. | No leperts. | 253 | 355 | 901. | 1052 | 1174 | 1211 | 1263 | 1707 | 1936 | 2315 |
| 10 | No 740 | -773. | 6 S 4 | 632 | 751 | 756 | 806 | 1100 | 1335 | 11335 | f1335 | 11373 |
| 11 | 1115 | 1120 | 2070 | 2191 | 2648 | 3221 | 4237 | $\dagger 3726$ | $\dagger 3386$ | 4073 | . 4459 | 4351 |
| 12 | 23.5 | 3645 | 4663 | 4557 | 5684 | 4440 | 5473 | 7584 | 6220 | 6523 | 6372 | 6182 |
| 13 | 2.51 | 400 | 370 | 356 | 645 | 735 | 622 | 643 | 772 | 746 | 771 | 718 |
| 14 | 130730 | 135465 | 151891 | 165159 | 179587 | 191736 | 204168 | 227864 | 251145 | 272637 | 293683 | 301592 |
| 15 | 135195 | 14.4 .406 | 1.59675 | 175895 | 158310 | 203853 | 215356 | 240917 | 262855 | 28531.1 | 306626 | 314246 |
| 16 | \$3.4276 | \$353912 | \$353716 | \$391308 | \$428943 | \$15976 | \$578S6S | \$6S010S | \$779650 | \$S60232 | 出75616 | $\$ 859325$ |
| 17 | No Reports. | No Reports. | \$50756 | \$77336 | \$100366 | S 125072 | \$175.172 | \$219164 | \$29S.42S | \$351926 | \$265519 | \$250721 |
| 1S | do | das | \$1104\%2 | \$46S611 | \$529314 | \$617836 | $\$ 754340$ | \$S99272 | \$10781.08 | \$121215S | \$1043135 | \$1110046 |
| 19 | do | lio | No Reports. | \{rucluded | in other Edu | -ntional In | stitutions.\} | 46255 | 47659 | 57552 | 52940 | 61561 |
| 20 | do | dl) | du | \{ Incluted | in other Edu | cational In | stitutions. | 5711 | S311 | 1.0708 | 2868 | 7930 |
| 21 | do | (l) | it) | . 513133 i | \$147956 | \$150104 | \$17.1016 | *20.4754 | \$192914. | \$214S49 | \$202S79 | \$210042 |
| 22 | do | d 10 | du | \$59948) | \$677270 | 8767940 | \$925356 | \$1155992 | \$1326992 | \$1495267 | ¢ ${ }_{6} 1318922$ | [\$13S9582 |
| 23 | 317i | 3209 | 3.375 | 3277 | - 2358 | \$359 | 3539 | 3505 | 3659 | 4083 | ¢ 4202 | 4235 |
| 2.4 | 2507 | 250.5 | 2697 | 2551 | 25.41 | 2601 | 2003 | 2565 | 2623 | 2787 | 2965 | 3115 |
| 25 | BiO | 504 | 379 | 526 | 547 | 93S | 1031 | 997 | 1067 | 1296 | 1237 | 1120 |
| 26. | 0 | 95 | 917 | !! | 9! | 9\% | 93 | ? | 10 | 10 | $10 \frac{1}{3}$ | 101 |

*. An Approximation only-no specific information having been received by the Department.
Including Normal and Model Schools, \&e., from 1855 .

- Balances due but not collected were included until $185 S$, but from that date Nos. $16,17,15,10,20$ and 22 representactual payments oniy. If we add to the Grand Total 22) the unexpended balances, we should have an available sum of $\$ 1594507$ for Educational purposes during 1859 ; and for 185 S , $\$ 1.511015-$ the increase in 1859 being $\$ 83 \mathrm{~g} 92$.样. Academies included until IS51.
Notr. The Returns in the forgoing Table, up to the year 1547 , are not very complete; but since that period they hat Note.-The Returns in the foregoing Table, up to the year 1sf7, are not rery complete; but since that period they have been sufficiently so to establish data by which
to compare our jearly progress in Educational matters. The Returns are now pretty extensive, and embrace all Institutions of Learning, from the Common School up, to
 annual Report of a Department of Public Instruction should present, in one comprehensive tabular view, the actual state and progress of all our Educational Institu-tions-Primary, Intermediate and Superior.


# Table U.-(Statement No. 1)-The Grants to Gramar and Common Schools in Upier Canadi, 1859. 

## LEGLSLATIVE APPORTIONMENT TO COMMON SCHOOLS.

| MUXICIPAIITIES. | Amouni Paid.* | Amount Unpaid. | Amolint of Aprortionmeat fon 1853. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | To Common Schools. | To <br> Scparate <br> Schools. | Total. |
| Giencarry | $\stackrel{\text { S }}{2390}{ }^{\text {ctu. }}$ | $\underset{27}{8} \mathrm{cts}$ |  | ${ }_{236} \text { cts. } 47$ | ${ }_{2}{ }_{21 / S}^{\text {cts. }}$ |
| Stermont. | 178500 |  | 178500 |  | 178500 |
| bundas | 219100 |  | 219100 |  | 219100 |
| Prescott | 188590 | ......... | 180.400 | 61.10 | 186500 |
| Russell. | 75500 | ........ | 78500 |  | 78500 |
| Ginlcton. | 351720 | 9 00 | 337100 | 15520 | 852620 |
| (irenville ...................... | 234700 |  | $2: 1200$ | 3500 | 2347 110 |
| J،eeds. | 38.4200 | 1300 | 379700 | 5800 | 385500 |
| Thanark | 329000 |  | 329000 |  | 329000 |
| Rentrew | 196797 | 3203 | 200000 |  | 200000 |
| Frontenae | 261862 |  | 245200 | 16662 | 261862 |
| Aldington | 215296 |  | 2111.00 | 4196 | 215296 |
| liennox. | S54 00 |  | 85400 |  | \$54 00 |
| Prince Edward | 216140 | 7560 | 2201. 00 | 3600 | 223700 |
| 11:stings..... | 409200 |  | 4052 on | 4090 | 409200 |
| Vorthumberland. | 400800 | ...... | 398200 | 26 111) | 400800 |
| furham ......... | 357200 |  | 357300 |  | 357200 |
| Peterborough | 207400 |  | 207400 |  | 207400 |
| $\checkmark$ rictoria. | 192300 |  | 19230 |  | 192300 |
| Ontario | 420600 |  | 420600 |  | 420600 |
| York. | 633372 | 7300 | 626000 | 14372 | 6403.72 |
| Peel... | 2566 7: | \$ 27 | 287500 |  | 285500 |
| Simeos | 416800 | 5100 | 410200 | 11700 | 4219:00 |
| Halton ..... | 220352 |  | 2192 ! | 11. 52 | 220352 |
| Weutworth. | 331664 | ................ | 326600 | 5064 | 331664 |
| Braut. | 229900 | ................. | 2299 00 |  | 229900 |
| Kinculn.. | 205200 | ................ | 201100 | 4104 | 205200 |
| Welland.. | 2:31100 | ................. | $2: 11.00$ |  | 231100 |
| Haldimand | 2880 0n | ................. | 2 S 2500 | 55010 | 288000 |
| Norfolk | :3012 00 | ................. | :3004 00 | 810 | 301200 |
| 9xford | 44.4900 | ................. | 444900 |  | 444900 |
| Waterloo | 372394 |  | 354900 | $174.9+$ | 372394 |
| Wellington | 432931 |  | 417700 | 15281 | 432231 |
| Cray.... | 325825 | 1275 | 32 il 00 |  | 327100 |
| Perth | 305000 |  | 300700 | 4300 | 305000 |
| Huron | 484500 |  | 484500 |  | 484500 |
| Brate | 20:3 50 | 950 | 200300 | 4000 | 2043 00 |
| Miduliesex | 515270 |  | 512500 | 2750 | 5152 \% 0 |
| Elgin.. | 342200 |  | 342200 |  | 342200 |
| Kent. | 257400 |  | 255200 | 2200 | 2574:011 |
| Taubto | 227400 |  | 227400 |  | 227400 |
| Fissex | 220699 |  | 213000 | 7699 | 220b. 90 |
|  | 12440232 | 31165 | 12289300 | 182097 | 12471397 |
| Juronto ................. | 4620 01) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ifamilton | 2060110 |  | $204500$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61500 \\ & 11900 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 266000 \\ & 1598.00 \end{aligned}$ |
| Kingston | 159600152900 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 115300 \\ & 128200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44300 \\ & 416 \end{aligned}$ | 1596.00 .152900 |
| riondon.. <br> Ottawn.. |  |  | 138300 12110 | 14600 119700 | 152900 240800 |
|  | 240800 |  | 121100 | 119700 | 240800 |
|  | 1281300 |  | 891500 | 389800 | 1281300 |

[^16]TABLe U.-(Statement No. 1).-The Grants to Grammat and Common Sotions in Upper Cavada, 185D:-(Continued).

LEGISTATIVE AIPORTIONMENT TO COMMON SCILOOLS.


## LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT TO COMMON SCIIOOLS.

| MUNICIPALITIES. | Amount Pail.:* | Amount Unpaid. | Amolixt of Apportionment for 1859. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | To Common Schools. | To Separate Schools. | Total. |
| Sucorpurated lillager.-Continued. | $\$ \mathrm{cts}$. | \$ cts. | S cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Troquois ................................... | 5:300 |  |  |  | 5 00 |
| Kemptville................................. | 159100 |  | 15900 | .............. | 15900 |
| Kincardine.................................. | 9.400 | ................. | 9400 | ................ | 9400 |
| Mitchell .................................... | 1.4500 |  | 14500 | ....... | 14500 |
| Nıpиnte .................................... | 17900 |  | 16700 | 1200 | 17900 |
| Newhurgh, Tp............................. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newcnstle.................................. | 13400 | ................ | 13400 | ......... | 13400 |
| New Ifamhurgh............................ | 11500 | . | 11500 | ......... | 11500 |
| Newmarkel................................. | 120 in | ............. | 8300 | 4300 | 12600 |
| Oshawit ................................... | 1700 |  | 14000 | 2000 | 16000 |
| Pembroke, Tp............................ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Portsnmuth, 'If............................ |  | . $\cdot$ |  | 24.0.. |  |
| Preston .................................. | $15: 300$ | . | 159 00 | 2400 | 18300 |
| Renfrew, 'ip, ............................ |  | ................ |  | ................ |  |
| Richmond, Tp............................ |  | ................. |  | .......... |  |
| Smith's Fills .............................. | 10S 00 |  | J08 00 | ........... | 10800 |
| Southampron, $\mathrm{I}_{1}$, ......................... |  | ................ |  | ................ |  |
| St. Mary's .................................. | 180116 | ................. | 18000 | ............... | 18000 |
| St. Thomns | 21016 |  | 17600 | 3416 | 21016 |
| Stratford..................................... | 26440 |  | 29400 |  | 29404 |
| strectsville | $1+200$ |  | 14200 |  | 14200 |
| Thorold... | 21400 |  | 15400 | 6000 | 21400 |
| Trenton................................................ | 27290 | ....................... | 15100 | 12190 | 27290 |
| Vicmna...................................... | 12600 |  | 12600 |  | 12600 |
| Waterlon................................... | 1:400 |  | $1: 3400$ | ................ | 1340 |
| rorkville ....................................... | 14200 |  | 14200 |  | 14200 |
|  | 471758 |  | 488500 | 32958 | 471768 |
| RECAPITULATION. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Counties. | 124402 : 2 | :11165 | 12289300 | 182097 | 12471397 |
| Cities.. | 1281300 | ................. | S91500 | :898 00 | 12813 0" |
| Towns ........................................ | 1009400 | 14700 | S340 00 | 190100 | 1024100 |
| Villages ..................................... | 471.75 |  | 438800 | 829 5S | 471758 |
| Grand Total. | 15202690 | 4586 | 144533600 | 794955 | 15248555 |

[^17]
## TABLE U.-(Continued.)

(Statement No. 2). -Ttet Upper Canada Grammar School Fund, 1859.


Recapitulation.

|  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FOR WHAT PURPOSE. |

# TABLe V.-Accounts of tie Educational Department, Upper Canada, for tie Year 1859. 

## Statement No. 1.-Legislatife Gramt ro Common Schools.

[U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victorin, chapter 64, section 106.]


Table V.-Accounts of the Educational Department; \&c.-(Continued.) Statement No. 1.-(Continued.)


Statement No. 2.-Poor Schoor Fexd.
[U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, chapter 64, section 120.]


## table V.-Accounts of the Educational Department, \&e.-(Continued.)

## Statement No. 3.-Roman Cathonic Sepabate Sohool Apportionient.

[U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, chapter 65, section 33 and 34.]


## TABLE V.-Accounts of the Educational Deparment, \&c.-(Continucd.)

Statement No 4.-Gramarar School Fond.
[U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, chapter 63, sections 8 and 0.]


Statement No. 5.-Model Grammar School, and Examiners and Inspectors for Granmar Schools.
[U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Vietoria, chapter 64, section 120, clause D.]


## Table V.-Accounts of the Educational Departhent, ©c.-(Continued.)

Statement No. 5.-(Continued.)

| 1559. | neceipts. | Amocnt. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jamuary $]$ to Dec. 31. | To proportion of Warrants for Model Grammar Schuel, for 1859 ............................................... |  |
|  |  | 100000 |
|  | "Warrants for Inspectors, for 1859 $\qquad$ " Nodel Grammar School Fees-First Quartcr | 55500 |
|  |  | 57200 |
|  |  | 59800 |
|  | "Balance $\qquad$ <br> Total. | $\underline{71400}$ |
|  |  | 7430 1314482 |
|  |  | .... 2058382 |

Statement No. 6.-The Normal and Modar Schools.
[U. U. Consolidated Statutes, chapter 64, sections 320 and 110.]


Statement No. \%.-Bullding Fend-Normal and Model Schools, Tononto.
(Balance from the Estimates of 1854.)

| 1859. | RECEIPTS. | Ayocst. | expenditicre. | Amount. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Tan'ry } 1 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Dec. } 31 . \end{gathered}$ | To Balance, per account of 1858 | S cts. | By paid for sinking two Wells. and furnishing Chain Pumps. <br> "Alterations and Permanent fixtures, Carpenters' and Painters' account $\qquad$ <br> " Clock for Hall. $\qquad$ <br> "Balance unexpended $\qquad$ Total $\qquad$ | $\$$ cts. <br> 11700 <br> $\begin{array}{ll}368 & 00 \\ 100 & 00\end{array}$ | $\$ \mathrm{ctä}$. $\begin{aligned} & 58500 \\ & 97016 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 155516 |

## TabIe V.-Accounts of the Educational Departnent, \&c.-(Continued.)

Statement No. 8.-Pubiic School Librabies, Maps and Apparatus.
[J. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22. Victoria, chapter 64, section 120.]

| 1859. | receipts. | Amoustr |  | mxpenditure: | amount. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan'y } 1 \\ \text { toc. } \\ \text { Dec. } 1 . \end{gathered}$ | To proportion of Warrant for <br> this service........................ <br> To net amount received from <br> Municipalities, School <br> Sections, \&c., for Libra- <br> ries, as per Table 0, Page <br> 93, dc................. $\$ 2902 \mathrm{~S} 2$ <br> Less Normal and Mo- <br> del School Libra- <br> raries in account of <br> 1855 but completed <br> 1858. <br> .................... <br> 30000 | $\$$ cts. $\qquad$ <br> 2102 S2 300 <br> 595251 <br> 667930 | $\begin{array}{cc} \$ & \text { cte. } \\ 5700 & 00 \end{array}$ | By Balance as per account of 1850................................. ratus, purchased in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, New York, Philadelphia, Boston. \&c., including exchange and duty... <br> Maps, School Apparatus, Books and Map-mounting, in Toronto.............................. <br> Paid in England and the United States for Agency and transportation. <br> Paid for transportation and wharfage in Toronto ........... <br> Publis'. charges for packing Printing, boxes, wrapping paper, twine and other contingencies in Toronto.. <br> Proportion of Premium on Fire Insurance.................. <br> - Salaries of Dep'itory Clerks and Messengers.......... ....... <br> : Balance in course of expenditure................................ <br> Total $\qquad$ |  | \$ ets. <br> 53999 <br> 1355901. |
|  |  |  |  |  | 7923 <br> 683010 |  |
|  | To Balance for Library of No. <br> 1, Greenock $\qquad$ <br> Net amount received from Municipalities, School Sections, \&e, for Maps, Appa- ratus and Prizes, as per Table ratus and Prizes, as pare 108, \&c................ : Sales in Depository of Text Books, \&c, (for School purposes) during the year......... |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{rrr}47 & 85 \\ 446 & 14 \\ 34 & 15 \\ \\ 626 & 10 \\ 210 & 50\end{array}$ |  |
|  | Amount received in 1.559, for goods sent in 1860........ |  | 1881 |  |  | $\frac{150000}{16963} 74$ |
|  | Total |  | 20605 78 |  |  | 20605 |

Statement No. 9.-Supmbanyuated Teachers.
[U. C. Consolidated Statutes, chapter 64, section 120.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1859. \& receiprs. \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{amoust.} \& expenditcre. \& Ayot \& -vt. <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Jan`y } 1 \\
& \text { to } \\
& \text { De4. } 31
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| To Amount of Warrants receired for this service. $\qquad$ |
| :--- |
| " Subscriptions during the year. $\qquad$ |
| * Batavec $\qquad$ |
| Total. $\qquad$ |} \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
\$ & \text { cts. } \\
4000 & 00 \\
48 S & 00 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

\left.$$
\begin{array}{c}
\$ \\
\$ \\
\text { cts. } \\
4458 \\
5: 51 \\
5001
\end{array}
$$\right]

\] \& By Balance per necount of 1558 Payments during the year, (on account of 1855 and 1859) as per Table Q, Page 130, \&c. Subscriptions returned to unsuccessful applicants : and others, withdrawing from the Fund................................. \& \$ cts. \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Suif chir } \\
& 392191
\end{aligned}
$$
\] <br>

\hline \& \& - \& 501981 \& Total . \& \& 501981 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

TABLA V.-Accounts of the Educatronal Department, \&c.- (Continued:)

## Slatement No. 10.-Jogrnal of Edtcation for Upper Canada.

[U. C. Consolidated Statutes, chapter 64, section 120.]


Statement No. 11.-Educational Mciselm, Library, asd Practical Science Fuxd.
[ E . C. Consolidated Statutes, chapter 64, section 120.]

'IABIE V.-Accoones of the Edocationar. Derartment, de.-(Continued.)


# APPENDICES TO THE ANNUAL REPORT 

UF<br>'IHE NORMAL, MODEL, GRAMMAR,<br>AND.<br>COMMON SCHOOLS<br>in UPPER CaNADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1859.


#### Abstract

APPPENDIX A. THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA. I.-Ingrector'a Reporis upon the State of the County Grammar Schools of tue Weftern Section of Upper Canada, yor tife Year 1859.

Hamiliton, January, 1860.


Sir,-In concluding my present Report, I deem it unnecessary to append any very extended general remarks, as I have in previous Reports so repeatedly and fully brought under your notice the subjects counected with the position and prosperity of our Grammar Schools, and especially in my Report of last year, in which I entered at considerable length into consideration of the several topics relating to the management and progress of these schools-to which Report I begleave respectfully to refer. It is right, however, as it is pleasant, to notice the progress which is annually made in this higher department of our school system; and notwithstanding the commercial and agricultural depression, which has been so severely felt during the past two ycars, the adyancement obriously made in the establishment and support of Grammar Schools is most pleasing and encouraging. The schools visited by me, during 1859, are those in the Western section of the Province, that is, all West of 'loronto, and to these my remarks specially refer; and as I risited the same section in 1855 , a hief comparison may not be out of place here, as ovidence of the progress referred to.

In 1855, number of schools established, 37-open, 27
$\operatorname{In} 1859$, " " $\quad 44$ " 49
In 1850 , number of pupils in classics, 400 -Mathematics, 300 - French, 90
In 1859, " " " 790 " 530 « 440
In 1855, arerage number of classical pupils for cach school, 15
In 1859, altheugh trelve additional schools are open, 204.
Since 1855, 15 new school-houses have been erected, many of them Iarge, commodious, and well furnished; while several others have been greatly enlarged and improved, and in almost all of them great additions have been made to their furniture and apparatus. During the past year, new houses have been built in. Sicroia, Simcoe; Becimsville, and Grimsly: Extensive altcrations have been made in those at Barrie and Galt, to accomplish which the respective County Councils of Simcoe and Waterloo voted the requisite sums. Of the 43 schools established or authorized in the Counties West of York, and one in Toronto, also risited by me, fire are not in operation. Those at Mount Pleasant, Font Hill, and Fingal,
have never been opened, and those at Sandwich and Bond Head are closed. The sohool houses pertaining to the 39 schools in operation may be generally classified, thus: Good, and more or less suitably furnished, - . . . 22
Bad, and utterly unsuitable, - . . . . . . 4
Rented and temporary, . . . . . . . . . . . 9
In not a few cases where no house has been procured fir the use of the Grammar School; the Common School Trustecs have given the use of an apartment in the Common School House. In most instances where the Comuon School and Grammar School are united, houses have been built with a view of accommodating both. Of the 39 schools upen when visited, 19 are Union Schools; of the remainiug 20, 14 are taught by one master, 6 by two or more masters. Of the 39 masters, 13 are Graduates of British Universities, 13 of Canadian, and 2 of Anericau; 8 have obtained certificates from the Proviacial Board, and 3 were appointed before the present regulations came in force. A more uniform stindurd of qualification is highly desirable, and if practicable, and acted upou, would lear also to greater uniformity in the methods of discipline and instruction. We surely but give utterance to the common conviction; wheu we state that all teaching, especially in its higher branches, should be regarded as a distinct profession, requiring in those who follow it peculiar qualifications and a special training. The salary paid the master in most cases is a stated sum, in others the amount varies with the attendance; the agreement not unfrequently running thus:-"All Government monics and the fees." The salaries, so far ne I could ascertain, range as follows:-

| 1 master receiving, |  |  |  | S 400 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | " | " | cach | 500 |
| 10 | " | " | " | 600 |
| 6 | " | " | " | 700 |
| 8 | " | " | / | 800 |
| 4 | ، | " | " | 1000 |
| 4 | " |  | cthan | 100. |

The average salary amounts to about $\$ 760$ per annum. The fees sharged for admigsion vary much indeed; the average being about $\$ 3$ per term. The number of pupils in attendance is still increasing, especially in the more advauced classes. The entire number of pupils in Latin in all the schools, at the time of my visit, was 794; in Greek, 185; in French, 442 ; in Algebra, 530 ; in Gcometry, 485. In regard to attendance, the schools may be thus classed :-


If those schools having less than 10 pupils were struck off, the average would be about 25 elassical pupils to each school. The disciplinc of the schools, with rare exceptions, is good, and favourable to the formation of correct habits. Where I observed anything to the contrary, I failed not to point it out, and, so far as I could, amend or correct it. Religious exercises are regularly obscrved in nearly all the schools; in some cases, the Scriptures are not only carefully read, but closely studied. I would again respectfully submit the suggestion, already repcatcdly made, that some modification of the present law in rcference to the jurisdiction, support and organization of these schools, is urgently required, to impart to them increased vigour and efficioncy. The Trustees of these schools,2 most intelligent and influential class of men,--however zealously disposed to carry on the achools in a satisfactory manner, arc powerless from the fact that they can raise funds only hy imposing $a$ heavy rate-bill, which would have the tendency to lessen attendance and hecee defeat the object in viem; or by asking voluntary contributions, which, even when liberal, are too yariable and precarious to be depended upon for the support of the school. Now, were it rendered obligatory upon the County Councils to raise a sum in some fixed proportion to the amount apportioned by Government, or were the schools transferred from the control of the County Councils and placed under the management of the Manici
pal authorities of the cities or towns where they are located, and such authority recuired to raise a sufficient sum for their adequate support; or were the Trustees invested with the same powers which are granted to the Trustees of Common Schools, I feel assured that much more good would be accomplished by these schools than is attainable under present circumstances. A greater uniformity in the use of text-books, and a more gencral adherence to the proscribed programme of studies, would, in my judgment, be attended with most bencficial results. It might, also, be considered whether the time of the summer vacation should not be changed, as the sehools are generally rery thinly attended during the month of August, and many parents do not feel disposed to send their children to schoul, to commence a new term, in the beginning of that usually sultry month. With a strong conviction, decpened by years of past experioncc, of the importance of these High Schools as a part of our school system of national education, and of the extensive and lasting influence they are fitted to exert upon the character of our people and the future history of our country, I cannot but rejoice at the cvidence of their growing usefulness and of the determination of the people of Canada to sustain and extend them, and I anticipate the day as not far distant when every school in the land shall not only be freely opencd to every onc desirous of entering them, without distinction of class, or sex, or colour, but, also, that some wise and beneficent regulations will be devised and enforced, by which the boon provided for all shall be securcel to all.

## I have the honour to be, Sir, <br> Your obedient servant,

To the Reverend E. Rymrson, D.D., Chisf Superintendent of Education Camada West.

## II-Inspector's Report upon the State of the County Grammar Schools of tue Eastern Section of Upper Canada, for thee Year 1859.

Toronto, March, 1860
Sir,-I have already had the houor of laying before you and the Council of Public Instruction a minute and special Report on each of the schools inspected by me in the Eastern Section of Upper Canada, and now desire to offer a few remarks on the general emdition and prospects of those schools, and the best means of sccuring their lasting improvement. While I cannot but heartily congratulate the Province on its most praisewor thy efforts to secure to every child the inestimable blessing of a liberal cducation, and while we nuay with houest pride rejoice in the imnense good effected by our Comnion School System, I cannot at the same time help regretting that, owing to various circumstances, the Grammar Schools visited by me were not in that state of cfficiency which they might easily attain, were those impediments removed which at present obstruct their free action and progress It would be unicasonable to demand from a new country ompolled to turn knowledge to account. almost as soon as accuired, that schools devoted mainly to the higher culture should be as popular and well attended as those which appeal to the more immediate sympathies and intercsts of the whole people; but yet an impartial review compels me to acknowlodge that not a fer of these institutions enjoying the title and privileges of Griammar Schools, are not such in reality, and are indeed sometimes but indifferent Common Schools. This defect, I believe, is chiefly owing to the fact that under the present law so many inducenents are held out to effect a union between the Grammar and Common Schools, and that however unwilling the Grammar School Trustees may be to form such a union, they are driven to it from their inability to raise a single farthing in support of the school. Their extreme poverty
thus forces them to form a kind of hybrid alliance with the Trustces of the Common School, that they may avail themselves of their power to raise money from the people. I can see no reason why Union Schools should not be efficient in their various departments and in certain circumstances, where there is a full staff of Teachers, they are so; but generally these unions are not in reality unions, but are merely Conmon Schools, with perhaps five or six classical pupils appended to them to secure the Grammar School Grant, and thus increase, by perhaps $£ 50$ or $£ 60$, the sum at the disposal of the United Board of Trusteeg. The force of this observation will be more apparent when I state, that of the scliools inspected by me there were 18 with less than 10 pupils in Latin, 11 with none in Greek; and 29 with less than 5 pupils in Greck. The desire of one or two parents to sccure for their children a liberal education gives birth to a Grammar School; but as it was altogether unnecessary in the circumstance : it soon becomes so sickly that it is saved from immediate death only by merging itself in the vitality of the Common School of the Village or Soction. Owing to the smallness or poverty of the school section thus laid under contribution, it not unfrequently happens that in the combined school, Common and Grammar Departments are taught by one master, either singly or with an apology for an assistant. Thus, while the attempt is made to secure a few classical pupils, and a certain portion of time is daily allotted to them, the interests of the Common School suffer, while the half dozen stray classical pupils constituting the Grammar School cannot receive a truining to enable them to matriculate at any of our Universities; or, if they are fortunate cnough to receive such training, it is at the expense of the other pupils, whose interests are sacrificed to the eclat to be gained by the success of the crack pupil at the University matriculation. In fact, the Common School as such sinks to the second rank, while the Grammar School proper may be said to have no existence at all, or to be merged in the Common. Of course these remarks do not apply to larger Towns, where there is a real necessity for a Grammar School, and where in a united school they are able to support a.full qualified staff of regular masters suitable to the organization of the school. Even in these cases, however, there is often a strong prejudice against receiving a high classical education in a united school; and I have no hesitation in recording my opinion, that as soon as the Grammar School Trustees find themselves in the possession of powers similar to those enjoyed by Common School Trustees, they will adrantageously sever their connexion with the Common School. The Grammar School will then occupy its proper position in the educational system, and by strictly adhering to its entrance standard, it will hold forth a stimulus to increased exertion on the part of Common Schools, which will then become efficient feeders. At present, however, few or no Grammar Schools in the Eastern section of the Province exact the entrance examination, and have carried out the programme prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction. The miserable pittance usually dealt out to a Grammar School master compels him to draw within his net all the pupils he possibly can, and until he is placed in a more independent position than he enjoys at present, he will feel himself forced to evade any entrance examination. As a rule, he depends entirely on the Government Grant and fecs, which render the average inconce between $\$ 600$ and $\$ 700$, a salary many $a$ one would be ashamed to offer his book-keeper. I would therefore suggest that a fair minimum salary be fixed, and that no Grammar School be recognized as such which does not guarantee at least that legal minimum, and which does not show by its roll an average regular attendance of twelve or fifteen classical pupils. Such a law would reduce materially the Grammar Schools which are now in operation, and which are already too numerous; and by allowing the Graut now frittered away among schools of a second or third rate character to be divided among these really required and of good standing, it would both render these more cfficient and act most beneficially on the Common Schools of the Province. While I call to mind with gratitude and pride several large-hearted, energetic, noble-minded men, who were conscious of the sacred trust reposed in them, and were fully able to fulfil it, I believ that the remuneration now offered, however scanty, is fully proportioned to the services !riercully rendered. There is, as a rule, no evading the law that $\$ 600$ will fetch $\$ 600$ worth of marketable talent, be it in chimney sweeping or in pedagogues; but to expect yuncrally that in this Province, where there are so many avenues to talent, a sentlemana graduate of a University-of strictly moral habits, trainedintellectual powers, and possessed of the many requisites to constitute a successful teacher, should continue above a year or tro to barter his talents for $\$ 600$, is, to say the least, most unreasonable. Accordingly, I
have generally found that the best men have descrted the profession, and had used and always regarded their school merely as the stepping-stone to something higher. The constant complaint on the part of the Trustecs was the frecuent changes of masters to which the school had been subjected, and the consequent disarrangement of studies. With every new naster came not only a derangement in the studics, but also in the class-books, each one having his own ideas or his own interest to consult in, the choice of books. Some of these, as Morse's Geography and American histories thoroughly Anti-British in feeling; are calculated to do a vast amount of harm; and while all who know the general tone of the class-books used a few years ago cannot but be proud of the great change offected, yet, to make this ehange complete and lasting, the class-books authorized by the Council of Publio Instruction require to be diminished or altered; and a stringent law, to be strietly enforced by the Inspectors, requires to be passed, to the effect that after $186{ }^{2}$ or 1863 certain classbooks shall be used and no others, on the penalty of losing the Government Graut. The various booksellers throughout the country will then know precisely which books to keep wh hand, and their doing so will take away cvery excuse from those teachers who do not carry out the law. But even were the masters more liberally remuncrated, I do not belinve that the schools can be efficiently conducted so long as there is but one master, and he is teft perfectly frec to organize a school of forty or fifty boys and girls. It is impossible that me man can do justice to so many; and when we reflect into how many classes he is compelled to divide those fifty boys, we cease to wonder at the idle habits engendered, and the visible witness left of such idleness in the well whittled, strangely carved desks and forms. One great secret in the education of children, is to kcep them constantly occupied, and by directing into the proper channel their avimal vivacity and mental energy thus to train them to habits of substantial industry and application. In very many of the schools I observe this want of concentrated attention for which I can scarcely blane the master, whose attention is constantly and closely occupied with the recitations of some class. This evil is greatly increased by the fact that generally no regular curriculum of studies is observed, but it is left entirely to the whim or fancy of the pupil or parent to deternine which particular subject cach boy will study. Accordingly one boy may take a little Latin and Arithmetic, concciving himself to be perfect in English and the other branches, while another regards English as the great indispensable, and neglects the classics altogether. The natural result of these options is that the master, instead of teaching his school in classes, is forced to fritter away his time in devoting five minutes to this particular pupil and ten minutes to another, while all the time the healthy stimulus and training of public competition is unknown, and a narrow, one-sided tone given to the mind. I believe these cvils will not be cured till a new practical Grammar School programme of studies is published, by which there will be two grand divisions in the studies pursued-classical and commercial, and every pupil be forced to enrol himself under the one or the other. Class teaching and its numerous adrantages will thus be securcd; and at the same time, irregular attendance, a very frequent cause of complaint, will be, to a great extent, diminished. In conncetion with this subject of organization and classification of pupils, I believe the law might advantageously allow a certain sum towards'paying an assistant when the pupils exceed a certain number, or that some provision similar to that of pupil teachers in Britain should be made. In regard to the general discipline of the school, while I have to complain of the want of close application, I observed with great pleasure, a strong desire on the part of the masters to dispense as far as possible with corporal punishment, and that with that view, several of them had adopted the Rules of the Model Grammar School for Upper Canada. One great bar to their carrying out a thorough disciplinc in these schools is the wretched condition of the buildings, often consisting of one which would be more fitly characterized as a shed, with few or no means of instruction, overheated and overcrowded, both master and pupil feeling too much oppressed and stupified by thie foul air and 3 want of space to pay proper attention to the duties of the class-room. The comparative efficiency of the schools in circumstances so unfarorable is highly creditable to the zeal of many of the teachers. So various are the methods of instriuction pursued that it is impossible to express any decided opinion regarding them. The teachers themselves are graduates of various Universities, English, Irish, Scotch, and Americun, while several have never passed through any University carriculum. Their attainments are thus very unequal and their ideas of school government and of education generilly, often crude and erroneous

The prevailing fault, however, is the close adherence of the master to the text-book. He seldom seems to teach from a mind full of the subject, and especially in the treatment of History, Ancient and Modern, the grand lessons such a study is calculated to teach us, seemed to be entirely overlooked. In many schools the various subjects were taught neerely by rote, and there was manifested but little knowledge of the philosophy of teaching, or of adapting instruction to the laws which regulate the development of the human mind. I take it for granted that just as the discoveries of modern science enable us to accomplish the same results with half the labour formerly demanded, so an accurate study of the laws regulating the development of the human mind will enable us materially to shorten the time formerly demanded for communicating a healthy mental bearing and a given amount of real knowledge. This principle is too often lost sight of, and the human mind with its most delicate organism is too often treated by the teachers as an inert mass to be crushed into shape in his iron mould. To remedy these defects, it is necessary and but due to the pecuniary and other interests of the Province to demand that all persons desirous of becoming masters of Grammar Schools, Graduates and non-Graduates, be subjected to a special examination as to their skill in communicating those branches of knowledge required to be taught in every Grammar School. So long as there is no central University Examining Board for all Upper Canada to give the School Trustees the assurance that all graduates have had their attainments equally and impartially tested, so long as the title of M.A. may mean much or nothing, so long as the system of optional studies adopted in various colleges admits of a gentleman becoming a graduate with but a very indifferent smattering of the Classics or Mathematics-the leading branches required to be taught in our Grammar Schools-and so long as the public haveno means of ascertaining the skill in school government and in the communication of the knowledge possessed or supposed to be possessed by any aspirant teacher, and have no guarantee whatever as to his moral character and general habits, it is surely but reasonable to demand a pledge from some public responsible body as to the available attainments, moral character and general fitness of those to whom we entrust the most sacred and responsible of offices. I observe with great pleasure that most of the schools are opened and closed with prayer, and the Bible-the great birthright of every child-is duly honored and religious instruction provided for. The Trustees, as a body, manifest great interest and pride in the progress of their respective schools, and while they comprise many of the best educated and most prominent neers in the country, yet I regret to be compelled to state that, especially in the case of Union Boards, there are often a few members not qualified to hold such a position, and who from laving labored under the disadvantage of having never received a liberal education theuselves, are incapable of forming a correct judgment in such matters. These, however, are gencrally the persons who interfere most with the teacher, who, from his dependent position, is compelled to submit to their dictation. I would suggest, therefore, that while the T.rustees should retain the full power of appointing any Gramnar School Teacher, they should not have the power of dismissing him without appeal to some independent authority, Feve educated gentlemen of high spirit will place themselves, or remain long, in a position in which they must to someextent be the slaves of an illiteratetrustee. Here Igladly avail myself of the opportunity of soliciting your earnest attention and that of the Council of Public Instruction to the necessity of some law to enforce the attendance at school of those vagrant children who swarm through the streets of all our larger towns, and thus growing up in ignorance and vice, are almost inevitably destined to become the fruitful source of much crime, misery, and loss to the Province. While, perhaps in the present state of public opinion, it would be unadrisable for Parliament to pass any such general law as that univer. sally acted upon throughout Prussia and Switzerland, full power might safely be lodged. in the hands of the various County Councils to deal with this subject according to their discretion. The evil already terrible, increases daily, and the common sense maxiin, 'that prevention is better than cure,' necessitates immediate action. In drawing these remarks to a close, it is but due to the people and to the great cause of education to state, that while I have frankly detailed the faults which characterize several of our schools in the Eastern section, (which arc, on the whole, much inferion to those in the Western,) it caused me no less pleasure than astonishment to find the wonderful progress education: had made, and the deep root it had taken in the affections of the people, The defects I hare pointed out have arisen to a very great extent from the eagerness of the people to secure
to themselves the benefits of a higher education through the Grammar School before they were really able to maintain it efficiently. The error is certainly a most pardonable one, and when we contrast the impetus given by the educational system to the people of Upper Canada, with the comparatively educational deadness in many wealthy, long settled districts of Europe, we have great cause to be proud of what we lave already achieved: Handsome new school-houses rapidly rising everywhere are signs of progress; indeed it requires no prophetic tongue to tell that, in a few years, when the Grammar: Schools have, through the increasing prosperity of the country and wise Legislation, become as efficient as the Common Schools are acknowledged to be, the educational interests of the country will strike their roots still deeper, and the people will reap still richer blessings from their influence, and the noble sacrifices they hare been encouraged to make."

> I have the honor to be, Sir,
> Your obedieut Servant,
(Signed,)
G. R. R. COCKBURN, Iuspector of Grammar Schools.

To the Revbrend E. Ryerson, D.D., Chief Superintendent of Education, Canada West.

## APPENDIX B.

## Hormars and Vacations in tife Common and Grammar Scirools.

"1. The hours of teaching each day shall not exceed six, exclusive of all the time allowed at noon for recreation. Nevertheless, a less number of hours for daily teaching may be determined upon in any school, at the option of the trustees.
" 2 . Good Friday and crery Saturday* shall be a holiday, as directed by the statute.
" 3. There shall be two vacations in each year: the first, or summer vacation, shall continue for two weeks from the first Moncay in August; the second, for eight days, at Christmas.
"Note.-In Cicies, Thowns, and incorporated Villages, the summer vacation shall continue four weeks, from the first Mondey in August.
"Adopted by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, on 10th July, 1860.
"4. All arreements between trustees and teachers shall be subject to the foregoing regulations; and no tcacher shall be deprived of any part of his salary on account of observing allowed holidays and vacations.*
" 5 . Union Grammar and Common Schools are subject to the regulations affecting holidays and vacations in Grammar Schools, as follows:
Terms, Vacatrons, Daily Exercises, and Holidays in the Grammar Schools of Upper Canada:
"1. There shall be four tcrms each ycar, to be desiguated the winter, spring, summer, and autumn terms. The winter term shall begin the 7th of January, and end the Tuesday: next before Easter; the spring term shall begin the Wednesday after Easter, and close the last Friday in June; the summer term shall begin the second Mronday in August, and end the Friday next before the 15th of Ociober; the autumn term shall begin the Monday following the close of the summer term, and shall end the 22 nd of December.
" 2 . The exercises of the day shall not commence later than nine o'clock, a. m., and shall not exceed six hours in duration, exclusive of all the time allowed at noon for recre-

[^18]ation, and of not more than ten minutes during cach forevoon and each afternoon. Nevertheless, a less number of hours of daily teaching may be determined upon in any Grammar Shool, at the option of the board of trustees.
43. Every Saturday shall be a holiday; or, if preferred by the board of trustees and head master of any grammar school, the atternoons of Wednesday and Saturday in each week shall be half-holidays. All days declared by law to be public holidays, shall be holidays in each Grammar: School.
"4. The public half-yearly examinations refuired to be held in cach Grammar School, [by the eighth clause of the twenty-fifth section of the Consolidated Grammar School Act, 22 Vie., cap. 637, shall take place, the one immediatcly before the Christmas holidays, and the other immediately before the summer vacation.
"Adopted by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, on the 26th day if December, 1854.
"Approved by the Governor Gencral in Council, as intimated to the Chief Superintendent of Education, on the 15th day of February, 1855."

## APPENDIX C.

## Provinchal Certifleates granted by the Ciref Superintendent of Education

The Chief Superintendent of Education, on the recommendation of the masters of the Normal School, and under the authority of the followiug section of the Upper Canada Consolidated Common School Act, 22 Vic., chap. 64 , sec. 107 , has granted to the undermentioned Students of the Normal School, Provincial Certificates of qualification as Common School teachers in any part of Upper Canada:
"107. The Chief Superintendent of Education, on the recommendation of the tcachers in the Normal School, may give to auy teacher of Common Schools a certificate of qualification, which shall be valid in any part of Upper Cauada until revoked; butno such certificate shall be given to any person who has not been a student in the Normal School."

The certificates are divided into classes, in harmony with the semeral programme according to which all teachers in Upper Canada are required to be examined and classified, and are valid until revoked, or until the cxpiration of the time mentioned in the certificate according to the following form:

Grade (A, B, or C,) of the Finst (or Second) Cuass.
Ccrtificate of Qualification, Normal School, for Upper Canudu.

This is to Uertifn, That attended the Normal School during the 18 and having been carefully examined in the branclies named in the margin, is hereby recommended to the Chiof Superintendent of Education, as eligible to reccive a First [or Second] Class Certificate of Qualification, as a Common School Teacher in Upper Canada, according to the "Programme of the Examination and Classification of Common School Teachers" revised by the Council of Public Instruction, on the 17 th day of Decomber, 1858.

Hecid Master.
Second Master.

En accoroance with the foregoing recomendation, and under the authority vested in the Chief Superintendent of Education, by the 107 th section of the Upper Cana-
[L: S:] da Consolidated Common School Act (22nd Victoria, chapter 64).

## STANDING

in mine different branches. -
Number One being the highest.
Spelling
Reciding
Grammar
Composition
English Literature
Mistory
Gcography
Education
Writing
Draving
Book Keepin
Arithmetic
Alyeura
Gcometry
Mensuration
Neitiral Philosophy
Chemical Physice
Chemistry
Aptitude to teach
Condict

玉 Jo yercup grant to Qualitication as a Common School Teacher of the which certificate shall be valid in any part of Upper Canada, until revoked by this Depart. ment, [or for one year, as in the case of Second Class Certificates, Grade C].

Dated at the Education Office, Toronto, this [twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine].

Chiof Supcrintendent of Education for U. C.
Recorded in Certificate Register A of the Department, Number

## Registrar.

Each Certificate is numbered and recorded in the Register of the Department, in the following order:

$$
\text { Twenty-first Session,—]ated 22nd June, } 1859 .
$$

Scoond Class.—Grade C.-E.pjire one year from clute.
963 Gardiner, Ann. (86i) ${ }^{\text {B }}$
| 964 Gardiner, Elizebeth. (S68.)
Twenty-sccond Session,-Dated 22nd December, 1859.

Males.
First Cluss.-Grade A.
965 Dow, Juhn (SS3.)
966 Peters, George (901.)
First Glass.-Grate B.
967 Frood, Thomas (S9].)
908 Malloch, Douald MeGregor.
969 O'Brien, Patrick ( $\$ 97$. )
970 Shaw, Alexander (893.)
97] Smith, William Wukefield (902.)
972 White, William Henry (903.)
Fiowt Gless-Grade C.
973 IBoyes, James Stephen (906).
974 Cann. Samucl Bracheton (594.)
97: Donald, Jackson.
976 Ledue. Thomas (457.)
971 McArthur, John ( $\$ 05$.)
975 MeDonald, Alexauder (924.)
979 MeKellar: John Archibald.
080 Miller. Arnoldus (900.)
981 Nash, Samuel Lemmy (245.)
Seoond Cluss.-Grade A.
982 Barrick, Eli James (636.)
983 Campbell, Neil (541.)
984 Clare, Samuel.
9S5 Collins, Juserh Jonathan.
986 Cranficld, Richard Ebenezer.
SS7 Curry, Robert Nichoias ( $\$ 0.1$.)
9SS Fleming, Robert McMillan.
959 Kitchen, Edward (911.)
990 Macoun, John.
:191 Platt, John Milton.
992 Ridgway, Robert.
003 Sturk, John Dunn (635.)

Sccoul Cless.-Girnde B.
994 Brine, Henry James (733.)
995 Brown, William (627.)
996 Chaisgreen, Charles.
997 Greenlees, Andrew.
498 Howell, Lewis (922.)
999 Kennedy, John.
1000 Leggett, Joseph.
1001 Little, Archibuld (923.)
1002 McLennan, Simon (818.)
$1003 \mathrm{McNabb}, \mathrm{John}$.
1004 Meredith, William.
Second Clays.-Grade $\begin{gathered}\text { C.-(Aate.) } \\ \text { dxpire one year from: }\end{gathered}$
1005 Ball, Martin Edward.
1006 Beer, William.
1007 Clark, William Andrew.
100 S Code, Jobn Richard.
1009 Fitchett, David.
1010 Haight, George Lester.
1011 Jackson, Duncan.
1012 Kean, Peter.
1013 McHalc , John.
1014 McLean; Archibald.
1015 Messmore, Alexander.
1016 Munn, John.
1017 Platt, Gilbert George.
1018 Vanalstine, William Honry.
1019 Wilcor, Richard Jefferson.

## Feyales.

First Clabs:-Grade A.
1020 Adams, Martha (935.)
1021 Cowan, Sarah (936.(
1022 Holmes, Emma Elizabeth (839.)
1023 Wright, Fanny Mary (945.)
1024 Wright, Eliza Jane (934.)

* The figures in brackets indicate the number of a previous certificate obtained by the stadent named:


## First Class.-Grade B .

1105 Carnochan, Janet.
1026 McCorkindale, Margaret (940.)
1027 Guthric, Margaret (837.)

> First Glfoso_-Grato C.
lois Charlton, Mary Ellen.
1029 Cowan Elizabeth (953.)
1030 Gordon, Eliza (yj8.)
1031 MaKay, Elizabeth (949.)
Second Clasa.-Grade A.
10:3 Duncan, Alice.
11133 Fraser, Mary Ann (956.)
1034 Garden, Mary Louisa (957.)
10:35 Sharp, Sarah Ann (961.)

## Second Class.-Grade E.

10.36 Armstrong, Annic.

1037 Armstrong, Helen.
1038 Collar, Eliza.
1039 Ilarris, Fanny Jane.
10.40 Henderson, Elizabeth.

1041 Mullin, Sarah.
1042 Robinson, Grace.
1043 Rogers, Christina.
104t Sparrow, Caroline.
Second Chary.-Grade C.--(Expise one yerer from
1045 Brown, Elizabeth.
1046 Carroll, Charlotte.
10.47 Chambers, Mary.
10.48 Childs, Sarah.
$10+9$ Clark, Maria Chapman.
1050 Fraser, Catherine.
1051 Freeland, Henrietta.
1052 Grainger, Mary Jane.
1053 Hall, Agnes.
1054 Patterson, Elizabeth Caroline.
1055 Rattray, Jessie.
1050 Robertson, Margaret.
1057 Scarlett. Catherinc.
luss Shurtleff, Mary Jane.

## Expired Certificates.

Sos. 46 to 72 , Third Class, expired 1st July, 1854.
Nus. 134 to $150 \quad 4 \quad 4$ IstNovember, 1554
ㄷ. 713, 2nd Class C, obtained 2nd Class B; 994.
$\because$ 714, do Burns, R., expired is April, 1859.
$\because$ 715, do Forrest, John, do to
" 716, do Foster, Jessic, do do

## Expired Certificates.-Continued.

No. 717, 2 d Class C., obtained 2 nd Class A, 790

|  | 718, | do | do do |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| " | 719, | do | Hillock, Moses, expired 15 April, 1859 |
| * | 720, | do | Obtained 2nd Clnss A, 79.3 |
| $\because$ | 721, | do | MeLelland, John, expd 15 April. 1559 |
| \% | 722, | do | Maxwell, James, expd 15 April, 1559 |
| * | 723, | do | Pysher, David, ilo do |
| * | 724. | do | Obtained 2nd Chass 3. 810 |
| ${ }^{6}$ | 725, | do | Snell, Charles, expired 15 April, 1859 |
| " | 726, | do | Windsor, Francis, do do |
|  | 762, | do | Burr, Hester, do do |
| ، | 763, | do | Obtained 2nd Class C, S65 |
| :" | 764, | do | do do 866 |

McCann, Susan, expired 15 April, 1859
Proctor, Sarab A.. do do
Obtained 2nd Class A, 8.47
T'hompson, Jane expid is April, 1859
Wilson, Margaret. do do
Beach, Wm. G., expired 15 Oct., 1559
Bielby, Wm., do do
Brodie, James, do do
Obtained 2nd Class $A, 594$
Duncan, Alex., expired 15 Oct., 1859
Obtained 2nd Class B. 908
McLennan, Simon, exp dis Oct.. 1359
: S19, do Malloy, Alex. do do
"S20, do Bates, James M., do ilu
"S21," do Milne. Wm., do do
: S22, do Rutledge, James. do do
$\because$ Se\%, do Wialker, Thomas do in
"S24, d" Way, Danicl S., d" do
" 884. do Barnard, Sarah. do do

" 867 , do Dbtained 2 nd Class C. 968

: S70, do Hurd, IIelen M., du do
" Sij, do Obtained 2nd Class A. 939
" 872 , do Martin, Elizabeth, exp'd 15 Oct., 1859
"S73. do Serson, Mary. do do
"sty. do Young, Caroline, do do
«sit, do Wilson, Helen. do do
Total number of Certificates grantel,............ 1058
Expired, up to 31st December, 1859, ......... is
Obtained second Certificates in same class... 57
Obtained higher Certificates, ................... 112

Total Certificates valid on 31st December, 1550, 811
(Certified),

ALEXANDER MARLING, Registrar:

## APPENDIX 1 .

## Apportionment of the Legislative School Grant for Upper Canada; for tine year 1860.

## An. 1:-Clireular in the Clerd of sach Cinuty, City, Town, and Fillage Municipality in Uiper Canada.

Str,-I have the honor to transwit hercwith, a certificd copy of the apporionment, for the current ycar, of the Legislative School Grant to cach City, Town, Village, and Township in Upper Canada. This apportionnent will be payable at this Office, to the Agent of the Treasurer of your Municipality, on the 1st of July, provided that the School Accounts have been duly audited, and, together with the Auditors' and Local Superintendents' Reports, have been transwitted to the Department.

The statistics of school population fir 1859, upon which the present yeur's apportionment is based, have been carefully revised and corrected in this Department. Many inequalities in the apportionment have thus been removed, and all parts of the Province share in the grant upon equal terms, and in accordance with the demands made upon each locality, for school acconmodation and instruction. By this meams also a more just and equitable apportionment has been made to those new and thinly settled Counties where poor schools hate heretofore existed, and where the ordinary Leegislative and Municipal grants have not been sufficient to emable Trustecs to sustain the schools during the school year.

Where Scparate Schools existed in 1859, the sum apportione to the Municipality has been divided anong the Common and Roman Catholic Separate Schools thercin, according to the arerage attemdince of pupils at these Schools during that year, as reported by the Trustees. In former years it was found that to apportion to each Municipality, according to school yopulation, and then afterwards to apportion an additional sum to the Separate Schools in such Municipality, out of the General School Grant, was unduly deducting from Municipalities in which there are no Separate Schoons, and unduly addiug to the apportionment of those Mmicipalities in which Separate Schouls do exist-such ats Cities, Towns, and Yillages. If the apportionment be increased to any Municipalitics beyond the proportion of school population, it ought to be so increased to the poorer Countigs and Townships rathier than to the wealthier Cities, Towns, and Villages; for it is in these latter that Separate Schools are chiefly establishect.

The gross sum apportioned this year is the same as that of last ycar.
I trust that the liberality of your Council will se increased in proportion to the groiring necessity aud importance of providing for the sound and thorough edncation of all the youth of the land.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \text { am, Sir, } \\
& \text { your obedient Sertant, }
\end{aligned}
$$

E. RYERSON.

Education Ofrice,
Torontu, 31 sit May, 1860.

|  | Curnwall...................................... | \$59100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Cutery or Gumasmbr. | Finch | 24500 |
| . Colsir or Appurtionment, | Osnabrack | 66000 |
| Charlottenburgh........ ........................ $\$ 0.41$ ui | Roxborough | 3400 |
|  |  |  |
| Kenyon ................................ ... ... E00 00 |  | $\$ 183600$ |
| Lancaster .............................. ... ... ك5i vil | - |  |
| do for Separate Schonk...... dl in ...... | ?. Coustr of Dundas. |  |
| Lochiel................................ ... ... siss 00 | Matilda.. | 97300 |
| do for Separate Sthomle ........ 70 (10 | Mountaio | 43400 |
|  | Williamsburgh | 62200 |
| ( S211 00 \$209\% 00 | Winchester ... | 47300 |
| Total to County S230S. |  | \$2102 00 |


0. County of Lavark--Continued.Elmsley, North32800
Montague. ..... 33600
Ramsay
3100
Sherbrooke, South ..... 8800
10. County of Rejprew.

Total for County $\$ 2438$.

## 12. Coenty of Admington.

13. Cotetry of Lemnox.

Adolphustown
$\$ 6701$
Fredericksburgh, North ........................... 216 ................... 14600
Fredericksburgh, South ..............
Richmond :............................................. 452 ©
$\$ 851011$

Ameliasburgh ......... ............................... $\$ 365$ 00
An01................................................. 20800
Hillier.................................................. $23700^{-}$
Marysburgh............................................ 48100
Sophiaaburgh
$\$ 210000$


| 17. County of Durimm. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Curtwright......................................... | . $\$ 33600$ |
| Caran............................................... | 56100 |
| Clarke............................................... | - 85400 |
| Darlington......................................... | . 87400 |
| IInpe..... | 64200 |
| Manvers | 51100 |
|  | \$3778 00 |
| - sition |  |
| 18. County of Petehaorotgh. |  |
| Asphudel .......................................... | \$35\% 00 |
| Belmont and Methuen .. ........................ | - 9800 |
| Douro ................................................ | . 33300 |
| Dummer and Burleigh | 25400 |
| Enaismore ......................................... | - 9S 00 |
| Monaghun, North.................................. | - 9100 |
| Otonabee ......... ................................ | . 55600 |
| Smith and Harvey................................ | - 25000 |
|  | \$2003 00 |



## 20. Codnty of Ontario.

| Brock | \$567 00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mara and Rama | 23800 |
| Pickering | 101300 |
| Reach | 69600 |
| Scott | 25400 |
| Scugog Island. | 7900 |
| Thorah | 18000 |
| Uxbridge | 46000 |
| Whitby .. | 33100 |
| Whitby, East. | 44100 |
|  | 4259200 |

Ethe 21. County of Yore.


Tutal for County $\$ \mathbf{8 4 0 4}$.
22. Colnty of Peel.

| Albion ..................... | \$589 10 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Calerlon | 55000 |
| Chinguacousy | 843010 |
| Gore of Toronto | 137.06 |
| Toronto | 800110 |
|  | 291900 |
| - |  |

Adjala.................................................. $\$ 25200$

Essa ...................................................... 28100
Flos..................................................... 11500
G willimbury, West............................................................... 41000
Innisfil ................................................. 47200
Medonte................................................................... 13700
Monu.................................................... 49300
Mulinur ....................................................... 13900
Nottnwasaga ......................................... 40900
Orillia and Matchedash............................. 151 of
do for Sep. Schools (Orillia) $\$ 5900$ …..................................................
Sunnidalo .......................................... .... ... 68 00
Tay and Tiny....................................... ... .... 20800
Tecumseth ................................. ... ... 55500
Tossorontio ............................... ... ... 9100
Yespr:1 ..................................... ... ... 9000
dou for Separate Schools........... $1000 \frac{. . .}{} \frac{. .}{560}$
Trotal for County stulf.
24. Colinty of Halton.

Esquesing ........................................... $\$ 80600$
Nassagnweya............................................. 25900
Nelson ................................................. 49800

$\$ 1200 \$ 213000$
Total for County $\mathbf{\$ 2 1 4 2}$.

## 25. County of Wentwonte.

Ancaster................................................. \$48200
Barton ................................................... 251 00
Beverley.................................................. 70800
Binbrooke ............................................... 19900
Flamborough, East............................................ 34700
do for Soparate Schools $\$ 4100 \quad$... $\quad$.
Flamborouigh, West..................... ... ... 435.00
Glanford.................................... ... ... 24100
Saltfleet
29900
$\$ 4100 \$ 296200$


| 36. Countr of Intmon.-Continuer. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Medrillivray. | . 41400 |
| McKillor | 34.500 |
| Murris. | 15000 |
| Stanlcy | 41100 |
| Stepben. | 24400 |
| Tuckersmith. | d25 00 |
| Turnberry. | 7700 |
| Usborme. | 42400 |
| Yatwinosh | 35200 |
| - | \$527200 |
| 3 \%. Colsty of Bric |  |
| Arran, Amabel amil Albemarlc................. 326400 |  |
| Brant. | 27300 |
| Bruce | 22700 |
| Carrick | 21500 |
| Do for Scparato Schools........... | \$20 Mn … ... |
| Culross ...................... | 11600 |
| Fildersic. | 17800 |
| Greenock. | 10700 |
| Do for Separate Schomls....... | 3110 ... ... |
| Huron..... | 21300 |
| Kincardine. | 270 on |
| Kinloss. | 10500 |
| Saugeen. | 190 on |
| $\$ 5100 \$ 216700$ |  |

Total for Compty $\$ 221 s$.
as. Cotery of Mbuhesex.

| Adelaide. |  | \$366 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Carradoc. | . | 45300 |
| Delaware. |  | 1:5S 00 |
| Dorebester, North. |  | 54600 |
| Ekfril. |  | 33200 |
| Lonbo |  | 45400 |
| Sandon. |  | 99300 |
| Metealle |  | 18600 |
| Mosa. |  | 35500 |
| Nissouri, West. |  | 36500 |
| Westminster |  | 85900 |
| Do fur Scparate Schouls..... | 17018 |  |
| Williams.. |  | $41 \pm 00$ |
| Do for Scparate Schools......... | 2000 |  |

Total for County $85: 20$.
39. Codnt of Elfin.

| Aldborough | \$2:200 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Bayham.. | 56100 |
| Dorchester, Solth. | 21300 |
| Dunwich. | 34400 |
| Malabide. | 66300 |
| Snutbwold | 73200 |
| Yarnouth. | 64300 |
|  | 53.10500 |


| 40. County of Kent. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Camden | \$27800 |
| Chatham | 30700 |
| Dover, East and We | 21300 |
| Harwich | 45200 |
| Howard | $45^{\circ} 000$ |
| Orford | 22000 |
| Raleigh. | 13700 |
| Do for Scparate S |  |
| Romney ...... | 6i5 00 |
| TTilbury, East | 71000 |
| Zone.. | 12852 |
| \$5200 \$278900 |  |



| citics. | Common Schools. | Ii. Cath. Scparate Schools. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Turonto. | \$3010 00 | \$1.6010 00 | S44]0 00 |
| Hamilton | 1812 (10) | 41400 | 232600 |
| Kingston. | 99300 | 47700 | 147000 |
| London | 1346010 | 14700 | 149300 |
| Ottawa.............. | 63100 | 69500 | 182900 |
|  | \$7792 001 | \$31.36 00 | 1092800 |
| Towxs. |  |  |  |
| Amberstburgh ..... | \$150.00 | \$11400 | 527300 |
| Farric. | 1.3100 | 6300 | 19400 |
| Belleville | :30 00 | 18.400 | 56400 |
| Berlin . | 23000 | 1200 | 24200 |
| Bowmanville ...... | 23100 |  | 23100 |
| Brantford .......... | 60700 | 9700 | 50400 |
| Brockville | 3800 | 14200 | 52200 |
| Chatham | 32600 | 6500 | 394010 |
| Clifton. | $5+00$ | 3600 | 9000 |
| Cobourg ............ | 43400 | 13700 | 57100 |
| Collingwood....... | 18900 | -... ... | 3.8900 |
| Cornwall........... | 21000 |  | 21000 |
| Dunda | 19200 | 15100 | 34300 |
| Galt ......... ........ | 31000 |  | 31000 |
| Goderich | 33600 |  | 33600 |
| Guclph | 27700 | 15100 | 12800 |
| Ingersoll........... | 15600 |  | 18600 |
| Lindsay ............ | 1.0100 | 7800 | 17900 |
| Milton ............... | 9900 |  | 9900 |
| Niagara............. | 18100 | 9100 | 27200 |
| 0:ukville ........... | 16500 |  | 16500 |
| Owen Sound........ | 20600 |  | 20600 |
| Paris ................ | 24100 | 6600 | 307.00 |


| Towss-Comtin'd. | Cummon Schools. |  | Total. | Summary of Apportionment to Conmties for 1s60.: |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Schools. |  | Covitres. | Common Schools. | Separate Schools. | Total. |
| Jerlin.: | 22400 | 7000 | 20.4 00 |  |  |  |  |
| Peterborough. | 1S! 04 | 34700 | 386010 | 1. Glengarry .... | \$209700 | \$21100 | 32m0 01 |
| Pictin ......... | 1:9000 | 41. 010 | 180 00 | 2. Stormont...... | 1S35 00 |  | 18:3 09 |
| Iort Iop | 50.100 | $\ldots$ | 50.4 00 | 3. Dundas | 210200 |  | 2110200 |
| Prescott... | 9700 | 15500 | 25200 | 4. Prescatt. | 166800 | 91.00 | 175900 |
| fimalwich | 9600 |  | 9600 | 5. Russell. | \$39 00 |  | 8:90 110 |
| Sarnia. | 18600 |  | 15600 | 6. Carleton | 3209.010 | $1 \because 200$ | 38.1110 |
| St Catharine | 40800 | 22900 | 63000 | 7. Grenvillo | 235290 | 4600 | 2a9s ui |
| Simcoe. | 22000 |  | 291010 | 8. Leeds. | 36596 | 8000 | :16S9 0: |
| Whithy | 27800 |  | 27800 | 9. Lanark. | 331400 |  | 3314 H10 |
| Windsor. | 2 Ca 00 |  | 26200 | 10. Renfrew | 203200 |  | 2032 b11 |
| Wuonstuck........... | 29100 |  | 29100 | 11. Frontena | 232500 | 130 | 2.68810 |
|  |  |  |  | 12. Aldinglon.... | 1955 011 | 4600 | 2481 (10) |
|  | S519 00 | 0 |  | 12. Lemnox ........ | Ss 100 | ... .. | Ssic 00 |
| sconronaten VILLACBES. | in Town |  |  | 14. Prince Elw'ra | 210000 |  | 210000 |
|  |  |  |  | 15. Mastings ...... | 2452 00 | 2600 | 3978 60 |
|  |  |  |  | 16. Northumb'rld | 38.4200 | 3600 | :378 0i |
| Ashburuam ... |  |  | Ss\% 00 | 17. 1)urbam.. | 3 THS 04 |  | :37S 00 |
| 13ath | in Tuw |  |  | 1s. Poterborough. | 206300 |  | 20633 -1) |
| bradford | $\left.\begin{array}{ll} S S 7 & 00 \\ 80.4 & 00 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | nship. |  | 13. Victoria....... | 202700 |  | 2025 |
| Brampton |  |  | 20) 40 | 20. Outario | 425900 |  | $425: 517$ |
| Brighton | 13400 |  | 13400 | 21. York... | 637100 | 1:30 00 | 6.90.4 017 |
| Calcdonia | 15800 |  | 15500 | 22. Peel ... | 291000 |  | 291100 |
| Cayaga | 11700 |  | 11700 | 2\%. Simeoc | 43.1700 | 6980 | 1114 |
| Chippar | 14500 |  | 1.1500 | 2.f. Mfalton | $21: 1000$ | 1200 | 24.2 (1) |
| clinton | $\begin{array}{cc} 99 & 00 \\ 9.4 & 00 \end{array}$ |  | (9) 00 | 25. Wentworth. | 296200 | 41.10 | \%013 3 611 |
| Colborne |  | nship. | 9100 | 26.3 Brant | 216000 |  | 216908 |
| Dunrille | in ${ }^{9.400}$ |  |  | 27. Sincoln | $190+80$ | 63, 180 | 20.4700 |
| Elora. | 755001 | . | 15500 | 23. Wellinut | 21391 m |  | 2109 30 |
| limbro. | $\begin{array}{rr} 63 & 00 \\ 109 & 00 \end{array}$ |  | 6.3. 00 | 29. Mahlimand ... | 26390 | 46 c 101 | 2675 |
| Fergus |  |  | 1090 | 30. Nurfolk | :3067 014 | 9 リ0 | :07\% ma |
| Fort Eric | 4200 |  | 4200 | 31. Oxtind ......... | 450100 |  | 4301 n) |
| Hawkesb | 120 no |  | 12900 | 32. Waterlou ..... | 3345 | 1314 | 4tes |
| Mespeler | S900 |  | 8000 | 33. Wrlington ... | 4292 (10) | 18:300 | 417500 |
| Irociuois | S6 00 |  | Sg 00 | 34. Grey. | 3त4. 60 |  | 37.4300 |
| Kemptrille. | 12300 |  | 12300 | 35. Perth | 3435001 | 2700 | :346200 |
| kincardine | 9600 |  | 91300 | 35. ILuron | 527200 |  | 520:20 |
| Mitchell | 12600 |  | 12600 | 37. Druce | 2165 U11 | 5100 | 221500 |
| Nrpance | 16000 | 2900 | 18900 | 3s. Middlesex ..... | 523000 | 3700 | $5: 3200$ |
| Newburgh | 11700 |  | 11700 | 39. Elgin .......... | 3.10800 |  | 311850 |
| Newcastle. | 1.1200 |  | 1.12 mb | 40. Kent | 2789 (3) | 5200 | 2s+1 01 |
| New Ifamburgh... | 13100 |  | 13100 | 41. Yamb | 230200 |  | 2300 00 |
| Yewmarket........ | 10200 | 120 | 1.4400 | 42. Esex | 2082011 | 8900 | 2171 (11) |
| Oshawa.... | 11000 | 5000 | 16000 |  |  |  |  |
| Pembroke. | 7100 |  | 7100 |  | 35682 | 171 | 19 |
| Portsmonth |  | 470 | 13500 | GRAND TOTALS. |  |  |  |
| Preston | $\begin{array}{rr}5 S & 00 \\ 130 & 00\end{array}$ | chip. 300 | 16400 |  |  |  |  |
| Renfrew | in Town |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Richmonal. | in Town |  |  |  | ommon <br> chools. | Separate Scaroole | Total. |
| Smith's Falls | 11000 |  | 11000 |  |  |  |  |
| Southampto | 6000 |  | 6030 |  |  |  |  |
| Stirling.... | in Town |  |  | - Cities........ |  | $\begin{array}{rl} 51.64 & 007 \\ : 31: 6 \end{array}$ | 109256 |
| St. Mary's | 26500 |  |  | " Towns ..... | 1692 8,519 100 | 2025 00 | $\begin{aligned} & 1092.406 \\ & 105440101 \end{aligned}$ |
| St. Thomas. | $\overline{115} 00$ | 2500 | 14300 28100 |  | Sis 478500 4080 | $\begin{array}{r}2025 \\ 335 \\ \hline 30\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10544 \\ 512010 \\ 51206 \end{gathered}$ |
| Strathroy | in Township. |  | 28100 |  |  |  |  |
| Strectsville | 13600 |  | 13000 |  | 1601 0 | 720900 | 15183000 |
| Thorold. | 14600 | 3.300 | 17900 | Adititional sum reser | ved for a | Roman |  |
| Trenton | 90309109 | 7400 | 16.400 | Catholic Separ | C Schools | ich may |  |
| Vienna |  | 109001.1700 |  | be established | 3860... | - | 6:\% 08: |
| Vaterloo | $\begin{gathered} 146 \\ 76 \end{gathered} 00$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Welland |  | 77.00 <br> 14500 |  |  |  |  | \$152510 01 |
| Sorkville | 14500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$4788 00 | \$30.4 00 | 312200 |  |  |  |  |

Note.-The school moneys apportioned to the rarious counties, cities, towns, and villages, as per the furegoing statement, were payable to the Torouto agents of the local treasurers, on the 1 st day of July 1860. Whercerer the apportionmant is withaeld, it has been owing to the omission or neglect on the part of the local school authoritics to comply with the school lhw, and to transmit to the Educational Department the necessary reports or auditel returns-blank forms of which were furnished from the Departmeat early in the year.

## ERRATIM.

On Page $\varepsilon$, 13th line from bottom, for "Grammars nsed" sed "Gramnar Schools."

## REPORT

OP THE

# SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, 

POR

## LOWER CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR

## 1859.

Iranslated and Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.


QUBBEC.
PRIMTBE AY THOMPSON \& CO, ST. ORSOLE AT

## REPORT

## O) TH2

# SUPERINTENDENT (OF EDUCATION, 

FOR LOWER CANADA,

ROR THE YEAR 1859.

Opfick op Education.<br>Montreal, April 21, 1860.

## fite the Honorable <br> Tif Provinclal Secretary.

Sir,-I have the honor to present to you my Fifth Report on the state of Public ELdecation in Lower Canada.

The appointment of the Council of Pablic Education, which took place on December 17th, 1859, while relieving me from a part of the responsibility which I had, till that time, borne alone, imposes on me new duties, the discharge of which will be the more agreeable to me that the high reputation enjoyed by all those whom the Government have thought fit to give me as colleagacs, and their well-known zeal in the cause of public instractiona zeal of which they have given fresh proofs by their acceptance of the office proposed to them,-assure me, that under their wise direction, the difficult and important work confided w as cannot fail to make new and rapid progress.*

As speedily as possible, after I had received the official notification of the appointment of the Council, I proceeded to cull a meeting on the very earliest day which I could name at that season of the year. On the 10 th of January, at 2 p . m., all the members, except three,-absent under unavoidable circumstances,-met in the Council Room at Montreal. Hon. Sir Etienue P. Taché was unanimously chosen to be Chairman; and the Council appointed for their ordinary meetings the second Tuesdiay in the months of February, May; August and November, and named threc committecs:-One to prepare bye-laws for the regulation of their proceedings, as appointed by law; a second to select the books, maps, globes, \&c., to be exclusively used in the schools; the third to draw up a oode of rules tor the schools and for the organization and guidance of the Examining Board for teachers, and the ordering of the Normal Schools.

At the second meeting of the Council on the 14th of February, the two first-mentioned oommittees presented Reports which were received, and are now, according to the provisions of the law, under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General. The third submitted the draught of a bye-law for the governance of the Boards of Examiners, which stands for discussion at the next session of the Council.

I cherish a hope that, aided by the Council, by their suggestions, and stimulating infuence, the Government may overcome or greatly diminish the obstacles which still prevent the diffusion of primary education, and succeed in remedying whatever defects and supplying whaterer deficicncies may still exist in our edacational system.

The general results of the year 1859 have been as satisfactory as those of preceding jears. The details will be found in the Reports of the Directors of the Normal Schools

[^19]in the Statistical Tables drawn up by the Department, and in the extracts from the Reports of the School Inspectors, which will be appended to this Report.

The Normal Schools have had increased success, shewn not only by the number of the pupils and their advancement in learning, but also by the number of those, who, after leaving those institutions, devote themselves to the work of tuition with advantage both to themeekes and to society. I should even assert that in this respect the results obtained have exceeded all the expectations of the friends of education. I must, however, observe that it is not merely by the number of those who have been trained as teachers that we are to judge of the usefuluess and importance of such institutions. We shall soon find out, as others have found out elsewhere, the salutary influence which Normal Schools and Model Schools combined, are calculated to exercise independently of this direct action of their pupils: by raising the standard of capacity required in a teacher, by opcrating as models and examples to guide the efforts of intelligent men, friendly to the cause of education, who visit them, by inculcating the best methods of justruction, and disseminating them by little and little throughout the country, where they will surely be adopted and followed when the results are made apparent, Nomal Schools will still further and more effectually serve the cause of education.

All who have ubtained diplomas, since these schools were established, except one, have evinced a disposition to cugage as teachers, on such remuneration being offered to them, as I havedeemed sufficient under the regulations made to that effect ; and whereas, many municipalities which are comparatively rich, and yet entertain nowe but female teachers of inferior qualifications, in many instances, without diplomas, have neglected to secure the services of male and female teachers who have been specially trained for the exercise of their profession; others, poor and remote from the great centre of popalation have, in order to attain that important advantage incurred the most serious sacrifices. These facts will appear in the tables appended to the Report of the Principal of each sehool. More than this: six of the pupils who have leit the McGill Normal School are now teachers in Upper Canadi, and two from the Jacques Cartier Schonl are teaching in Prince Ddward's Island.

Meanwhile, we may entertain a horee that in future young persons, who with a view to qualify themselves for the work of education, shall have submitted to great sacrifices will be rewarded by the protection of the friends of education in Lower Canada, and we may rely still more on the success which has attended these pupils of the Normal School who have obtained situations, to open a new field for their successors.

The total number of scholars who have attended the three schools, in 1858-9 is 219, that is to say: 50 pupil-teachers, the Jacupes Cartier School; 7 pupil-tachers (male) and 76 (female), the M.cGill Sehool; 3t pupil-tcachers (male) and 52 (female), the Laval School. Taking the number of (male) pupil-teachers at the Jacques Cartier School, and that of the (female) pupil-teachers at the two other schools as a criterion, we may form some idea how many young females would have resorted to the former institution had there been means of organiziog a department for their benefit. In order to that, some addition must be made, as shewn in my former Reports, to the amount granted for Normal Schools.

To the close of the year 1.06 diplomas have been sranted, that is to say : to 57 Model School Tcachers, among whom were 6 pupil-teachers for the Jacques Carticr School ; 1 to male and 17 to female pupil-teachers of the McGill School; and 16 to male and 17 to female pupil-teachers of the Laval Sehool.

Within the period of two years and a few months, that is to say: since they were established in the months of March and May 1857, 361. pupils have attended the Normal Schools; namely, the Jacques Cartier, 88; the McGiill School, 148; and the Laval School, L25. Of the number, 187 have received diplomas, i. e. : 35 from the Jacques. Cartier School; 86 from the McGiil School ; and 66 from the Laval School. *

[^20]Of the recipients of diplomas 129 are already engaged in tuition, 30 still continue their studies with a view to embrace it as a profession, one died shortly after leaving the school, one declined to engage as a teacher and paid the fine required by the 13y-law; the remainder are ready to aceept employment as teachers, whenever it is offered to them; several being at the point of obtaining it.

Again, a considerable number of the papils already hold diplomas which they had received from the boards of examiners, and yet attended the classes or some of the classes of the Normal Schools for the purposc of adding to their store of knowledge and increasing their capacity as teachers. Some of them did not succeed in obtaining a Normal School diploma; but 11 of them continue to act as teachers under their old ecrtificates. This circumstance brings the number of Nommal School papils, who are now engaged as teachers, up to 140 .

To this number belong, as I have before said, two pupils of the Jacques Carticr School who are teachers in Prince Edward's Island, and six of the McGill School teaching in Upper Canadit. Five pupils of the latter institution are teachers in familics and independent schools. Three of the (female) pupil teachers of the Laval School have become members of religious communities engaged in education, and may, according to the functions assigned to them, be teachers either in schools recciving the Government grant, or in independent institutions. The above being deducted still leave 124 male and female lay teachers following their calling in the schools receiving Government aid in Lower Canada. The pupils who have attended the Normal Schools and who have not received diplomas are in number 174. A great part of them continue their studies; two are dead, some have left on account of ill health, others have spontaneously given up a pursuit for which they were but ill qualified, a few have been perforce expelled, for the sake of maintaining that discipline without which institutions of such a kind cannot exist. Sorne teachers, have, as before said, attended only a part of the course with a vicw to perfect themselves for the task of tuition. The examinatious which the pupiis have had to undergo before obtaining their diplornas, have been very severe : the object of the Directors not being to fill the profession with a great number of teachers, but to train such as are worthy in all respects of the noble task to which they devote themselves; in order to receive a diploma, it is necessary to have obtained in the examination a good mark for cach subject of instruction, so that pupils who have evon carried off several prizes have hitherto failed to obtain a diploma. It is pleasant to observe that nearly all the papils are from the country; and that nearly all the countics of Lower Canada have furnished their contingent.

In consequence of the removal of the Govermment offces from Toronto to Quebec, the Laval Normal Schoci, which occupied the building known as the Old Chatean, was dislodged, and the classes for 1858.59 were closed a month before the usual period. The house formerly occupied by the Rev Jesuit Fathers in Dauphine Street was leased by the Government, and by the active exertions of the Rev. Mr. Langevin, the Principal, and the prompt exccution of his suggestions by the Department of Public Works, the school was but little interrupted by the unlucky occurrence. The classes were cven re-opened at the ordinary period, and the institution hiss been installed in its new position much more conveniently than $[$ at first thought possiblo. There is however one cause of regret-namely, that there is no open ground near in which the pupils may take their recreation, as important on the score of health as it is for relaxation of the mental powers. This circumstance, taken together with the other inconveniencies of a temporary abode, comes in support of my arguracht, previously advanced, for the erection, at the earlicst opportunity, of permanent buildings for our Normal Schools.

The Laval School has in the course of the year suffered a severe loss by the death of Mr. Emile de Fenouillet, professor of literature, history and the French language. His pupils, who had, under his cure, made great progress in those branches of education, as well as his brother Professors, whose esteem he had acquired, lavished on hiun to the last moment tokens of the decpest affection. I am bound to testify to the justice of the culogy which the Rev. Mr. Langevin, the Principal, pronounces in his report on the merits of the deceased. M. de Fenouillet was a native of the South of France, and both at home and here, in his adopted country, successfully cultivated literary studies and literary projects. The Journal de $l$ 'Instruction Publigue has lost in him a talented and zealous contributor.

The place of M. de Fenouillet is now filled by M. Napoleon Lacasse, who has held the diploma for a Model School, and been distinguished for many years past in his profession as as teacher. - Hitherto, M. Lacasse has shewn himself fully entitled to the confidence evinced by those who called him to fill his present important office.
M. Juncau, the teacher of the Model School having been appointed School Inspector for the Countics of Levis and Dorchester, has been succeeded by M. Cloutier, the teacher of the Model School at St. Nicholas, whe holds the dipluma of the Laval Normal School as a Model School Teacher.

Thave, in the course of the ycar, repeatedly visited the three Normal Schools, and been present at their public examinations; I have also taken part in the private examinations of candidates for teacherships in the Jacques Cartier School, and I venture to affirm, that on all occasions, the pupils did credit to the zeal and capacity of their professors.

The number of pupils at the Jacques Cartier School, in the present year, has exceeded that of former years, and among them there has been a greater amount of talent and acquircments, and I think a more decided vocation for the teachers' profession. It has been more easy to maintain order and good discipline than herctofore. Thirty-one new students have been admitted, and there have been more than filty candidates for admission. Asthe boarding department can admit no more, the regulation requiring a strict examination as preliminary to admission, intriusically good in itself, has been vindicated by the circumstances.

Of the 31 new students, 25 come from the former District of Montreal, and 5 from that of Three Rivers. Those of St. Francis and Ottinwa, which with the two mentioned, comprised all the limits of this School, have not as yet furnished any pupils.

The progress of the pupils in French Grammar, taught by M. Devisme with a rare degree of real and ability, has this year been remarkable. The lectures on the history of Canada, delivered by the Principul, have been largely developed, and the Rev. Mr. Verreau has spared no pains of rescarch nur expense to attaiu the greatest possible precision in the narration of interesting facts relating to the carly establishment of Europeans in America. At his personal expense he has, with praiseworthy generosity, caused several unedited documents to be copicd in Prance.

The lessons on the various braches of physical science accompanied with demonstrations and experinuents, although not supposed to form skilful professors in any of them, serve to convey to the pupils ninch uscful knowledge which may become the foundation of future studics, a key to the understanding of many interesting works, and a text-book of ideas which are indispensable to instructors of youth, useful to explain a series of works similar to those of the National Schools of Ircland, or to give lessons on familiar subjects (object lessons).
M. Ossuyc, a distinguished agriculturist, has condescended to deliver to the pupils, gratuitously, a series of lectures on agriculture and rural economy. These are given every Saturday at $4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. In addition to the lecturcs, he conducts them to some of the best managed farms in the environs of Montreal, including one conducted by himself for the gentlemen of the Seminary, and on those occasions gives practical explanations which form a natural and appropriate peroration to his precepts. It is, no doubt, very desirable that model farms should be annexed to the Normal Schools, in order that pupil-teachers might, at the proper season, attend them by turns and be initiated more perfectly in the practice of agriculture, and particularly of gardening, which is to become to them so important a source of subsistence. Meantime, awaiting the realization of these ideas, the principles of rural cconomy which they will aequire, must bave the same advantages as those general ideas which I mentioned above, in respect of other sciences. They have already bad the effect of drawing attention to the agricultural resources of the country, of creating a zeal for their development, and of inspiring ideas relative to the first of the arta, far different, as they confess, from what some of them once entertained.

The public lectures ou Gencral History by the Rev. Mr. Desmazures, and on Philoogy and French Grammar by Mr. Devisme, have been attended by a considerable number of stranycrs. There is ground for hoping that in time our rising generation will fall into the European custom of attending public lectures delivered gratuitously. I may remark that no better use could be made, in this climate, of the long winter evenings. The pupils dreir
up reports of the above lectures, and the best of them have appeared in the Journal de IInstruction Publique. The Rev M. Desmazures, who, without other connexion with the Normal School than that supplied by his love for learaing and the interest which he feels in the institution, has kindly assumed, during two years, the office of delivering lectures on General History, is entitled to the warmest thanks, not only of the Government, but also of all who bave benefited by the lessons which he has with equal ability and gencrosity given them.

The tables contained in the Report of M. Verreau, the Head Master, shew that the pupil teachers have devoted much of their time to the Model School. In that department they have made great progress in the teaching of analytical reading, geography, arithmetic, and the art of delivering lectures on familiar subjects (object lessons.)

An addition has been made in the course of the year to the Museum of the lnstitution of a collection of Canadian birds, consisting of 160 individuals, the greater part of whish were aequired for half thicir value from Mr. Inspector Germain, who had himself collected them. Some of the pupils have learned the art of preserving subjects of Natural History; which will be a means of gradually increasing the several collections now in the Museum at small expense, and an advantage to the pupils themselves. The educational institutions in this country, which are hitherto unprovided with Museums might thus, as I have observed in a former report, form collections of Natural History, and at the sume time inspire their pupils with a taste for the scicuce itself.

At the M.cGill School, the year is divided into two terans. In the first term of the past year there were 83 pupils; in the second, 77 . Several left during the irst. The whole number attending the schnol within the year is 89 , as before observed.

In this, as in the Laval School, steps have been takcu to qualify some of the pupils to receive an acidemical diploma, such teaching being supplencentary to, or in excess of the regular programme of study, and to be considered as experimental. The applications made for teachers holding such diplomas induced me to authorize the trial, but the studies will be altogether optional.

I attended the public exereises and examinations of the MeGill School, and visited it during the year, and I am bound to express my approbation of the progress made in the several branches taught, purticularly in the art of giving lessons on familiar sobjects (object lessons,) in literary compositiou, arithmetic, and the various natural sciences. The suceess which has attended the labors of Professor Fronteau in teaching the French language, is very satisfactory, particularly if we cousider the short time allowed for that stady in the programme. The Head Master, and Professors Hicks and Robins, devote their energies, with the most praiseworthy zcal, to the teaching of the several branches of their department.

Within the last year an Infant School has also been added to the Moclel School, with excellent success, and, as the femalles form a large majority among the pupil-teachers, this addition to the plan of the school will no doubt prove a means of rapidly introducing superior modes of teaching the very young in all the schools in which they are employed:

The Laval School, which I frequently visited, with great satisfaction at the success attained, not only at the public examinations, but also during the class lessons, secmed to realize all that the most sanguine can look for in such an institution. Both the late Head Master and his successor have been earnest in their exertions, and it is worthy of remark that all the pupils who have attended the classes have been conspicuous for their assiduity, while some have displayed talents and ability of a superior order. They appeared to possess a solid and practical knowledge of French Grammar, the pronunciation of that language aud its elocution being, moreover, objects of particular attention, and the pertection attained therein very great. The art of teaching Geography, and the delineation of Maps on the Black-board are also pursued with much success. I make mention of some few of the branches only which particularly struck me, but it is fit to remark, that all who visited the school with me were astonished, as indeed I was, at the results which they beheld. The Ursuline Ladies who have charge of the boarding establishiment of the female pupil teachers, and who take part in the teaching, are entitled to the gratitude of the Government and the public in general; the good behaviour of the pupils and their progress in the study of the English language as well as in other branches entrasted to those Rer. erend Ladies deserve great praiee.

The two Model Schools attached to the Laval School have received a large share of the attention of the Principal during the year, and be has effected several important improvements in the methods of teaching in both.

The whole number of pupils in the Model Schools attached to the three institutions is 669: that is to say, in the three divisions of the Model School belonging to the McGill School, three hundred; in the Male Model School depending on the Laval Normal School, one hundred and ten; in the Female School, one hundred and seventy-five; finally, in the Model School belongines to the Jacques Cartier Normal School, eighty-four. These numbers, audded to the 219 pupil teachers, make a total of 888 pupils who have received instruction in the course of the year in the Normai Schools. The whole amount expended by these institutions within the year hisc been $\$ 86,810$, of which sum $\$ 9,431$ proceeded from fees paid by the pupils.

While the Normal Schools are thus preparing teachers, the department have aimed at improving the condition of those engaged in teaching, omitting no opportunity of elevating the Momorable office which they fill in public opinion, and of encouraging them to persevere in their work, setting at mought the strong temptations which beset them and allure them tho other parsuits. We have seen that the Professors' chairs in the Normal Schools have been given for the most part to teachers of some standing, and that nine of our best teachers have received that honorable and lucrative promotion-lucrative, comparatively speaking, although the remumeration paid to the professors in our Normal Schools is still far from what it should be, considering the importance of their office and the arduous nature of their occupation.

It may be recollected, that in former Reports I have insisted on the importance of appointing, as far as possible, uone but ex-teachers to be School Inspectors. Sctting aside the prominence and respectability thus accorded to the profession generally, teachers are perheps the only class of persons who can, for the slender endowment attached to it, undertake the duties of the uffice; and in them we may naturally look for a greater measure of zeal and fitrocss, superior srecial qualifications, and certainly more experience. It gives me pleasure therefore to be able to observe, that nearly all the appointments, made since, $I$ took office, have been in accordance with this suggestion. At the outset, it might have been difficult, on many accounts, to adhere to this principle. It was especially important, having to contend with popular opposition to a system of taxation, that those administering the law should make choice of men possessing some local influence, and by the same means reward those friends of education who had struggled and made personal sacrifices for the establishment of the system. In the face of this obligation, the Government did nevertheless admit the claim of teachers to the post, by appointing four belonging to that body among the first iaspectors choseu. Since 1855, out of nine appointments which have been made either to replace inspectors, who have deceased or been dismissed, or to take charge of newly-formed inspectorships, seven have been in favor of teachers. Thus, of the twenty-six inspectors now incumbent, eleven have been teachers. Circumstances may yet arise requiring others than members of the scholastic profession to be appointed to the office of inspectors; still it is satisfactory to all who devote thernselves to the educution of youth to refect, that the claims of the profession have been recognized, and that, as we have shewn, the road to promotion of various kinds lies open before them.

The conferences are likewise an excellent means of elevating the standard of the profession, of perfecting teachers in the details of their occupation, of imparting to them the advantages of the Normal Schools where the meetings are held, and of raising, in their own estimation, the members of a profession long unjustly held as inferior in the social scale. Notwithstanding the difficultics presented by the expenses of traveling (to men whose resources are generally limited, and the scant liberality of some School Commissioners who thought fit to refuse lcave of absence as a waste of time, the conferences have been attended with an increasing degree of success. Important questions have been discussed, excellent lectures delivered, either by the Professors of the Normal Schools, or by the Teachers themselves who have thus given proof of their ability and their industry; and reports of these conferences, having been published in the Journal de l' Frstruction Publique and the Liover Canada Journal of Education, have been occasionally reprinted in other countries. Besides the three Teachers' Associations which have been formed under the
auspices of the department, in connection with the Normal Schools, a local association has been likewise established in the Eastern Townships, the proceedings of which are also pablished in the two journals above mentioned. The sectional conferences intended to be established, under the by-laws of the associations depending on the Jacques Cartier and Laval Normal Schools, have not been successful; this I regret, as I hoped at-a future period to establish in those sectional divisions libraries of works relating to education which would have been highly serviceable to the teachers. The library belonging to the late Teachers' Association of the District of Quebec has been added to that of the Laval Normal School, and is for the use of those members of the association who attend the conferences held at that school. The two combined libraries contain nearly 2000 volumes of well chosen works. The library belonging to the department of Public Education, and now oonsisting of more than 5000 volumes, is in like manner for the use of those teachers who attend the conferences held at the Jacques Cartier Normal School.

I have some pleasure in stating that the two journals published by the department, have in the present ycar, obtained a great number of new subscribers, particularly among the teachers, who appear to appreciate the advantage of having access to lectures especially designed for their enlightenment, together with a summary of literary and scientific intelligence, and generally of all matters particularly relating to their profession, for a sum which is, in fact, merely nominal. The expenses of the two journals, for i,he year 1859, have exceeded the receipts by $\$ 839$; but twice that sum is due for aubscriptions, and a considerable portion of the debt was incurred for the binding of a sertain number of complete sets of the journals, for sale to subscribers, and for distribution as prizes to the pupils in the schools.*. The whole amount expended in the publication of both journals is $\$ 3,214$, besides a balance due for the preceding year of $\$ 154$. Subscripiions this year have reached $\$ 728$. The Government grant is only $\$ 1800$; while the grant for one single journal in Upper Canada is $\$ 1800$.

The most formidable obstacle to the gradual increase of teachers' salaries, and therefore to the improvenent of their material and social condition, is acknowledged by all to be ihe preference given, in many places, to teachers, both male and female, who hold no diploma, or to those, who although holding diplomas, are but ill qualified, and therefore pat up with small salaries. The department have hitherto of necessity shewn great indulgence to poor and remote localities, in the matter of selecting teachers who have no diplomas, bat the results of such forbearance are such, that in many places, teachers are engaged irrespeotively of their ability, and solely with an eye to the lowness of the salary which the commissioners will give. The only remedy in the power of the Executive, in such cases; is to refuse to Municipalities who are guilty of such proceedings, their share of the annual grant, and I am assured that the Government are prepared to go that painfal length.

There is the less excuse for engaging lay-teachers unprovided with diplomas, at the present time, that, besides the members of the numerous religious bodies who take part in sducation throughout Lower Canada, 3,348 diplomas have been accorded cither by-the Normal Schools, or by the Board of Examiners, as will appear by the following table. Of these, 274 only bear date prior to 1852 , so that we may reasonably suppose the great majority of the holders to be still alive, and disposed to engage in teaching. In fact it is within my knowledge that, besides many pupils who have Normal School diplomas, and who have no engagement as teachers, there are many skilled teachers, male and female, who hold diplomas, but have no employnent, being unwilling to engage at the low salaries offered them.

[^21]TABLE OF DIPLOMAS GRANTED IN LOWER CANADA.


The main caase of the evil will be removed, I trast, by greater strictness on the part of the Government, the subordinate source by the examiners exercising more severity in their examinations, and by a minute observance of the regulations about to beiniposed by the Council of Public Instruction. It has been a painful duty, that I have felt myself bonnd repestedly to denounce an evil fraught, in my opinion, with fatal consequences; and as the Catholic Board of Examiners at Quebec have thought fit to enter their protest against the remarks on this head, contaiued in my former reports, in terms which demand my attention, I deem it incumbent on me to make the eorrespondence public.

## Provinctal Segretary's Office, Quebec, December 14, 1859.

SIR,-I have the honor to transmit to you for your information, by command of His Excellency the Goveruor General, the inclosed copy of a letter from Mr. N. Lacasse, relative to your censure, contained in your Report for 1858, of the Boards of Examiners of Teachers for Lower Canada.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed, Er. PARENT,
Assistant Secretary.

> Aonorable P. J. O. Chauveau, \&. P., Montreal.

Quenke, Decmber 12th, 1859 .
Honorable Ceartes Allefn, Provincial Secretary.
Sir,-I am requested by the Catholic Board of Examiners of Teachers of Quebec to transmit to you, for the infurmation of His Excellency the Governor General, the following resolution, adopted by the said Board at a special meeting holden on the 9 th instant.

Resolved,-IThat this Board have obscrved with regret the censure of the Board of Examiners, expressed in general terms, by the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada in his Repori for the year 1858.

That in so far as it relates to them this Board feel it to be due to themselves formally to declare that the censure is ill-founded, as likewise is that contained in the Report of the gaid Superintendent for 1857.

> Thave the honor to be,
> Sir,
> Your very humble and obedient servant,

NAPOLEON LACASSE, Secretary.

Edocation Office, Montreal, December 28, 1859.

To the Honorable the Provinciax. Secretary,
Quebcc.
Sir,-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a Resolution adopted by the Catholic Board of Examiners of the District of Quebec. which you have trausmitted to me, and I am bound to declare that the reraarks made by me, in my reports for 1857 and 1858, are the result of firm conviction based on the following circumstances:

1. Both in their yearly reports, which were intended for publication, and in their private communications relative to the difficulties which arise in the Municipalities under their inspection, the School Inspectors have frequently complained of the too great facility With which diplomas are obtained, as one of the greatest obstacles existing to the progress of Pablic Education in Lower Canada. I shall cite the following extracts from the Appendix to the Reports for 1857 and 1858.

Inspector Germain, in 1857, says:-"The law which, since the month of July last, " has made it compulsory on female teachers to submit to an examination before the Board "of Examiners in the different sections of the Province, has not a little contributed to "banish from that body of instructors a large number of persons, more greedy of gain "than disposed to devote themselves seriously to the numerous duties imposed upon them " by the profession they have embraced. The School inspectors particularly, look forward "to the arrival of this new criu which will spare them the painful necessity of dismissing " incompetent teachers. However sulutary this provision may be in itself, I must, how"ever, admit, that its effects have not altogether met the desires of the friends of educa"tion, on account of the too extended facility existing for obtaining diplomas without an " adequate examination. In my humble opinion, it would be better not to admit to act as "teachers, persons who have by this means stadied in the Normal Schools for a limited " period only, and thus to compel them to continue their studies and undergo a further "examination. It is evident that before the expiration of ten years, education will have " made such progress, that a great number of the female teachers of the present day will " no longer be competent; they will, however, still claim to be retained in virtue of their " diplomas."

Inspector Lanetôt says, (1857):-"The examination which the law obiiges teachers to "undergo, has not had the desired effect, for the extreme indulgence shewn to female "teachers has made the law all but a fiction. The number of female teachers manifestly "incompetent to direct a School, who hold diplomas, is so great as to justify a refusal of all "confidence in such diplomas. In several parts of this district, the Commissioners have

* been deceived by these apparent evidences of competency, and a large proportion of the
"Schools visited by me owe their inferiority to this cuuse. I could mention several Muni-
" cipalities in which these female teachers, holding diplumas, receive salaries of $£ 36$ and
"£40, and are yet scarcely able to write. This is a very serious cvil, which will greatly
"increase and assume a more serious developement, unless the Commissioners, as I have
" everywhere urged, make them undergo an examination previous to engaging then."
Inspector Beland says, (1858):-"It is to be regretted that we now see, more than " ever, female teachers who are unqualified, but who have obtained diplomas, succeed in "finding employment under the Commissioners at low salaries. In the Parish of Lot" biniere there are twelve or thirtecu of such individuals employed, and as might be ex"pected, that Parish has not a single qualificd teacher within its bounds."

Inspector Dorval says, (1858):-"I cannot, however, conclude, without saying a word ${ }^{4}$ concerning an evil which is gencrally felt in my District. I speak of the too great "facility with which the diplomal of a School-master, and above all that of a mistress, is " obtained. The evil caused by this facility in the school and in the mauagement of affairs
" by the School Commissioners, is incalculable; it is still more so with regard to the body " of teachers gencrally, for this easc in obtaining diplomas causes an unjust compctition " between teachers of a very different capacity, although furnished with the same diploma, " which makes their engagenent to be a mere affiar of contract with the lowest bider, " particularly in some Municipalities where the main object is cheap education."

Inspector Maurault says, (1858):-"Difficultics arise in many localities from the bad "selection of teachers, more especially of fumale teachers. They are engaged by the "Commissioners on the strength of their diplomas. In this the Commissioners are often " deceived. If those teachers, who are hardly able to teach reading and writing, would not "undertake to teach other brinches, the inconvenience would not be so scrious. In several "schools, the teachers in which only possessed the minimum of the knowledge required, "the programme of studies has been restricted, in my opinion, with advantage"
2. The teachers have frequently made comphints, at their Conferences, of the unfair competitiou which incupuble persons holding diplomas carry on to the prejudice of the good teachers.
3. The testimeny of weil-informed persons from the country, with whom I have had opportunities of conversing, confirms these grounds of complaint.
4. Not to mention several pupils of the Normal School, who, after failure in their examination to obtain a diploma there, have shortly after received one from the Board of Examiners, which circumstances might explain, several teachers, holding diplomas, have failed in their simple examination for admission to study at the Normal School, although
all possible indulgence is extended to the candidate at such examinations, the scope of which goes no farther than the most common elementary knowledge.
5. Lastly, the great number of diplomas granted at some of the Mcetings of the Boards, and particular facts which have come to my personal knowledge, such as letters written by teachers, male and female, holding diplomas, which evinced a very slight acquaintance with the rules of orthography, have confirmed me in the opinion which I have expressed.

The declaration recently made by the Catholic Board of Examiners of Quebec induces me, nevertheless, to call on the Inspectors and the several Boards of Examiners theraselves for more detailed information, by which I may be enabled to ascertain whether the opinion expressed by me, and which seems to be generally entertained, is, as they declare, illfounded, in as far as it relates to that Board, or as it relates to any other Board of Examiners.

I propose, therefore, most respectfully, that I be authorized to call on the School Inspectors for-1. A statement of the number of teachers, male or female, holding diplomas, who have been dismissed by the Commissioners on account of their ignorance; 2. A statement of the number of teachers, male and female, holding diplomas, now engaged as teachers, who do not possess the requisite knowledge; 3. The reasons why they consider that such teachers ought not to have been admitted as teachers; 4. The date of each teacher's diploma who is described as unqualified, and the name of the Board of Examiners who granted it; 5. Specimens of the orthography of such teachers, in cases in which they have been able to obtain them.

I propose, moreover, that I be authorized to require from each Board of Examiners1. A statement of the number of days during which each of their meetings continued in the years 1857, 1858 and 1859 ; 2. The number of persons who, having attended to be examined at each meeting, failed to obtain a diploma; and failing such statement, the proximate proportion which to the best of their knowledge, the candidates rejected bear to the candidates who were admitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant, (Signed,) P.J. O. CHAUVEAU, Superintendent of Education.

## Provinctal, Secretary's Office,

 Quebec, December 31, 1859.Sir,-I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 22 nd instant, relative to the resolution passed by the Catholiz Board of Examiners of Quebee, of which I had before transmitted you a copy.

The facts which you adduce are more than sufficient to justify you in calling the attention of the Government and the Legislature, as you have done in your last report, to the excessive facility with which, it seemed to you, diplomas were granted to teachers, by the Boards in question.

His Excellency has no doubt that, granting the complaints made by the Inspectors against the Boards to be well founded in respect of their past proceedings, the members of those Boards will for the future avoid shewing an excess of indulgence which could not fail to be fatal to the interests of education.

The recent organization of the Council of Public Instruction obviates the necessity of the investigation which you propose. His Excellency trusts that the Council of Public Instruction, invested by the Legislature with all necessary powers for the purpose, will make suitable regulations for facilitating and bringing to a regular form the examination of candidates for admission to teach, and that he is in no danger of erring when he expresses confidence in the ready conformity of the several Boards with such regulations in their future proceedings.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

The improvement in the character and condition of teachers, as a class, would be accelerated, mainly, by an increase of the grant for Common Schools. This I have never failed to recommend in my Reports, and I now insist on the urgent necessity of such increase more strenuously than ever. Wanting it, this department can hardly venture on those encrgetic measures which appear to be needed, if we are to make popular education what it ought to be throughout the length and breadth of Lower Canada. It must be plain to cvery one, that if the grant remains the same from year to year, it does, in effect, suffer a yearly diminution in cach municipality in a ratio equal to the increase of the population, and further, from the formation of new municipalities. The portion at present furnished by the Government is thus becoming in many localities, by degrees, ridiculously small.

It is the wore urgently necessary to increase the grant, that there has been an astonishing increase in the amount of the local contributions, produced mainly by a hope of receiving from the Government an aid proportioned to the sacrifices made in each locality. We may, therefore, appreheud a cessation of these praiseworthy efforts, if, instead of encou aging the movement by an increased grant, we are to go on diminishing the allowances of each municipality from year to year. Even assuming that the increase alluded to should continue, still we must recollect that, on account of local exigencies from national and religious causes, invariably rendering any system of public education in Lower Canada more costly than it would be in other countries, the present grant would be insufficient.

The whole amount of contributions is $\$ 498,436$; last year it was only 8459,396 -an iacrease of $\$ 39,040$, whereas the increase of 1858 over 1857 did not exceed $\$ 35,188$. The monthly contributions for the present year amount to $\$ 251,408$. The progressive increase in the three last years, from this source, stands as follows:-

| 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 173,384$ | $\$ 208,500$ | $\$ 231,192$ | $\$ 251,408$ |

Showing, in the four years, an increase of $\$ 78,024$. I ought to remark, that a portion only of the above sum represents the monthly payments imposed by the Commissioners and Trustecs of schools beyond the limits of the Cities of Quebec and Montreal; the balance is the result of an approximating calculation of the school fees paid in schools in those two cities, whether independent or under control, no monthly contributions being exacted within their limits. A Statement, therefore, of the sums levied, as monthly contributions, in the other municipalities of Lower Canada, would stand as follows:-

| 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 48,784$ | $\$ 83,896$ | 895,312 | 891,243 |

This Statement indicates a decrease of $\$ 4,068$ from the last year, a decrease casily explained by the large increase in the amount of the school tax; but it shows an increase of $\$ 42,459$ in the monthly contributions collected in the municipalities outside of the two great cities, Moutreal and Qucbee, from 1856 to 1859. The amounts would be much more considerable, if many of the municipalities had not chosen rather to increase the school tar than to have recourse to monthly contributions. In all cases, where the municipalities do not make up the deficiency of the monthly contributions in this way, the Department insists on the fulfilment of the provision of the law requiring it to be levied. A considerable number of the municipalities have also raised their school tax to douile the amount exigible by law, still keeping up the monthly contribution. Those localities have, accordingly, been enabled to secure good teachers for all their schools, to furnish them with the oecdful material supplies and apparatus, and, in short, to turn the money expended on education to profitable account.

The assessments which must, of necessity, be raised in order to be entitled to share the annual grant, amounted to $\$ 111,792$, those which the municipalities have voluntarily imposed on themselves over and above the amount required by law, as the annual tax, including all other kinds of assessment and all voluntary contributions, except the assessmenr for building or repairing school-houses, have amounted to $\$ 109,151$, a sum nearly equal to that which they were in strictness bound to raise, and an increase over and above the assessments of 1858 , similarly imposed, of $\$ 20,779$.

The special or supplementary assessments of the four last years are as follow :-
1856.

893,896
1857.
\$78,781
1858.
$\$ 88,372$
1859.
$\$ 109,151$

The vast utility of the provision of law whereby School Commissioners and dissentient Trastees are authorized to raise the yearly assessment, and, under the authority of the Department, to levy special rates for the purpose of paying off debt, appears in the above gigares. The reason why the amount of 1856 exceeded that of the next year was, that many municipalities awaited the passing of the new law to make provision for the payment of old debts. The disposition to maintain the ycarly assessment at a high rate in order to make liberal p=ovision for the payment of teachers and other expenses attendant on education, seems to continue and even gain ground, as will be perceived by the progression in the years 1857, 1858 and 1859.

The amount of the assessments made for building purposes is $\$ 22,083$; in 1858 , it was $\$ 24,646$ : it has decreased $\$ 2,563$. In the four last years the assessments have been $3 s$ follow:

| 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 24,491$ | $\$ 21,928$ | $\$ 24,646$ | $\$ 22,083$ |

This upecies of assessment must necessarily be subject to such fluctuation. It is a matter of urgent neccssity, which I have pointed out in my former Reports, that a special appropriation should be made to aid in the building of school-houses. This would have the collateral advantage of obliging claimants to a share in the grant to build on improved plans more favorable to education and the health of master and scholars.

The Journal de l'Instruction Publique has published a series of articles on the above important subject, with plans and engravings shewing the progress of improvement in the methods of constructing such edifices. The nsefulness of that publication cannot, however, be very great, unless the Department be enabled to take the lead, and set the example, of a reform so desirable and so essential. The Catholic School Commissioners of the City of Montreal, who have already a spacious school-house of their building, in Côte Street, in which their Commercial Academy is taught, have this year appropriated $\$ 6,000$ for the erection of other school-houses. As, however, that sum was not raised by special assessment, but formed a part of their ordinary revenue, and was so borne on the table, I have not included it in the Statement of monies raised for the purpose of building school-houses:

The statistics of the year, respecting the number of institutions and that of pupils attending them, shew remarkable progress. As in my former Reports, I give a Statement of the contributions, the institutions, and the number of pupils from 1853. The increase of 1859 over 1858 in the number of institutions, is 205 ; that of 1858 over 1857 was only 39. The increase in the number of pupils is 11,276 ; in 1858 , it was only 8,074 .

The census of children, between five and sixteen years of age, for the year 1859 is not yet complete. The Returns are in general so incorrect, as I have before said, that they require a lengthened correspondence with the Secrctary-Treasurers to render the census co-ordinate. And after all, it is, I have reason to fear, very incomplete. This being a principal cause of the delay in publishing my Report, I have thought fit to omit the table for the present ycar.

The following table, shewing the progress of the pupils in the several branches of instraction, includes, except in the two first, those scholars of the superior schools who receive so education similar to that of the primary schools, as it does likewise the pupils of the hatter. The incresse in each branch, since 1853, has been very great.

|  | - | ¢ | - | - | + | - | +i¢ | Increase over 1858. | Increase over 1857. | Increase over 1856. | Increase over 1855. | Increase over 1854. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increase } \\ & \text { over } \\ & 1853 . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Institutions ..................... | 2352 | 2795 | 2809 | 2919 | 2946 | 2985 | 3199 | 214 | 253 | 280 | 330 | 404 | 747 |
| Fupils ........................... | 108284 | 119733 | 127058 | 143141 | 148798 | *156872 | 16S14S | 11276 | 19350 | 25007 | 41090 | 48415 | 59804 |
| Contributions................. \$ | 165848 | 238032 | 249136 | 406764 | 424208 | 459396 | 498430 | 39040 | i 4228 | 91672 | 248300 | 260404 | 332588 |


|  | $\stackrel{\sim}{0}$ | 吕 | - | - | $\stackrel{\sim}{*}$ | 官 | $\stackrel{\dot{\infty}}{\stackrel{\circ}{\infty}}$ | Increase over 1858. | Increase over 1857. | Increase over 1856. | Increase over 1855. | Increase over 1854. | Increase over 1853. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Papils reading well........... | 27367 | 32861 | 43.407 | 469.10 | 48833 | 52099 | 64362 | 12203 | 15529 | 17422 | 20055 | 31501 | 3699 a |
| " writing................. | 50072 | 47014 | 58033 | 60086 | 61943 | 65404 | 801.5 | $14748^{\circ}$ | 18209 | 20066 | 22119 | 33138 | 30080 |
| " learning simple arith. | 18281 | 22897 | 30631 | 48359 | 52845 | 55847 | 63514 | $\checkmark 667$ | 10668 | 15155 | 32883 | 40617 | 45233 |
| " " compound " | 12428 | 18073 | 22556 | 23431 | 26643 | 28196 | 30919 | 2723 | 4276 | 7488 | 8333 | 12846 | 18471 |
| " " Book-kepping.. |  | 799 | 1976 | 5012 | 5500 | *6680 | 7135 | 447 | 1635 | 2123 | 5159 | 6336 | 7135 |
| " "s Qeography ..... | 12185 | 13826 | 17700 | 30134 | 33606 | 37547 | 45393 | 7546 | 11787 | 15259 | 27693 | 31567 | 33208 |
| " it History ......... | 6738 | 11486 | 15520 | 17580 | 26147 | 42316 | 45997 | 3681 | 19850 | 28417 | 30477 | 34511 | 39258 |
| " " French gramr.. | 15353 | 17852 | 23260 | 39328 | 39067 | 43307 | 53452 | 10145 | 14385 | 14124 | 30192 | 35600 | 38099 |
| " "6 English * | 7066 | 7097 | 9004 | 11824 | 12074 | 15348 | 19773 | 4425 | 7699 | 7949 | 10769 | 12076 | 12707 |
| " " Parsing ......... | 4412 | 9283 | 16439 | 26310 | 34064 | 40733 | 44466 | 3733 | 10402 | 18156 | 28027 | 35183 | 40054 |

This number, roturned by mistake in 1858, was that given in the Table termed the Inspectors'. I have here restored, for the sake of uniformity, that of the gene-
ral recapitulation of the Table of all institutions. It is well known that there is a slight difference between the two Returns, whieh has been already explained.

I appond to this report the annual return of the invitutions of superior education, us also a statement of the annual grant to the stine. Once more I am conipelled to express my regret at being obliged, by the insufficiency of the amount at my disposal, to reject most of the new applications for aid, and to reduce the portion which I cau affird to old claimants.

The Table of Statistics of Superior Education shews, as the agreregate number of pupils of Universities and Superior Schools, 509 ; as that of the pupils of Classical Colleges, 2,756 ; as that of the pupils of Industrial Colleges, 1962 ; of the Academies for boys and mixed, 6,568; of the Academies for girls, 14,278 ; of the Normal Schools, 219 ; tutal; 26,287 ; and an increase over the year 1858 of 472.

One Induatrial College, that of Chambly, is closed, in consequence of the small number of pupils who atteuded it. 'The very extensive buildings of this College might be turned to some useful parpose by the Government, as an institution or some special school. This deserves consideration. Two new special schools of great importance on account if their nature, and we may hope from the promise of their future utility, take their place in the Table; the School of Agriculture established at St. Anne Lapocatiere by the Gollege of St. Anne, and the School of Arts and Manufactures at Montreal. The first of these institutions has at present two professors, and, including all who attend the lectures, bo pupils. The second has 6 professors and 211 pupils.

The two Institutes for the Deaf and Dumb which have been long established at Montreal, one under the direction of the Clercs de St. Viateur, the other under that of the Sisters of Providence, are, in respect of the number of pupils and deficiency of funds, as they were. 'The training, nevertheless, goes on with unabated success, and the results give us reason to regret that more competent means are not provided for the support of such institutions. I mast here call attention to a remark which I have often repeated in preceding reports, namely : that a sum of $£ 15,000$ was several years ago voted for the erection of saitable buildings for institutions for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind. That money has never been applied to the purpose, and in truth it were useless to lay it out, if some permunent prorision were not made for the maintenance of the institutions.

The Table of Statistics corrected by the Inspeciors, and revised and corrected by the Department, according to other sources of information, shews in the past year a still more considerable increase than that of former years, in nearly all the heads of information. The aggregate number of schools under control in operation has been 2,673, an increase over 1858 of 14.7. The entire number of primary schools has been 3,011, an inerease of 211. The whole number of scholars in primary schools has been 141,533 , increase, 10,593 . The increase is thus scen to be mainly in the primary schools.

The number of teachers who held diplomas, in schools under control; has been 626 , dimination, 6 ; of teachers without diplomas, 350 , increase, 10 . That of female teachers lolding diplomas, 1,338 , increase, 76 ; of those without them, 701 , increase, 8 .

The number of male teachers receiving less than $\$ 100$ is 07 , diminution, 44 ; of those receiving $\$ 100$ to $\$ 200$ exclusively, 487 , diminution, 10 ; of those receiviug $\$ 200$ inclusively to $\$ 400$ exclusively, 341 , increase, 35 ; of those receiving $\$ 400$ and upwards, 51 , increase, 18.

The number of female teachers receiving less than $\$ 200$ is 1,000 , increase, 27 ; of those receiving from $\$ 100$ inclusively to $\$ 200$ exclusively, is $1,0 \geqslant 2$, increase, 37 ; of those receiving from $\$ 200$ inclusively to $\$ 400$ exclusively, 106 , increase, 34 ; this year, as last, one female teacher only receives $\$ 400$.

In many municipalities teachers, both male and fernale. are provided in addition with adging and firing.

The number of parish libraries reported by the Inspectors is 131, increase, 26 ; of volumes, 102,539 , increase, 31,513 . Notwithstanding this grcat increise, ithare reason to believe that the numbers given fall short of the reality.

Before concluding, I feel bound to mention the establishment of two institutions of a novel kind in the category of primary schools: the first of the kind set on foot by the Catholic population of Lower Canada. There are, firstly; the Salles d'Asile of the St. Joseph and Quebec Suburbs at Montreal, the former under the direction of the Sisters of Charity or Scurs Grises, the latter under that of the Sisters of Providence; Sccoudly, la Maitrise, established in the Quebec Suburbs (Montreal); by the Rev. Oblat Fathers.

This last is intended for the instruction of a certain number of young persons in the Gregorian Chanat, and in the cerernonial of the Church, together with all the branches of a good primary education. There are 4 teachers and 75 pupils.

The Salles a'Asile are institutions similar to what are known in England and this country by the designation of Infant Schools. By means of' a rational and very ingenious system children of tender age reccive elementary instruction and familiar lessons on many uscful subjects in an arrecable form. The Solle d'Asile of St. Joseph Suburbs, founded by Mr. Ronsselot, of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and some charitable citizens, has at preseut 160 stholars, and possosses all the appliances which can be desired for such an institution.
 the Solles de Asile, which are eprecially needed in the great centres of population, where many mothers, obliged to work at a distanco from home, are unable to bestow the necessary cuare on their young oftepring. The Solles ot'Asile will have the additional advantage in this country of tending to introduce asystem better calculated to develope the intellect of children from five to nine years of age who attend the primary selools. It was with a view to this that uae such has, under the designation of the forfent Sobul, been aunexed to the Mecoill Normai Sohool; and it is intended, as soon as it may be pactioahle, to combine one with the ginds department in each of the other Normal Schools.

To conclude, I may not omit to mention the deplorable fact that notwithstanding the great sumber of schools of all kinds now possessed by the two great cities of Quebec and Montreal, a large proportion of the childrea in both attend no school and receive no kind of instruction. All the schools now in operation are literally overcrowded, but neither the number nor the dimensions correspond with the wants. ol the still increasing population; and it is greatly to be desired that the means at the disposal of the Commissioners should be ineresed. For sobse years past the City of Quebec has voted an additional sum, but that of Moutreal has hitherto refused this boon. These municipal aids ought to be given in largor measurc. as should likewise that of the Government. This is a subject to which I have frequently inroked the attention of the Legislature; and it the more particularly - Calle for consideration that the fruits of ignorance are still more fatal in cities than they are in the country, and that it is painful to see it reign over a part of the population in the great centres of social and industrial activity, while there exists no spot so remote or so impoverished where it is not resisted with more or less success, and is not on the point of disappearius altogether.

I have the honor to be.
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,
P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,
Superintendent of Education.

## NOTE.

The appendix to this report had been prepared in as complete a form as in preceding yors: hut the Printing Committee of the Legislative Assembly decided not to publish the sratistics in ertense oftencr than once in three years, and not to publish the extracts from the reports of the Inspectors in the present year at all. The extracts will nevertheless appear in the Journal de l'Instruction Publiqus.

PROVINOE OF CANADA.
(Copy).
By His Excelleney the Right Honorable Sir Edmund Walker Head, one of Her Majesty's most Houorable Privy Council, Governor Gencral of British North America, and Captain Gencral and Governor-in-Chicf in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Viec-Adimiral of the same, \&c., de., dec.
To all to whom these presents slanl conc or whom the same may coucern, Greeting:-
Know ye, that reposing trust and confidence in the loyalty, integrity and ability of the Right Reverend Trancis Fulfurd, Doctor of Divinity. Lord Bishop of Montreal ; the Right Reverend Joseph Larocque, Bishop of Sydonia; the Honorahle Sir Etienne Pischal Tache, Knight; the Honorable Louis Victor Sicotte ; the Honorable Timitothy Lee Terrill; the Honorable Thomas Tcan Jacques Loranger ; the Reverend John Cook, Doctor of Divinity; the Reverend Elzéar Alexandre Taschereau, Doctor of Canon Law ; the Reverend Patriek Dowd, Cristopher Duakin, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, Côme Séraphin Cherrier, Jisquire, one of Eer Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law; Antoine Polette, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Council, learned in the Law ; Franģois Xavier Garneau, Esquire; Jacques Crémazic, Esquire, Doctor of Civil Law ; I have nominated, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, constitute and appoint them, the Right Reverend Francis Fulford, Doctor of Divinity, Lord Bishop ot Montreal ; the Right Reverend Joseph Larocque, Bishop of Sydonia; the Honorable. Sir Etienne Paschal Taché, Knight; the Honorable Louis Victor Sicotte ; the Honorable Timothy Lee Terrill; the Honorable Thomas Jean Jacques Loranger; the Reverend John Cook, Doctor of Divinity; the Reverend Elzear Alexandre Taschereau, Doctor of Canon Caw; The Reverend Patriek Dowd; Christopher Dunkin, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Assembly of Canada; Côme Seraphin Cherrier, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Council, learned in the Law; Antoine Polette, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Council, learned in the Law ; François Xavier Garneau, Esquire, and Jacques Crémazie Esquire, Doctor of Civil Law; to be, together with the Superintendent of Schools for Lower Canada; the Honorable Pierre Joseph Olivier Chauveau, a Council of Public Instruction for Lower Canada; To have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said Office of Members of the said Council of Public Instraction for Lower Canada, unto them, with all and every the powers, authority, privileges and adrantages to the said Office of right and by law appertaining, during pleasure.

Given under my hand and Scal-at-Arms at Quebec, this seventeenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and in the Twenty-third year of Uder Majesty's Reign.
(Signed),
EDMUND HEAD.

## By Command.

(Signed),
Chales Alleyn, Secretary,

## REPORTS OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

## HEPORT OF TIFE PHINCIPAL OF TIE JACQUES CARTIRR NORAML SCHOOI.

## Mr. Suphrantendant,

I. have the honor to prescut to you my Report on the state and progress of the Jrequea Cartier Nommal School during the year 1858-9.

> 1.-Administration and Number of Pupils.

During the year past the number of persons who have sought admission to the Normal School has been very great. We deemed it expedient however to make the preliminary examinations more rigorous than heretofore, without nevertheless requiring from the candidates that accuuaintance with an extended range of subjects which may be exacted by degrees and at a later period, thus giving to our coursc of instruction a character of constant progression. Thanks to a new arrangeneut of our ruoms, we have been enabled to receive fifty pupils, distributed as follows :-

| - | old. | Num. | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Samber of Pupils | 19 | 31 | so |
| Pupits from District of Montreal | 18 | 26 |  |
|  | 1 | 5 |  |
| ". $\quad .0$.. | ... | ... |  |
| " " " Et. Eramcis. |  |  |  |
| Mulders of Javquer Cartier Nurnal SeLum Diphomas <br> Holders of Diphmas from Board of Examiners <br> Without Diplomas | 10 |  |  |
|  |  | 1 |  |
|  | 9 | 31 |  |
| Pupils whes studits were rommenced in a Cohlege or Academy $\qquad$ <br> Pupils whose studies were commenced in the Primary Schools $\qquad$ |  | 10 | 50 |
|  | ... | 21 | 31 |

I may be permitted to remark-1st, That Berthier is still the parish which, in this district, sends ns the greatest number of pupils. 2ud, That the District of Three Rivers has this year sent us five, while last year it had but one to represent it. 3rd, That gencrally. speaking, the pupils are younger than those of former years.

> 2.-Of the Classification of the Pupils, and of their Studies.

The Normal School course of study includes two grand divisions.
In the first, we prepare the pupils for the Elementary Schiool diploma, and in the second, for the Model School diploma. To be received into the first division, the examina tion on admission suffices; but to enter the second, a written and oral examination merat be passed in the following subjects:-French Grammar, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Sacred History, Geography, History of Canada. In the first class (or class of the first year) we had 40 pupils, and in the second class 10 pupils.

The subjects they have studied, the number of hours devoted each week to the various branches, and their distribution among the professors, is set forth in the following tables :-


Remarhs:--Our pupils have, in fict, received more than two hours a week of instrustions in vocal music. Mr. Brauneis, a most zcalous professor and distinguished artist, has kindly given several supplementary lessons and practises. A taste for classical music has thus beell awakeved among our pupils. On different occasions they have executed several dificult morceenux by the great masters, with all the success that might be expected from pupils of their age.

The lessons in rural econony and argicultare, which form part of our programme, fill a gap, the esistence of which I deplored in my last report. It is our duty to appeal to the gratitude of the public, and of the Government, on behalf of Mr. Ossaye, who has devoted dimself gratuitously to this branch of instruction, and who has discharged bis duty with that success which was expected of him; to which, however, it is ncedless to refer here.*

In the three following talles is shown how the subjects abore enumerated are distributed. In the preparation of these tables we have had to take into account many difficulties, such as coincidence in the professors' lectures, and the teaching in the Model School by the atudent teachers.

> Religious Instruction.
> Elements of Physics.
> Elements of Arithmetic.
> Elements of Mechanics.
> Elements of Chemistry.

> Gymanastics.
> Object Lessons.
> Pencil Drawing.
> Natural History.
The Principal - . . . - . $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Sacred History. } \\ \text { History of Canada. }\end{array}\right.$
The Principal - . . . - . $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Sacred History. } \\ \text { History of Canada. }\end{array}\right.$
Literature.
Freach Grammar.
English Grammar.
History of England.
History of France.
Elocution and Reading.
Geography.


き3victoria.
OOURSE OF FIRST YEAR.


THE TWO CLASSES UNITED.

| Hous. | Monday. | Tuesiny. | Werineserlity. | Thursduy. | Priday. | Saturday. | Sunday. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P.M. 2 to 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Relig's Inst. |
| 201 |  |  |  |  |  | Agricultare .. |  |
| 4:012 | O! $\mathrm{i}^{\prime}$ ' haswnm | yınnastics... |  | Obj"t Lessous | Gymnastics.. |  |  |
|  | ........... |  | Vocal Music.. |  | ................. | Vocal Music.. |  |
| 36) 6 |  |  | Relig'* Tust... | Art of 'Teac's |  |  |  |

Lessons coincident with others.


If. will be remarked that in the distribution of the time, we devote a large share to instruction in the Model Schonl. It is because this brauch ought to be considered ered the most important part of the progranme for a Normal School. Everyone is aware that to bring up and instruct children, the possession of knowledge is not alone sufficient; nor. moreover. dops it suffice to have studied and thoroughly to understand the art of communicating this knowledge to nthers; experience, and long experience, is necessary.

It is troe, that with talents and zoal experience may be acquired, but only in an imperfect mamer. and at the expense of the children of a whole village. So if a few persons. who require from the most humble workman experience in his calling, think that a young man will always make a good tencher if he has attended an institution of any kind, they will always be opposed by those who have devoted themselves to education, and who oomprehead the evil of entrusting a class to new and inexperienced hands.

Our pupils give instruction in the Model School by turns. In teaching, they follow the methork which have lieen ioparted to them. One of the professors superintends, takes notes, and wives advice when reguired. One of the bencficial results which have arisen, a result which was to be expected, is that the pupil teachers having to explain to the children in the Model sehoul nearly all the matters which they themselves study, are compelled to devote themselves assidunusly to their studies, whilst at the same time they acquire insensibly those habits of gravity and authority which are so necessary to a teacher.
3. Of the Escuminations.

There are two examinations, one in the middle and the other at the end of the school year. These examinations are both oral and in writing. The written examination is in the French and English languages, and in arithmetic, algebra and geometry.

In the oral examination, the pupils are examined for at least half an hour upon each one of the subjects of their course of study.

The results of these examinations, and notes taken during the whole year, govern the granting of diplomas. Thus no one need be surprised to sec pupils obtaining rewards in one branch who are unable to obtain a diploma for want of success in the others.

These examinations are severe, not only because the success of the Normal Schools depends, in a measure, on the capacity of the student teachers, but also, because the best protection the (Government can extend to a teacher, after providing him with the means of existence, is by being assured that he possesses the requisite qualities and knowledge, to give to the diploma whieh it places in his hand that value which it ought to possese.

## 4. General Remarks.

Our public coursee have been followed this winter, as during the winter preceding, by a large number of persons not connected with the institution. These courscs consist of (ieneral History by M. L'Abbe Desmazures, whose generous assistance has been of such use to us; and coursex of Philology aud French Grammar under Professor Dviesme.

The pupils of the second yoar were obliged to prepare abstracts of these lectures, and sume of them have been considered so excellent as to be worthy of a place in the Journal of Public Instruction.

We have been enabled to procure, for a moderate price, a very complete ornithological collection; all the divisions and nearly all the sub-divisions are represented in it. I think we shall be able, at a very small expense, to add to it every year. When this collection has been classified, it will form, in conjunction with the entomological and botanical colleetions, and alse that of minerals which we now possess, a small museum of uatural bistory, which will be most useful in iffiording instruction in that branch of learning.

The health of the pupils has been excellent during the past year. We have been troubled only by thaseslight illnesses which are produced by the changes of temperature: With a view to the maintenance of this happy state of health, we have adhered to the plan of giving to our pupils plain, buthealthful and abundant, nourishment. Wc have obliged them to takeont-door exercise at least twice a day, and to indulge in the amuscments and exercisos best calculated to develope and strengthen the body. Of these, gymaastics, which form part of our course of instruction, are certainly the best; but,"in practising these exercises, Thave deemed it advisable to forbid anything approaching to feits of strength, and limit the instruction to what appeared to ue to be traly useful and advantageous.

From the period of the openiug of the Jacques Cartier Normal School to the present tixte, 40 diplomas have been awarded to the pupils, as follows:-

| Yemre. | Totul No. of Pupils. | Diplomas for Elementary Suhools. | Diplomas for Model Schools. | Total of Diplomat. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In 1857. | 27 | 2 | 7 | ? |
| [n 1858. | 16 | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| In 1859. | 50 | 10 | 6 | 1 i |
|  | 12: | 22 | 19 | 40 |

It must, however, be remarked, that several of those who had obtained their first diploma centinued their studies with a view to obtain the second ; this reduces to 35 the nomber of pupils who have obtained diplomas. Further, several pupils having pursued their stadies for several years, the total number who have attended the school is reduced to 88 ; of this number two died, one in 1858 before completing his studies, and the other in 1859 just as he was prepared tri enter upon his profession; 9 have been again admitted to the Normul School for the school year 1859-60; one is completing his studies at the Hontreal College, and oue is pursuing the Course of Sciencos at the Laval University.

As regarde those who have begum to teach, I have collected into the following table, as exactly as possible, their names and salaries, and the parishes in which they are establighed.


The teachers whose names follow, and who obtained their diplomas from the Board of Examiners, have followed a part of the course at the Normal School.


I learn, with great satisfaction, that all these teachers have discharged their duties well; the approval and encouragement they have received from the Revd. Curés, the Commissioners and the heads of families, are another pledge of future success.

## THE MODEL SOHOOLS.

The instruction given in this school is being gradually elevated from the first elememes to the primary superior course of instruction.

The following subjects are taught. They are divided into three grand divisions.

## Furst Year.

1st Subdivision.
The alphabet, spelling, and elements of reading in both languagee.
Numeration, and the first simple rules by means of the
Gymnastics.
Writing (letters, syllables, words).
Religion.
The Rudiments of vocil music.

## 2nd Subdivision.

Reading in both languages.
Spelling do. do.
Object lessons in both languages.
Writing, Alarge and small hand.
Calculation.
Arithmetic, practical and mental-the four simple rules, fractions and the compound rules.

Rudiments of Geography, (oral).
Rudiments of Grammar, both languages, (oral).
Analysis of parts of speech.
Singing-Gregorian Chaunt.
Gymnastics.
Religion.
Second Year.
Perfect Reading in both languages.
Spelling and Dictation in both languages.
Writing-small and round hand.
Lenear Drawing.
Translation in both languages.
Arithmetic, practical and mental, as far as the Rule of " Partuership.'
Elements of Geogranhy.
First course of Grammar in both languages.
Grammatical Analysis in both languages.
Gregorian Chaunt, vocal music.
Gymnastics.
Religion.
Termd Year.
Reading with expression in both languages.
Geography concluded.
Second course of Grammar in both languages.
Perfect Writing.
Book-keeping.
Use of the Globes and the Armillary Sphere.
Arithmetic, mental and practical.
History.
Rudiments of Algebra
Rudiments of Geometry.
Composition in both languages.
Elocution and Declamation in both languages.
Gregorian Chaunt and Vocal Music.
Lenear and Pencil Drawing.
Logical Analysis in both languages.
Translation in both languages.
Gymnastics.
Religion.
Our Model School bas been attended during the whole year by 84 children. We regret that our rooms do not permit of our receiving a larger number; could we do so the higher classes, which are the most important, would be better attended. At present they contain only a small number of pupils, as will be seen by the table following; the parents withdrawing their children just as they begin to learn something.

Of these 84 children, three were from the States, four from the country, the remainder from the city-several from the most distant wards; 60 were of French and 24 of British descent.

Number of Pupils in each Diesion.


We cannot but congratulate vurselves on the assiduity and progress of the papils in general, and we can with satisfaction affirm that they have made genuine progress in their knowledge of English and French Grammar, Arithmetic and Mental Calculation, Bookkecping, Algebra, Geometry and Music. This progress is further evidenced by the number of pupils who on leaving school have continued their studies or obtained advantageous ${ }^{\text {s }}$ positions.

Thus for the present school year:
2 Pupils have entered the Normal School.
7
10
21

In the two preceding sessions, the first of which only lasted four months, we find that 6 Pupils entered at College.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 34 \text { "6 learaing trades. } \\
& 33 \text { "؛ Clerks. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Such a result is indeed satisfactory, and particularly when we consider the difficulties we have to surmount, the principal being to give instruction at the same time and to the same extent in both the English and French languages.
I. have the honor, \&e.,

# hosptce verrand, Principal. 

Report of the Pringepar of the Mogilf Normat Schoox.
December, 1858.
To the Honorable

## The Superintendent of Education.

Sir, -The progress of the Schools since the date of last report has beeu satisfactory. The number of teachers in training at the present date is 83 , of whom 49 arc frome Montreal, and 34 from other purts of the Provinces; 77 are females and 6 males.

The Model Schools contain 300 pupils, of whom 1.00 arc in the Primary department receutly established. The long illness of Miss McCraken has proved a serious disadvantage, hut I trust that she will soou resume her services; and in the meantime, by the exertions of Prof. Robins, Mr. MoGregor, and the assistant teachers, the school has retained ite efficiency.

With the balance of the grant for repairs and the fees of the Model Schools, I have been enabled to crect two convenient rooms for the Primary department, which will take possession of them on re-issembling after the Christmas holidays. This department is under the charge of one of our most efficient young teachers, who, in addition to the training received here, has had an opportunity of studying the nanagement of the Primary Schools of Boston; and will, it is hoped, prove in all its arrangements a model of Primary School instruction.

- The experience of two years induces me to recommend io future Sessions that the Bursary fund, insteaci of being paid quarterly, should be paid at the end of the Session, and only to those pupils who obtain diplomas. This would not interfere with the atteniance of pupils, and would remove much difficulty and risk of injustice in the distribution.

1. have had occasion to know, from numerous applications, that if we could provide a sufficient amount of classical instruction to enable us to prepare young men for the highes schools, we should be able to secure a larger number of male pupils, and by sending forth teachers for academies, to give a higher character to the school. I beg leave, thérefore,
to request permission to provide a classical course for such male pupils as may require and be competent to enter it; in the meantime, until the success of the experiment has been asoertained, without asking for any addition to the public grant.

I trust that these recommendations will meet with the approval of the Guvernment, and that the regulations may be amended accordingly.

The Secretary will present with this report a statement of the receipta of Model School fees, and expenditures thereof.

> I have the honor to be, Sir,
> Your obedient Servant, J. W. DAWSON, Principal.

## To the Honorable

The Superintundant of Education.
July, 1859.
Srr,-I have to report the close of a successful, and, I trust, highly useful, session of the School.

The total number of teachers in training in the last term of the session was 77. Of these, the large proportion of 46 were found capable of receiving diplomas, 18 for Model Schools and 28 for Elementary Schools, and 9 were promoted to the senior class. Of the remaining 22 , several might have taken the diploma but for loss of time, occasioned by illness, and the majority are expected to continue their studies in the next session. Of those who bave taken the diploma, 21 are resident in Montreal, 25 in other places. Three waly are young men.

The class of last session was of unusual merit; and I have, in conseqence, been cuabled to make the examinations even more thorough than heretofore. I have therefore the utmost confidence in the capacity and qualifications of those who have just received the diploma; and I hope that the experience of the value of the labors of those who have gone forth in previous sessions, and the higher legal standing now very properly given to the truined teachers of the Normal Schools, will enable them speedily to obtain grod situations.

The Girls' Model School was in danger of suffering from the protracted illness of Miss McCraken; but the employment of an additional assistiant trained in the Normal School, and some extraa attention on the part of Professor Robins and Mr. Macgregor, have maintained its efficiency. Miss McCCraken hopes to resume her labors in the next session.

The Primary Department in connection with the Model School has been successfully cstablished, and promises to be an importatat auxiliary in our work. A small bulance still remains due on the building for this department, but I trust that it may be defrayed by the surplus fees of the Model School in the next session.

I beg to invite your attention to the Iibrary of the Normal School. This has hitherto becn very deficient, and the amount of the Parliamentary grant, though sufficient with cconomy to meet the current expenses, has not permitted me to purchase books to such an extent as the iinprovement of the teachers in training demands.

I trust that we may, ere long, be able to obtain a small-supplementary grant for this purpose. I may add that, after defraying the balance on our Primary School building, any surplus of fees of the Model Schools that may remain will, for some years, be required to furnish gymuastic erections and means of illustration imperatively required by these schools.

The accounts of receipts and expeuditures of fees have been prepared by the Secretary, and will be attached to this Report.

> I have the honor to be
> Your obedient servant,
W. C. BAYNES,

Sécretary.

I beg leave to add to this Report, the following statistics of the employment of Teachers trained in this School since its commeneement :-

Total number of persons who have received Diplomas................................. 83
Are teaching or have taught in Lower Canada in Schools receiving Government aid.

41
In Schools not receiving Government aid ............................................... 9 ${ }_{-50}$
Have returned to study for the Model Schuol Diplomil................................. 1.4
Are teaching in Public Schools in Upper Canada ......... ............................. 6
Are teaching in Private Schools or familics in Lower Canada ........................ 5
Are not known to have taught.......................................... .................. -83
Of those who have taught in Public Schools, one male teacher has received in salary and fees, about $£ 150$ per annum. One female tencher holds a situation with $£ 100$ per annum. The salaries range from these sums to $£ 20$ per annum, with board. The average may be alone, $£ 50$ per annum.

Of those teaching in Schools not strictly public, the greater number are employed in thuse City Schools which do not receive Government aid, but are open to the public.

Those teaching privately or in Upper Canada, are understood to be doing so merely until suitable situations ofer iu Lower Canidit. I. would, however, strongly recommend that as soon as possible, provision should be made for the recognition of the Diplomas of the Lower Canada and Upper Canada Normal Schools, in both Provinces. A great and bencficial stimulus would thereby be given to all the Normal Schools.

Of those not known to have taught, two have been married, one has left the Provinoe temporarily; some of the others may be teaching without having reported the fact to me.

In connection with the facts stated, I have further to remark that a great olstacle to the employment of trained Teachers, arises from the easy terms on which untrained persons can obtain Diplornas from the Boards of Examiners. By the employment of such persons, the Provincial Grant, the sums raised by the parents, and the time of the pupils are tno often wasted, to the great injury of education, and to the exclusion of Teachers properly trained. In illustration of this, I may state that instances have occurred withinmy own knowledge, in which young persons who have failed to obtain the elmeatary Diploma of this Sclool, have obtained Diplomas from a Board of Examiners, and I have been informed of one instance in which a teacher, having only the elementary Diploma of this school, obtained without further training, the Model School Diploma from a Board of Examiners.

It is quite evident that so leny as Diplomas can be obtained on an examination not more rigid than that required for mere entrance at the Normal School, many will take advantage of this unduc facility, and that thereby the intentions of the Legislature in establishing Normal Schools, will be in a great degree frustrated; and the only means of obviating this cvil would seem to be, so to amend the Law as to enable Boards of Examiners to cxact frome candidates for their Diplomas, higher qualifications than at present, and this more especially in the case of female Teachers.

No public advantage can result from opening too widely the door of access to the profession of the T'eacher. On the contrary, just in proportion as numbers of untrained persons are introduced into the profession, so will it be degraded ; poor and small Schools will be multiplied, the competent Teacher will be driven to other employments, and the precious years in which the children should be prepared for future usefulness will be lost to them and to the country.

I bave the honor to be,<br>Your obedient Servart,<br>J. W. DAWSON, Principal, McGill N. S.

To the Honorable,<br>Thr Superintendent of Education

## Report of the Principal of the Laval Nobmal School.

Quebec, 15th August, 1859.

## To the Honorable P. J. O. Chatvrau, Superintendent of Schools, C. E.

Sir, -I have the honor to present to you my report on the state and progress of the Laval Normal School during the school year 1858-59. I shall follow the order adopted in my last. Report.

## 1. Department of Student Teachels.

There were in this department at the opening of the chasses on the 1.5 th September las $t$ thirty-four students, thirty-two of whon were boarders. Two of the boarders remained but a short time at school, one for want of ability, the other left to study agriculture practically, so as to be cuabled to take charge of the agricultural class at the St. Anne's Oollege. At the close of the year, therefore, we have :3 2 pupil teachers.

> 1.st. First Division.

This division is composed of 18 pupils, several of whom have brilliant talents. They hase again sedulously devoted themselves to the French Grammar in all its parts-Grammatical Analysis and Logical Analysis. This in my opinion is the most essential branch of the instruction given in this establishment. It has been taught by Mr. de Fenouillet (who has added to his instructions some notions of gencral Grammar),-in his absence by Mr. Lacasse and myself. Under the same circumstances I have given lessons in Literature, and have exercised the pupils in compositions, such as narratives, descriptions, and more particularly in the art of correspondence, especially on matters relative to education. If we bear in mind the uninstructed condition in which the majority of these young people come to us, knowing scarcely a word of Grammar, we raay casily understand by what prodigious and constant efforts they have qualified themselves, after one year only of study, to write these literary compositions, several of which have been deemed worthy of inscription in the Cohucr d'honnemer, and have been referred to with praise in the Joumal of Instruction.

1. have also made the pupils study the History of Canada to the Union in 1840, and the commencoment of the History of Firance.

I have also made them finish their course of matural philosophy, and I then gave them some idea of chemistry and astronomy.

Mr. de Fenouillet had begun some elementary lessous in intellectual and moral philosophy, but illness prevented their continuance.

Mr. Toussaint has been very successful in teaching the pupils of this division Algebra and the elements of Geometry, and of plane and spherical Trigonometry; he has also taught them to solve problems by means of logarithms.

After bringing their course of Geography to a close he gave them instructions in cosrongraphy and the use of the Globes.

Ffe has also madrataken to emmunicate to them a large portion of the History of Faghand.

Mr. hacasse has been successful in teaching them Bookkecping by double entry. And lactly, Mr. Doyle has given them lessons in English Syntax with analysis and translation.

## Ind. Second Divzion.

There have been 14 pupils in this division, several of whom have during the past year made really astonishing progress. Under Mr. Lacasse they studied French Grammar, with grammatical analysis, the elements of English Grammar with translation and "xercisos, and Bookkeeping by single entry.

## 3rd. The twoo Divisions United.

I hold every week two classes, composed of all the pupil teachers, one for religious instruction and one for instruction in the art of teaching. As a matter of course $I$ attach tho highest importance to this latter course, for however thoroughly the pupils may become wequainted with the different branches to which they devote themselves, the main object of their attendance at the Normal School will not beobtained, unless they acquire the art of
imparting a knowledge of these branches to others. Of this they seem to feel the impoctanoe, as they have followed this course with the most sedulous attention. I have esdeavoured to render it as practical as possible by striving to foresee the difficulties they will have to encounter in the management of their schools.

The pupils have this year had the advantage of taking lessons in singing and instrumental music, under Mr. Ernest Gagnon. This skilful professor has displiyed a most praiseworthy zeal in the discharge of his duties. He has spared uo pains to hasten the progress of his pupils: he has also had the satistaction of witnessing the execution by them of most difficult pieces of vocal music, in a style cquite worthy of notice; particularly, on several occasions in the church in the Lower town.

Since the beginning of the school year, the illness under which Mr. de Fenoniller labored, having by degrees assumed a serious aspect, you were pleased, on my recommendation, so obtain the appointment of Mr. Napolcon Lacasse, a teacher of many years' experience, w agsistant professor. As you yourself have witnessed, the selection has been a happy one, and the new professor has provel himself thoroughly competent in every respect.

The illness of Mr. de Fenouillet, with oceasional internissions, the frequent change of professors which has been the result, the summary orders we received to give up the Old Chiteau, and the consequent necessity of holding the public examination one month before the period fixed, have been the obstacles which the pupils hare this year had to surmount.

Diligence, however, has overcowe every difficulty, and they have becu enabled to distinguish themselves at two literary and musical soirees, which were held on the 27 th December, and the 28th April last. At these meetings they have had an opportunity of exercising themselves in elocution and declamation. On the 1tth June last, they underwent their annual examination, to which you were pleased to refer in flattering language in the Journal of Public Instruction. Seventeen pupils had the honor of receiving diplomas at your hande, sixtcen for modet schools and one for elementary schools, after uudergeing a rigurous cxamination.

I ought to acknowledge the valuable assistance I have received during the year from Mr. Biron, the Master of Study, and the good will wheh has been universally displayed in observing the regulations of the honse.

## II. Department of Female Pupil Teachers.

This department has contimed as many as 52 female teachers, four having leit from illness, the number has been reduced to 48.

$$
1 \text {-First Dicision. }
$$

It conterined 25 pupils who studicd the following branches under Messicurs de Fenouillct and Lacasse, French grammar with grammatical analysis and logical analysis, and Book-keeping by single entry; under Mr. Toussaint, geography with map-drawing, arithmoctic, cosinugraphy and English history; under myself, the history of Canada and literature. I can only more strongly reiterate the praises I awarded to these young ladies in my last Report ; their suecess is daily more complete, and they well deserve the language of approval in which you have been plewed to refer to them.

## 2nd Division.

In this division there were 23 pupils. several of whom have made great progress in the course of the ycar. They have studid Frenel grammar and grammatical aralysis, also arithnetic with Mr. Lacesse, geography and Conadian listory to the couquest, with Mr. Toussaint.
2.-Th: Tuo Divivions Thital.

The Ursuline ladies have undertaken to give instruction in Euglish Grammar with analysis, Euglish Sitcrature, Sacred Mistory, Religion, Drawing and Music. I have myself given regular lessons in the art of teaching, which have been listened to with much interest.

On the 14th July all the pupila underwent a public examination in the new and spacious hall propared for these proceedings. Their answers to the examiners, their com-
positions, the promptness with which they traced maps, their chronological tables, th wax-work, pencil-drawing and painting which covered the tables and decorated the walls, were all appreciated by you, and received your praise. Their progress in declamation also did not escape you, and at the conclusion of the proceedings, you appeared to assume with pleasure the task of distributing the prizes and diplomas. Of these, you granted seventeen for Model Schools and ten for Elementary Schools.

## 3.-Model School for Boys.

This school has been attended by 110 children. Great improvement, I am happy to say, has been apparent this year, and the confidence of the parents has been thoroughly obtained. In the French language the children have been taught Grammar with analysis, Arithmetic, Geography, Sacred History, Canadian History and English translation. They have also received College lessons. In English they have learnt besides the same branches, Algebra, Mensuration, Book-keeping, the use of the Terrestrial Globe, and French translation. The two teachers, Messrs. Juneau and Doyle, have continued to manifest the same ceal; and the pupil teachers who have given their assistance for two hours every day have devoted themselves to instruction with great zeal and success.

## 4.-Model School for Girls.

175 children have attended these classes during the year. I rejoice to be able to point out to you the progress in this division of the establishment, thanks to the care of the Religious Ladies who had charge of it, and whose efforts have been well seconded by the pupil teachers.

General Remarks.
1 give here the number of pupils for the years 1857, 1858 and 1859 :-1857-58. 1858-59.


This year, only one little boy in the Model School died.
From the 15th May 1857, when the establishment was opened
59 Male teachers and
66 Female teachers,
125 in all.

Residences of the Pupils.

| Rusidences of the Pupils. | Male. | Female. | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| City of Quobes | 7 | 13 | 20 |
| County of Bellowhasse............................................... | 7 | 12 | 19. |
| do Muntmorency ................ ... ......... | 11 | 5 | 16 |
| do Québec................................................... | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| do Montmagny ................... .......................... | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| do Cbarlevoix .................. | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| dis Dorclester .............................................. | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| di. Lievi ..................................................... | 4 | 2 | ${ }_{5}$ |
| do Lotbinière ..... .......................................... | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| do Portpeuf ................................................. | , | 4 | 5 |
| do Témiscouata ........................ .\% ................ | , | I | 4. |
| do Kamouraska............................................. | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 1 | 3 |
| do Lo Lislet ........................ | 2 | 1 | 3 |
|  | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| do Rimouski .... | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Novas Sutia............. | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Total .................. | 59 | 66 | 125 |

Of the male student teachers, four were married and one a widower.
Scventeen male student teachers and fourteen female student teachers'left without diplomas. This was duc principully to sicknoss or incapacity; some left after being but a few days at school.

Sixty-eieht diplomas were awzrded for Model Schools, and twenty-five for Elementary Schools:

For Model Schools, to 25 male pupil teachers and 18 female pupil teachers.
For Elementary Schools, to 6 male pupil teachers and 37 female pupil teachers.
Total, 31 male, and 37 female pupil teachers.
Of the 25 first mentioned teachers, 1.6 keep. Model Schools, with salaries ranging from $\mathscr{L 5 0}$ to $£ 80$; 5 have not yct obtained situations; 4 , are passing a third year at the Normal School so as to obtain diplomas for Academies.

Of the 60 others, 3 have salurics ranging from $£ 25$ to $£ 55$, the other three are not yet employed.

Of the 18 first mentioned female pupil teachers, 12 keep Mudel Schools, and have salaries rangiug from $£ 30$ to $£ 50 ; 3$ are not yet employed, and 3 others have entered establishments of education.

Of the 19 others, 11 keep schools at salaries of from $£ 20$ to $£ 30$. Seven havenoemploymicnt, and one has a diploma for a model school.

Recapitulation-Of 67 pupils holding diplomas, there are 49 keeping school and 18 are uncmploged, that is to say, 8 male and 10 female teachers.

I give below the names of the parishes in which our pupils are employed, elassed according to the remuneration they allow them. Thave the satisfaction of being able to add. that from the information I reccive, more particularly from the Cures, the majority of these teachers discharge their duties with intelligence and success. What appears to give apecial satisfaction is their excellent method, the result of their lessons in the art of teaching.

## Male Teachers.

## Model Schools.

St. Roch de Québec, do do
Beaumont,
St. Pascal,
St. Jean Deschaillons, St. Nioolas,
MM. Pelletier,

Donnelly,
Legendre,
Girardin,
Létournean,
Cloutier,

| St. Nicolas, | Emond, |
| :---: | :---: |
| Grande Rivière, | Tréfé Côté, |
| St. Gervais | Larae, |
| Gentily, | Pageau, |
| Chicoutimi, | Boily, |
|  | Mignault, |
| St. Henri, | Louis Roy, |
| Pointe-aux-Trembles, | Lefebvre, |
| St. Charles, | Tremblay, |
| Baie St. Paul, | Boivin, |
| Eboulements, | Cleophe Côté, |
| Ste. Famille, Ile d'Orléans, | Joseph Piemont, |
| Elementary | Schools. |
| Caughnawaga, | MM. Dumas, |
| Batiscan, | Gagné, |
| St. François, Rivière du Sud, | Langlois. |

Female Teachers. Model Schools.

Pointe du Lac,
St. Michel, do
St. Antoine de Tilly, Stanfold, St. Jean Port Joli, Somerset, Grande Baie, St. Anicet, St. Romuald, Cacouna, St. Sylvestre,

Dlles. Louise Couture, Philomène Vallee, Sweeney, Flyn, Sophie Pérusse, Lêtourneau, Armstrong, De Tonnanoour,
Darveau,
Chamberland,
Lafrance, Sinnott.

Elementary Schools.
Jeune Lorette, (Indian), Dlles. Pageau,
St. Ambroise, do do
St. Sylvestre, St. Nicolas, do
St. Colomban, Malbaié, St. Gervais,
Permit me, Mr. Superintendent, in conclusion, to say one word in relation to the death of Professor Emile de Fenouillet, which took place on the 25th June last. To render the tribute justly due to his memory, it will suffice that I here recall his zeal, which I would almost call excessive, in the discharge of the duties of his office, the deep and sincere interest he took in the school; the respect, esteem and attachment which he inspired among his pupils by his dignified manner, his varied and extensive knowledge, his goodness of heart, and the generosity of his disposition:

Animated by the liveliest seatiments of religion; strongly imbued with every good principle, he witnessed the approach of death with the calmness and resignation of the true Christisn ; he received its stroke filled with the glorious hope of a soul prepared for eternity. His loss has been felt by all-by no one more than by me, so many have been my opportunities of appreciating his good qualities of mind and heart.

> I have the honor, de, ,
> JEAN LANGEVN, Pritre, Rinoipal

TABLE A.-Statement of Amounts levied for Primary Schools in the different School Munioipalities of Lower Canada, for the year 1859.

| Inspectorship of |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| J. B. F. Parnchaui. <br> 1. Magdalen Islands ......... | \$ cts. <br> 30400 | $\$$ cts. <br> 304,00 | \$. cts. 46400 | $\$$ cts. <br> 115. 20 | 8 cts. | $\$$ cts. <br> 88320 |
| J. Meagher. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Port Cox ... | 23550 | 23550 | 24800 | 1311.0 |  | 61460 |
| 2. "Daniol | 11508 | 11508 | 16200 | 11200 |  | 389.08 |
| 3. "Hamilton | 14358 | $143-58$ | 10000 | 18000 |  | 423.58 |
| 4. "Hope | 15412 | 15412 | 2400 | 18160 |  | 35972 |
| 5. Carleton | 11912 | 11912 | 10700 | 27500 |  | 50412 |
| 6. Mann | 7940 | 7940 | 2038 |  | 40000 | 49978 |
| 7. Matapédiac and Ristigouche...... | 11578 | 11578 | 9200 |  |  | 20778 |
| 8. Maria................ ................ | 18772 | 187.72 | 14966 | 17600 | 13600 | 649.38 |
| 9. New Richmond and dissentients. | 17732 | 17732 | 29888 | 13536 |  | 61156 |
| 10. Nouvel............................... | 8137 | 8137 | 15900 | 8600 | .............. | 32637 |
| 11. Ristigouche, Indian Village...... | 50:00 | 5000 | 2500 |  |  | 7500 |
| 12. Eboolbred............................. | 10080 | 10080 | 20000. | 7810 |  | 37890 |
| Total | 1559.79 | 155979 | 158582 | 1358.16 | 53600 | 503987 |
| A. BÉchard. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Oap Rosier. | 10940 | 10940 |  |  |  | 10940 |
| 2. Cap Chat............................. | 13454 | 13454 | 4020 | 20.00 |  | 19474 |
| 3. Douglas.. | 7982 | 7982 | 1300 |  | 20000 | 29282 |
| 4. Pox and Grifin Cov | 97.03 | 9703 |  | 11000 |  | 20703 |
| 5. Gaspe Bay, North | 4008 | 40.08 | 10000 | 10.50 |  | 15058 |
| 6. Gaspe Bay, South | 6785 | 6795 | 50:00 |  |  | 11795 |
| 7. Grande Riviere | 9607 | 9607 | 22000 | 80.00 |  | 39607 |
| 8. Isle Bonaven | 2030 | 2030 | 70.00 |  |  | 9030 |
| 9. Malbaie | 10870 | 10870 | 9400 |  | 20000 | 40270 |
| 10. Newport and Pabo | 13162 | 13162 | 13938 |  | 20000 | 47100 |
| 11. Percé... | 24806 | 24806 | 8400 |  | 60000 | 93208 |
| 12. York and Haldimand | 5308 | 53.08 | 3000 |  |  | 8308 |
| Total | 118665 | 118665 | 84058 | 22050 | 120000 | 344773 |
| V. Martin. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Chicoutimi. | 21757 |  | 34843 | 8050 | 5000 | 69650 |
| 2. St. Joseph ............................ | 8065 | S0 65 | 26635 |  | 46000 | 80700 |
| 3. Bagot... | 14358 | 14358 |  | 7421 |  | 21779 |
| 4. Bagotville | 19588 | 19588 | 52112 | 15200 | 11260 | 98160 |
| 5. Laterrière | 51.33 | 5133 |  | 33.00 |  | 84.33 |
| 6. Labarre, otc | 4000 | 4000 |  |  |  | 4000 |
| Total | 72901 | 72901 | 113590 | 330 71 | 622.60 | 282728 |
| S. Borvix. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Baio St. Paul | 44258 | 44258 | 16642 | 16600 |  | 77500 |
| 2. Eboulemens | 29300 | 29300 | 31200 | 10004 | -............ | 70504 |
| 3. Isle sux Coudr | 10021 | 10021 | 10900 | 9000 |  | 29921 |
| 1. Malbaie.. | $368{ }^{1} 83$ | 368 82 | 11925 | 44410 | 20000 | 113218 |
| 5. Petita Riviere | 8023 | 8023 | 45 77 | 2120 | 20000 | 34790 |
| 6. Escoumains | 99:40 | 9940 |  |  |  | 9940 |
| 7. Sto: Agries | 17787 | 17787 | 10213 |  |  | 28000 |
| 8. St Pidelo. | 13010 | 13010 | $37: 90$ | 8505 |  | 25305 |
| 9. St. Irente. | 15203 | 15203 | 1442 | 162 30 | 25640 | 53565 |
| 0. St. Urbain. | 10161 | 10161 | 4900 | 3200 |  | 18261 |
| Total... | 194586 | 194588 | -955 89 | 110119 | 656.40 | 465934 |

## Statement of amounts levied.-(Continued.)

| Inopeotorohip of | 敬菏 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| g. Tanguat. | \$ cts. | * cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | $8^{4}$ cts. |
| 1. Ste. Anne, No. 1................... | 8400 | 8400 | 18593 | 3680 |  | 28673 |
| 2. Ixworth... | 8167 | 81.67 | 834 |  |  | 90\% 01 |
| 3. Riviere Ouelle. | 28101 | 28101 | 13517 | 416.20 |  | 832 38. |
| 4. St. Pacômo. | 20615 | 20615 | 1235 | 52.00 |  | 27050 |
| 5. St. Denis | 24657 | 24657 | 51401 |  | 9440 | 854.98 |
| 6. Mont Carmel | 8352 | 8352 | 648 | 25.00 |  | 115.00 |
| 7. Kamouraska. | 32343 | 32343 | 24800 | 68.00 |  | 639:43 |
| 8. St. Paschal | 43775 | 43775 | 6225 | 35000 | ............. | 850 00: |
| 9. Ste. Hélenc. | 14583 | 14853 | 9050 |  |  | 239'33 |
| 10. St. Aloxandre | 15957 | 15957 | 843 | 14600 |  | 31400 : |
| 11. Riviere du Loup | 28525 | 28725 | 4175 | 79.20 |  | 40820 |
| 12. St. Edourrd. | 13857 | 1353 | 31009 | 10000 | ............... | 54866 |
| 13. St. Georgo de Cacouna. | 20805 | 20605 | 5160 | 266.00 | .............. | 523\%65 |
| 14. St. Arsene... | 26528 | 26828 | 4090 | 7 S 00 |  | 38718 |
| 15. Isle Verte | 37023 | :70 23 | 6677 | 12880 |  | 63580 |
| 16. St. Eloi .. | 16232 | 1.6232 | 12848 |  |  | 29080 |
| 17. Trois Pistoles Nio. 1 and No. 2... | 39562 | 39562 | 19781 | 64720 |  | 124069 |
| 1S. St. Modeste de Whitworth | 5800 | 5500 | 10000 | 24.00 |  | 18200 |
| 19. Notre lame du Portage | 131. 22 | 13122 | 3831 | $40 \mathrm{S0}$ |  | 21033 |
| 20. Metis .......... | 3245 | 3245 | 4970 | 19 so |  | 101.95 |
| 21. St. Simon | 23105 | 23105 | 27091 | 10600 |  | 60796 |
| 22. St. Fabien. | 13758 | 13558 | $92 \mathrm{S2}$ | 78.75 | ............... | $309: 15$ |
| 23. Ste. Cecile du Bie | 19357 | 19357 | 2903 | 50.40 |  | $273.00^{\circ}$ |
| 24. Rimonski....... | 50773 | 50773 | 19305 | 25420 | ............. | 954 98 |
| 25. Ste. Luco de Lessard. | 26357 | 26357 | 31606 |  |  | 57963 |
| 26. Ste. Flavie de Lepage | 22732 | 22732 | 16800 | 72.00 |  | 467.32 |
| 27. Matane...... | 16620 | 16620 | 15521 | 5400 | 17300 | 54841 |
| 28. St. Octave | 10125 | 10125 | 22675 | 7520 | 30000 | 703.20 |
| 29. St. Andre. | 27353. | 27353 | 13544 | 165.33 |  | 574.30 |
| 30. Ste. Ande, No. 2. | $34290{ }^{\circ}$ | 34290 | 21636 | 34033 |  | 899. 59 |
| rotal. | ${ }^{6547} 19$ | 654: 19 | 408050 | 374407 | 56740 | 1493916 |
| Juns Ifeme. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. St. Vicior. | 1175 | 11757 | 20000 | 18.00 |  | 378.55 |
| 2. St. Ephrem........................... | 4572 | 4572 | 4000 | 1200 | ........ | 97.72 |
| 3. Forsyth ........... .................... | 5453 | 5453 | 8000 | 1640 |  | 150, 93 : |
| 4. Lambtou ............................ | 8352 | 8352 | 11200 | 4900 |  | 24452 |
| 5. Aylmer ............................... | 3685 | 3685 | 10320 | 4508 |  | 18517 |
| 6. Broughton | 6190 | 6190 | 481.0 |  |  | 11000 |
| 7. Leeds... | 27037 | 27037 | 20363 |  |  | 47400 |
| S. Nelson ....... | 6578 | 65.78 | 1900 | 4000 |  | 12478 |
| 9. Inverness and dissentients... | 27133 | 27133 | 29200 | 25200 |  | 81533 |
| 10. St. Calixte. | 20740 | 20740 | 25143. | 17920 |  | 63803 |
| 11. Ste. Julio.. | 11963 | 11963 | 14540 | 10300 | 3600 | 404, 03 |
| 12. St. Ferdinand and dissentients... | 23340 | 23340 | 12516 |  |  | 358 |
| 13. Ste. Sophie:. | 16905 | 16905 | 25110 | 5000 | 11900 | . 588, 15 |
| 14. Ireland .................... | 11160 | 11160 | 21.610 | 1480 |  | 342 50 |
| 15. Frampton and dissentients........ | 27717 | 27717 | 9869 | 4010 |  |  |
| 16. Cranbourne......................... | 39 <br> 47 <br> 47 | 3982 47 45 |  |  | . $\quad . . . . . . . . .$. | $39=8 \%$ |
| 17. Standon................................................... | 4745 3902 | 4745 3902 |  | 2593 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7388 \\ & 3902 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 225211 | 2252 11 | 218581 | 88851 | 15500 | $546844{ }^{5}$ |

## Statement of amounts levied.-(Continucd)



Statement of amounts levied.-(Continued.)

| Inspectorship of |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E. M. Bard | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ ets. | \$ cts. |
| 1. Qucbec, (Catholic) .................. | 304952 | 3049 S2 | 101653 | 4800000 |  | 5206635 |
| 2. B9auport .............................. | 33050 | 33050 | 19699 | 55920 |  | 108669 |
| 3. Charlestourg | 286.92 | 28692 | 348 OS | 262 S0 |  | 89780 |
| 4. St. Dunstau | 5466 | 5466 | 6534 |  | 20000 | 32000 |
| 5. St. Ambroise | 35 S 00 | 35800 | 15800 | 28420 |  | 80020 |
| b. Valcartier | 18440 | 19440 | 25400 |  |  | 44840 |
| 7. Ancieune Loretto | 37280 | 372 s0 | 23.20 | 232.00 |  | 62800 |
| 8. Ste. Foye, and dissentients......... | 10194 | 10194 | 42006 | 20000 |  | 72200 |
| 9. St. Columbau de Sillery ............ | 57898 | 57898 | 6102 | 42006 | ............. | 106006 |
| 10. St. Roch...... ......................... | $540 \quad 36$ | 54036 |  | 6400 |  | 60436 |
| 11. Cap Rouge | 6464 | 6464 | 7586 | 14600 |  | 28650 |
| 12. Grondinos ............................ | 20425 | 20425 | 37675 | 35476 |  | 93576 |
| 13. St. Casimir ........................... | 15216 | 15216 | 2184 | 3280 | ......... | 20680 |
| 14. Deschambaul | 30328. | 39328 | 5292 | 38700 | .............. | 83320 |
| 15. Clap Santé. | 45273 | 48273 | 41367 | 292 0s | 2400 | 121248 |
| 16. St. Bazile ............................. | 9966 | 9966 | 5725 |  |  | 15691 |
| 17. St. Raymond | 23662 | 23662 | 24638 |  |  | 48300 |
| 15. Ecureuils.. | 7940 | 7940 | 12560 |  |  | 20500 |
| 19. St. Catherine ........................ | 24884 | 24884 | 2000 | 14000 |  | 40884 |
| 20. St. Angustin......................... | 22566 | 22566 | 26634 | 7920 |  | 57120 |
| 21. Pointe-aux-'Trembles .............. | 28584 | 288. 84 | 10806 | 14000 |  | 53690 |
| 22. St. Laturent. | 12216 | 12216 | 4660 | 16000 | , | 32876 |
| 23. St. Jean.. | 17661 | 17661 | 16583 | 34200 |  | 68444 |
| 24. St. Francois | 7274 | 7274 | 13042 | 4666 |  | 24982 |
| 25. Ste. Famille | 11842 | 11842 | 4758 | 5200 | 100000 | 121800 |
| 26. St. Pierre.. | 12356 | 12356 | 14444 | 13200 |  | 40000 |
| 27. Chîteau Ricber ...................... | 17398 | 17398 | 7302 | 22000 |  | 467.00 |
| 28. Ste. Anne ............................. | 13495 | 13495 | 300 | 8100 |  | 21895 |
| 29. St. Joachim........................... | 11326 | 11.326 | 18674 | 15920 |  | 45920 |
| 30. I'Ange Gardien..................... | 11550 | 115 5: | 9161 | 16800 |  | 37511 |
| 31. St, Fêríol ............................. | 9300 | 9300 |  | 40.00 |  | 13300 |
| 22. Laval... | 5578 | 55 ヶS | 3000 |  |  | 8578 |
| 33. Stoncham | 6717 | 6717 | 12813 |  |  | 18530 |
| 34. St. Tite des Caps | 3543 | 3543 | 10457 | 500 |  | 14500 |
|  | 974702 | 974702 | 545983 | 5299996 | 122400 | 6943081 |
| Rév. Ru. Plees. <br> Quebece, (city) (Protestant) ......... | S44 30 | 84430 | 24000 | 1276500 | $\cdots$ | 1384930 |
| B. Mavravet. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Baic du Febrre | 42836 | 42 S 96 | 23179 | 28650 |  | 94755 |
| 2. St. Zephirin ......................... | 14950 | 14980 | 8250 | 4200 | 12093 | 395.23 |
| 3. St. Thomas de Pierreville ......... | 35650 | 35650 | 5350 | 4440 |  | 45440 |
| 4. St. Francois, Parish................. | 211.37 | 21137 | 68.63 | 6640 |  | 34640 |
| 5. do Village............... | 7463 | 7463 | 29 5S | 1680 |  | 12103 |
| 6. St. David.............................. | 4.3910 | 43910 | 9696 | 14720 |  | 68326 |
| 7. Tamaskia | 35713 |  |  |  |  |  |
| S. Gentilly. | 34732 | 34732 | 22139 |  |  | 56871 |
| 9. Blandford | 5482 | 54 S2 | 6318 | 23.52 |  | 14152 |
| 10. Becanconr | 47370 | 47370 | 8615 | 14350 |  | 703 -35 |
| 11. Ste. Gertrude ......................... | 15383 | 15383 | 56.97 |  |  | 21080 |
| 12. St. Grêgoire .......................... | 47958 | 47958 | 15012 | 29240 |  | 92210 |
| 13. St. Celestin ............................ | 12566 | 12566 | 9400 | 100.00 |  | $319: 66$ |
| 14. Nicolet | 43020 | 43020 | 9000 | 12950 |  | 64970 |
| 15. Ste. Monique, No. 1 ............... | 33357 | 33357 | 19658 |  |  | 53015 |
| 16. do No. 2 ............... | 56.25 | 56.25 |  | 1200 |  | 68.25 |
| 17. St. Pierre les Becquets ............. | 37180 | 37190 | 13685 | 11700 |  | $62575^{\circ}$ |
| Totnl .......................... | 484432 | 448719 | 165820 | 1421 52' | 12098 | 7684 84 |

Statement of amounts levied．－（Continued．）

| Lnspectorship of |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1．Hubert． | \＄cts． | \＄ote． |  |  | \＄cts． |  |
| Three Rivers，Town | 68910 | $6 \mathrm{S9} 10$ | 51906 | 8550 |  | 1293． 66 |
| do Banl | 11225 | 11225 | 29975 | 1800 |  | 43000 |
| 1．Fief St．Maurice． | 8808 | 8808 | 13592 | 920 | 20000 | 43320 |
| 2．Gatinean | 21048 | 21048 | 3000 | 7600 |  | 31645 |
| 3．Pointo du La | 22603 | 22803 | 24800 |  | 70300 | 117703 |
| 4．Yamachictic | 44132 | 44132 | 20000 | 8840 | 12150 | 85122 |
| 5．St．Maurice，Forges．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 4048 | 4048 | 10800 | …… |  | 14848 |
| 6．Shavenegan ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 43＇50 | 4350 | 7400 | 1350 |  | 13100 |
| 7．St．Sévère．． | 13542 | 13842 | 3340 | 4760 |  | 21842 |
| 8．Maskinonge | 29078 | 29078 | 35412 | 10760 |  | 75250 |
| 9．Dumontier． | 37605 | 37605 | 30706 | 11200 |  | 79511 |
| 10．Riviere du Lou | 42687 | 42687 | 28865 | 18000 |  | 895.52 |
| 11．St．Didace ．．． | 9912 | 9812 | 7100 | 10700 | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 27712 |
| 12．St．Paulin． | 11007 | 11007 | 11093 | 118 01 | 9800 | 43701 |
| 13．Ste．Ursule | 28800 | 28800 | 18729 |  |  | 475 29 |
| 14．Champlain | 28745 | 26745 | 45106 | 29860 |  | 101711 |
| 15．St．Anne Lapera | 34495 | 34495 | 27200 | 3200 |  | 64895 |
| 16．Batiscan ． | 13300 | 13300 | 12400 | 27200 | ．．．．．．．． | 52900 |
| 17．Ste．Geneviève | 27397 | 27397 | 5502 | 13300 |  | 46199 |
| 18．Cap de la Magdelein | 15633 | 15633 | 13200 |  | 10400 | 39233 |
| 19．St．Maurice．．．．． | 22927 | 22927 | 18800 | 20400 | 20000 | 82127 |
| 20．St．Prosper | 12008 | 12008 | 4800 | 1905 | 5700 | 24413 |
| 21．St．Stanislas | 29638 | 29638 | 2395 | 7263 | 3525 | 42821 |
| 22．St．Narcisse | 11150 | 11150 | 1673 |  |  | $128: 23$ |
| 23．St．Justin． | 25204 | 25204 | 7000 | 50.00 |  | 37204 |
| Total | 576552 | 576552 | 4347.94 | 2044.09 | $151875^{\circ}$ | 1387630 |
| G．A．Bourgeols． |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3．Upton ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 19852 | 19852 | 11100 | 171． 90 |  | 481． 42 |
| 2．Wiokham | 8008 | 8008 | 16000 | 12500 |  | 36508 |
| 3．Acton．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 5940 | 5940 | 22000 | 5200 | 30000 | 63140 |
| 4．Bulstrode \＆Warwick \＆dissent． | 13190 | 13190 | 26805 |  | 8800 | 48795 |
| 5．St．Christophe． | 12697 | 12697 | 27415 |  | 12000 | 52112 |
| 6．St．Norbert．． | 16687 | 16687 | 10108 | 8000 | 2600 | 37395 |
| 7．Stanfold | 19792 | 19792 | 51220 | 13304 |  | 84316 |
| 8．Grantham | 12757 | 12757 | 40900 | 11216 |  | 64873 |
| 9．St．Frédéric | 10927 | 10927 | 39112 | 7200 |  | 57239 |
| 10．Aston | 2986 | 2986 | 77060 | 1200 |  | 81246 |
| Total | 122836 | 122836 | 321720 | 75810 | 53400 | $5737 \times 6$ |
| II．Hubbard． |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1．Stanstead． | 63465 | 63465 | 9605 | 210330 | 43000 | 3264003 |
| 2．Barniton | 34647 | 34647 | 34645 | 103760 | 12500 | $1855^{*} 52$ |
| 3．Hatley | 28007 | 28007 | 21500 | 96320 |  | 1458127 |
| 4．Barford | 5980 | 5980 | 6100 | 41280 | 29000 | 823.60 |
| 5．Magog．．． | 10507 | 10507 | 34： 93 | 23800 |  | 42800 |
| 6 Compton | 377 87 | 37787 | 79837 | 121220 | 20000 | 2589 ，44 |
| 7．Baton．．． | 20856 | 20S 56 | 52200 | 43600 | $170^{\circ} 00$ | 133656 |
| 8 Newport． | 4764 | 4764 | 137.32 | 9850 | 5240 | 33616 |
| 9．Hereford and A | 5037 | 50.37 | 10713 | 14640 | 2200 | 32590 |
| 10．Clifton | 5315 | 5315 | 6685 | 8000 | 22000 | 42000 |
| 11．Bury．．．． | 1.08 .81 | 10891 | 43700 | 13496 | $\cdots$ | 68087 |
| 12．Brompton | 10436 | 10436 | 27159 | 43840 | ．．．．．．．．．． | 81435 |
| 13 Sherbrooke | 31917 | 31917 | 18083 | 28640 | 10000 | 88640 |
| 14．Orford ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 8098 | 8093 | 9500 | 2600 |  | 20198 |

## Statkment of amounts levied.-(Continued.)

| Inspectorship of | Amt. of annual grant. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H. Hubrard.-(Continued.) | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ ets. | \$ ets. | \$ its. | \$ cts. |
| 15. Ascot | 27347 | 27347 | 49572 |  | 70000 | 1469.19 |
| 16. Windsor | 8230 | 8230 | 5570 | 6 S 60 |  | $206^{6} 6$ |
| 17. Mélbourne | 28037 | 28037 | 41854. | 43420 |  | 1133 11 |
| 18. Sbipton | 28067 | 28067 | 63396 | $56960^{\circ}$ |  | 1484.23 |
| 19. Wotton. | 9245 | 9245 | 7600 |  |  | 168 45 |
| 20. Cleveland and dissentients....... | 17593 | 17593 | 34469 | 61610 | 25300 | 1.38972 |
| 21. Durham No. 3, and dissentients.. | 22906 | 22906 | 56700 | ........ | 52869 | 1324.75 |
| 22:' " No.2........................ | 7697 | 7797 | 11900 | 5840 | $150 \cdot 0$ | 43535 |
| 23. Kingsey ..... | 31447 | 31447 | 10473 | 48100 | 20000 | 110020 |
| 24. Tingwiek and dissentients........ | 13662 | 13662 | 26100 | 35163 | 60080 | $1359{ }^{\text {a }} 25$ |
| 25: Dudswell..................... ......... | 8952 | 5952 | 17100 | 16580 |  | 426 \% 32 |
| 26. Winslow | 10063 | 10063 | 20800 | 10000 | 60000 | 100863 |
| 27. Lingwick | 11242 | 11242 | 15500 | 21920 | 13630 | 62292 |
| 25. Weedon | 5787 | 5787 | 7580 | $48^{\circ} 40^{\circ}$ | 14000 | $3220{ }^{\circ}$ |
| 29. Wolfestorn | 50.8 | 5098 |  |  |  | $50 \cdot 98$ |
| 30. Westbury | 5757 | 57 Si | 2700 | 7570 | $+4600$ | 60857 |
| Total | 518962 | 518962 | 708360 | 1086269 | $5393 \cdot 39$ | 2552936 |
| R. Parmbieg. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Shefford, and dissentients. | 24927 | 24927 | \$39 50 | 75330 | 17710 | 201917 |
| 2. Brome ..................... | 291. 35 | 29135 | 46000 | 105280 | 20000 | 201415 |
| 3. Granby, and dissentients. | 31855 | 31855 | 55900 | 57182 |  | 144937 |
| 4. Stukely, and dissentionts ......... | 30507 | 30507 | 36500 | 31800 | 20000 | 118807 |
| 5. Ste. Cécile de Milton................. | 206 S3 | 20681 | 32829 | $163{ }^{\circ} 0^{\circ}$ | 20000 | 39890 |
| 6. Roxton... | 15435 | 15435 | 37280 | 25090 | 26160 | 106965 |
| 7. Farnham ............................ | 17577 | 17575 | 16758 | 16078 |  | 50413 |
| 8. St. Romuald and dissentients..... | 28345 | 25345 | 43436 | 13638 |  | 85422 |
| 9. St. Valćrien. | 6530 | 6530 | 12570 | 24.00 | 27600 | 49100 |
| 10. Dunham | 48523 | 48523 | 1.77400 | 51200 | 159.00 | 2330.23 |
| 11. Stanbridge | 56523 | 56523 | 56647 | 50138 | $200 \cdot 00$ | 1833 08 |
| 12. Frelighsburg | 21662 | 21662 | 85000 | 10195 |  | 968 : 57 |
| 13. Phillipsburg | 26433 | 26433 | 66000 | 21840 |  | 114273 |
| 14. Suitton ....... | 34315 | 34315 | 65211 | 49864 |  | $149390^{\circ}$ |
| 15. Eenriville and dissentien | 63607 | 63607 | 179500 | 75349 | 26000 | $3444{ }^{56}$ |
| 16. Clarenceville | 22217 | 22217 | 19800 | 33600 |  | 75617 |
| 17. St. Thomas de Foucault | 15120 | 15120 | 15882 | 32736 |  | 63788 |
| 18. St. Alcaadirc........................ | 30633 | 30633 | 6200 | 14450 | ............. | 51313 |
| 19. Potton ................................ | 23743 | 23743 | 131400 | 7000 |  | 162143 |
| 20. Bolton and dissentients | 26925 | 269 25 | 148200 | 35200 |  | 210325 |
| 21. Ely | 1415 | 14157 |  |  |  | 14157 |
| 22. St. Anthanase. | 3308 | 3308 | 46100 | 24400 |  | 73808 |
| Total | 602161 | 602161 | 1282563 | 7521 S0 | $183370^{\circ}$ | 2820274 |
| J. N. A. Arciambatlet. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Longuouil, Parish ................... | 37037 | 37037 | 60062 | 27400 | 7200 | 131699 |
| 2. Longueail, Fillage, \& dissentients | 22792 | 22792 | 55600 | 56160 |  | 1645.52 |
| 3. Boucherville ......................... | 38425 | 33425 | 44025 | 32000 |  | 114450 |
| 4. St. Bruno ............................ | 25620 | 25620 | 38400 | 14200 |  | $78220^{\circ}$ |
| 5. Chambly, and dissentients ........ | 54537 | 54537 | 25439 | 90160 |  | 173136 |
| 6. St. Luc............................... | 16453 | 16.153 | 8739 | 38.80 |  | 29073 |
| 7. St: Jean and dissentients. | 60427 | 65427 | 305.94 | 39520 |  | 1355 |
| 8. Blairfindie and dissentients.. | 36342 | 36342 | 25153 | 33418 |  | 949 TL |
| 9. Varennes, Parish............ ...... | 26185 | 26185 | 17198 | 13900 |  | 57285 |
| 10.- Varennés, Village................... | 19683 | 19683 | 54624 | $200^{\circ} 00^{\circ}$ |  | 94307 |
| 11. Contrecour .......................... | 29860 | $29860^{\prime}$ | 25093 | 19800 |  | 747. 5 |

Statement of amounts levied.- (Continued.)

| Inspootorship of |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| J. N. A. Archambault.-(Con.) | 5 cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$' cts. | \$ ${ }^{\prime}$ cts. |  |
| 12. Verchlères........................... | 42579 | 42579 | 37424 | $440^{\circ} 00$ |  | 1240.03 |
| 13. ${ }^{\text {Stt. Marc }}$ | 17299 | 17299 | 15501 | 20100 |  | 52900 |
| 14. Belocil | 31285 | 31285 | 117 78' | 48400 |  | 914.6 |
| 15. Ste. Julie | 17675 | 17675 | 12000 | 7500 |  | 371.75\% |
| 16.'St.' Antoin | 24813 | 24813 | 28745 | 10000 |  | $635{ }^{\circ} 58^{\prime}$ |
| 17. St. Charles | 22592 | 22592 | 7500 | 25500 |  | 55592 |
| 13. St. Denis | 453 15: | 4551.5 | 46689. | 21574 |  | 113578 |
| 19. Stt.' Barnabe | 19690 | 1.9690 | 12000 |  |  | 316.90 |
| 20. St Jude.. | 26215 | 26215 | 13785 | 6000 |  | 460.00 |
| 21. Sorel. | 47835 | 47835 | 30251 | 30000 |  | 1080 -86 |
| 22. Sorel; Borough, and dissentients.. | 47592 | 47592 | 428.93 | 97760 |  | 1882.45 |
| 23. St. Ours.. | 46475 | 48475 | 61903 | 20720 | 20000 | 149098 |
| 24. Ste. Victoir | 227.17 | 227.17 | 17983 |  |  | 40700 |
| 25. St. Aimé | 34972 | 349 72 | 35928 |  |  | 70900 |
| 26. St. Marcel | 15255 | 15255 | 5465 | 10200 |  | 33920 |
| 37. St. Robert | 20210 | 20210 | 17700 |  | 20000 | 57910 |
|  | 8548 S0 | S548 80 | 788473 | 722190 | $47200^{\circ}$ | 2412743 |
| C. H. Ineroux. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. St. Césaire, and dissentients | 66995 | 66995 | 58810 | 29976 |  | 155781 |
| 2. I'Ange Gardion...................... | 14738 | 1.47 38: | 6825 | 10160 | 20000 | 51723 |
| 3. Abbotsford....... | 20435 | 204. 3 S | 39440 | 13487 | 2260 | 75625 |
| 4. St. Fie, and dissentionts | 40262 | 4.9262 | 17900 | 15516 |  | 82675 |
| 5. St: Hyacinthe, Town.. | 52 S 72 | 528.72 | 00108 | 33600 |  | 176580 |
| 6. do Parish | 37576 | 37576 | 31012 | 28595 |  | 97183 |
| 7. La Pressentation | 24412 | 24412 | 13600 | 6500 |  | 44512 |
| 8. St. Dominique ................ ...... | 27786 | 27780 | 19000 | 5100 |  | 51886 |
| 9. Ste, Rosalic............................ | 26412 | 26412 | 1.5148 | 10176 |  | 51736 |
| 10. St. Simon . | 248 14: | 24814 | 13519 | 6833 |  | 45466 |
| 11. St. Hugues .......................... | 308.72 | 30872 | 21.600 | 36900 | 20000 | 109372 |
| 12. Soraba, and dissentients........... | 6912 | 6912 | 225.40 | 8940 |  | 38392 |
| 13. St. Dimase............................ | 38690 | 35690 | 23000 | 17900 |  | 795.90 |
| 14. St. Jean Bapti | 30342 | 30342 | 46200 | 5200 |  | 84742 |
| 15. Rouville..... | 21145 | 21148 | 6200 | ${ }^{179} 64$ |  | 45312 |
| 16. St. Mathias. | 24440 | 24440 | 25300 | 5500 |  | 55240 |
| 17. Ste. Brigitte ............................. | 15857 | 15557 | 100172 | 9270 |  | 128299 |
| 18. St. Grégoire, and dissentients ..... | 38232 | 38232 | 50702 | 10920 |  | 99854 |
| 19. St. Alexandre........................ | 30633 | 30633. | 4300 | 1.4450 |  | 493.83 |
| 20. St: Athanase | 37286 | 371.86 | 17400 | 27000 |  | \$16 36. |
| 21. Tberville.............................. | 18008 | 15008 | 49012 | 10720 |  | 77740 |
| 22. Ste. Marie........................... | 55982 | 55982 | 599.68 | 17500 |  | 133450 |
| 23. St. Helène. | 10693 | 106 93 | $136.62^{\prime}$ | 4128 |  | 284*83 |
| 24. Bonaventure | 4043 | 4043 | 6000 | 42:00 | 7050 | $212^{\text {² }} 93^{\text {i }}$ |
| Total | 711443 | 711443 | $751738^{\circ}$ | 353535 | 49310 | $18600^{\circ} 06^{\circ}$ |
| M. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Laprairie........................ | 59607 | 59607 | 39039 | 50000 |  | 1486.46 |
| 2. St: Constant and dissontients..... | 37497 | 37497 | \% 34435 | 27000 | 8750 | 107682 |
| 3. St: Philippe | 33855 | 33855 | \% 24000 | 15400 |  | 7325 |
| 4. St. Jacques' le Minear. | 29568 | - 29568 | $\bigcirc 15715$ | 4510 |  | 49793 |
| 5. St Cyprien ....................... | 60643 | 60643 | -36800 | 110400 |  | 2078 |
| 6.8 t . Valentin and dissentients ..... | 45026 | 45026 | 26574 | 51614 |  | 1232 10 |
| 7 T Lacolle: | 48407 | 484 | 1264.93 | $52784^{\circ}$ |  | 22768 |
| 8. St. Edouard. | 29425 | - 29425 | 18675 | 64400 |  | 54500 |
| 9: Sherrington and dissentients...... | 22885 | - 2288 | 21900 | $166^{\text {¹ }} 13$ |  | 61398 |
| 10. St. Remi, and dissentients........ | 41620 | 41620 | 32700 | 17198 |  | 91518 |


| Inapectorship of |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11. St. Michel. | $\$_{318} \mathrm{cts} .$ | $\$_{315} \text { cts. }$ | $\begin{array}{lc} \$ \mathrm{cts} \\ 160 & 05 \end{array}$ | $\$ \text { cts. }$ $16000$ | \$ c | $\begin{aligned} & \$ \text { cts. } \\ & 63825 \end{aligned}$ |
| 12. St. Isidore. | 29661 | 29661 | 8000 | 10000 |  | 47661 |
| 13. Châleauguay and dissentients. | 32815 | 32815 | 24007 | 17700 |  | 74522. |
| 14. St. Clément and dissentients.... | 56786 | 567.86 | 620 is | 57400 |  | 176204 |
| 15. Ste. Martine and dissentients | 53160 | 53160 | 14660 | 66659 |  | 134479 |
| 16. Ste. Philomène... | 27414 | 27414 | 15636 | 22400 |  | 65450 |
| 17. St. Louis de Gonzague \& dissents. | 42005 | 42005 | 124000 | 46800 |  | 212805. |
| 18. St. Timothé.. | 43513 | 43513 | 33400 | 34080 |  | 110993 |
| 19. St. Urbain 1st and dissentien | 28348 | 28348 | 27300 | 12790 |  | 68438 |
| 20. Sto. Cécile.. | 16676 | 16676 | 21000 | 13400 |  | 51076 |
| 21. Caughnawaga | 23175 | 23175 |  |  |  | 23175 |
| 22. St. Stanislas do | 11261 | 112.61 |  | 7600 |  | 18861 |
| Tota | 505167 | 805167 | 722357 | 656748 | S7 50 | 2193022 |
| J. Bruce. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Dundee and dissentients.. | 13703 | 13703 | 22874 | 16156 | 4000 | 56733 |
| 2. St. Anicot and dissontients. | 35675 | 35675 | 21100 | 115248 |  | 172023 |
| 3. Godmanchester and dissentients.. | 27988 | 279 S8 | 76812 | 61058 |  | 165858 |
| 4. Elgin ...... | 15454 | 15454 | 31700 | 26740 | .............. | 73894 |
| 5. Hinchinbrooke | 34832 | 34832 | 20400 | 53800 |  | 109032 |
| 6. Huntingdon \& dissentnts.,Village | 9467 | 9467 | 38733 | 27000 |  | 73200 |
| 7. Hemmingford and dissentients... | 53540 | 53540 | 16100 | 100000 | 44500 | 214140 |
| 8. St. Jean Chrysostome, No. I...... | 3627 | 3627 | 24400 | 26600 |  | 54627 |
| 9.16 No. 2..... | 36088 | 36088 | 40400 | 52446 |  | 128934 |
| 10. Ormstown and dissentients.. | 45455 | 45455 | 143300 | 149700 | 15800 | 354255 |
| 11. Montreal (city), protestant........ | 56467 | 56467 |  | 3350000 |  | 34084 67 |
| 12. Argenteuil and dissentionts....... | 32343 | 32343 | 103100 | 70590 |  | 206033 |
| 13. Jerusalem | 29537 | 29537 | 14100 | 58000 | 60000 | 161637 |
| 14. Gore..... | 21105 | 21105 | 8900 |  |  | 30005 |
| 15. Chatham | 44023 | 44023 | 38400 | 58720 | 31000 | 172143 |
| 16. Grenville and Harrington | 31540 | 31540 |  |  |  | 31540 |
| 17. Franklin. | 16545 | 16545 | 24517 | 48300 |  | 89362 |
| Total. | 507389 | 5073 S3 | 622S 36 | 4214358 | 155300 | 5499883 |
| F. X. Valade. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Ste Anne |  |  |  | 38400 |  |  |
| \% Pointe Claire... | 21495 | 21495 | 10875 | 30700 |  | 63070 |
| 4. Ste. Geneviève, No. 2 | 4195 | 4195 | 1805 | 2000 |  | 8000 |
| 5. Lachine and dissentient | 30092 | 30092 | 42308 | 59400 |  | 131800 |
| 6. St. Laurent and dissentio | 36467 | 36467 | 55133 | 36000 |  | 127600 |
| 7. Montreal (city), catholic... | 144008 | 144008 |  | 6600000 |  | 6744008 |
| 8. Hochelaga and dissentients | 8050 | S0 50 | 29550 | 10800 |  | 48400 |
| 9. St. Henri and dissentients | 6648 | 66.48 | 89077 | 4500 |  | 100225 |
| 10. Catean St: Pierro..................... | 11420 | 11420 | 128180 | 10900 |  | 150500 |
| 11. Côte des Noigos, and dissentients | 23133 | 231. 33 | 108331 | 2000 |  | 133464 |
| 12. Cotteau St. Louis and dissentients | 13857 | 13857 | 63643 | 40000 |  | 117500 |
| 13. Côto Visitation and dissentients.. | 5356 | 5356 | 15944 |  |  | 21300 |
| 14. Sault aux Récollets. | 27842 | $27 S 42$ | 7558 | 34032 |  | 69432 |
| 15. Haut du Sault., | 3357 | 3357 | 2243 | 41.00 |  | 9700 |
| 16. Rivière des Prairies. | 14318 | 14318 | 8100 | 19900 |  | 42318 |
| 17. Pointe aux Trembles............... | 18078 | $180 \mathrm{7S}$ | 39000 | 15200 |  | 72278 |
| 18. Longue Pointo snd dissentients.. | 14120 | 14120 | 10480 | 16400 |  | 41000 |
| 19. Isle Perrot.. | 12412 | 12412 | 11188 | 10176 | 300.00 | 63776 |
| 20. Soulanges | 32507 | 32507 | 11093 | 24300 |  | 67900 |
| 21. Cotenu du Lac | 29788 | 29798 | 21042 | 27200 | 36600 | 114640 |
| 22. 8t. Zotique ............................ | 18185 | 18185 | 26888 | 30240 |  | 752.92 |

## Statement of amounts levied.-(Continued.)

| Inspectorship of | Amt. of annual grant. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F. X. Valade.-( Continued.) | \$ cts. | \$ cts | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ ets. | 8 cte. |
| 25. Corteau Landing and dissentients | 6420 | 6420 | 19980 | 17000 |  | 43400 |
| 24. Nouvelle Longueuil and dissent. | 55658 | 55658 | 21667 | 126140 | 840.60 | 287525 |
| 25. Newton............................... | 6813 | 6813 | 9887 | 12800 | 12640 | 42140 |
| 26. St. Clet. | 17493. | 17493 | 2907 | 20000 |  | 40400 |
| 27. Ste. Marthe and dissentients...... | 20397 | 20397 | 31815 | $314 \times 66$ |  | 33678 |
| 28. Rigaud, Parish and dissentients | 27390 | 27390 | 19910 | 292.00 |  | 76500 |
| 20. " Village................... | 17823 | 17923 | 30170 | 7600 |  | 556.85 |
| 30. Vaudreuil and dissentients. | 52980 | 52980 | 12220 | 58448 |  | 123648 |
| 31. Inle Bizard, South .................... | 8697 | 86.97 | 4903 | 5600 |  | 19200 |
| 32. " " North................... | 4535 | 4535 | 2685 | 3276 |  | 10476 |
| Total........................... | 728606 | 7286.08 | 843898 | 7344930 | 163300 | 9080734 |
| A. D. Dorval. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. L'Asromption, Village. | 19022 | 19022 | 15250 | 7760 |  | 420.32 |
| 2. " Parish. | 26145 | 26145 | 7220 | 15816 | .............. | 52181 |
| 3. St. Sulpice............................. | 14092 | 14092 | 7500 | 6500 |  | 28092 |
| 4. Repentigny........................... | 9738 | 9738 | 5800 | 5000 | 60800 | 81338 |
| 5. Lachonaie............................ | 13772 | 13772 | 5200 | 8500 |  | 27472 |
| 6. Mascouche. | 39713 | 39713 | 30000 | 23400 |  | 93113 |
| 7. St. Lin and dissentients | 411133 | 41133 | 11100 | 27340 | 10000 | 89573 |
| 8. Epipianie......... ................... | 18124 | 18124 | 20800 | 13300 |  | 52224 |
| 9. St. Roch... | 38361 | 38361 | 25700 | 17050 |  | 811 11 |
| 10. Berthier and dissentients, Village | 18451 | 18481 | 54000 | 15800 |  | 91281 |
| 11. " " Parish ........... | 34341 | 34341 | 20850 | 46.40 |  | 59831 |
| 12. Isle du Pads | 8320 | 8320 | 4080 | 3000 | 1.6000 | 31400 |
| 13. Lanoraio. | 27965 | 27965 | 12700 | S6 00 |  | 49265 |
| 14. Lavaltric. | 19023 | 19023 | 12000 | 5240 |  | 36263 |
| 15. St. Norbert. | 14813 | 14813 | 3409 | 17600 | 3167 | 38989 |
| 16. St: Cuthbert... | 35467 | 38467 | 17600 | 16000 |  | 72067 |
| 17. St. Barthclemi..... | 31856 | 31856 | 4404 | 33030 | .............. | 69290 |
| 18. St. Gabricl do Brandon and diss.. | 26883 | 268 S3 | 1.5077 | 16840 |  | 58800 |
| 19. Industrie. | 35732 | 35732 | 10800 | 46.80 |  | - 51212 |
| 20. St. Paul... | 30 S 83 | 308.83 | 26565 | 4520 |  | 619.68 |
| 21. St. Félix de Valois | 2 SO 23 | 250.23 | 24043 | 12240 | 9863 | 74169 |
| 22. St. Thomas. | 280.78 | 28078 | 6000 | 16900 |  | 50978 |
| 23. Ste. Elizabeth | 47715 | 47715 | 28603 | 227.20 |  | 99038 |
| 24. Ste. Melanio. | 24328 | 24328 | 9170 | 11200 |  | 44698 |
| 25. St. Ambroise and dissentinets | 316.07 | 31607 | 21100 | 19974 |  | 72681 |
| 26. St. Alphonse. | 15690 | 1.56:90 | 17432 |  |  | 33122 |
| 27. St. Jean de Matha | 9235 | 9235 | 5167 | 3584 |  | 179 :86 |
| 23. St. Jacques | 50757 | 50757 | 12688 | 12283 |  | 75728 |
| 29. St: Alexis . | 19940 | 199.40 | 6110 | 5910 |  | 31960 |
| 30. St. Esprit | 27537 | 27537 | 21973 | 104.80 |  | 59980 |
| 31. Rawdon.. | 271.65 | 27165 | 28700 | 8680 |  | 64545 |
| 32. Ste. Juliehn | 10661 | 10661 | 12170 | 94.00 |  | 32231 |
| 33. Kilkenny... | 16633 | 16633 | 18614 | 81.92 | 15000 | 58439 |
| 34. St. Liguori ............................ | 19982 | 19982 | 3053 | 8040 | 22750 | 538.25 |
| 35. St. Paul L'Ermite | 163.97 | 163.97 | 16162 | 7500 |  | 40059 |
| 38. Isle St. Ignace.. | 7778 | 7778 | 30.00 |  |  | 10778 |
| 37. Cbertsey | 57.37 | 6737 | 4600 | 1880 |  | 12217 |
| Tota | 3941: 27 : | 884127 | 548640 | 419599 | -137580 | 199894 |


| Inspectorship of |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | cts. | s cts. | \$ ets. |
| 1. St. Vincent de Pa | 33160 | 33160 | 330.53 | 52922 |  | 19135 |
| 2. St. Fruncois de Sales | 136 SS | 13688 | 14420 | 124.20 |  | 405.28 |
| 3. Ste. Rose, Parimh... | 2355 | 23557 | 316.00 | 25992 |  | 81149 |
| 4. Do No. 1, No. | 17742 | 17742 | 11300 | 21800 |  | 50842 |
| 5. St. Martin, Village .. | 12357 | 12357 | 27.08 | 4 S S0 |  | 199.45 |
| 6. Do Côte St. Elzéar | 5753 | 5783 | 5840 | 4800 |  | 164.23 |
| 7. Do | 4037 | 4037 | 3981 | 2660 |  | 10678 |
|  | $68 \% 5$ | 6875 | 74.24 | 2700 |  | 16999 |
| 9. ${ }_{\text {de l'Eau }}^{\text {D }}$............................ |  | 5383 | 5259 |  |  |  |
| 10. Do Bas du | 5028 | 5028 | 3000 | 5600 |  | 13628 |
| 11. Do Abord a Plouffe | 8665 | 8665 | 2847 | 11200 |  | 22712 |
| 12. Côte St. Antoine | 4185 | 4185 | 50.00 | 1872 |  | 11057 |
| 13. Ste. Thérèse, Village, and dissent | 21605 | 21605 | 12500 | 17600 |  | 51705 |
| 14. Do Parish, North ........ | 4367 | 4367 | 6132 | 2127 |  | 126 88 89 50 |
| 15. Dn South ...... | 3602 <br> 5630 | $\begin{array}{r}36 \\ 562 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3620 <br> 5140 <br> 1 | 1728 | ................ | $\begin{array}{r}89 \\ 107 \\ \hline 0\end{array}$ |
| 16. Do Bas No. 2....... <br> 17. Do | 5630 23 25 | 5630 23.25 | 5140 3612 | S 00 | ....... | 10770 67 |
| 18. Do Ilaut... | 4742 | 4742 | 3500 | 18.00 |  | 100.42 |
| 19. Terrehonne ... | 29603 | 29603 | 13665 | 16000 |  | 59268 |
| 20. St. Anne des Plaine | 22577 | 22577 | 131.00 | 21200 | 20000 | 76877 |
| 21. Lacorne ...... | 20373 | 20313 | 9700 | 150.00 | 13000 | 61013 |
| 22. St. Jérome., | 54043 | 54043 | 46000 |  |  | 100043 |
| 23. Do. No. 4 and dissentients | 4847 | 4847 | 110600 | 5760 |  | 121207 223 78 |
| 24. St. Sauveur.. | 223 177 52 | ${ }_{177} 223$ | 14600 |  |  |  |
| 26. Ste. Angelique No. 1 , Mille Isle. | 2527 | 25.27 | 2070 | 1000 | 1000 | 6597 |
| 27. Do No. 2, do | 2321 | 2321 | 3135 | 1200 |  | 6656 |
| 25. Do No. 3, do | 2068 | 2068 | 3993 | 2240 |  | 9301 |
| 29. St. Raphaël, South... | 86. 97. | 86.97 | 5310 | 3200 |  | 17207 |
| 30. Do. North. | 4535 | 4535 | 1700 | 1440 |  | 7675 |
| 31. St. Eustache and dissentients..... | 566.85 | 56688 | 76700 | 17600 | ....... | 1509'88 |
| 32. St. Augustin.. | 319.67 | 31967 | 28049 | 21140 |  | 811 56 |
| 33. St. Joseph ..... | 16668 | 166.63 | 38110 | 3380 |  | 586' 58 |
| 34. St. Benoit | 30078 | 30078 | 18000 | 33000 |  | 810 80138 |
| 35. St. Fermas | 24078 | 24073 | 26900 | 9160 | ........ | 60138 |
| 36. St. Placide | 17120 | 171.20 | 261.00 | 11520 |  |  |
| 37. St. Sciolartique. 38. Cote Ste. Maric | 423.47 49 49 | $\begin{array}{r}423 \\ 49 \\ 49 \\ 04 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 34865 5600 | 13968 | ....... | 91180 |
| 39. St. Columban .. | 12370 | 12370 | 1496 | 68 80. |  | 20746 |
| 40. St. Janvier, Parisl | 10163 | 10163 | 7100 | 5360 |  | 226.23 |
| 41. Do bas. | 3848 | 3848 | 1.049 |  |  | 4897 |
| 42. Do Village. | 7468 | 7468 | 38.27 | 28 s0 | ............ | 14175 |
| 43. St. Canut..... | 8455 | 8455 | 26000 | 3920 |  | 38375 |
| 44. St. Joachim | 7477 | 7477 | 15398 | 5850 |  | 23755 |
| Total | 648023 | 648023 | 694003 | 376129 | 34000 | 1752155 |
| T. McCord. <br> 1. Notre Dame de Bon Socours. | 9462 | 94.62 | 14599 | 8040 |  |  |
| 2. Ste. Angélique and dissentients.. | 19412 | 19412 | $2{ }^{-150} 76$ | 20800 |  | 65288 |
| 3. St. Andre Avelin .................... | 17815 | 17815 | - 9900 | 7280 |  | 349.95 |
| 4. Lochaber.. | 15065 | 15065 | 5 - 22910 | 38337 | 28000 | 104312 |
| 5. Buckingham and dissontients....................... | 30647 | 30647 | 7 45113 | 58240 |  | 134000 |
| 6. Templeton .. | 15745 | 15745 | 5 320 97 | 17000 |  | 64842 |
| 7. Hull. | 390.79 | 390.79 | 9 - 550 97 | 6000 |  | 90176 |
| 8. Aylmer and dissention 9. Wekefield | 16273 88 88 | 162.73 82.03 |  | 14880 | 20000 | 73017 138 |
|  |  | 46 |  |  |  |  |

## Statement of amounts levied.-(Continued.)

| Tnspectorship of | Amt. of amnual grant. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T. McConn.-(Continued.) | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | S ets. | S ets. | \$ ets. | § cts. |
| 10. Masham.............................. | 13899 | 13899 | 10791 | 41504 | 14600 | 80794 |
| 11. Low ................................... | 4203 | 4203 |  |  |  | 4203 |
| 12. Onslow................................ | 11218 | 11218 | 6800 | 13200 | 18000 | 49226 |
| 13. Bristol ................................ | 20745 | 20745 | 32000 | 21850 | .............. | 74625 |
| 14. Clarendon ............................ | 24467 | 24467 | 22500 | 24960 | ............ | 72227 |
| 15. Litchficld ........................... | 10537 | 10537 | 13300 | 21200 | ... | 45037 |
| 16. Calumet............................... | 10912 | 10912 | GS 00 | 16200 | .......... | 36912 |
| 17. Mansfield and Walsham........... | S5 37 | 3537 | S0 40 | 11200 | ..... ... | 27777 |
| 18. Sheen ............................... | 3212 | 3212 | 39000 |  |  | 42312 |
| 19. Chichester | 2410 | 24.10 | 5210 |  |  | 7620 |
| 20. Allumettes............................ | 14273 | 14273 | 32704 | 15360 | 8400 | 70737 |
| 21. Maniwaki | 76 S2 | 76.52 | 3500 | 1386 |  | 12568 |
| 22. Portland ............................. | 1453 | 1453 | 44600 | 440 | ............ | 46493 |
| 23. Waterloo ........................... | S0 92 | 80.92 | 4400 | 4560 | ......... | 170. 52 |
| 24. Eardley ... | 10092 | 10092 | 11500 | 19680 |  | 41272 |
| Total | 323433 | 323433 | 466701 | 362155 | S90 00 | 1241289 |

Recapitulation of the statement of amounts levied for Primary Education in the Municipalities of Lower Canada.

| Inspectorship of |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ cts. | § cts. | 今 cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts | \$ ots. |
| J. Meagher... | 1559.79 | 155979 | 158592 | 135816 |  | 503987 |
| J. B. F. Painchaud | 30400 | 30400 | 46400 | 11520 |  | 88320 |
| V., Martin ......... | 72901 | 72901 | 113590 | 33971 | 62260 | 232722 |
| G. Tanguay | 654719 | 654719 | 408050 | 374407 | 56740 | 1493916 |
| A. Béchard | 118665 | 118665 | 84058 | 22050 | 120000 | 344773 |
| S. Boivin . | 194586 | 1945.86 | 95589 | 110119 | 65640 | 465934 |
| J. Hume... | 225211 | 225211 | 218581 | 88851 | 15500 | 548143 |
| P. F. Béland | 808054 | S080 54 | 515975 | 654613 | 55500 | 2034142 |
| J. Crépault... | 517306 | 517306 | 3524 S9 | 422537 | 32200 | 13245.32 |
| P. M. Bardy | 974702 | 974702 | 545983 | 5299996 | 122400 | 69430 81. |
| Rếv. R. G. Plees | 84430 | 84430 | 24000 | 1276500 |  | 1384930 |
| P. Hubert...... | 576552 | 576552 | 434794 | 204409 | 151875 | 1367630 |
| G. A. Bourgeois | 122836 | 122836 | 321720 | 75810 | 53400 | 573766 |
| B. Maurault. | 454432 | -4487 19 | 165820 | 142152 | 120.93 . | 768784 |
| H. Hubbard | 518962 | 518962 | 708366 | 1086269 | 539339 | 2552936 |
| R. Parmelee.. | 602161 | 602161 | 1282563 | 752180 | 1833.70 | $2 \mathrm{S202} 74$ |
| J. N. A. Archambault | 854880 | 854880 | 7854.73 | 7221.80 | 472 | 2412743 |
| C. H. Leroux ...... | 711443 | 711443 | 751718 | 353535 | 49310 | 18660.06 |
| M: Lancrot.. | 805167 | 805167 | 722357 | 656748 | 8750 | 2183022 |
| J. Bruce... | 507389 | 507389 | 6228:36 | 4214358 | 155300 | 5499883 |
| F. X. Valado | 728606 | 728606 | 343898 | 7344930 | 1633 . 00 | 90807 34 |
| A. D. Dorval | 834127 | 894127 | 548640 | 418598 | 137580 | 1999946 |
| C. Gormain | 648023 | 6480.23 | 6940.03 | 376129 362155 | 34900 89000 | 1752155 |
| T. McCord. | 323433 | 323433 | 4667 01 | 362155 | - 39000 | 1241289 |
| Total, 1859. | 11614964 | 1157.92 -51 | 109151.96 | 25140844 | 2200 5 5 | 49843648 |

Recapitulation of Table B，containing the statistics of all the Institutions

| INSTITUTIONS |  | FINANCES． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 128456 |  |  |  |  |  |  | －215600 | $\underset{*}{* 3490}$ | ${ }_{398000}$ | 18100 |
|  | First Diviaion，Superior Schools．．．．．． Second Division，Classical Colleges．． | ${ }_{139146} 86226$ | 43449 | 227 | 32 | 161 | 761230 |  | ${ }^{531800}$ | 18098 4836 |
|  | Second Division，Industrial Colleges． | 30456 | 29651 | 181 | 7 | ${ }_{34}^{87}$ | 81240 53360 | ${ }_{20275}^{3328}$ | ${ }^{91212000}$ | ${ }_{3776}^{4836}$ |
|  | do acad．for boye，or mixd． | ${ }_{1}^{4782855}$ | 1776138 |  | 285 | $\begin{array}{r}34 \\ 499 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{87443}$ | 58211 | ${ }_{929986}$ | 11524 |
|  | Third Division，Normal Schools．．．．．． <br> Total for 1859. <br> Total for 1858 $\qquad$ <br> Increase $\qquad$ <br> Diminution $\qquad$ | ${ }_{36511}$ | ${ }_{36982}$ | 219 |  | 117 |  |  | 56000 | 4200 |
|  |  | 503317 | 463470 |  |  |  | 1198873 | 277498 | 2117036 | 80529 56138 |
|  |  |  |  | 4991 | 322 | 543 | 1170333 | 292143 | 1874822 | 56138 |
|  |  |  |  | 3 | 11 | 355 | 28540 |  | 442214 | 4391 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14645 |  |  |

＊The first sum represents the value of the real estate of the University of＂McGill College＂and

Recapitulation of

for Education，particularly those of the Superior and Secondary Schools．

COURSEOFSTUDIES．

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 18100 |  |  | 23768 | $\$$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5879 | 76S84 | 51 | 43 | 12750 | 21750 | 1902 | 573 | 63 | 281 | 38 | 192 | 11 | 19 | 344 |
| 1435 | 6271 | 19 | 242 |  | 2420 | 1420 | 1048 | 291 | 11.4 | 212 |  | 14 |  | 92 |
| 2706 | 6482 | 83 | 513 | 40 | 1085 | 4038 | 2532 | 673 | 590 | 540 | 155 | 48 | 45 | 132 |
| 21661 | 83185 | 72 | 450 |  |  | 6843 | 5773 | 574 | 29 | 35 |  |  |  | 58 |
| 220 | 4420 | 19 | 154 | 220 | 300 | 200 | 200 | 124 | 103 | 103 | 43 | 10 |  | 173 |
| 84813 | 145342 | 244 | 1708 | 36 | 23255 | 1.44 | 10 | 1925 |  |  |  |  | 72 |  |
| 73972 | 130110 | 263 | 2125 | 35440 | 30507 | 14124 | 7440 | 1918 | 1207 | 1024 | 368 | 147 | 75 | 726 |
|  | 15 |  |  | 1368 |  | 279 |  | 7 |  | 48 | 96 | 36 |  |  |
|  |  | 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  | د0 |  |  |  | 3 | 2 |

of Bishop＇s College＂（Lennoxville）．The second relates to McGill College only．

Table B．－（Continued．）

OFSTUDIES

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | ．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 68 36 | 789 500 | 1356 679 | 1225 | 90 | 613 | 1176 | 299 | 325 | 552 | 28 | 18 | 7 | 25 |
| $\stackrel{36}{8}$ | 501 | 679 1862 | 784 1558 | 94 | 241 1464 | ＋99 | 37 | 44 159 | 17 | 6 |  |  |  |
| 41. | 2482 | 1588 | 1415 | 37 | 888 |  | ．．． | 15 | 1 | 4 |  | 22 | 8 |
|  | 62 | 192 | 192 |  | 93 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 153 | 4424 4368 | 5875 6179 | 5174 4893 | $\begin{aligned} & 221 \\ & 716 \end{aligned}$ | 3299 2635 | 1504 | 379 437 | 528 549 | $\begin{aligned} & 650 \\ & 853 \\ & 850 \end{aligned}$ | 83 119 | 17 16 | 30 | 89 28 |
| 169 | 56 | 496 | 281 | 105 |  | 212 |  |  |  |  | 1 | 80 | 11 |

Recapitulation of

|  | INSTITUTIONS. | COURSB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \% |  |  |  | No. of pupils learning an- cient history. |  |  |  |  | No. of pupils learning ge- neral history. |  |
| 1 | First Division, Superior Schools ...... <br> Second Division, Classical Colloges... <br> do Industrial Colleges.. do acad. for boys, or mixd. <br> do academies for girls. <br> Third Division, Normal Schools...... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  | 1611 | 852 | 444 | 573 | 191 | 593 | 70 | 338 | 122 |
| 3 |  | 326 | 306 | 165 | 145 | 185 | 360 | 58 | 209 | 132 |
| 4 |  | 2387 | 1225 | 226 | 420 | 310 | 1063 | 187 | 317 | 46 |
| 5 |  | 4.075 | 3391 | 564 | 261 | 487 | 1713 | 55 | 292 | 21.5 |
| 6 |  | 200 | 200 | 83 | 118 | 39 | 209 | 79 | 83 | 39 |
|  | Total for 1.859...................................................... | 9099 | 6204 | 1482 | 1.517 | 1262 | 3933 | 449 | 1239 | 574 |
|  |  | 8755 | 5792 | 3548 | 1298 | 1865 | 3969 | 356 | 1008 | 651 |
|  | Increase..................... <br> Diminutiou | 344 |  | 68 |  | 603 | 31 | 63 ...... |  | . 77 |

Recapitulation of

| $\dot{8}$ | INSTITUTION8. | COURSE OFSTUDIES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | No. of pupils learningdrawing. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | First Division, Superior Schools ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Second Division, Classical Colleges... | 1085 | 40 | 36 | . | 40 | ... |  | 11 |  | , 6 |
| 3 | " Industrial Colloges.. | 366 | 200 |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  | ........ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | " nead. for boys, or mix'd. | 523 2599 | -52 | 114 |  | ...... |  |  | 3 |  | 8 <br> 13 |
| 6 | Third Division, Normal Schools ..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total for 1859 | 4790 | 617 | 150 | 12 | S0 | 1.5 | 6 | 49. |  | - 25 |
|  | Total for 1858 | 4012 | 406 | 105 |  | 40 | 1.2 | 15 | 36 |  |  |
|  | Incrosse .................. |  | 211 |  |  |  | 3 |  | 13. |  |  |

Table B.-(Continued.)

## OFSTUDIES.

|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{c} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 展 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 120 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | 207 | 36 | 14 | 48 | 30 18 | 53 151 151 | 30 73 | 301 | ${ }_{328}^{248}$ | 254 | 110 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 74 328 | 846 675 | $\begin{array}{r}30 \\ 342 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ..... | 17 | 19 | ${ }_{97}$ | ${ }_{83}$ | 13 | 323 409 | 188 <br> 242 | 102 |  |  | ${ }^{92}$ | 22 | \% |
| ${ }^{128} 4$ | ${ }_{29}$ | $\begin{array}{r}342 \\ 54 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ..... |  |  |  |  | 78 |  | 157 | 54 | ${ }_{727} 100$ | ${ }^{65}$ | 214 | 54 | 159 |
|  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | 133 |  |  |  | 157 | ….... | 2274 | 2927 | ${ }_{1}^{535}$ | 135 | 1112 |
| 567 | 1959 | 572 | 81 |  | 67 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 102 |
| 440 | 2038 | 328 | 85 | 53 | 98 | 434 638 | ${ }_{163}^{168}$ | ${ }^{470}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 980 \\ & 968 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{9} 908$ | ${ }_{226}^{266}$ | 7334 | 2992 | 1026 | 216 | 1436 |
|  |  | 244 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22 | 6291 | 2856 | 920 | 184 | 1552 |
| 12 | 79 |  | 4 |  | 31 | 204 |  |  | 12 |  |  | 1083 | 136 | 106 | 32 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 116 |

Tablo B.-(Continued.)


Recaptulution of

|  | INSTITUT【ONS． | PURSUTS EMBRACED RY THE PUPILS WHO HAVE LEET |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\stackrel{i}{8}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | First Division，Suporior Schools．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Secund Division，Classical Colleges．．． | 105 | 105 | 20 | S3 | 10 | 14 | 22 | 17 | 9 |
| 3 | －＊Industrial Collcges． | 44 | S2 | 36 | 9 | 30 | 54 | ： 5 | 6 | 11 |
|  | $\because$ acad．for boys，or mixd | 128 | 160 | 141 | 1 | 110 | 184 | 23 | 10. | 18 |
| 5 | ＂\％academics for girls．． | 43 | 203 | 35 | 10 | 117 | ．．．．． | ．．．．．．． |  | ．．．．．．．．． |
|  | Third Division．Normal Schools．．．．．．． | 99 | 32 |  |  | 106 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total for 1859. | 419 | 583 | 232 | 103 | 373 | 252 | 50 | 33 | 38 |
|  | Total for 185s．． | 377 | 744 | 201 | 115 | 343 | 345 | 46 | 37 | 24 |
|  | Increase | 42 |  | 31 |  | 30 | ．．．．． | 4 |  | 14 |

Recapitulation of Table B．－（Conclusion．）


Table B．－（Continued．）

| WITHIN TWO YEARS |  |  |  |  | PROFESSORS． |  |  |  |  | PUPILS． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 㵄 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | E |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 告 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 19 | 51 | 70 | 509 |  | 301 |  | 208 | 31 |
| 1 | 83 | 12 |  |  |  |  | 130 |  |  |  |  | 1432 |  | 1115 | 1981 |
| 15 | 2 | 294 | 256 |  |  |  | 71 |  |  | 1962 5079 |  | － 1308 | ${ }_{1}^{269}$ | 385 | ${ }_{4} 1796$ |
| 16 | 2 | 165 | 71 | 32 |  | 47 | 56 |  | ${ }_{517}^{185}$ | 5079 | 1484 <br> 14275 | 6194 10021 | 1784 | 189 | ${ }_{1}^{4236}$ |
|  |  | ． |  |  | 2,7 | 1 |  | 18 | 29 | 92 | 析 |  |  | 132 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 32 | 87 | 471 | 330 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10397 |  | 19342 | 2：81 | 4564 |  |
| 24 | 37 | 379 | 120 | 54 | 447 | 112 | 297 | 205 | 1061 | 10195 | 15680 | 18997 |  | 4392 | 22431 |
| 8 | ．．．．． | 92 | 201 |  |  |  |  | 10 |  | 202 | 210 | 45 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Fourtif Division.-Special Schools.



Fifth Division.-Primary Schools.


Recaptiulation of the Five Great Divisions.

No. | Divisions. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Statement C.-Containing the Statistics of the Catholic Schools in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal.

No 1.
STATEYEKT OF TAE NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OP QUSBEC DURING 1859.


No. 2.
GTATEMBET OF TLE NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF MONTERAL, FOR 1859.


No. 3.
97ATKMARE OF TAE NULBEB OF SCNOLARS ATTENDING THE SCROOLS CONDUCTRD BT THE BRETHREN OFPTHE CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE AT MONTREAL, 1859.

Statenent of the number of Scholars attending the School conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame，Montreal， 1859.

| Boarding School． |  |  |  |  |  | Villa Maria School． |  |  |  |  | Day <br> School． |  |  |  | St．Lawrence Suburbs ${ }^{\text {School．}}$ |  |  |  | Quebea Suburbs School． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| French and English． |  |  |  |  |  | French and English． |  |  |  |  | French and English． |  |  |  | French and English． |  |  |  | French and English． |  |  |  | French． |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \dot{5} \\ & \underset{y}{2} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{9} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 㩊 } \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 學 } \\ & \text { 岳 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 蕃 } \\ & \text { ت̈ } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 感 品 |  | 总 苞 品 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 总 } \\ & \stackrel{y}{3} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{m} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 总 | 愛 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 崗 } \\ & 0 \\ & \text { 和 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 26 | 81 | 35 | 38 | 30 | 27 | 18 | 16 | 20 | 22 | 14 | 64 |  | 74 | 120 |  |  |  | 114 | 64 | 68 | 39 | 126 |  | 65 | 100 | 110 | 120 | 130 |



|  |  | －sicto pas | 会 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | －ssbin puz | 4 |
|  |  | －SEPID 785 | $\infty$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\dot{g}}{\dot{g}} \\ & \stackrel{3}{3} \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ | ＇sselo pas | 8 |
|  |  | －sธセTi puz | \％ $0^{\circ}$ ： |
|  |  | ＇s86I0 78I |  |
|  | French and English． | －ssbin 977 | ¢ |
|  |  | －88e｜pxe | 8 |
|  |  | －9886 p\％\％ |  |
|  |  | －68sID 781 | ． |

STATEMENT D.-Shewing the Circut of each Inspector, the Names of Counties or part
of Counties, included in it, and the Residence and Salary of the Inspectors.

| No. | Name of Inspectorand description of his district of inspection. | ce. | Salary of In spectora. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | J. B. F. Painchaud, Magdalon Islands | Magdalen Island | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \$ots. } \\ & 12500 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2 | Jos. Margher, county of Bonaventure............................... | Carleton ......... | 70000 |
| 3 | A. Béchard, county of Gaspe. | Grand Riyer, Gasp | 60000 |
| 4 | V. Martin, county of Chicoutimi .............................. ........ | Chicoutimi.. | 50000 |
| 5 | G. Tanguay, countics of Kamouraska, Rimouski \& Temiscouata | St. Gervais. | 875.00 |
| 6 | S. Boivin, counties of Charlevoix and Saguenay. | Baio St. Pau | 50000 |
| 7. | John Hume, county of Megantic and part of Dorchester and of Beauce. $\qquad$ | Leeds | 750:00 |
| 8 | F. E. Juncau, counties of Dorchester and Levis.................... | Quebec | 70000 |
| 9 | F. X. Beland, counties of Beauce and Lotbinicre | Ste. Agath | 70000. |
| 10 | J. Crepault, countios of Bollechasse, Montmagny and Islet..... | St. Valier | 75000 |
| 11. | P.: M. Bardy, counties of Quebec, Montmorency and Portneuf, Catholic' population of the city of Quebec. | Quebec | 1000 00 |
| 12 | Rev. R. Plees; Protestant population of tho city of Quebec ... | Quebec | 25000 |
| 13 | P. Hubert, counties of St. Maurice, Maskinonge \& Champlain | Three River | 75000 |
| 14 | G. A. Bourgeois, part of the countice of Drummond \& Arthabaska; and tho Catholic schools of Chester, Tingwick, Kingsey, and Durham. | St. Grégoire. |  |
| 15 | B. Maurault, countios of Nicolet and Yamaska. | Gentilly | 75000 |
| 16 | E: Hubbard; counties of Stanstead, Richmond, Compton, Wolfe, and the Protestant schools of the townships of Chester, 'Tingwick; Kingsey, and Durham. $\qquad$ | Danville | 800. 00 |
| 17 | R. Parmelee; counties of Missisquoi, Brome-and Shefford....... | Waterloo | 87.500 |
| 18' | J. N: A. Archambault, counties of Richelieu, Verchères, and Chambly $\qquad$ | Varcnnes |  |
| 18 | C. H. Leroux, counties of Bagot, Rouville and St. Hyacinthe. | Ste Mario. | 80000 |
| 20 | Michol Caron, counties of Napierville, Tberville and St. Johns | Ste. Cecile | 70000 |
| 21. | Louis Grondin, counties of Beauharnois, Lapriirie, and Chateaugany, except the Protestant schools of Ormstown and St. Jean Chrysostome. | St. Philippe | 70000 |
| 22 | John Brace; county of Funtingdon, parts of Chateanguay and of Argenteuil, and the Protestant population of the city of Montroal | Huntingdon. | 100000 |
| 23 | F. X. Valade, counties of Jacques Cartier, Hochclaga, Vaudreuil and Soulanges, and Catholic population of the city of Montreal $\qquad$ | Longueuil. | $1000.00 . \mathrm{s}$ |
| 24 | A. D. Dorval, counties of L'Assomption, Berthier, Jolictte and Montcalm | I'Assomption | 87500 |
| 25 | C. Germain, counties of Laval, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, and part of Argenteuil | St. Vincent de Pau | $750 \quad 00$ |
| 26 | T. McCord, counties of Ottawa and Pontiac........... | Aylmer .. | $\frac{87500}{1882500}$ |

Statement E.-General Synoptical Table, giving a Summary

| Hames of Inapectors. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| District of Gaspé.* <br> J. B. P. Painchard.......... | 1 | s | 6 |  |  | 205 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| John Meagher.................. | 12 | 43 | 43 | 29 | 35 | 1716 |  |  | 3 | 143 |  |  |  |  |
| A. BEchard............. | 12 | 31 | 18 | 11 | 11 | 456 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 25 | 82 | 67 | 45 | 51 | 2377 | . |  | 3 | 143 |  |  |  |  |
| District of Kiamourazka. <br> Goorge Tangany. | 31 | 173 | 60 | 171 | 158 | 5827 | 7 | 450 |  |  | 5 | 287 | 1 | 60 |
| District of Quebec. <br> Boivin | 11 | 46 | 39 | 37 | 36 | 1385 |  | 100 |  |  | 1 | 42 | 1 | 60 |
| John Hame... | 18 | 77 | 56 | 63 | 62 | 2675 | 1 | 46 |  | 176 |  |  |  |  |
| P. X. Beland......................... | 30 | 289 | 100 | 222 | 214 | 12635 | 8 | 645 | 2 | 110 | 2 | 110 | 2 | 70 |
| J. Crepaalt. | 20 | 113 | 51 | 134 | 118 | 5144 | 5 | 165 |  |  |  | 310 | 2 | 282 |
| P. B. Bardy.. | 34 | 127 | 1.06 | 122 | 144 | 8300 | 11 | 508 | 5 | 161 | 3 | 59 | 11 | 556 |
| Rev. R. Plees ...................... | 3 | 5 | G | 15 | 8 | 763 | 4 | 430 | 2 | 72 |  |  | 1 | 120 |
| P. Martin.... | 8 | 24 | 13 | 23 | 21 | 717 | 2 | 202 | ..... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total................. | 124 | 661 | 371 | 616 | 603 | 31619 | 32 | 2096 | 13 | 519 | 13 | 521 | 17 | 1088 |
| Diatrict of Three Rivers. <br> P. Hubert. | 26 | 113 | 81 | 109 | 102 | 5227 | 7 | 579 | 2 | 54 |  |  | 3 | 231 |
| G. A. Boargeois | 13 | 48 | 40 | 46 | 44 | 1631 | 3 | 206 | 2 | 60 |  |  |  | 231 |
| B. Maurault... | 16 | 105 | 74 | 103 | 93 | 4335 | 3 | 257 |  |  | 3 | 215 | 4 | 408 |
| Total. | 55 | 266 | 195 | 258 | 239 | 11193 | 13 | 1142 | 4 | 114 | 3 | 215 | 7 | 639 |
| District of St. Francis. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| H. Hubbard.. | 33 | 291 | 260 | 274 | 271 | 80.41 | 5 | 249 | 4 | 182 |  |  | 12 | 1117 |
| R. Parmeloe... | 23 | 269 | 254 | 233 | 240 | 7318 | 2 | 59 | 24 | 640 | ... |  | 13 | 882 |
| Total................ | 56 | 560 | 514 | 507 | 511 | 15359 | 7 | 308 | 28 | 522 | ..... | $\cdots$ | 25 | 1998 |
| Dietrict of Montreal. | 30 |  | 113 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C. H. Leronx............................ | 23 | 151 | 132 | 146 | 146 | 7133 | 7 | ${ }_{28} 8$ | 4 | 166 | ${ }^{3}$ | 189 | 5 | 834 |
| J. Brace | 18 | 150 | 144. | 139 | 139 | 5261 | 43 | 3318 | 14 | 562 |  |  | 8 | 949 |
| F. X. Valade. | 43 | 125 | 83 | 125 | S0 | 3058 | 29 | 1724 | 13 | 477 | 5 | 345 | 5 | 519 |
| A. D. Dorval | 37 | J61 | 149 | 155 | 156 | 7719 | 5 | 181 | 7 | 220 | 2 | 40 | 1 | 57 |
| . Germain.... | 44 | 109 | 93 | 120 | 102 | 4668 | 8 | 616 | 3 | 62 |  |  | 1 | 120 |
| M. Lanotot........................... | 22 | 144 | 142 | 140 | 133 | 7946 | 12 | 1118 | 12 | 518 | 2 | 230 | 4 | 525 |
| Total................. | 217 | 973 | 856 | 985 | 905 | 42223 | 108 | 7626 | 62 | 1805 | 12 | 799 | 24 | 3004 |
| District of Ottatoa. <br> T. McCord | 24 | 107 | 111 | 91 | 91. | 3480 | .. |  | 8 | 335 |  |  | 4 | 230 |
| Recapitulation. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| District de Gaspe .................. | 25 | 82 | 67 | 45 | 51 | 2377 |  |  | 3 | 143 |  |  |  |  |
| " " Kamouraskā........... | 31 | 173 | 66 | 171 | 159 | 5827 | 1 | 4.50 |  |  | 5 | 287 | 1 | 60 |
| " " Qucbec. | 124 | 661 | 371 | 616 | 603 | 31619 | 32 | 2096 | 13 | 519 | 13 | 521 | 17 | 1088 |
| * " Three Rivers........... | 55 | 266 | 195 | 258 | 239 | 11193 | 13 | 1142 | 4 | 114 | 3 | 215 | 7 | 639 |
| " " St. Francis.............. | 56 | 560 | 514 | 507 | 511 | 15359 | 7 | 308 | 28 | 822 |  |  | 25 | 1999 |
| " " Montreal ............... | 217 | 973 | 856. | 985 | 905 | 42223 | 108 | 7626 | 62 | 1805 | 12 | 799 | 24 | 3004 |
| * Ottawa .. | 24 | 107 | 111. | 91 | 91 | 3480 | ..... |  | 8 | 335 |  |  | 4 | 230 |
| Total ................ | 532 | 282 | 2180 | 2673 | 2559 | 112078 | 167 | 11622 | 118 | 3738 | 33 | 1822 | 78 | 7020 |

of all the Statistics collected by the Inspectors of Schools, for the year 1859.


Statement E-General synoptical Table, giving a summary

| Names of Inspectors. |  |  |  | 关 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| District of Gaspe. <br> J. B. F. Painchaud $\qquad$ John Meagher $\qquad$ <br> A. Bechard $\qquad$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 28 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | 5 <br> 48 <br> 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & 52 \\ & 41 \end{aligned} .$ | 16. | .......... | ....... | ....... |  |  | 24 | ..... | 25 |
| Total................ | 49 | 58 | 122 | 16 | ........ | ..... | ..... | ..... | $\cdots$ | 24 |  | 25 |
| District of Kamourctska. George Tanguay. | 569 | 411 | 2252 | 1778 | 748 | 11 | 25 | 33 | 20 | 175 | 100 | 1260 |
| District of Qucbec. <br> S. Boiviu $\qquad$ | 23.8 |  | 435 | 309 | 31 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 47 |
| John Ilume | 179 | 245 | 206 | 859 | 44 | ..... | 22 | 10 |  |  |  | 126 |
| F. X. Bêland. | 4690 | 1275 | 7120 | 3200 | 1020 |  | 125 | 120 | 175 | 785 | 140 | 6400 |
| J. Crepault. | 910 | 260 | 1474 | 579 | 107 | 70 | 20 | 50 | 31 | 130 | 48 | 1041 |
| P. M. Bardy | 1915 | 792 | 2463 | 2358 | 529 | 34 | $4: 1$ | 256 | 143 | 347 | 126 | 1863 |
| Rev. R. Plees | 1.125 | 1049 | 354 | 918 | 344 |  | 94 | 75 | 281 | 582 | 171 | 623 |
| V. Martin...... | 41 | 19 | 153 | 51 | 6 |  |  |  |  | 22 | 11 | 69 |
| Total. | 910.4 | 3648 | 12325 | 8474 | 2081 | 104 | 692 | 541 | 6i30 | 1856 | 496 | 10169 |
| District of Three livera. <br> P. Hubert. | 949 | 135 | 1439 | 952 | 267 | 26 | 41 | 53 | 33 | 295 |  | 980 |
| G. A. Bourgeois . | 164 | 50 | 303 | 120 |  |  |  |  |  | 22 |  | 95 |
| B. Maurault...... | 796 | 75 | 1302 | 1037 | 157 |  | ..... | 17 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 781 |
| Total. | 1909 | 260 | 3044. | 2109 | 424 | 26 | 41 | 70 | 48 | 329 | 15 | 1556 |
| District of St. Francir. <br> Hubbard $\qquad$ <br> R. Parmelee. $\qquad$ | 1818 1211 | $\begin{array}{r} 1205 \\ 785 \end{array}$ | 1131 <br> 513 |  | 245 8.89 | ...... |  |  | 7 7 |  |  | 152 |
| Total. | 3029 | 1990 | 644 | ...... | 1134 | ..... | ..... |  | 7 |  |  | 152 |
| District of Montreal. <br> J. N. A. Archambault. | 3591 | 1807 | 5065 | 1986 | 566 | 38 | 19 | 35 | 228 | 429 | 369 | 4753 |
| C. H. Leroux.... | 2055 | 54 S | 3336 | 2685 | 1282 | 137 | 34 | 157 | 130 | 804 | 99 | 2516 |
| J. Bruce ...... | 5944 | 1039 | 4956 | 4953 | 31.51 | ...... | 559 | 12 | 1007 | 2125 | 377 | $1331^{-}$ |
| F: X. Valade ........................ | 3150 | 2442 | 4393 | 3605 | 1314 |  | 544 | 424 | 368 | 1064 | 558. | 4168 |
| A. D. Dorval. | 1537 | 176 | 2064 | 6 SO | 455 | 30 | 25 | 16 | 21 | 302 | 145 | 1008 |
| C. Germain | 1376 | 2 s 3 | 2156 | 1561 | 370 | T3 | 48 | 62 | 132 | 350 | 96 | 1567 |
| M. Lanctot .... | 1554 | 529 | 2270 | 1323 | 120 |  | 23 | 13 | 24 | 76 | 16 | 1025 |
| Total.. | 20437 | 6824 | 24.270 | 17095 | 7258 | 278 | 1252 | 749 | 1910 | 5150 | 1691 | 16368 |
| District of Ottawa. <br> T. McCord | 897 | 912 | 139 | 294 | 4. |  | 38 | 26 | 28 | 17 |  | 96 |
| Recapitolation. <br> District of Gaspé | 49 | 58 | 122 | 16 |  |  |  |  |  | 24. |  | 5. |
| "; "f Kamouraska... | 869 | 411 | 2252 | 1748 | 748 | 11. | 25 | 33 | 20 | 175 | 190 | 1260 |
| " " Quebec...... | 9104. | 3643 | 12325 | S474 | 208.1 | 104 | 692 | 541 | 630 | 1866 | 496 | 10169 |
| ": " Three Rivers | ? 909 | 260 | 3044. | 2108 | 424 | 26 | 41 | 70 | 4 S | 329 | 15 | 1856 |
| ". " St. Francis.. | 3029 | 19.90 | 644 |  | 1134 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 152 |
| ". " Montreal | 20437 | 6824 | 24270 | 17095 | 7258 | 278 | 1252 | 749 | 1910 | 5150 | 1691 | 16368 |
| " ${ }^{\text {Ottawa... }}$ | 597 | 912 | 138 | 294 | 49 |  | 38 | 26 | 28 | 17 |  | 76 |
| Total................. | 36294 | 14098 | 42798 | 29768 | 11724 | 419 | 2048 | 1419 | 2643 | 7561 | 2392 | 2990 |

of all the Statistics collected by the Inspectors of Schools for the year 1859 .


# REPORT ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MONIES GRANTED FOR SUPERIOR EDUCATION. 

To the Honorable
The Provincial Secretary, Quebec.

Eiducation Office, Montreal, Oct. 1, 1859.

Srr,-I have the honor to submit to you muy Report of the distribution of the monies granted in favor of the Universities, Colleges, Academies and Model Schools of Lower Canada, under the Act 19 Vic., Cap. 54, for the year 1859.

I am unable, considering the present state of the fund for Superior Education, to recommend any appropriation to be made in favor of any new academy; and in order that I may be enabled to accord aids of eighty dollars in certain cases, and of sixty dollars in others, to Model Schools in localities which, having none, owed the existence of such schools to the zeal and the sacrifices of the Commissioners and Rate-payers, I find myself compelled to recommend a deduction of two and-a-haf per cent.; to be made from all aids exceeding the sum of one hundred dollars.

I feel bound, most respectfully to observe, that jhese repeated diminutions which we are forced to make of the aids to institutions for surerior education, give cause for serious regret in whatever way we consider them, and that it is high time to increase the main appropriation from which the distribution is made.

I propose to except only the Society of Education at Three Rivers; the Protestant academy at the same place, and the academy at Missisquoi. The small increase of $\$ 87.75$, accorded to the Society of Education, which has placed on a much better footing the Model Schools supported by that institution, is justified by the growth and extension of the locality. As to the Protestant academy, I have to observe that, having been closed for a year, I did not think it right, last year (although then again in operation), to restore to it the same amount of aid as formerly, $\$ 360$-but the sum of $\$ 195$ only. The increase proposed to be made for the present year will raise it to $\$ 229.13$, which is still short of the aid afforded in 1856.

Relative to this latter institution, I have received the most favorable testimony from A. Polette, Esq., late member of Parliament, ard several other respectable citizens and friends of education.

I think it is right, also, to exempt from the proposed deduction, for the present year, the Indian schools, which have scarcely any means of support sare the money which they receive from this department.

The college at Chambly, to the declining condition of which I adverted in my last Report, has been since closed, and no application for a share of the grant has been made on its behalf.

Potton Academy having also failed to make an application this ycar, I have thought it right to add two-thirds of the allowance for that institution to the aid for the academy or bigh school at Missisquoi.

The following institutions have made no Report within the time appointed, and can, therefore, receive no part of the grant:-Fotton Academy, Abbotsford Academy, and the academy for girls at Terrebonne.

I annex to this Report a statement of the allowances in preceding years, together with the number of pupils in each institution, and the sum recommended for the present year.

The aggregate amount of all the allowances paid in the year 1858 was $\$ 68,291.35$,being greater than the aid allowed by law. The total amount of the aids now recommended is only $\$ 67,325.48$, leaving a balance of $\$ 67,452$, which more than covers the deficiency of last year.

I respectfully pray that a warrant may be issued for that amount.
I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,
P. J. O. CHAUVEAU, Superintendent of Education

Approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Conncil, the 5th January, 1860.

Statement of the Distribution of the Grant for Superior Education，for the year 1859， in virtue of the Act 18 Vict．，chap． 54.

List No．1．－UNIVERSITIES．


LISt No．2．－CLASSICAL COLLEGES．

| Name of Institution． |  | 1855. |  |  | 1856. |  |  | 1857. | 1858. | 1858. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 䂞䓌 | 产忈 | 或淢 |  |
| Wicolet．．． | 227 |  | ${ }_{200}^{\text {E }}$ | $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { E A．} & \text { d } \\ 600 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cccc}£ & \text { g．} \\ 500 & \text { d } \\ 50 & 0 & \\ \end{array}$ | S ${ }_{\text {S }}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { f } & \text { s．} & d \\ 580 & 0 & \\ \\ 5 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  | $\$$ cts． <br> 1.950 <br> 1 | $\begin{gathered} \$ \text { ots: } \\ 190125 \end{gathered}$ |
| St．Hyacinthe．．．．．．．．． | 312 | 50000 | 1000 | 150000 | 50000 | 400 | 90000 | 50000 | 195000 | 190125 |
| Ste．Thérèse．．．．．．．．．．． | 176 | 40000 | 300 | 70000 | 40000 | 120 | 52000 | 50000 | 1560－00 | 152100 |
| Ste．Annc．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 246 | 40000 | 900 | 130000 | 50000 | 35.5 | S65 000 | 50000 | 195000 | 190125 |
| L＇Assomptiou．．．．．．．．．． | 153 | 3000 | 300 | 60000 | 40000 | 120 | 52000 | 40000 | 156000 | 152100 |
| Ste．Marie．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 285 | 30000 | 500 | S00 000 | 40000 | 200 | 60000 | 40000 | 156000 | 152100 |
| High School of $\mathrm{Mc}-$ gill College． | 278 | 23200 |  | 28200 | 28200 | ．．．．．．．．． | 28200 | 28200 | 112800 | 112800 |
| Do．do．Quebec， for the instruction of thirty pupils named by the Go－ verament $\qquad$ | 134 | 282000. |  | 28200 | 28200 |  | 28200 | 28200 | 112800 | 112800 |
| To the same．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5000 | 20000 | 19500 |
| St．Francis，Rich－ mond． | 73 | 30000 |  | 39000 | 30000 |  | 30000 | 30000 | 117000 | 114075 |
| Totals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1385850 |

## List No．3．－INDUSTRIAL COLLEGES．

| Name of Institution． |  | 1855. |  |  | 1856. |  |  | 1857. | 1855. | 1859. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | E | 䔍苞 | 药 | $\begin{aligned} & \vec{E} \dot{\vec{E}} \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { ED } \end{aligned}$ |  | 䔍号 | 或宫 |
| Joliette．． | 291. | $\begin{array}{ccc} \pm & 8 . & \text { d } \\ 100 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | £ | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { \＆} & \text { s．} \\ 100 & \text { d }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \pm & s . & d \\ 250 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\pm$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { f } & \text { s．} \\ 250 \\ 0 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {\＄}}^{\$} \mathbf{c}$ cts． | $\$$ cts． 950 ch |
| Masson．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 246 | 25000 | 150 | 40000 | 25000 | 60 | 31000 | 25000 | 97500 | 95063 |
| Notre－Dame do Lévi．． | 226 | 25000 | 300 | 55000 | 25000 | 120 | 37000 | 25000 | 97500 | 95063 |
| St．Michel．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 126 | 20000 | 150 | 35000 | 25000 | 60 | 31000 | 25000 | 97500 | 950.63 |
| Laval．．． | 90 | 10000 | 1.50 | 25000 | 10000 | 60 | 16000 | 10000 | 38000 | 38025 |
| Rigaud． | 132 | 25000 | 100 | 35000 | 25000 | 40 | 29000 | 25000 | 97500 | 95063 |
| Ste：Mario de Monnoir | 150 | 10000 | 100 | 200－0．0 | 10000 | 40 | 14000 | 10000 | 39000 | 38025 |
| Ste．Mario de Beauce | 89 | ． | 200 | 20000 | 10000 | 80 | 18000 | 10000 | 39000 | 380.25 |
| Rimouski．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 80 |  |  |  | 10000 |  | 10000 | 10000 | 39000 | 38025 |
| Lachute ．．． | 132 | 7500 |  | 7500 | 10000. |  | 18000 | 10000 | 39000 | 380.25 |
| Vercheres | 155 | 10000 |  | 10000 | 10000 |  | 10000 | 19000 | 39000 | 38025 |
| Varennes | 132 | 7500 |  | 7500 | 7500 |  | 7500 | 7500 | 292：50 | 28519 |
| Mascouche | 36 | 7500 |  | 7500 | 7500 |  | 7500 | 7500 | 29250 | 28519 |
| Sherbrooke．．．．．．．．．． | 77 | 7500 |  | 7500 | 7500 |  | 7500 | 7500 | 29250 | 285． 19 |
| Total ．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 789022 |

LIST No. 4.-Academies for Boys, or Mixed.

| Name of Institution. |  | 1855. |  |  | 1556. |  |  | 1857. | 1855. | 1559. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | E E E 0 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 葏 } \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { E } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\vec{E}} \\ & \underset{E}{E} \\ & E \\ & 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\vec{E}} \\ & \stackrel{5}{5} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{5} \\ & =-1 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | i s. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\mathcal{E} \pm \mathrm{d}$. | s. | $\pm$ s. d. | ¢ |  |  |  |  |
| Aylmer, Protestant.. | 41 | 750 |  | 750 | 67100 |  | 67100 | 67100 | 26325 | 25667 |
| Aylmer, Catholic..... | 45 | 7500 | ......... | 7500 | 6710.0 |  | 67100 | 67100 | 26325 | 25667 |
| Aubigny .......... | 6.4 |  |  |  | 4000 |  | 4000 | 400 | 15600 | 15210 |
| St. André, Argenteuil | 120 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25.00 | 10000 | 10000 |
| Beauharnais..... | 200 | 500 |  | 50 | 4500 |  | 450 | $\mathrm{F}_{5} 100$ | 26325 | 25667 |
| Bonin, à St. Andre... | 230 | 75.00 |  | 7500 | 67100 |  | 6710 | 67100 | 26325 | 25667 |
| Baie du Febvre ....... | 1.55 |  |  | $50 \quad 00$ | 45 . 00 |  | 4500 | 4500 | 17550 | 17112 |
| Baie St. Paul. | 60 | $50 \quad 0.0$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 19500 | 19013 |
| Barnston | 70 | 10000 |  | $50 \quad 00$ | 4500 |  | 450 | 4500 | 17550 | 17112 |
| Berthier. | 57 | 50 |  | 10000 | $90 \quad 00$ |  | $90 \quad 0$ | 90.00 | 35100 | 34223 |
| Buckingham | 50 | 10000 |  | 5000 | $45 \quad 00$ |  | 4500 | $45 \quad 00$ | 17550 | 17112 |
| Belmil... | 91 | $50 \quad 00$ |  | 10000 | $90 \quad 00$ |  | $90 \quad 0$ | $90 \quad 00$ | 35100 | 34223 |
| Cap Santé | 25 | $100 \quad 00$ |  | 5000 | 4500 |  | 450 | $45 \quad 00$ | 17550 | 17112 |
| Charleston | 96 | $100 \quad 0$ |  | 10000 | $90 \quad 00$ |  | 90.0 | 90.00 | 35100 | 34223 |
| Clarencevi | 66 |  |  | 1000 | $90 \quad 0$ |  | 90.0 | $90 \quad 00$ | 351.00 | $342: 3$ |
| Coaticook | 78 | 50 0 0 |  |  | $40 \quad 0.0$ |  | 400 | 4000 | 15600 | 15212 |
| Clarendo | 94 | $50 \quad 00$ |  | 5000 | 4500 |  | 450 | $45 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 17500 | 17112 |
| Cassville | 11.1 | $50 \quad 00$ |  | 5000 | 4500 |  | 450 | 4500 | 17500 | 17112 |
| Compton | 76 | $50 \quad 00$ |  | 5000 | 4500 |  | 450 | 4500 | 17550 | 1.7112 |
| Cookshire | 60 | $50 \quad 00$ |  | 5000 | $45 \quad 00$ |  | 450 | 4500 | 17500 | 17112 |
| St. Cypric | 136 | 50 00 |  | $50 \quad 00$ | 4500 |  | 450 | $45 \quad 00$ | 17500 | 17112 |
| Danville | 96 | 750 |  | 7500 | 67100 |  | 67100 | 67100 | 26325 | 25667 |
| Dudswell | 28 | 50 0 0 |  | 5000 | 4500 |  | 4500 | 4500 | 175.50 | 17112 |
| Dunham. | 123 | 100) 10 |  | $100 \quad 00$ | $90 \quad 00$ |  | $90 \quad 00$ | $90 \quad 00$ | 351. 00 | 34223 |
| Durham, No. 1 | 80 |  |  |  | $40 \quad 00$ |  | 40 0 0 | $40 \quad 00$ | 15600 | 15210 |
| St. Eustache | 121 | $40 \quad 00$ |  | $40 \quad 00$ | $40 \quad 0$ |  | 4000 | 67100 | 26325 | 25667 |
| Farnham; Cat | 216 |  |  |  | $40 \quad 00$ |  | $40 \quad 0$ | 60.00 | 23400 | 22815 |
| Farnham, Pro | 45 | 7500 |  | 7500 | 67100 |  | $6 \% 100$ | 67100 | 25650 | 25667 |
| Frelighsburg ........... | 98 |  |  |  | $40 \quad 00$ |  | $40 \quad 00$ | $60 \quad 0.0$ | 23400 | 22815 |
| St. Colomban de Sillery $\qquad$ | 117 | 50 00 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17100 | 171 I2 |
| Ste.Foye, Protestant. | 50 | 5000 |  | $50 \quad 00$ | $\begin{array}{llll}45 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  | 4500 | 4500 | 17550 | 17112 |
| Gentilly | 110 | $50 \quad 00$ |  | 50 00 | 4500 |  | 4500 | 4500 | 17550 | 17112 |
| Granby | 61 | 10000 |  | 10000 | $90 \quad 00$ |  | 90.00 | $90 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 35100 | 34223 |
| Georgeville | 45 | 50100 |  | $50 \cdot 00$ | $45 \quad 00$ |  | 4500 | 45:00 | 17550 | 17112 |
| St. Grégoire | 78 | 50. 00 |  | 5000 | 4500 |  | 4500 | 45.00 | 17550 | 17112 |
| Huntingdon........... |  | 0000 |  | $100 \quad 00$ | 10000 |  | $100 \quad 00$ | $100 \quad 0$ | 39000 | 38025 |
| St. Jean, Dorchester, Catholic $\qquad$ | 304 |  |  |  | 4500 |  | 45 |  |  | 38 |
| St. Jean, Dorchester, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |
| Protestant ......... | 88 | 10000 |  | $100 \quad 09$ | $90<0$ |  | 90.0 | $90 \quad 0$ | 35100 | 34223 |
| St. Jean, Isle d'Orléans | 55 | 5000 |  |  | 4500 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Knowlton. | 58 | 1000 |  | $100 \quad 0$ | $90 \quad 00$ |  | 90 | 90 | 35100 |  |
| Kamourask | 60 | 7500 |  | 7500 | 67100 |  | 6710 | 67100 | 39000 | 34203 380 |
| Limprairie.. | 105 | 50 0 0 |  | $50 \quad 00$ | 4500 |  | 45.0 | $60-0$. | 23400 | 22515 |
| Lotbinière | 12 |  |  |  | 4000 |  | 400 | 4000 | 15600 | 15210 |
| Longueuil. | 363 |  |  |  | 4000 |  | 400 | 75.00 | 29250 | 285: 29 |
| St. Laurent | 120 | 15000 |  | $150 \quad 00$ | 13500 |  | 13500 | 135.00 | 52650 | 51334 |
| L'Islet ....... | 78 | 5000 |  | $50 \quad 00$ | 4500 |  | 4500 | 67100 | 283.25 | 25667 |
| Montreal (Catho Comm'l. Acad).. | 47 |  |  |  | $67100$ |  | 6710 | 67100 | 25650 | 25667 |
| Montmagy | 204 | 7500 |  | 75.00 | 7500 |  | 750 | 7500 | 29250 | 28529 |
| Ste Marthe | : 108 | 50.00 |  | 50.00 | 4500 |  | 450 | $45 \quad 00$ | 17550 | 17112 |
| Misaisquoi ............. | 65 | 50.00 |  | $50 \quad 00$ | 4500 |  | $45-00$ | 4500 | 17550 | 262.52 |
| Pointe-aux-Trembles Montreal $\qquad$ | 52 | $10000$ |  |  |  |  | 9000 |  | 351 | 842.28 |
| Phillipsburg | 43 | $50 \quad 0$ |  | $50=0$ | $45 \quad 00$ |  | 45 | $45 \quad 00$ | 17550 | 84712 |
| Sherbrooke... |  | 111.22 |  | 111.22 | 10000 |  | 10000 | 10000 | 39000 | 18025 |

## LIST No．4．－Academies for Boys，or Mixed．－（Contivued．）

| Name of Iustitution． | ：6csI＇siltind jo xәqımnN | 1855. |  |  | 1 S56． |  |  | 1857. | 1858. | 1850. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 淢 |  |  | E E E E | E E E E H | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{B} \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { E } \end{aligned}$ | E E E En |
|  |  | $\pm$ s． $\mathrm{l}_{\text {d }}$ | f s．d． | $\pm$ ： d ． | $\pm \mathrm{s} . \mathrm{d}$ ． | £ s． i ． | $\pm$ s． d ． | $\pm$ z．d． | \＄cts． | \＄cti． |
| Sorel，Catholic | 74 | 7500 |  | 7500 | 671.00 |  | 67100 | $90 \quad 00$ | 34200 | 34223 |
| Sorel，Protestant ．．．．． | 39 |  |  |  | 4000 |  | 4000 | 4000 | 15600 | 15210 |
| Stanbridge | 143 | 7500 | 5000 | 12500 | 67100 |  | 87100 | 6710.0 | 26.325 | 25667. |
| Shefford |  | 100 000 |  | 10000 | $90 \quad 00$ |  | 90.00 | $\begin{array}{llll}90 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 35100 | 34223 |
| Sutton．． | 31 | 7500 |  | 7500 | 67100 |  | 67100 | 67100 | 201325 | 25667 |
| Stanstend | 120 | 17500 |  | $\begin{array}{llll}175 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 157100 |  | 157100 | 157100 | 61425 | 69888 |
| St．Timothéc | 84 | 37100 |  | 35100 | $40 \quad 00$ |  | 4000 | $40 \quad 00$ | 15600 | 15210 |
| Threc Rivers，Ca－ tholic $\qquad$ | 54 |  |  |  | $40 \quad 00$ |  | 4000 | $90 \quad 00$ | 35100 | 34233 |
| Three Rivers，Pro－ testant $\qquad$ | 27 | 10000 |  | 10000 | $90 \quad 00$ |  | 9000 |  | 19500 | 22913 |
| Vaudreuil．． | S6 | $50 \quad 00$ |  | 50100 | 4500 |  | 4500 | 4500 | 17550 | 17112 |
| Yamachiche．．．．．．．．．．． | 150 | $50 \quad 00$ |  | $50 \quad 00$ | 4500 |  | 4500 | 67100 | 26325 | 25667 |
| Quebec（Comm＇l．and Literary Acad．）．．．．． | so | 5000 |  | $50 \quad 00$ | 4500 |  | 4500 | 4500 | 170010 | 171.12 |
| Total ．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1625382 |

LIST No．5．－Arademies poli Girls．

| Name of Institution |  | $185 \%$ |  |  | 1850. |  |  | 1857. | 1858. | 185\％． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 芭 | 華 | 雨 |  |
|  |  | \＆ F d． | ¢＝任 |  |  | f | $\pm$ s．${ }^{\text {d．}}$ |  | $\$ \text { cts. }$ | $S_{152} \mathrm{cts} 10$ |
| Ste．Anne Limerade． | 2.10 |  |  |  | 410 |  | $40 \quad 00$ |  |  |  |
| St．Ambroise de Kil－ dare．． | 60 |  |  |  | 2500 |  | 2500 | 2500 |  | 10000 |
| L＇Assomption ．．． | 185 |  |  |  | $40 \quad 0$ |  | $40 \quad 00$ | $40 \quad 00$ | 15600 | 15210 |
| St．Aimé | 145 | 37100 |  | 37100 | 331.50 |  | 33150 | 33150 | 13162 | 12 S 38 |
| Bay St．Paul ．．．．．．．．．． | 109 | 371.10 |  | 37100 | ：33 150 |  | 33350 | 33150 | 13162 | 12 S 33 |
| Belœil．．．．．．．．． | 98 |  |  |  | 2500 |  | 2500 | 2500 | 10000 | 10000 |
| Boucherville | 105 |  |  |  | 250 |  | 250 | 25.00 | 100001 | 10000 |
| Codars | 48 |  |  |  | 2500 |  | 2500 | 25000 | 10000 | 10000 |
| Chambly．．． | 118 | $50 \quad 00$ |  | 5000 | 4500 |  | 4500 | $\begin{array}{llll}45 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 17550 | 17112 |
| St．Césaire | 16. | $30 \quad 10$ |  | $30 \quad 00$ | 2700 |  | 2700 | 37100 | 1.4625 | 14259 |
| Ste．Croix．， | 6.3 | 5000 |  | 50 00 | 45100 |  | 4500 | 4500 | 17550 | 17112 |
| Cowansville ．． | 22 | 5060 |  | 5000 | 4500 |  | 450 | $\begin{array}{llll}45 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 17550 | 17112 |
| St．Charles（Inlus－ trie） $\qquad$ | 293 | 50 0 0 |  | 50100 | 4500 |  | 00 | 60 0－1 | 234000 | 22815 |
| Châteauguay ．．．．．．．．．．． | 106 |  |  |  | 2500 |  | $25 \quad 10$ | 25000 | 10000 | 10000 |
| St．Clément． | 225 | $50 \quad 00$ |  | 50 01） | 4500 |  | 5100 | 45.00 | 17550 | 171.12 |
| St．Cyprien | 174 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10000 | 10000 |
| St．Denis | S0 |  |  |  | 2500 |  | 250 | $\begin{array}{llll}35 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 10000 | 10000 |
| Sto．Elizabeth | 111 | 75.00 |  | 7500 | 67100 |  | 67100 | 100 000 | 23.4001 | $22 S 15$ |
| St．Eustache | 109 | $30 \quad 001$ |  | $30 \quad 00$ | $27 \quad 0.0$ |  | 27.00 | 27.0 | 10530. | 10265 |

LIST No. 5.-Academies for Girls.-( Yontinued.)


JIST No. 6.-MODEL SCHOOLS.-(Continued.)


## LIS' No. 6.-MODEL SCHOOIS.-(Coutinued )



To the Honorable
The Provincial Secretary, Quebec.
Sir,-I have the honor to transmit herewith a scheme for the supplementary distribution of the fund for Superior Education.

The first item is intended to amend an error which had crept into the first statement relative to the Socicty of Education at Three Rivers, the graut to which, in the present year, had, in my first Report, been calculated erroneously by that of last year; whereas, there had been, in the proceding ycar, a deduction of fifty per cent., in consequence of the late transmission of the Report.

The second item is also intended to amend a similar error relative to the Model School at Ste. Gertrude.

The tiurth item is am appropriation, on a reduced scale, of fifty per cent. in favor of the Mhedel School of the British and Canadian School Society of Quebee. This school transmitted its Report long after the appointed time, and the amount of its grant being absorbed by my first Report, and by a warrant subsequently issued, at my request (date, 11th Jimury last), to cover the difference between the supplementary grants for 1857 and 1858 , and the unclamed balance shewn in my first Reports for the same years, I find it impossible to recommend a large appropriation in favor of the institution.

The academy for girls at Terrebonne, which had till now always transmitted its Reports with great regularity, had omitted to do so this year; in consequence of the absence of M. Théberge, Cure of the Parish, who usually attended to the performance of that formality. As the grant is of trifling amount, I propose no greater reduction than twenty per cent.

The Model Schools at the Rivière des Prairies, St. Valentin, Graude Baie, Somerset, Ste. Geneviève, de Batiscin, St. Zephirin and St. Isidore, had either sent in incomplete Reports, or entertained teachers whose names were not enrolled on the registers of this department as holding diplomas for a Model School. After a correspondence with the School Commissioners of those municipalities, I finally resolved to recommend the grants which appear opposite to thiir uames, respectively.

The total amount of this new list is $\$ 1,105.17$. I recommend that a warrant be issued in my name for that sum, of which I shall render an account when I prepare the Report of the distribution for the year now current.

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

$$
\begin{array}{l}\text { P.J. O. CFAUVEAU, } \\ \text { Superintendent of Education. }\end{array}
$$

Sccond Distribution of the Fund for Superior Education, for the jear 1859.

| Name of Institution. | 185 S . |  | 1859. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. of pupils. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total grunt, } \\ \text { 1S55. } \end{gathered}$ | Total ann for 1 |  |
| Society of Education, Three Rivers ............................... |  | 8 cts. <br> .......  | 95 | cits. |
| Ste. Gortrude, Model School......................................... |  |  | $20^{\circ}$ | $00^{\circ}$ |
| Grande Bric do | 63 |  | So | 00 |
| Quebec, British \& Canadian School Society, Model School.. | 212 | 780 | 390 | 00 |
| Somerset, Model School.............................................. | 37 | S0 00 | 60 | 00 |
| Ste. Geneviêve de Batiscan........................................... | 90 | 8000 | So | 00 |
| St. Zephirin, Model School.......................................... | 68 | ...... ...... | 80 | 00 |
| St. Isidore do ...................................... | S0 | So 00 | So | 00 |
| Terrebonne, acadomy for girls | 142 | 10000 | S0 | 00 |
| Rivière des Prairies, Model School.,................................ | 30 | S0 00 | S0 | 00 |
| St. Valentin do ............................. | 118 |  | 60 | 00 |
| Total.. |  | . | 1105 | 17 |

Lis' of Teachers inscribed on the Register of the Savings' Fund to 31st Dec., 1859.

| $\dot{8}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { NAMES } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { TEACHERS. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 研 | $\begin{gathered} \text { NAMES } \\ \text { OF } \\ \text { TEACIIERS. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\pm$ s.  <br> 4 0  |  |  | Mlle. Agnès Ha | 9 | $\begin{array}{ccc} f & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { f } & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 9 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  | M. Alex. M. A. Mo | 9 | 3 | 9 | $61$ | M. William Wils | 9 | $2 \begin{array}{lll}2 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 90 |
|  | M. Jéon Kirouac | 9 | 3 | 90 | 62 | M. Fclix Beaud | 9 | 3000 | 90 |
|  | Dlle M. M. E. Blanc | 9 | 300 | 90 | 63 | Mlle Julie Gagn | 9 | 300 | 9 |
|  | M. John 13. Robert | 9 | 40 | 9 | 64 | M. II. 'I. Goslin. | 9 | 2 | 300 |
|  | M. Félix Rosie | - 9 | 400 | 911 | 65 | M..J. (ros. Vin |  |  |  |
|  | M. Richard P. O'Don | 9 | 30 | 9.0 |  | Ferrier |  | 300 | $3 \quad 00$ |
|  | M. James Lock yer Bi | 9 | 20 | 900 | 66 | M. Charles Tuo | 9 | 300 | 90 |
|  | M. Juseph Jodoin. | 9 | 30 | 9010 | 67 | M. Isidore Bellu | 9 | 300 | 900 |
| 10 | M. Benjamin J | 9 | 40 | 0 | 68 | M. Pierre Roulea | 9 | 300 | 0-0 0 |
| 11 | M. Alexis Soulard | 9 | 3 | 9 | 69 | Mulc. Eliza Robin | 9 | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 0 O 0 |
| 12 | M. Willian Colgan | 9 | 300 | 9 | 70 | Mlle. Genevieve Robin.. | 9 | 30 | 90 |
|  | M. James Garatty | 9 | 40 | 9 | 71 | M. Pierre Ang'tin. Urolet | 9 | 30 | 900 |
| 14 | M. Robert Morro | 9 | 40 | 9. 0 | 72 | M. A. Z. Gouin ............ | 9 | 300 | 90 |
| 15 | M. James Lloy | 6 | 30 | ( 0 | 73 | M. John Rutherfo | 9 | 300 | $9 \quad 0$ |
| 18 | M. Williarn Ramsa | 9 | 120 |  | 74 | Mlle. Einilie Ansbro | 9. | 300 | 900 |
| 17 | Dlle. Léocadie Dub | 9 | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 9 | 75 | Mlle Henriette An | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 410 |
| 18 | M. Heary Dawson | 7 | 3 | 7 | 76 | Mlle. Virginie | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | M. Dominique Bou | S | $\because$ | S | 77 | M. Francis Corr | 9 | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $9 \quad 00$ |
| 20 | M. Peter Scannell. | . 8 | 3. 010 | 8 | 75 | M. Charles Hudo | 9 | 3 | $9 \quad 00$ |
| 21 | M. Joseph Bernier | 9 | 11 0:0 |  | 79 | Mlle. Adelaide Vall | 9 | 3. 00 | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| 22 | Dile. Maric Dor. Jacer | 4 | 30 | 4 | 80 | M. Augustin Vallièr | 9 | . | 90 |
| $2:$ | M. Patrick Jn. T. Plako | 7 | 300 | $\begin{array}{lll}7 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 81 | M. Joseph Létourn | 9 | 0 | 90 |
| 24 | M. Chas. Jfonoré Paquin | 7 | 3000 | $7 \quad 00$ | 82 | M. McVurty | 9 | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & y & 0\end{array}$ | 900 |
| 25 | Dlle. Angélique Butler... | 7 | 200 | 7 | S3 | M. John Burn | 9 | 3 | 900 |
| 2 S | M. Joseph Blais. | 7 | 30 | 7 | 84 | M. Antoine İaf | 9 | $3 \begin{array}{lll}3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}9 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| 27 | M. Martiu Edine Girossier! |  | 200 |  | S5 | M. Paul H. Guilba |  | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 900 |
| 2 S | M. Frau. Xavier Gilbert. | 7 | 4 | 70 | S6 | Mllc. Odice Baril | 2 | 300 |  |
| 29 | Dile. Zoé Bourgcois | S | 20 | S 00 | Si | Mlle. Emilie Baril | 9 | . | 0 |
| 30 | Dlle. HenriettePortela | 9 | 30 | 9 | SS | Mlle. Anastasia Du | g | 300 | 90 |
| 31 | M. Joseph Bourgonin | 9 |  | 9 | 59 | Mlle. Césarie Rich | 7 | 33.00 | 70 |
| :32 | Dame Catherine O'Ke | 9 | 30 | 900 | 90 | Mille. Flora Maguir | 4 | - | 40 |
| 33 | M. Pierre Jardin-. | 9 | 2 | 9 | 91 | M. L's. Pantaléon Re | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| 34 | Dlle. Louis Methot. | 9 | 20 | 9.0 | 92 | Mile. Michaud. | 5 | $3{ }^{3} 800$ | - |
| 35 | M. Lunis Françs. Tardiff | 83 | 300 | 310 | 93 | zulle. Adéline Casa | 9 | 3 | 0 |
| 36 | Mille. Marie Dupont | 42 | 2000 | 4100 |  | M. J. E. Labonte ........ | 7 | 30 | 70 |
| 37 | Mllc. Marie Fournic | 9 | 20 | 9 | 95 | Dlle. Marguerite Lebianc | 4 | 3. | 4 |
| :15 | Milc. Mathilde Fourn | 9 | 30 | 90 | 96 | Dlle. Hermine Raymond | 9 | 3.00 |  |
| 30 | 3. Rodolphe Puize. | 9 | 30 | 9 | 97 | M. .L. A. Desrochers..... | - | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 900 |
| 40 | Mlle. Konorine Duma | 2 |  | 2 | 98 | M. Nazaire Caron | 9 | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 9.00 |
| 41 | M. Jos. Hilaire Biro | 3 | 3 | 3 | 99 | Dlle. Angelique Vallée.. | 9 |  | 9.000 |
| 42 | Mnc. Emilie Robitaila | 9 | 30 | 900 | 100 | M. Siméon Jude Leblanc | 9 | 3 | $\begin{array}{lll}9 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| 43 | M. James Emslic | 9 | 3.0 | 900 | 101 | Emerence Mi | 9 | 10 | 900 |
| 44 | M. Rasile Vanu | 4 | 30 | 9 | 102 | Louise Dub | 9 | 10 | 900 |
| 45 | 31. Francois F | 9 | 30 | $9 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 103 | Zoé Lemiro | 7 | 10 | 70 |
| 46 | M. Francis Dows | 9 | 30 | $9 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 104 | John Regan | 9 | 1 | 90 |
| 47 | Milc. Thèele Létourneau | 6 | - | 6 | 105 | De Zot Chenier Lalonde | 9 | 1 | 800 |
| 48 | Mlle. Hélène Létou | 6 | $3 \quad 00$ | , | 106 | Finlay McEs | - | 1 | 600 |
| 49 | M. Charles Dion | -9 | 3.0 | 9 0 | 107 | Henriette C | 9 | 1.0 | $9 \quad 00$ |
| 50 | M. Jcan-Brptiste Dug | 9 | 30 | $9 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 108 | Z. do St. Aub | 5 | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | - |
| 51 | Kille. Adelaide Talon | 9 | 30 | $9 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 109 | Zai. C: Lalond | 9 | 100 | 0 |
| 52 | M. Félix E. Jun | 0 | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 9 a | 110 | C. Trepanier | 9 | 10 | - |
| 53 | M. A. C. Wolfe | - | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}9 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 111 | H. Fournier | 9 | 1 | 9. 00 |
| 54 | גs. Vital Tremblay | -9 | 1.0 | 900 | 112 | B. Bla | 9 | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 0 |
| 55 | Mlle. Lucel. Dêsaulniers | 9 | 30 | 900 | 113 | E. Fecte | 2 | 1 | - |
| 56 | M. Barnard Gravel. | 9 | 3.0 | 900 | 114 | Elizabet | 9. | 30 | 9. |
| 57 | II. P.J. duger | 9. | 3. 0 | $9: 8$ |  | D. M. Liaplante | 9 | 2.0 | 9 |
| 5 S | M. Edouard Lafo | 9 | 30 | 900 | 116 | M. Thomas Allan | 9 | $3=0=0$ | 90 |
|  | Mile. Marie Carpentic | 9 | 30 | 900 |  | M. Robert Wrigh | 9 | 300 | 9. |

## List of Teachers inscribed on the Register of the Savings' Fund to December 31st,

 1859.-(Continued.)| $\dot{8}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { NAMES } \\ \text { OF } \\ \text { TEACHERS. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 药 | $\begin{gathered} \text { NAMES } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { TEACMERS. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ccc} \pm & s & 4 \\ 3 & 0 & \\ 3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | £ s. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | M. François Oatt | 9 | 3 | 91 |  | Wm. McJ | 4 | - | $\begin{array}{llll}9 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| 120 | Mlle. Marie Eliz. Gervais | 9 | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\bigcirc 0$ | 17. | Lruis E. Lilbonté | s | 310 | 500 |
| 121. | Mlle. Ursule Bouffard | 9 | 4000 | 910 | 17.5 | Victor Migmualt | 9 | 31 | 90 |
| 122 | Mhe. Edosse Richer. | 9 |  | 900 | 176 | Clémence Frége | 9 | 30 | 9 |
| 123 | Mille. Théostiste Perrault | 2 | 200 | 210 | 177 | L. A. Anger. | 9 | 3 | 9 |
| 124 | M. Joseph Beaulieu. | 6.4 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 6100 | 178 | Adele Boucbar |  | 2 | 9. 00 |
| 135 | Nhe. Rose Delima |  |  |  | 179 | Siméon Sude L | 9 | $\because 10$ | 9 |
|  | lefeuille.. | 9 | 80 | 900 |  | Walter Meloie | 9 | 31 | $9 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |
| 126 | M. Louis Roy | 6 | : | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  | F. Rensud |  | 200 |  |
| 127 | M. II. C. Du\% | $!$ | 300 | 900 |  | Germain Trem | 9 | 300 | 900 |
| 128 | M. W. Stiasua | 9 | 2000 | 0 |  | Alex. Hender | 21 | 2 | 2100 |
| 129 | M. A. Dilaire | 9 | 3 | 9000 | 184 | Emilic Malher | 9 | 3 | $9 \quad 0.0$ |
| 130 | F. Z. De Lotinvil | $?$ | 3 | 9110 | 185 | Meuriette Geolf | 6 | 2 | $3 \quad 00$ |
| 31 | Mile. Marg'te. Bélive | 9 | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | ${ }^{1} 0$ | 156 | Mde. F. Derou | 6 | 300 | ( |
| 1: | Mile. Elodie Béliveau | 5 | 300 | 5 0 | 187 | Pierre Bélanger | 8 | 300 | \$ 00 |
| 133 | Mlic. Ifermine Roussenu | 5 | 200 | 51 | 185 | F. X. Montmar | 9 | 8 | 900 |
| 134 | Mlle. Demerise Dum | 7 | 300 | 7 \% 0 | $18!$ | Cécile Pasteur | 9 | $\therefore 010$ | 0 |
| 135 | Milc. Apolline Proul: | 5 | 3110 | 5000 | 190 | Louise Demers | 9 | 2010 | 3 |
| 136 | Mlle. Menriette Carrier | 9 | 3010 | 9 110 | 191 | F. O. l'íquet | 9 | 300 | $\begin{array}{lll}9 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| $1: 17$ | M. A. M. Lang | 9 | 30 | 4110 | 192 | Tucile Touss: | 9 | 300 | 9 |
| 138 | M. P. A. Parent | 5 | 20 | 5110 | 193 | Aristide Simi | 9 | 300 | - |
| 139 | Ifonoriae Kenny | 7 | 300 | - |  | J whn Hughes | 5 | 2 | 50 |
| 110 | Jacques Pitun | 4 | 2010 | 4011 |  | Louis Patuet |  | , |  |
| 141 | Angelique Poit | 9 | 300 | - | 196 | Candide Dufr | $\bigcirc$ | 300 | 900 |
| 142 | Joseph Matho | 9 | 3 | 0 | 197 | Cus. Dullign |  | 300 |  |
| 143 | Victoire Bérnhe | 9 | $\therefore 00$ | $\begin{array}{lll}9 & 0 & 10\end{array}$ | 198 | H. Jindsay'................. |  | 400 |  |
| 144 | Hercule Per | 9 | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}9 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 199 | Jos. Jonin |  | 3 |  |
| 145 | J. Duquet. | 9 | 3000 | $\begin{array}{lll}9 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 200 | Julic Duboi | 7 | 0 | , |
| 346 | Pierre Brisset | 9 | 30 | $\begin{array}{lll}9 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 201 | Pierre Four | 9 | 200 | 0 |
| 147 | E. Justin Marm | 5 | 3000 | 5010 | 202 | Louise Liéra | , | \% | 0 |
| 148 | Soplic Dubois | , | 300 | 910 | 203 | Thos. Strong | 9 | 0 | 900 |
| 149 | Catherine Lamb | 9 | 380 | 1300 | 204 | Domitilde Paq | $\bigcirc$ | 300 | 40 |
| 150 | Hannain Mitehel | 9 | $\begin{array}{lll}8 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $9 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 205 | F. X. Toussain | - | 200 | 0 |
| 151 | Daniel Parthen | 9 | 2000 | $\begin{array}{lll}9 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 266 | Hezekiah Arno | 9 | 300 | 0 |
| 152 | Vitaline Dion | 5 | 2000 | 5110 | 207 | Tulic Couillard | S | 80 | 800 |
| 153 | Olivine Blais | 9 | 300 | 500 | 208 | Mathilde Blanc | g | 3110 | 900 |
| 154 | Emilic Blas.. | 3 | 3000 | $: 30$ | 209 | Clothilde Tang | 9 | 2000 | 900 |
| 155 | J. 3. Chamber | 9 | 3000 | $0 \quad 00$ | 210 | D. N. St. Cyr | 9 | 300 | 900 |
| 156 | F. E. Gaudry |  | $\therefore 000$ |  | 211 | Elizabeth Marcou | 9 | 20 | 900 |
| 157 | F: X. Itectu. | 9 | 3 | 9800 | 212 | A. H. Beauchemin | 9 | 30 | 900 |
| 15 S | Montagne Scott | 5 | 3000 | 50 | 213 | Flérnore Letourneax..... | 9 | , | 900 |
| 159 | I. M. Laplante |  | 200 |  | 21.4 | Louis Grondin............. | 10 | 2 | 0 |
| 160 | Marie Anne Tiba | 9 | 3 | $\begin{array}{lll}9 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 21 | Urgel Eugène Archam. |  |  |  |
| 161 | Jos. C. Manteith. |  | 100 |  |  | beault. | 1 | - | 0 |
| 162 | Hélène Tremblay | 2 | $] \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 2.00 |  | Amelie Sophie Bélanger. | 10 | 3 - | $7 \quad 00$ |
| 163 | Adèle Milette. | 3 | 100 | 300 | 217 | Julie St. Jacques........... | 1.0 | $5 \begin{array}{lll}5 & 1 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| 164 | John Sam. La | 9 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}9 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 215 | Daniel McSween | 1.0 | 3 | $7 \quad 00$ |
| 165 | Andrew Doyl | $\pm$ | 1.00 | $6{ }^{6} 00$ | 21.9 | Chs. Langlois. | 10 | 3 - | 700 |
| 166 | James Ryan | 7 | $2 \begin{array}{lll}2 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $7 \quad 0$ | 220 | Agnès Brule. | 9 | 3 -0.01 | 6.0 |
| 167 | Gédéon Guert |  | 1.001 |  | 221 | Archange Paré | 4. | 300 | 1.00 |
| 168 | Emile de Tonn | 9 | 300 | 90 | 222 | Edesse Rouleau | 7 | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 400 |
| 169 | Elizabeth Mica |  | 20 |  | 223 | Angelique Blanchette.... | 10 | 300 | $7 \quad 00$ |
| 170 | J. B. Cloutier | S | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $8 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |  | Maglcire Langlois | 8 | $1: 00$ | 700 |
| 171 | Alicia Hami | 5 | 30 | 500 |  | Wm. Fraser ............... | $s$ | 10 | 700 |

Statement of the Expenses of the Journals published by the Department，for the year 1859.


Statement of the Expenses of the Normal Schools for the year 1859.


Statement of the Correspondence of the Department from 1st Jan．to 31st Dec．， 1859.

| ． |  |  | 䔍 | $\underset{\underset{E}{E}}{\underset{y}{*}}$ | 安 | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\text { ¢ }}$ | $\stackrel{\grave{y y}}{\stackrel{y}{3}}$ | 菏 |  | 运 |  | $\dot{4}$ ㄹ 응 0 | 官 O E |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Letters \＆docu－ ments reccived． | $729^{\circ}$ | 649 | 565 | 401 | 421 | 479 | 982 | 519 | 422 | 696 | 453 | 581 | 6967 |  |
| Letters \＆docu－ monts despatch＇d | 923. | S72 | 3190 | 417 | 736 | $95 \%$ | 1050 | 642 | 433 | 488 | 3211 | 597 | 13516 |  |

Statement of the distribution of the Supplementary Aid to Poor Municipulities for 1859.

| Counties. | Municipalitics. | Reasons for granting supplementary aid, and for establishing amt. granted to cach municipality. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argenteuil ... <br> do ... | Mille Isles ......... | New settlement; increase of population since the census...................... <br> Very poor; $\$ 400$ to repair school- <br> houses..... $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \$ & c \\ 74 & 57 \\ 211 & 05 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}\$ & \text { c. } \\ 204 & 00 \\ 300 & 00\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \$ & c . \\ 200 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\$ 8$ 4500 4500 |
| Arthabaskat. do | Warwick........... do dissentients | New settlement; built a school-housc, and repaired others. do built two school- | $5926$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 140 & 00 \\ 80 & 00 \end{array}$ | 4000 4000 |
| do | Sta | - do poor; is assessed |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | beavily .................................. | 19700 | S00 00 |  | 4500 |
|  | Tingwick .......... | for building.................................. | 13661 | 15600 | 8000 ! |  |
| do | St. Christophe..... |  |  |  |  |  |
| do | Bulst | do ${ }^{\text {d }}$ S 232 buildings, ete | 12698 42 | 352 64 00 00 | S0 80 0 | 4000 |
| do | St. Norbert | Poor and new ; \$180 to build. | 16686 | 1.9222 | 4000 | 4000 |
| Bonaventure | Port Daniel | Poor settleme | 115 2S | 16600 | S0 00 | 4000 |
| do | Maria | do $\$ 13 \bar{y}$ to repair buildings.................................... |  |  |  | 4000 |
| do | Hope. | do do | 15411 | 21400 | 8000 | 4000 |
| do | Ristigouche....... | Indians | 50.00 |  |  | 5000 |
| Eerthier | St. Norbert......... |  | 14813 | 51300 | S0 00 | 4000 |
| Beauce .. | Forsyth............. | New scttlement ; very poor | 5453 | 25600 | 4000 | 4500 |
| do | Aylmer | do do | 3685 | 30138 | 8000 | 4500 |
| do | St. Frêdéric | do do | 163 9S | 33600 | SO 00 | 4500 |
| do | St. Ephrem......... | do poor: $\$ 200$ for build- ings.......................................... | 4571 | 9000 | 6000 |  |
| do | Lambtou | ings.......................................... | S3 52 | 195 55 | S0'00 | 4000 |
| do | Mettschome | do do | 60 S0 | 12000 | $60^{\circ} 00$ | 4000 |
| do | St. Victor........... | do do | 11756 | 20000 | 4900 | 4500 |
| Bagot ... | St. Bonaventure.. | do <br> for buildings................................. <br> 150 |  |  |  | 4000 |
| do | Acton | Makes great sae |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | building................................... | 50) 60 | 44000 | 10000 | 4500 |
| do | Soraba | New settlement; with a small population. | 6912 | 16500 | 4000 | 4500 |
| Brome ......... | Bolton | do do | 4500 | 15000 | 10000 | 4500 |
| Chicoutimi... | Latcricre | New settlement, and poor................. | 5134 | 12000 |  | 4500 |
| do | Bagot | do do ............. | 14358 | 18300 | 80.00 | 4500 |
| do | Labarre... | do do |  | 4000 | S0. 00 | 8000 |
| do | Bagotville .......... | S80 for building .......................... | 195 S8 | 26400 | 6000 | 4500 |
| $\text { do } \quad . .$ | St. Jean du Port.. | Was not included in the last eensus. $\qquad$ |  | 204 | 5000 | 5000 |
|  | Chicoutimi | Makes great sacrifices ; $\$ 160$ for building | 19340 | 42157 | 10000 | 4500 |
| do ... | St. Joscph | do do do | S0 65 | 39200 | 6000 | 4500 |
| Compton...... | Hercford.. | New and pror settlement................. | 5036 | 25000 | 6000 | 4000 |
| do | Lingwick. | for building do ............................... | 11241 | 25600 | S0 00 | 4500 |
| do | Clifton | do do do 2275 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | for building ......................... | 5315 | 45000 | 5000 | 4500 |
| $\stackrel{\text { do }}{\text { Chambly }}$ | Winslow | New and poor | 10063 | 40000 |  | 4500 |
| Chambly..... | Chambly, diss | Few in numbe | 6000 | 12000 | 6000 | 2000 |
| Champlain ... | St. Narcisse | Nerv parish | 11150 | 12500 | 10000 | 4000 |
| do ... | Batiscan ... | Few and poor. | 13300 | 16800 | 4000 | 4000 |
| Charlevoix... | Ste. Agnies | Poor: makes | 17786 | 30000 | 8000 | 4000 |
| do ... | Settrington | Poor and new.. | $39^{\circ} 02$ |  | 12000 | 4500 |
| Moun ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | St. Trénéc.... | Poor; \$ 100 for building.................... | 12102 | 16000 | 4000 | 4000 |
| 2 Mountainis. | Ste. Placide. | Mäkes great efforts; $\$ 304$ for building $\qquad$ | 17120 | 43200 | 8000 | 4500 |
|  | St. Canut........... | New and poor municipality .............. | S4 55 | 33500 | 80.00 | 4500 |
| do | St. Colomban...... | do do do ........ | 12370 | 17400 | 8000 | 4000 |

Statement of the Distribution of the Supplementary Aid to Poor Municipalities for 1859.-(Continued.)


Table of Books, distributed by the Superintendent and sent to

| Books distributed by | 苔 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 范 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Superintendaut of Education.. | 55 | 56 | 26 | 115 | $: 0$ | 2.4 |  |  |  | 2 | 80 | 12 | - S |  |
| 2. Inspector Archambault...... | 12 | 18 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 66 | 2. |  | 20 |  | 18 | 12 |  |  |
| 3. do Bruce... | c | 6 | 24 |  | 4 | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. do Bardy .. | 15 | 18 | 50 | 75 | 12 | 50 | 30 | 15 | 18 |  | 12 | 10 |  |  |
| 5. do Beland............. | 12 | 18 | 50 | 56 | 10 | 60 | 30 | 1.5 | 18 | c | 12 | 10 |  |  |
| 6. do Bourgeois.......... | 12 | 12 | 50 | 24 | 6 | 30 | 24 | 12 | 12 |  | 10 | S |  |  |
| 7. do Bechard........... | 9 | 9 | 18 | 98 | 6 | 18 | 18 | 30 | 6 |  | 18 | 10 |  |  |
| s. do Boivin. | 12 | 12 | 24 |  | 4 | 12 | 12 | 15 |  |  | 4 | 4 |  |  |
| 9. do Crepault | 18 | 2.4 | 74 | 50 | 12 | 70 | 36 | 18 | 18 |  | 20 | 10 |  |  |
| 10. do Caron... | 6 | 15 | 48 | 25 | . 6 | 20 | 20 |  |  |  | 12 | 8 |  |  |
| 11. do Dorval. | 18 | 24 | 100 | 481 | 12 | 75 | 36 | 15 | 15 |  | 18 | 10 |  |  |
| 12. do Germain | 14 | 20 | 75 | 60 | 10 | 601 | 24 | 12 | 15 |  | 1.8 | 10 |  |  |
| 13. do Groudin. | - | 15 | 60 | 25 | 6 | 20 | 20 |  |  |  | 12 | 8 |  |  |
| 14. do Mubert. | 16 | 20 | 50 | 75 | 10 | 50 | 25 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 1.8 | 10 |  |  |
| 15. do * Hubbard | ${ }^{6}$ | 6 | 24. | 12 |  | - 24. |  |  |  |  | 6 |  |  |  |
| 16. do IIame:... | 6 | 6 | 36 | 25 | 6 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 6 |  | 6 | 4 |  |  |
| 17. do Leroux... | 12 | 30 | 70 | 50 | 12 | 66 | 20 |  | 20 |  | 12 |  |  |  |
| 18. do Meagher |  |  |  | 36 |  | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | . 2 | 13 | 2 |  |  |
| 19. do Maurault | 12 | 20 | 74 | 40 | 12 | 60 | 18 | 15 | 15 |  | 5 | -6 |  |  |
| 20. do Martio... | 10 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 12 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 2 | ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |
| 21. do MeCord..... | 10 | $\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | 36 |  | ${ }^{6}$ | 30 | ..... | 12 | 12 |  | 10 |  |  |  |
| 23. do Parmelce. | 2 | 10 | 30 | 20 | ${ }_{6}$ | $\cdots$ |  | ..... |  |  |  | 6 |  |  |
| 24. do Painchaud | 2 | 6 | 12 |  | 4 | . 6 | 12 | 7 | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25. do Tanguay .......... | 20 | 36 | 75 | 50 | 15 | 60 | 30 | 18 | 18 |  | 18 | 10 |  |  |
| 26. do Valade............. | 24 | 36 | 100 | 70 | 20 | 70 | 30 | ...... | 12 |  | 26. | 12 |  |  |
| Tuṫal... | 319 | 453 | 117S | 1026 | 227 | 935 | 469 | 249 | 24.9 | 20 | 365 | 178 | - S |  |

the School Inspectors, to be given as prizes, since last Report.


TABLE.

Page.
Report of th: Superintundent of Education fur Lower Canada, for the year 1559 ..... 1
Correspondence relative to the Catholic Board of Examiners at Quebec. ..... 11
Comparative Tables of the inerease of Institutions, Pupils, Assessments, \&e., in the different branches taught, since 1553 . ..... 16
Appointment of the Members of the Council of Public Education ..... 19
licports of the Directors of the Normal Schools. ..... 20
Report of the Head Mavter of the Jacques Cartier Normal School ..... 20
$\because \quad$ " $\because \quad$, $"$ MeGill ..... 28
". " 6 : Laval ..... 31
Statement A.-Amounts raised for Primary Instruction, in the Municipalitics of Lower Canada, for the ycar 1859 ..... 37
Recapitulation of Statement of anounts raised. ..... 47
Recapitulation of Statement B, containing statistics of all the Institutions for education, and particu- larly those of the Superior and Secondary Schools ..... 48
4th Division, Specinl Schools ..... 54
5 th Division, Primary Schools. ..... 54
Recapitulation of the five great Divisions ..... 54
Statement C.-Statistics of Catholic Schools in the Citics of Quebec and Montreal. ..... 55
Statement D.-Shewing the boundaries of each Inspectorship, giving the names of Countios or portions of Counties in each, and the residence and salary of each Inspector. ..... 57
Statement E.-General Synoptical Table, giving a summary of all the Statistics collected by the Inspec- tors of Schools for 1859 ..... 58
Report of the distribution of the grant for Superior Education ..... 62
Statement of the distribution of the grant for Superior Education, for 1859. ..... 63
List No. 1.-Universities. ..... 65
$: \quad:$ 2.-Classical Collcges. ..... 63
" " 3.-Industrial " ..... 64
.: 46 4.-Academies for Boys, or Mixed ..... 65
" . 5 .-Academies for Girls. ..... 66
: " 6.-Model Schoole. ..... 68
Second Report of the distribution of the fund for Superior Education for the year $1 \$ 59$ ..... 76
List of Teachers inscribed on the Register of the Savings Fund to December 31st, IS59 ..... 71
Statement of expenses of the Journals published by the Department for the year IS59. ..... 73
Statement of expenses of the Normal Schools for the year 1853 ..... 73
Statement of the correspondence of the Department for 1859 ..... 73
Statement of the distribution of the supplementary aid to poor Municipalities. ..... 74
Statementof books distributed as prizes. ..... 76

## RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 30th April, 1860, for the papers relative to the advance of Sixty thousand dollars to the Montreal Harbor Commissioners.

## Secretary's Office, 7th May, 1860.

C. ALLEYN, Secretary.

## Harbor Commissioners' Offtce, Montreal, 13th May, 1859.

Sir,-I am instructed by the Harbor Commissioners, again respectfully to bring under your attention, the defraying of the expense of deepening the Ship Channel through the River and Lake St. Peter.

The late Chairman of the Commission, the Honorable John Young, reported to the Board; that arrangements would be made by the Gorernment, by which the expense for the present year's operations would be met, independent of the Harbor Commissioners.

Relying on this information, the dredging works in Lake St. Petcr were commenced on the opening of the present season; but should there have been any misapprehension on this point, the Commissioners earnestly beg you will inform them as soon as possible, in order that their outlay may be curtailed in conformity with the decision of the Goverument. As they have already stated, the Commissioners do not consider it prudent to proceed with the deepening of the Channel to twenty fcet without some decisive arrangements being made for defraying thie expenditure necessary to achieve that object; and as the working season has now regularly commenced, it is of the utmost consequence the views of the Government be conveyed to them, at your very earliest convenience.

Awaiting the honor of your reply,

> I have the honor to be, Sir,
> Your Obedient Servant,
(Signed)
ALEX. CLERK, Secretary:
To the Hon. Chas. Alleyn, M. P. P., Provincial Secretary.

Srr,-I have the honor to acquaint you that His Excellency the Governor General, on consideration of the application of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners, contained in your letter of the 13th May, ult., has been p: ansed to order that the Harbor Commissioners be informed that the Government will be prepared to adrance to the Trust, for the deepening of Lake St: Peter, a sum, in all, not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars, on the execution, to the satisfaction of the Attorney General, L. C., of a Bond pledging the dredging machines and other Plant for the re-payment of the advance when required by the Governmen, and that such advance be made, from time to time, as required, from the proceeds of special funds in the hands of the Receiver General.

I have, \&c.,
(Signed;)
C. ALLEYN.

To A. Cuere, Esq.,
Sec. Har. Com., Montreal.

## Harbour Office, <br> Montreal, 1 Sth June, 1859.

Sir,--I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 10th instant, which I duly submitted to the Board of Commissioners, and am requested by them to convey to you their best acknowledgements for the intimation, that the Government will be ready to advance to the Harbour Trust a sum not exceeding sisty thousand dollars, towards carrying on the operations for improvement of the Ship Channel between Montreal and Quebec.

In terms of your letter, the Commissioners will be ready to exceute a Bond satisfactory to the Attorney General, L. C., pledging their steamers and dredging vessels for the re-payment of the above-named sum; and you will be pleased to intimate to me in what manner you wish the necessary Deed to be prepared, and your instructions shall be attentively observed.

If you should prefer it, the Commissioners could have a draft of a Bond prepared here, and transferred for your approval. But it is possible you may refer us to some party in Montreal, duly empowered to represent the Government, and with whom we could communicate direct, for the formal completion of the Deed.

Waiting your instructions,

$$
\text { I have the honor to be, } \mathrm{Sir} \text {, }
$$

Your obedient Servant,
(Signed,
ALEX. CLERK,
Secretary.
The Honorable C. Alleyn, M.P.P., Provincial Sccretary, Toronto.

Toronto, 4th July, 1859.
Sir,-I have the honor to transmit to you, for the information of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners, the enclosed Copy of a Report of the Committee of the Executive Council, on your Communication of the 25 th ult.

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

## E. PARENT.

Alex. Clerk, Esq.,
Secy., Har. Com'rs., Montreal.
Copy of a Report of a Committec of the Honoralle the Executice Council, dated 29th June, 1859, approved by Ifis Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 8th July, 1859.
On a letter of the Sccretary to the Montreal Harbor Commissioners, respecting the Deed to be prepared, to secure re-payment of $\$ 60 ; 000$, to be adranced by the Government to the above Commissioners, under the Order in Council, of the Sth June, 1859.

The Honorable the Attorney General, (L. C.) reports that a notarial deed of sale should be effected by the Harbor Commissioners to Her Majesty, represented by the Commissioner of Public Works, of all the steamers, dredging-machines, and other apparatus connected therewith, belonging to the Harbor Conmissioners, for the sum of Sixty thousand dollars, to be advanced from time to time by Her Majesty to the said Commissioners. That after the passing of the Deed of Sale, and after the Commissioner of Public Works shall have taken possession of the steamers and other articles sold, he should, by material agreement, allow the Harbor Commissioners the use, for tro years, of all the steamers and articles so sold, on condition of their being constantly kept in a state of good repair and insured, if required by the Commissioner of Public- Works, for such sum as he shall direct; and that, in case the Harbor Commissioners being able, during that period, to re-pay the amount or amounts advanced, and interest thereon to be reckoned from the date of the respective advances, the sale should be cancelled, or in case of the Commissioner being able to find a purchaser for a sum equal to or caceeding the amount or amounts advanced, and interest thereon accrued, the Commissioner of Public Works shall allow the purchaser to
take possession of the steamers and articles, on paying to the Commissioner the sum or sums advanced, with interest due thereon.

The Committee submit the above suggestions for Your Excellency's approval.
(Signed,) W. A. HIMSWORTH, Acting C. E. C.

Sir,-I have the honor to inform you that the Report of the Committee of th Executive Council, whereof I transmitted to you a copy by my letter of the 4th instan has since been approved by the Governor Gene:al in Council, and that the Harbor Com missioners can act thereon accordingly.

I have the honor to be, Sir,<br>Your obedient Scrvant,<br>E. PARENT.

To A. Clerk, Esq.,
Sec. Har. Com., Montreal.
Secretary's Office, Toronto, 22d July, 1859.
Sir,-I have the honor to inform you that a Warrant has been ordered in your favo for the sum of $£ 7,500$, being one half of the amount agreed to be advanced to the Montrea Harbor Commissioners by Order in Council, of the 8th instant, in part payment of their Stock, Plant Dredges, Barges, Steamboats, \&c., sold to the Government.

The Warrant will be delivered to you, or to your Agent, on application at the Office of the Honorable the Receiver General.

> I have the honor to ¿e, Sir,
> Your obedient Servant,
> (Signed,)
> E. PARENT.

To Alex. Clerk, Esq.,<br>Sec. Har. Com., Montreal.

Harbor Office,
Montreal, 25th July, 1859.
Sir,-I have the honor to acknowledge the reccipt of your communication of the 22nd instant, informing me that a Warrant had been ordered for the sum of $£ 7,500$, being one half of the amount agreed to be adranced to the Harbor Commissioners by Order in Council, of the 8th instant, in part payment of Stock sold to the Government, and that the same will be delivered on application at the Office of the Receiver General.

I have accordingly the honor to inform you that H. H. Whitney, Esq., Chairman of this Board, together with the Secretary, have this day executed a power of Attorney authorising Thomas Woodside, Esq., Manager of the City Bank, Toronto, to receive the above named sum, for account of the Harbor Commissioners.

I have the honor to be, Sir , Your obedient Servant,
(Signed,) ALEX. CLERK, Secretary.

To the Hon. C. Alleyn, M. P. P., Provincial Secretary.

## RETURN

Or 2 HE

# LIST 0F SUb-DIVISİ0Ns 

IN

## LOWER CANADA,

INTO

## PARISHES AND TOWNSHIPS,

SINCE 1853.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.


QUEBEC:
PRINTED BY THOMPSON \& CO, ST. URSULE STREET.

## Bishop's Palace,

St. Hyacinthe, 1st April, 1860.
Srr,-I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, from his Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, two tables shewing the Parishes which have been hitherto erected only canonically, and the places which are known only as Missions, both being in conformity with the inquiries contained in your letter dated 30th March last.

> I have the honor to be, Sir,
> Your very obed't. humble Serv't,
L. Z. MOREAU, Priest.

Secretary.
Hon. C. Alleyn,
Provincial Secretary.
Table of the Parishes in the Diocese of St. Hyacinthe which have been canonically erected; but the erection of which has not bcen confirmed

| NAMES Of Parisiles. | COUNTY. | DIStrict. | DATE OF DECREE | DESCRIPTION. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Immaculato Conception do St. Ours............................... | Richolieu ... | Richolieu ..... | 23rd November, 1831 | Now composed of that part of the Soigniory of Saint Ours which is situated South of the River Richelicu, except that part of it which forms the Parishes of St. Judo and St. Barnabe. |
| Saint Césairo...... | Rouvillo..... | St. Hyacintho | 24th September, 1833 | Composed of tho first Range on the River, and part of tho Rango Rosalio, in tho Seigniory of St. Hyacinthe, of the Range Barbue, of the Range on the River of the Rang-Double, the Range Caroline, and part of the Range St. Ours in the Seigniory of Debartzch. |
| Saint Paul d'Yamaska..... | Rouvillo .... | St. Ifyacinthe | 13th Septembor, 1855 | Composed of the Papinean, Dwyer, St. Jacques, St. Josoph, Elmire, and St. Charles des Jacmen Ranges, and of the Concessions of Yamnska Mountain, in tho Seigniory of St. Myacintho, and of two numbers in tho 5th, 6th, and 7th Rangos of Granby. This Parish is about to be confirmed for civil purposes. |
| Saint Jean Baptisto do Roxton | Shofford ..... | Bedford....... | 15th February, 1850.. | Composed of five numbers in the 11th, 10th, 9th, Sth, and 7th Ranges in the Township of Ely, and of the whole Township of Roxton, less the two first Ranges, and the first fivo numbers of the eleven Ranges. |
| Saint Joseph d'Ely | Shoflord ..... | Bedford | 1st August, 1856..... | Composed of all the Township of Ely, less the part theroof which is included in St. Jean Baptiste do Roston. |
| Notre Damo do Bonsecours do Stukoley ................... | Shefford ..... | Bodford | 1st August, 1856...... | Composod of the last fourteon numbers of each of the cleven Ranges of the Township of Stukeley. |
| Saint Joachim. | Shofford ..... | Bedford ...... | 6th Juno, 1858......... | Composed of the first two Ranges of the Township of Roxton and of the last six Rangos of the Township of Shofford. |
| Saint Frangois Xavior........... | Shofford ..... | Bedford ...... | 6th June, 1858......... | Composed of the first five Ranges of the Township of Sbefford, loss tho first numbor of tho fifth liange, of tho last seventeon numbers of the eleven Ranges of the Township of Brome, of the tho first ten numbers of the six Ranges of the Township of Enst Farnham, and of the first eleven numbers of the first two Ranges of the Township of Granby. |
| Sainte Croix de Dunham | Missisquoi |  | 25th October, 1858... | Composed of the whole Township of Dunham, and of part of tho Soigniory of St. Armand. |
| Saint André de Sutton.. | Br | 1 | 25th Octobor, 1858... | Composed of the whole Township of Sutton, and of part of tho Soigniory of St. Armand |
| Notro Damo do Granby... | Shefford .... | Bedford | 3rd Decembor, 1859.. | Composed of the Township of Granby, less thoso parts thereof which belong to tho Parishos of St. Cécile, of Milton, of St. Paul of Yamaska, and of St. Frangois Xovier, of the last sixteon numbors of the six Ranges of the Township of East Farnham, and of the first number of the fifth Rango of tho Township of Shofford. This Parish is about to bo erected for civil purposes. |

Table of the Places in the Diocese of St. Hyacinthe, not crected as Parishes, but in which there is a Church or a Chapel, 1st April, 1860.

| NAMES OF PLACES. | COUNTY. | DISTRICT. | REMARKS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| St. Antoine of Richolieu............. | Vorchères... | Montreal...: | This locality, in which a Priest has been resident nearly a hundred yonrs, and which is still not erected as a regular Parish, is situated in the Seigniory of Contreccour, and is boundod by the Richolieu, and the Parishos of St. Mark, Contrecœur, and St. Roch de Richelieu. |
| St. Michol of Sherbrooke ............ | Sherbrooke | St. Francis.. | This flourishing Mission is composed of the Township of Ascot and of parts of the neighboring Townships. There is a magnificent Church of brick, quite finished in the interior, and situated on the highest ground in the Town of Sherbrooke. The first object which strikes the eyo in ontering the Town is the Catholic Chureh, and immediately around it stand the fine Courent of the Nuns of the Congregation, tho College, which is kept by n Priest and Professors, who are Eoclosiastics, and tho Parsonago. The two educational ostablishments have already effected great good, and promise to do moro hereafter. |
| Saore Cocur de Jesus of Stanstead | Stanstoad ... | St. Franeis.. | The centre of this Mission is the cbarming Village of Stanstead-Plain, a quarter of a milo from the Province line. A Priest has been resident there several years. Next after that at Shorbrooko, tho Catholic Church is the finest which we meet wiih in the Townships. |
| St. Thomas d'Aquin of Compton... | Compton..... | St. Francis.. | The Township of Compton forms this Mission, which has the advantage of a residont Priest, and a protty Chapel, built of wood. |
| St. Etionne of Bolton................ | Brome........ | Bodford...... | This Mission, which is composed of the Township of Bolton, is about to be erected a regular Parish. Although situnted in the inidst of a Protestant community, it is on the incroase. It has a wooden Chapol, and Divine Service is celebrated in it every fortnight by tho Cure of St. Anne of Stukeloy. |
| St. Catherine of IIatley ............ | Stanstoad... | St. Francis.. | The Western portion of the Hatloy comprises this Mission, and it is served from time to time by the Missionary resident at Stanstead. |
| Sto Camillo of Eaton... ............. | Compton..... | St. Francis. | This small Mission is composed of the Township of Eaton, has a littlo Chapel, aud is served by the Missionary from Sherbrooke. |
| \% of the Outlet.............. | Stanstead ... | St. Francis. | This Mission is composed of a certnin number of Catholic families who have settled at the outlet of the beautiful Lako Memphramagog. A decent Chapel, finely situated, is their place of meeting to attend the sor vicos, celebrated there at certain tines by the Missionary from Shorbruvio. | the immediately eround it stand the fine Convent of the Nuns of the Congregation, tho College, which is kept by a Priest and Professors, who are Eoclosiastics, and tho Parsonago. Tho two educational ostablish-

Sare Cour de Jesus of Stanstead Stanstead ... St. Francis.. The centre of this Mission is the cbarming Village of Stanstead-Plain, a quarter of a milo from the Province
So Township of Compton forms this Mission, which has the advantage of a residont Priest, and a protty This Mission, which is composed of the Township of Bolton, is about to be crected a regular Parish. Service is celebrated in it every fortnight by the Cure of St. Anne of Stukeloy.
ho Westorn portion of the Hatloy comprises this Mission, and it is served from time to time by the Mission-
his small Mission is composed of the Township of Eaton, has a littlo Chapel, and is served by the Missionary
St. Patrice of the Outlet............... Stanstead... St. Francis.. This Mission is composed of a certnin number of Catholic families who hare settled at the outlet of the beau-
L. Z. MOREAU, Priest,

Secretary.
Secretary's Office,
Palace or the Bishop, 1 st April 1860

To the Hon. Charles Alleyn, Provincial Secretary.
Sir,-I have, since the date of my last letter, succeeded in obtaining the little work printed in 1853 by order of the Government; in which I find, at page 120, a statement of the Parishes and Missions then in existence, in that part of the Diocese of Bytown which lies in Lower Canada. I now send you a note of the Parishes and Missions which have been established since that period.
I. St. Philippe of Chatham. This Parish was erected canonically, on 24th January, 1856. It is bounded on the West by the road which passes at the distance of a mile from the limits of the Township of Chatham, commencing at Mr. Howard's store; on the North by the Northern limits of the Township of Wentworth; on the South by the road from Grenville to Carillon; on the East by the Seigniory of Argenteuil. It comprises a tract of about eight miles in width, by eighteen in depth.
2. St. André Avelin. This Parish had been canonically erected, 26th January, 1851. On 13th July, 1859; the Lord Bishop of Bytown added thereto (also canonically), the Côtes St. Pierre, situated in the Northern part of the Petite Nation, being a portion of the unconceded lands of that Seigniory.
3. St. Etienne of Chelsca. This Parish was erected, canonically, on 29th December, 1859, and comprises a tract of land about six miles in width by eight miles in depth. It is bounded to the East by the Township of Templeton, to the North by the Township of Masham, to the South by the road from Aylmer to the Gatincau, and to the West by the Parish of Aylmer.

Since 1853, the Parishes of St. Philippe and of Ste. Angelique have been erected for civil purposes, and that of Chelsea is now taking the necessary steps to be so erected.

Since that time, the following Missions have been also established :-

1. Hull, comprising that part of the Township of Hull which lies East of the River Gatineau. The Chapel here is served by the Priest from Chelsea.
2. St. Elizabeth of Franktown, North of the Isle du Calumet, comprises the Western part of the Township of Litchfield, as also the Township of Leslie. The Cure of Calumet serves the Church of St. Elizabeth.
3. St. Malachi, North of the Township of Lochaber, comprises the Northern half of that Township. The Mission is served by the Cure of Buckingham.
4. Fort William. This Church was built for the Indians who resort to the Fort. The gentlemen of St. Sulpice go during the summer to minister to them during their visit in July.

To this list I ought to add the Mission to the Parish of St. Franeois dc Sales, on the Gatineau; "which was omitted, probably by mistake, in the Report of 1853. It comprises the whole Township of Templeton.

> I have the honor to be, Sir,
> Your obedient humble Servant,
> (Signed), $\quad$ J. O'CONNOR:

## Archbishop's Palace, Quebec, 9th April, 1860.

Srr,-I am commissioned by Monseignior the Administrator to reply to your letter of the 30 th March last, wherein you request his Grace "to furnish to your Department a "statement of the Parishes under simple canonical erection, as well as the places known as "Missions within the limits of the diocese of Quebec, in continuation of a statement fur"nished in 1853; and to put the Executive in a position to reply to an enquiry made by "a recent Address of the Legislative Assembly."

In explanation of the following Tables it is first necessary to state, that since the date of the statement furnished in 1853; the Parishes of St. Agathe, St. Alexandre, St. Basile, St. Bernard, St. Dunstan, St. Fidele, St. Fréderic, St. George, and St. Lambert, which were then under simple canonical erection, have been recognized as Parishes for civil purposes.

Among the Parishes erected since that date, both within the limits of the Missions and within the Parishes already existing, several have also been recognized as such for civil purposes; these are St: Romuald, St. Apollinaire; St. Raphael, St. Colomb, Notre Dame du Portage, St. Antonin, Ste Modeste de Whitworth, St. Basile, St. Alexandre, St. Alphonse, St. Onesime, St: Ferdinand, Ste. Sophie, St. Edouard de Frampton, Notre Dame de Laterrière, Ste. Julie de Somerset, St. Frangois Xavier de Chicoutimi, and St. Alban d'Alton.

The list of Parishes under simple canonical erection is nevertheless still large, as it includes a series of fourteen Parishes in the District of Gaspe, which were erected all at once; and the confirmation of which erection for civil purposes is to be immediately asked for from the Provincial Legislature, by those interested. This plan is to be adopted in order that they may be exempted from the observance of the usual formalities which precede the issuing of a proclamation, and which it would be impossible to carry out in the present case. These proceedings are taken under very favorable circumstances, as they have been unanimously resolved upon, and are supported by the representatives of that important District.

His Lordship the Administrator has caused to be annexed to the Table of Missions a statement of the population of each Station, as furnished by the Missionary residing thereat, in the course of the past year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very humble Servant, EDMOND LANGEVIN, Pt. Secretary.
To the Honorable,
The Provincial Secretarx,
Quebec.
1.-STATEMENT OF PARISHES IN THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC, UNDER SIMPLE CANONICAL ERECTION, APRIL, 1860.
St. Cyrille de Lessard, County of D'Islet.—Decree of the 12th September, 1844.

## Description.

A tract seven and a half miles by four and ghalf, composed of the Fief Lessard, two ranges of the Township of Lessard, and the unconceded Crown Liands lying between the said Fief and Township aind the Fief Vincelotte; bounded on the North-east, by the augmentation to the Township of Ashford; on the North-west, partly by the Fief and Seigniory of Islet St. Jean, and partly by the:Fief and Seigniory of Bonsecours; on the South-west, by the North-eastline of the Fief and Seigniory of Vincelotte, and the prolongation thereof to the distance of forty arpents beyond the line $J f$ depth; on the South-east, by the line which separates the second from the third range of the Township of Lessard, and by the prolongation thereof until it intersects the prolongation of the North-east line of the Fief and Seigniory of Vincelotite.

## St. Edmond de Stoneham, County of Quebec.-Decree of the 28th January, 1850. Description.

An extent of territory, six miles by eight, in the Township of Stoneham and Tewkesbury, and three miles by two in the Fiefs and Seigniories of St. Joseph de l'Epinay, d'Orsainville, Notre Dame des Anges, Trinite, Grand Pré, and Bourg-la-Reine: bounded on the North-east, partly by the Seigniory of Beauport, and partly by that of Beaupre; on the North-west, by the line which separates the eighth from the ninth range of the Townskip; on the South-west, by the Fief St. Ignace; on the Southeast, starting from the said Fief St. Ignace, partly by the line which separates the concession in which is situate Mr Loouis Legare's farm (which concession is supposed to be the ninth of the Fief St. Joseph del'Epinay,) from that in which is situate Mr. Jacques Bernard's farm (which, according to the deed of concession, is situate in the eighth concession of the
same fief), partly by the line which separates the eleventh from the tenth concession in the Fief d'Orsainville, partly by the line of separation between Mr. Bryan Laughlin's farm and that belonging to Mr. J. Bte. Bedard in the Sagamité concession, in the Fief of Notre Dame des Anges, and a prolongation of the said line until it intersects the Northeast line of the old Stoneham Road, partly by the line of separation between Mr. George Howard's farm and that belonging to Mr. James Clarihue and a prolongation of the said line to the Fief Trinité, partly by the Ruisseau Valet as far as the South-west line of the Bourg-la-Reine, and lastly, in part by the line of separation between the eighth and seventh concessions of the said Fief Bourg-la-Reine.

The remainder of the Township of Stoneham and Tewkesbury is provisionally attached. to St. Edmond, until the increase of population and the clearing of the land shall permit of its being erected into a separate parish.

## St. Pacome, County of Kamouraska.-Decrec of the 8th February, 1851.

## Description.

A tract in the Seigniory of La Bouteillerie, comprising an extent of seven and a half miles front by a depth of four and a half miles; bounded on the North-east partly by the line which separates the Seigniory of La Bouteillerie from the Fief St. Denis, from the line which separates the fifth from the sixth range to that which separates the fifth from the fourth, partly by the line which separates the Parish of River Ouelle from that of St. Denis, from the line which separates the fifth from the fourth range to that which separates the third from the second; on the North-west, by a line starting from the line of separation between the Parishes of River Ouelle and St. Denis, and following the course of the line of separation between the third and second ranges as far as the line between Mr. Louis Roy ditDesjardins' farm and that belonging to Mr. Alexandre Boucher, thence towards the South-east, following the line of separation between the two abore-mentioned farms, as far as the line which separates that part of the property of the heirs of Pierre Beaupre, owned by Dame Auser Levêque, wife of Louis Anctil dit St. Jean, from that owned by Mr. Alexaudre Boucher; thence towards the South-west, following the line of separation between the two last-mentioned farms, then the Queen's highway or New Road, from the said farm owned by Dame Anctil, to the road commonly called the Brise-culottes Road; then, lastly, the line of separation between Mr. George Levêque's farm and that belonging to Mr. J. Bte. Levêque, son of Gabriel, as far as Mr. J. Bte. Clairemont's farm ; thence towards the South-east, following the line which separates the two last-mentioned farms as far as the line which separates the fourth from the third range ; thence towards the Southwest, following the line which separates the fourth from the third range as far as the River Ouelle ; thence almost North-west, following the river as far as Petite Isle; thence towards the South-west, partly ky a straight line crossing the farms owned by Messrs. Olivier Hudon dit Bcaubien and Charles Ducctte dit Rochefort, prolonged to meet the line separating the farms owned by Mr. Thomas Levêque and those belonging to Messrs. Paschal and Joseph Levêque, then by the said line separating the above-mentioned farms, as far as the Chenard Road, and partly by the line which separates the third from the second range, from the Chenard Road to the line which separates the Seigniory of La Bouteillerie from that of La Pocatiere; on the South-east, by the line which separates the fifth range of La Bouteillerie from the sisth.

St. Vïctor de Tring, County of Beauce.-Decree of the 24th February, 1852. Description.
A tract comprising the first five ranges of the Township of Tring, having an extent of rather more than two and a half leagues front, by a depth of about a league and a half; bounded on the North-west by the Township of Broughton; on the North-east, partly by the Seigniory of Fleurie or St. Joseph, and partly by that of St. Frangois or Rigand Vaudreuil; on the South-east by the Township of Shenley; on the South-west by the line which separates the fifth from the sixth range.

N B.-A decree of the 7 th November, 1857, annexes to the Parish of St. Victor all.
the lots in the sixth range of Tring, from lot No. 12 inclusive, comprising a tract of about four and a half miles front, by 28 arpents in depth.

St. Octave de Métis, County of Rimouski.-Decree of the 13th September, 1855. Description.
A tract comprising the Fief and Seigniory of Metis, a part of the Fiefs and Seigniories of Lepage and Thibicrge, of a part of the Fief and Seigniory of Pachot, and of that part of the Township of Cabot which is situate between the said Fief and Seigniory of Metis and the said lief and Seigniory of Lepage and Thibierge, comprising an extent of eleven mles in its greatest width, and nine miles in its greatest depth; bounded on the North-east by the Township of McNider, from the River St. Lawrence to the line which separates the Seigniory of Metis from the Township of Gabot; on the South-east, starting from the Township of McNider, by the line of separation between the Seigniory of Métis and the Township of Cabot, as far as the South-west line of the Seigniory of Metis; from this point by the South-east line of the nineteenth lot of the Township of Cabot, prolonged as far as the North-east line of the Seigniory of Lepage and Thibierge; thence towards the South-east by the-said North-east line of the Seigniory of Lepage and Thibierge as far as the Township of Fleuriot; thence towards the West by the line of separation between the said Township of Fleuriot and the Seigniory of Lepage and Thibicrge, as far as the River Métis; on the South and South-west by the said River Métis, from the Township of Fleuriot to the point where the said river falls into the River St. Lawrence; on the North-west by the River St. Lawrence, from the River Métis to the Township of McNider.

St. Aubert, County of L'Islet.-Decree of the 26th March, 1856.

## DESCRIPTION.

An extent of territory of about eight and a half miles front, by a depth of five miles, comprising the third and fourth ranges of the Seigniory of St. Jean Port Joli, the Fief la Pocatiere or Rheaume, and the first and second ranges of the augmentation to Ashford, or Township of Fournier; bounded on the North-west by the road dividing the second from the third range of the Seigniory of St. Jean Yort Joli, and the Fief la Pocatiere; on the South-west, partly by the Parish of Notre Dame de Bonsecours de L'Islet, and partly by the Parish of St. Cyrille de Lessard; on the South-east by the line of separation between the second and third ranges of the augmentation to Ashford, or Township of Fournier ; on the North-east, partly by the line which divides the Township of Ashford from the Township of Fournier, and partly by the Parish of St. Roch des Aulnets; also a lot two arpents by an arpent and a half in extent taken from the farm of Mr. Hilaire Chouinard, in the second range of the Seigniory of St Jean Port Joli.

Ste. Louise, County of L'Islet.-Decree of the 21st December, 1856.

## Description.

An extent of territory about eight and a half miles by three, comprising the third and fourth ranges of the Seigniory of St. Roch des Aulnets; bounded on the North-east by the Parish of St. Anne de la Pocatiere; on the North-west by the line of separation between the sccond and third ranges of the Seigniory of St. Roch des Aulnets; on the South-east, partly by the Parish of St. Jean Port Joli, and partly by that of St. Aubert; on the Southwest by the Township of Ashford.
N. B.-By a decree dated the 12 th November, 1859 , it. is ordered that from and after that day, the line of the Grand Trunk Railway shall form the lin of separation between the parishes of St. Roch and Ste. Louise, from the parish of St. Jean Port Joli to the road leading from the Church of the former to that of the latter.

## St. Matthieu de Rioux, County of Rimouski:-Decree of the 8th March, 1858. Description

A tractforming part of the Seigniory of Nicolas Rioux, comprising an extent of about nine miles front, by an average depth of about four and a half miles; bounded on the North-east by the Parish of St. Fabien; on the South-east by the line which separates the sixth from the seventh range of the said Seigniory; on the South-west by the Parish of Notre Dame des Neiges des Trois Pistoles; on the North-west, partly by the line of separation between the first and second ranges of the said Seigniory from the Parish of Trois Pistoles to the line which separates Mr. Raphacl Giroux's farm from that belonging to Mr J. B. Michaud, situated in the second range ; partly by the ridge of the mountain situated in rear of the first range from the said line of separation between the two above mentioned farms, to the line which separates another farm, owned by the same J. B. Michaud in the second range, from that belonging to Mr. Pierre Jean situate in the same range; and partly by the line which separates the second range from the third, from the said line of separation between the farms of Messrs. J. B Michaud and Pierre Jean, to the Parish of St. Fabien.

St. Etienne de Lauzon, County of Levis.—Dccree of the 26 th October, 1858.

## Description

A tract of about ten miles front by a depth of about six miles, comprising the concessions of St. Denis, St. Elizabeth or Longues Pointes, St. Anuc and Petit St. Jean in the Parish of St. Nicolas, and the concessions of St. Grégoire, St. Andre, St. Thomas and Pétree, in the Parish of St. Lambert; bounded on the North-west, partly by the line which separates the concession of St. Denis from that called Virecrèpe, from the River Chaudierc to the line which separates the concession of St. Denis from the Terrebonne concession; partly by the line which separates the Terrebonne concession from that of Petit St. Jcan from the St. Denis concession to the North-east line of the farm belonging to Basil Demers, Esquire, which seems to be situated in the concession of Grand St. Jean ; partly by the line which separates the concession of Grand St. Jean from that of St. Elizabeth or Lhongues: Pointes, from the North-east line of the farm belonging to Basil Demers, Esquire, to the line which separates the concession of Grand St. Jean from the fifth range, and leastly in part by the line which separates the said fifth range from the fourth, from the said concession of Grand St. Jean to the Seigniory of Gaspe; on the South-west, partly by the said Seigniory of Gaspé, and partly by the Seigniory of St. Gilles de Beaurivage from the fourth rarge to the line which separates the Petree concession from the Belvere concession; on the South-east by the line of separation between the Petree and Belvere concessions, from the Seigniory of St. Gilles to the concession of St. Andre; thence towards the Southeeast, following the line of separation between the St. André and Belvère concessions to the River Chaudière ; on the East and North-east by the River Chaudière, from the North-east line of the Belvere concession to the line of separation between the St. Denis and the Virecrèpe concessions.

St. Hilarion de Settrington, County of Charlevoix - Decree of the 20th March, 1860.

## Description.

A tract of territory composed of part of the Gulf Seigniory and the Township of Set trington, comprising an extent of about seven miles front by a depth of about six miles: bounded on the North by the Seigniory of Mount Murray; on the North-west, by the Township of Sales; on the East, partly by the line of separation between the said Township of Scttrington and the said Gulf Seigniory, and partly by the line of separation between the St. Croix and the St. George concessions, both sieuate in the Gulf Seigniory; on the South-east, partly by the line which separates Mr. Abraham Tremblay's farm from that belonging to Mr. Andre Robitaille, in the said St. Croix concession, and partly by the line which separates the said Township of Settringtou from the Scigniory of Eboulements:

St. Martin de la Riviere an Renarl, District and County of Gaspé -Decree of the 26 th March, 1860.

## Description.

A tract of territory comprising the Township of Fox, having an extent of about fifteen miles front upon the River St. Lawrence, by an average depth of about six and a half miles; bounded on the North-east by the river; on the West, by the Township of Sydenham; on the South, by the tract called North Gaspe; on the East, by the Township of Rosier.

St. Patrice de Douglastown, District and County of Gaspé-Decree of the 22nd March, 1860.

## Description.

A tract of territory having a frontage of about cight miles upon Gaspe Bay, by a depth of about five and a half miles, comprising part of the Township of Douglas; bounded. on the North-east by Gaspé Bay; on the North, by the River St. John ; on the West, by the Township of York; on the South, by the Township of Malbaie.

## St. Pierre de Malbaie, District and County of Gaspe.-Decree of the 23 ral March, 1860.

## Description.

A tract of territory of irregular shape, having about fourteen miles front by an arerage depth of eight miles and a half, comprising the Township of Malbaie; bounded on the North by the Township of Douglas ; on the West, by the wild lands of the Crown; on the South-east, by the Township of Perce ; on the East and North-east, by the Gulf of St. Tawrence.

St. Michel de Perce, District antl County of Gaspe.-Decree of the $23 r d$ March, 1860.

## Description.

A tract of territory comprising the Island of Bonaventure, three miles long and two miles wide, and part of the Township of Perce, having a frontage of ten and a half miles by an average depth of five and a half miles; bounded on the North-east, East and Southeast by the Gulf of St. Lawrence ; on the South-west, partly by the line which separates the lots marked 16 and $Y$ in the first range of the said Township of Perce, and partly by the line which separates the lots marked 17 and 18 in the second range of the same Township, the said line being prolonged to the Township of Malbaie; on the North-west, by the said Township of Malbaie.

## St. Josepli du Cap Descspoir, District and County of Gaspe.-Decree of the 24th March, 1860.

## Description.

A tract of territory comprising that part of the Township of Perce known by the name of Cap Desespoir, having about seven miles front by an average depth of about eight miles; bounded on the North-east by the Parish of St. Michel de Percé, above described; on the North-west, partly by the Parish of St. Pierre de Malbaie, also above described, and partly by the wild lands of the Crown; on the South-west, by the North-east line of the farm belonging to Mr. Daniel Lelievre, and a prolongation of the same to the rear of the Township of Perce ; on the South-east, by the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Notre Dame de la Grande Riviere, District and County of Gaspe.-Decree of the 26th March, 1860.
Description.
A tract having an extent of about ten miles front by a depth of about six miles, 00 m prising the Seiguiory of Grand Riviere and a part of the Seigniory of Pabos, and of the

Township of Percé; bounded on the North-east by the Parish of St. Joseph du Cap Desespoir above described; on the North-west by the wild lands of the Crown; on the Southwest by the Petit Pabos River; on the South-east by the Gulf of St: Lawrence.

St. Adelaide de Pabos, District and County of Gaspe.-Decree of the 26th March, 1860. Description.
A tract having an extent of about seven miles front by a depth of about six miles, comprising a part of the Seigniory of Pabos, which is not included in the Parish of Notre Dame de la Grande Rivière above described; bounded on the North-east by the PetitPabos River; on the North-west by the wild lands of the Crown; on the South-west, partly by the Grand Pabos River from its mouth to the point where it intersects the line of separation between the Seigniory of Pabos and the Township of New Port, and partly by the said line of separation between the said Seigniory and the said Township; on the South-east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

## St. Dominique de Nero Port, District and County of Gaspe.-Decree of the 27th. March, 1860.

## Description.

A tract of territory having about eight miles front by a depth of about six miles, comprising the Township of New Port and that part of the Seigniory of Pabos not included in the Parishes of Notre Dame de la Grande Rivière and St. Adelaide de Pabos above described; bounded on the North-east by the said Parish of St. Adelaide de Pabos; on the North-west by the wild lands of the Crown; on the South-west by the line of separation between the Counties of Gaspe and Bonaventure; on the South-east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

St. Georges de Port Daniel, District of Gaspé, County of Bonaventure.-Decree of the 27 th 'March, 1860.

## Description.

A tract having an extent of about sixteen miles front by an average depth of ten miles, comprising the Township of Port Daniel and part of the Township of Hope; bounded on the North-east by the line of separation between the Counties of Gaspe and Bonaventure; on the North-west by the wild lands of the Crown ; on the South-west by the River Chigaouet; on the South-east by the Bay of Chaleurs.

Notre Dame de Paspébiac, District of Gaspe, County of Bonaventure-Decree of the 28th March, 1860.

## Description.

A tract having an extent of about thirteen miles front by a depth of about sis miles, comprising a part of the Townships of Hope and of Cox; bounded on the Northeast by the Parish of St. Georges de Port Daniel above described; on the North-west by the wild lands of the Crown ; on the South-west by the North-east line of Mr. Andre Babin's farm and a prolongation of the said line as far as the wild lands of the Crown; on the South-east by the Bay of Chaleurs.

St. Bonaventure d'Hamilton, District of Gaspe, County of Bonaventure.-Decree of the 29th March, 1860.

## Descripition.

A tract having an extent of about eighteen miles front by a depth of about six miles, comprising the Township of Hamilton and part of the Township of Cox; bounded on the North-east by the Parish of Notre Dame de Paspebiac above described; on the North-west
by the Gaspe Company's Lands; on the South-west y the Township of New Richmond; on the South-east by the Bay of Chaleurs.

Les Saints Anges Gardiens de Cascapediac, District of Gaspé, County of Bonaventure. -Decree of the 29 th March, 1860.

## Description.

A tract comprising the Township of New Richmond, having an extent of about eight miles front by a depth of about six miles; bounded on the East by the Township of Hamilton; on the North by the wild lands of the Crown; on the West and South-west by the Grand Cascapediac River; on the South-east by the Bay of Chaleurs.

St. Brigitte de Maria, District of Gaspe, County of Bonaventure-Decree of the 30 t/ March, 1860.

## Description.

A tract of irregular shape, comprising part of the Township of Maria, and havingan extent of about seven miles front by seven miles in depth; bounded on the Last and Northeast by the Grand Cascapediac River; on the North-west:by the wild lands of the Crown; on the West by the Township of Carleton, from the wild lands of the Crown to Mr. Maxime Audet's farm ; on the South-west by the South-west line of the farms belonging to the same Mr, Maxime-Audet, and Mr. Eugène Dugas ; on the South-east by the Bay of Chaleurs. .

St. Joseph de Carleton, District of Gaspe, County of Bonaventure.-Decree of the 31 st March, 1860.

## Description.

A tract having an extent of about thirty-six miles front by an average depth of seven miles, comprising the Township of Carleton and that part of the Township of Maria which lies to the South-west of the farms belonging to Messrs. Eugene Dugas and Maxime Audet, and also that part of the Seigniory of Shoolbred and the Township of Nouvelle which lies to the East of the River Shoumanac; the whole bounded on the North-cast and East by the Parish of St. Brigitte de Maria above described; on the North by the wild lands of the Crown; on the West by the River Shoumanac; on the South partly by the Bay of Ristigouche, and partly by the Bay of Chaleurs.

EDMOND LANGEVIN, Pt., Archibishop's Secretary.

Archbishop's Palace, Quebec, 9th April, 1860.




|  | - - | FAMILIES. | SOULS. | OBSERVATIONS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| St. Norbert ......... | Cap Chat ................. | ...... | 428 | The Clapol is built on Lot No. 06 in the 1st Range. |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Capucin ................... } \\ & \text { Mont Louis........... }\end{aligned}\right.$ | ....................... | $\begin{array}{r} 175 \\ 665 \end{array}$ | The difficulty of communication with these sottloments is an obstaolo to their progress ; a good road has beon long wanted, and would be an incalculable advantago to tho Sottlors along the shore. |
| St. Maxime $\qquad$ St. Anne des Monts | Grand Etang........... | - |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { St. Joseph .......... } \\ & \text { St. Alban .......... } \end{aligned}$ | Anse at Griflon............. | …............ |  | These six Missions are served by the Gure of St. Martin de la Rivièro au Ronard, a Parish which has beon rocently canonically orected. |
|  | Cap des Rosiers........... Cloridonno | 42 19 | 273 95 |  |
|  | Grando Valico.............. | 14 | 82 |  |
| St. Augustin ........ | Magdeloine ............... | 10 | 52 | Theso two Missions are served by the Cure of Parishes of Pt Patio do Dousinto |
| St.: Albort........... | Grande Gravo ........... Bassin Gappe....... | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\qquad$ | St. Pierre do la Malbaie, who residos at Douglastown. <br> This Mission is served by the Cur6 of St. Joseph de Carletou. <br> This Mission comprisos 473 Indians and 37 white familios. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Anno............ | Restigouche |  | 621 |  |

[^22]Sir,-Monseignior the Bishop of Montreal has done me the honor to direct me to address to you herewith (as required by His Excellency the Governor General), a Statement of the Parishes in this Diocese, which are hitherto only canonically erected

## With great respect, Sir, Your very obedt. humble Servant,

J. O. PARE,

Secretary.
Hon. C. Alleyn, Provincial Secretary.
Tabre of the Parishes of the Diocese of Montreal, only canonically crected, April, 1860


## 12 th December, 1853.

Parish of St. Casimir, in the County of Portneuf, in the District of Quebec, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency William Rowan, Esquire, C. B., Administrator of the Government of Canada, dated at Quebec the 12 th day of December, 1853, and bounded and linited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Charles Panet, Louis Massue, George Barthelime Faribault, A. B. Sirois Duplessis, and Edouard Joseph Deblois, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:-
"The said Parish shall comprehend that part of the Seigniory of Grondines, com" monly known by the name of Rapide, comprising the entire depth of the said Seigniory, "bounded towards the North-east partly by the Ficf de la Chevrotiere, and partly by the Crown "Lands; towards the North-west, also, by the lands of the Crown; towards the South"west partly by the lands of the Crown, and partly by the Seigniory of Ste. Anne; towards "the South-east by the depth of that concession of the said part of the Seigniory of Grond"ines which lies to the South-east of the River Ste. Anne, and fronts on the said river."

## 12th December, 1853.

Annexation of part of the Parish of St. Edouard de Gentilly, in the County of Nicolet, in the District of Three Rivers, to the Parish of Sainte Gertrude, in the said County and District, by Proclamation of His Excellency William Rowan, Esquire, C. B., Administrator of the Government of Canada, dated at Quebec the 12th day of December, 1853, the said part of the Parish of St. Edouard de Gentilly being bounded and limited as follows, according to a Report of Messrs. Pierre Difossé and George Badeaux, the Honorable Joseph Dionne and Jean Emmanuel Dunoulin and Vallere Guillet, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to Law, that is to say:-
"That space of land comprised between the Fief Courmoyer and the principal arm of "the River Gentilly, in the Seigniory of Gentilly, and comprehending an extent of terri"tory of about three quarters of a league in superficies, bounded as follows, that is to say: "On the South-west by the Seigniorial line separating the Fief Courmoyer, in the Parish " of Ste. Gertrude, from the Seigniory of Gentilly; in the Parish of Gentilly; on the South"east by a line drawn from near the extremity of the Scigniorial line above mentioned, " from the point or place where a post and boundary are placed to indicate the line of di"vision between the Township of Maddington and the Seigniory of Gentilly, and thenco "along the said line of division, to the River Gentilly; on the North-east by the above " mentioned River Gentilly, and following its sinuositics from the intersection of this River " by the line aforesaid, which separates the said Township of Maddington from the Seign"iory of Gentilly, until it meets the little River St. Antoine, which falls into the said River "Gentilly; on the North-west by a line following the said River St. Antoine from the abore "mentioned point where it discharges itself into the Rirer Gentilly, to the intersection of "this line or of the River St. Antoine by the Seigniorial line separating the Fief Courmoyer " from the Seigniory of Gentilly."

30 th JavUary, 1854.
Parish of St. Thomas de Princeville, County of Yamaska, District of Three Rivers (now Richelieu), erected by Proclamation of His Excellency William Rowan, Esquire, C. B. Administrator of the Government of Canada, dated at Quebec the 30 th day of January, 1854, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. George Badeaux, the Honorable Josepl Dionne, and Jean Emmanuel Dumoulin, Valère Guillet, and Denis Genest La Barre, Commissioners appointed for that purpose according to law, that is to say:-
"The said Parish shall comprehend aur extent of territory of triangular form being "terminated to the South-east by the angle formed by the line of the Seigniory of Courval "and the River St. Francis, having its base on Lake St. Peter, and being about six miles "in front by about thirteen miles in depth; being bounded as follows, that is to say 0 n "the West and South by the principal channel of the River St. Francis, passing between "the Isle St. Joseph and the Isle de l'Eglise, also called Isle du Fort, which said last
"mentioned Island shall alone be included in the new Parish of St. Thomas de Princeville; "on the East and North-cast by the Seigniorial line of St. Antoine de la Baie du Febre " and that of Courval; and on the North by Lake St. Pcter, save and escept that the land " occupied by the Mission of the Abenakis Indians, which is inclosed within the said terri"tory, shall not form part of the said Parish of St. Thomas de Princeville, and shall be " cxcepted thercfrom, as it was by the Arrêt cut Conseil du Roi of the third of March, one " thousand seven hundred and twenty-two, to belong to the said Indians as long as the said "Mission shall exist, in the same manner as it was recognized to belong to them previously, " in accordance with the said reservation."

## 21st February, 1854.

Parish of St . Apollinaire, in the County of Lotbinière, in the District of Quebec, erected by Proclamation of His Excellcncy William Rowan, Esquire, C. B., Administrator of the Government of Canada, dated at Quebee, the 21st February, ?.854, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Charles Panet, Louis Massue, George Barthelini Faribault, A. B. Sirois Duplessis, and Edouard Joseph Deblois, Commissioners appointed for that purpose according to law, that is to say:-
"The said Parish shall compreher $d$ a tract of land detached from the Parish of St.
"Antoine de Tilly, and comprising the Fief and Seigoiory of Gaspe and part of the Fiefs
" and Seigniories of Tilly, Desplaines, and Bonsecours, comprehending an extent of terri-
" tory of about two leagues and a quarter in front, by about one league and sixty-eight " arpents in depth, in the said Fiefs and Scigniories of Tilly ind Gaspe, and of two leagues " and eight arpents in depth in the said Fiefs and Seigniories of Desplaines and Bonsecours, " the said territory being bounded as follows, that is to say : towards the North-east by the " Parish of St. Nicolas de Lauzon; towards the North-west by the line of separation-between " the third and fourth concessions of the said Parish of St. Antoine; towards the South" west partly by the Parish of Ste. Croix, and partly by that of St. Flavien ; towards the "South-east by the Parish of St. Gilles de Beaumiage."

## 24th March, 1854.

Parish of St. Bernard, in the County of Dorchester, in the District of Quebec, (now Beauce) erected by Proclamation of His Excellency William Rowan, Esquire, C. B., Administrator of the Government of Canada, dated at Quebec the 24th day of March, 1854, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Charles Panet, Louis Massue, George Barthelimi Faribault, A. B. Sirois Duplessis and Edouard Joseph Deblois, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to Jaw, that is to say :-
"'The said Parish shall comprchend an extent of territory of about six miles and a "half in front, by about six miles in depth, bounded as follows, that is to say: 'Towards the "North-west by the Parish of St. Lambert, as canonically crected on the thirtieth day of "May, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and civilly on the eleventh day of May, "One thousand eight hundred and fifty-threc ; towards the South-west, by the Seigniory "of Beaurivage, the said Parish including the end (nbouts) of Belfast or Ner Belfast, de"pendant on the said Seigniory of Bcaurivare, and comprised within the said Fief St. "Etienne and the branch of the River Beaurivage, commonly called Philisgreen; and to"wirds the South-east by the Parish of St. Elzear de Linière, as canonically erected on "the twenty-sixth day of May, One thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and civilly on "the fourth day of July, One thousand eight hundred and forty-fire."

24th March, 1854.
Parish of St. Romuald d' Etchenin, in the County of Dorchester, (now Levis) in the District of Quebec, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Willian Rowan, Esquire, C. B. Administrator of the Government of Canada, dated at Quebec the 24th day of March, 1854, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Charles Panet, Louis Massue, George Barthelimi Faribault, A. B. Sirois Duplessis and

Edouard Joseph Deblois, Commissioners appointed for that purpose according to Law, that is to say:-
"The said Parish shall comprehend an extent of territory of about one mile in depth, "bounded as follows, that is to say : Towards the North-west by the River St. Lawrence; "towards the South-west by the River Chaudière; towards the South-east by the con" cessions called Hétniere, St. Jean and Taniata ; South-west, and towards the North-cast " by the River Etchemin."

6th April, 1854.
Parish of l'Epiphanic, in the County of Leinster (now l'Assomption); in the District of Montreal (now Joliette), crected by Proclamation of His Excellency William Rowan, Esquire, Administrator of the Government of Canada, dated at Quebee the 6th day of April; 1854, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the report of Messrs. Pierre Louis Panet, Jacques Viger, Joseph Roy, Joseph Ubalde Beradry and Alfred Pinsonneault, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say :-
"The said Parish shall comprehend the territory lying in the Parish of l'Assomption; "on the South side of the River l'Achigan, comprehending the space found between the "said River and the division linc between the Fief Bailleul (Baijeul), and the Scigniory " of St: Sulpice, as far as and including the land of François Gauselin; all that part of the "said Fief Bailleul on the South of the said River l'Achigan as far is the trait-yiune" of "the lands above the Achigan, continuing thence by the same trait-gucane on the Seigniory " of l'Assomption as far as the division line betwecu the Parishes of l'Assomption and
"Repentigny, and following this latter line, including all the territory to the South of the "said River Achigan, now within the limits of the Parish of l'Assomption as far as the "place where the division line hetween the said Parishes of l'Assomption and Repentigny "touches the Fief Martel; then taking that part of the Parish of St. Henry of Mascouche "comprised in the said Fief Martel, from the land of Eitienne and Pierre Magnan to "Medard Brousseau inclusive; and from the South-west corner of the land of the said "Médard Broussenu, following the West line of the said Fief Martel to where the said line " touches the land of Edouard Brien dit Desrochers, from thence taking the tract line in "the said Parish of St. Henry, within the Seigniory of P'Assomption, from the land of the "said Edouard Brien dit Desrochers, to Edouard Bourque, both inclusive, this tract being " bounded on the West by the trait-guane of the lands of St. Roch ; and from the frontier " of the land of the said Edouard Bourque, following the live of the Fief Martel, to where "this line falls into the said River Achigan, and thence following the said River Achigan "to the land of Antoine Bourquinville, to the North of the said River Achigan;; thence " along a straight line to its intersection by the line of the said Fief Bailleul; and ascending "this line towards the North-west to the limits of the Parish of St. Rsprit ; thence fol"lowing the said limits to the Seigniorial line betwecn the said Ficf Bailleul and the "Seigniory of St. Sulpice, and along this line, North-west, in the Parish of St. Jacques of "l'Achigan, to the land of Joseph Mausseau, inclusive; thence along this line to the "Noth-east, and on the line of the land of Narcisse Malo, inclusive, to the point of inter" section of this last line with St. George stream; thence following the said stream to its " intersection with the depth line of the lands of the concession called "du Petit St. "Esprit,", and along this last mentioned line, South cast, to the point where it intersects "the high road (chemin royal) leading from Petit St. Esprit to above L'Assomption, and "fullowing then this last mentioned road South-westerly to its intersection with the front "road of the said concession called "Petit St. Esprit," and thence, following this last men"tioned road, South-Easterly, to the Bridge on the River St. Esprit; thence, starting "from this Bridge, taking all the territory on the South side of the said River St. Esprit "t to the discharge of the said River into the River l'Assomption; thence, following this " last mentioned River to the discharge of the River Achigan, and up this last mentioned " Miver to the land of the above named Frangois Gauselin."

Parish of Ste. Hflène, in the County of St. Hyacinthe (now Bagot), in the District of Montreal (now St. Hyacinthe), erected by Proclamation of His Excellency, William Rowan, Jsquire, C. B., Administrator of the Government of Canada, dated at Quebec the 6th day of April, $1 \$ 54$, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Lowis Antoine Dessaulles, Pièrre Edouard Leclere, Louis Renaud Blanchard, Léonard Buivin, and Tlimothée Brodeur, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:-
"The said Parish shall comprechend all that part of the Parish of St. Hugues herein"after designated, comprising an extent of territory of about four miles and a half in front; "by about five miles and a half in depth, bounded as follows, that is to say:-On the "North-cast and on the South-cast by the Township of Upton; on the South-west, partly by " the depth-line of the lands of the second concession of that part of the Seigniory of "Ramsay, belonging to David Shaw Ramsay, Esquire, and to the heirs of the deceased "Hugues Le Moine De Martigny, Eisquire, and partly by the South-rest line of the said "part of the Seigniory of Ramsay, belonging to the said David Shaw Ramsay, Esquire, and "to the heirs of the said deccased Hugues Le Moine De Martigny, Esquire; the said line start"ing from the River Yamaska and being prolonged in a direct course to the Township of "Upton, and including, in consequence, a certain lot of ground commonly called "Quarré "Forsyth;" and, finally, on the North-west by the first, second, third and fourth con"cessions of the said part of the Seigniory, by the South-cast lines of the lands Numbers "Fifty of the said first, second, third and fourth concessions, according to the primi"tire manner of counting the numbers, without regard to the subdivision which has been " made of part of the third concession."

## 6th April, 1854.

Annexation of part of the Parish of St. Hyacinthe to the Parish of St. Hugues, in the County of St. Hyacinthe (now Bagot), in the District of Montreal (now St. Hyacinthe), hy Proclamation of William Rowan, Esquire, C. B.. Administrator of the Gorernment of Canada, dated at Quebee the 6th day of April, 1854, the said part of the Parish of St. Hyacinthe being bounded and limited as follows, according to a Report of Messrs. Louis Antoine Dessaulles, Pierre Edouard Leclerc, Louis Renaud Blanchard, Léonard Boivin, and T'imothée Broderr, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:-
"The said part of the said l'arish of St. Hyacinthe shall comprehend : First, That "part of the first concession of the Fief Bourchemin, West, comprised between the "North-east line of the Seigniory of St. Ours, and the South-west line of the land of Al"fied Houle, inclosing an extent of territory bounded towards the South-east and North"cast by the River Yamaska; towards the South-west, partly by the North-east line of the "Scigniory of St. Ours, and partly by the cordon of the lands of the Petit Barraw Range; " and towards the North-west, partly by the land of Michel Gaudet, in the said Petit "Burrove Range, and partly by the land of the said Alfred Houle, on the River Yamaska; "Secondly, That part of the Fief Bourchemin East, comprised between the clomaine of "David Shaw Ramsay, Esquire, on the South-east; the Fief St. Charles, on the North"cast; the cordon of the lands called Des Lagasse, on the North-west; and the River "Yamaska, on the South-west."

6th APRIL, 1854.
Annexation of part of the Parish of St. Hyacintlie to the Parish of St. Jude, in the County of St. Hyacinthe, in the District of Montreal, (now St. Hyacinthe), by Proclamation of Fis Excellency William Rowan, Esquire, C. B., Administrator of the Government of Canada, dated at Quebec the 6th day of April, 1854 ; the said part of the Parish of St. Hyacinthe being bounded and limited as follows, according to a Peport of Messrs. Louis Sntoine Dessaulles. Pierre Edouard Leclerc, Louis Renaud Blanchard, Léonard Boivin, and Timothee Brodeur, Commissioners appointed for that purpose according to law, thas is to say:
"The said part of the said Parish of St. Hyacinthe shall comprehend, First: All that "portion of the Fief Bourchemin East, commonly known by the name of Rang-des-Lagasse, "bounded towards the North-west and South-west by the River Yamaska; towards the "North-east by the Fief St. Charles; and towards the South-east by the cordon of the " lands of the said Rang-des-Legasse. Secondly: All that part of the Fief Bourchemia "West comprehonded between the River Yamaska on the North-east, the River Salraille " on the North-west, the Scigniorial line of St. Ours on the South-west, and the land of Antoine Foisy on the South-east."

29th Mar, 1854.

Annexation of part of the Parish of La Visitation de Champlain to the Parish of St. Maurice, in the County of Champlain, in the District of Three Rivers, by Proclamation of His Excellency William Rowan, Esquire, C. B., Administrator of the Government of Canada, dated at Quebec the 29th day of May, 1854; the said part of the Parish of La Tisitation de Champlain being bounded and limited as follows, according to a Report of Messrs. George Badeaux, the Honorable Joseph Dionne; and Jean Emmanuel Dumoulin, Valere Guillet, and Denis Gencst Labanc, Commissioncrs appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say :
"The said part of the said Parish of La Visitation de Champlain shall comprehend "that part of the said Parish of La Visitation de Champlain containing about thirty-two "arpents in front by about seventy arpents in depth, bounded as follows: Towards the South"west by the said Yarish of St. Maurice, and by that of Ste. Marie Madeleine of the Cap "de la Madelcinc; torrards the South-east by the surplus of the said Parish of Champlain, " that is to say, by the depth of the lands which are to the South of the River Champlain; "towards the North-west also by the said Parish of St. Maurice; and towards the North"east by the Fief Hertel."

## 8th June, 1854.

Parish of St. Hyacinthe the Confessor, in the County of St. Hyacinthe and District of Montreal (now St. Hyacinthe), erected by Proclamation of His Excellency William Rowan, Esquire, C B., Administrator of the Government o: Canada, dated at Quebee, the Sth day of June, 1854, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Paul Bertrand, Alexandre Kierzkorski, and Timothée Brodeur, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:-
"The said Parish shall comprehend an extent of territory of about four miles in front " by about tro miles and a quarter in depth, bounded as follows, that is to say: Towards " the North-west by the cordon of the lands of the first concession to the north of River "Yamaska; towards the South-east by the Parish of Ste. Rosalie; towards the South-west "partly by the land of Sieur Octave Maurice, and partly by the South-west linc of the "Towa of St. Hyacinthe ; tomards the North-east, partly by the Parish of Ste. Rosalic, and " partly by the domain of Madame Veare Roch de St. Ours."

$$
\text { 9th June, } 1854 .
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Saint Ephrem d'Upton, in the County of Drummond (now Bagot), in the District of Three Rivers (now St. Hyacinthe), erected by Proclamation of His Excellency William Rowan, Esquire, Administrator of the Government of Canada, dated at Quebec, the 9th day of June, 1854 , and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Louis Antoine Dessaulles', Pierre Edouard Leclerc, Louis Renaud Blanchard, Léonard Boivin, and Timothee Brodeur, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:-
"The said Parish shall comprehend the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, serenteenth, " eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-first Ranges of the Township of Upton, "forming an extent of territory, of irregular form, of about twelve miles in length by two "miles and a half in mean breadth, bounded as follows. Towards the North-east by the "Township of Grantham, towards the South, partly by the Townships of Acton and Milton,


#### Abstract

" and partly by the Scigniory of Ramsay; towards the East by the said Township of Acton; "and towards the North-west and West, partly by the line which divides the fourteenti "range of the Township of Upton from the thirteenth range of the same Township, and " partly by the above mentioned Scigniory of Ramsay."


## 14th July, 1854.

Parish of St. Romauld de Farnham, in the County of Shefford (now Missisquoi), in the District of Montreal (now Bedford), crected by Proclamation of His Excellency, James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Quebec, the 14th day of July, 1854, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Louis Antoive Dessaulles, Pierre Edouard Leclerc, Louis Renaud Blanchard, Leonard Boivin, and Timothéc Brodeur, Commissioners appoiuted for that purpose, according to law, that is to say :
"The said Parish shall comprehend that part of the Township of Farnham called "West Farnham, comprising an extent of territory of about nine miles in length by about "eight miles in breadth, bounded as follows, to wit: Towards the South by the Township of "Staubridge ; towards the South-west by the Scigniory of Monnoir; towards the North-east "by the Lots number trenty-four, in the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth "ranges of the Township of Farnham, inclusive; towards the North by the Township of "Granby and the Scigniory of Rougemont (St. Hyacinthe); it being understood that the "tongue of haud now in dispute is considered to belong to it."

## 25th August, 1854.

Saint Ange Gardien, in the County of St. Hyacinthe (now Rouville), in the District oi Montreal (now St. Hyacinthe), crected by Proclamation of Fis Excellency, James, Larl of Elgin and Kincardine, Crovernor General of Canada, dce., dated at Qucbec, the 25 th day of August, 1854 , and bounded and limited as follors, according to the Report of Messis. Louis Antoine Dessaulles, Pierre Edouard Leclere, Louis Renaud Blanchard, Léonarl Boiviu, and Timothée llrodeur, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:
"The said Sarish sha!l comprohoud an extent of territory of about six miles by fire, "bounded as follows, to wit: Towards the East, partly by the Township of Granby and "partly by the Township of Farnham; towards the South by the Township of Faruham; "towards the West, for the Ranges $S t$. Charles and Casimire, by the cordon of the lanas "of the concession of River Yamaska, and for the other ranges by the Grande Ligne of St. "Césaire ; towards the North by the cordon of the lands of the South concession of the "iruny dortble of Papincau."

29th December, 1854.
Parish of Saint Stanislas Kostka, in the County of Beauharnois, in the District of Montreal, (now Beauharnois), crected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Quebec the 29th day of December, 1854, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Pierre Louis Panct, Jacques Viger, Joseph Roy, Joseph Ubolde Beaudry and Alfred Pinsonneuult, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say :-
"The said Parish shall comprehend all that extent of territory detached from the "Parish of St. Louis de Gonzaguc, and comprising from number twenty-two to number " forty-eight, both inclusive, and from the fourth, fifth, sisth and seventh ranges of "Ormstown, and also the firth range of Catherinestown, on the North-west of the River "St. Louis, being thus bounded : Towards the North by the Parish of St. Louis de "Gonzague ; towards the East by that of St. Malachie; towards the West by that f St. "Timothe ; and towards the South by that of St. Anicet."

Parish of St. Prosper, in the County of Champlain, in the District of Three Rivers, erected by Proclamation of His Excelloncy Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Quebec the 13th day of Fcbruary, 1855, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. George Badeaux, the Honorable Joseph Dionne, and Jean Emmanuel Dumoulin, Valére Guillet, and Denis Genest La Barre, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say- -
"The said Parish shall comprehend an extent of territory of about seven miles in ": front, by about seven miles and one-third in depth, excepting on the side of a part of the "concession of River a Veillet, where the front is about thirty-eight arpents and the depth " of about forty arpents; the said territory being bounded as follows, that is to say: " Towards the North-west by the Parish of St. Stanislas de la Riviere des Envies, as ciry "cumscribed by the Canonical Decree, dated the sixteenth day of August, one thousand " eight hundred and thirty-three, and confirmed for civil purposes by a Proclamation of " Her Majesty, dated the eleventh of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; "towards the South-west by the line separating the land of Sieur Jean Cloutier from that " of Sieur Abraham Trottier, in the third concession of the River a Veillet, starting from " the said Parish of St. Stanislas de la Riviere des Envies, up to and exclusive of the land " of Sieur Benoin Gervais and Camel Trottier, residents in the second concession of the " said River i Veillet; thence, going towards the North-east, following the land of the " said Sieurs Benoin Gervais and Camel Trottier, to the point where the South-east line of " the said land meets the West line of the Grandes Terres des Massecotte; from this point " going towards the East, following a straight line traversing the said Grandes Terres des ": Massecote, to the point where the East line of the said grandes terres is met by the 'North " line of the land of Sieur Jean Baptiste Trottier, resident in the concession called Grande "Baie; from this point, going nearly in the same direction, following the said North line " of the land of the said Jean Baptiste Trottier, up to the-line separating the Fief and "Seigniory of Ste. Marie from the Fief and Seigniory of Batiscan, in which said Seigniory " of Batiscan all the said part of the above designated Parish is situate; from thence, "going towards the South-east, following the said line of separation between the said Fief " and Scigniory of St. Maric and the said Fief and Seigniory of Batiscan, to the line "separating the double concession of Saint Edouard from that of the Village of Sainte "Marie, both situate in the said Fief and Seigniory of Saint Marie ; towards the South" east partly by the said line of separation between the said double concession of Saint
" Edouard and the said concession of the Village of Ste. Maric from the said Fief and
": Seigniory of Batiscan, to the lands of the first range of the River Sainte Anue; partly by "the line separating the land of Sieur Joseph Boischer from that of Sieur Joseph Fraser, c: both situate in the concession of Saint Elizabeth, in the Fief and Seigniory of Sainte " Anne de la Pirade; partly by the line separating the lands of the third range of the said
" River Sainte Anne from those of the second range of the same River in the same Fief " and Seigniory of Sainte Anne de la Pirade, starting from the said concession of Saint
"Elizabeth to the distance of scventy-two arpents from the North-east line of the said
"Fief and Seigniory of Sainte Marie; towards the North-east by a line parallel to the
"said North-east line of the said Fief and Seigniory of Sainte Marie, at seventy-two
" arpents therefrom, starting from the line of separation between the said lands of the
" said second and third ranges of the River Sainte Anne, to the point where the said " parallel line, prolonged in a straight line, meets the said Parish of Saint Stanislas de la
" Rivièrc des Envies."

## 15th February, 1855.

Description of the division line between the Parishes of Sainte Gencrière de Batiscan and Saint Francois Xavier de Batiscan, and the County of Champlain, in the District of Three Rivers, by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Quebec the 15th day of Febraary, 1855, according to the Report of Messis. George Badeaus, the Honorable Joseph Dionne, and Jcan Eme
manuel Dumoulin, Valére Guillet and Denis Genest la Barre, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to Law, that is to say:-

The division between the said Parishes sball be as follows, that is to say:-Beginning on the side of Champlain, at the line separating the lands of the representatives of the late Alexis Toulant from the land of the widow and heirs of Camille Bernard dit Saint Jean; thence, Southwardly, along a line which separates the land of Sieur Pierre Toulant from that of Louis Normandin until it meets another line known by the name of Line Fortage, now separating lands belonging to the said Sieur Louis Normandin and to Sieur Jean Quéssy and Amand Quessy from the continuation of the lands fronting on the River St. Lawrence, until it intersects the River Batiscan; thence, crossing the said River Batiscan and along the line which separates the lands of Sieur Antoine Marchildon from those of Sieur Edouard Marchildon, his brother; and thence, in continuation of the said line to the Fief Ste. Marie.

5th April, 1855.
Annexation of part of the Parish of Saint Clair, in the County of Dorchester, in the District of Quebec, (now Beauce,) to the Parish of Sainte. Hénedine, in the County and District aforesaid, by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Quebec the 5th day of April, 1855, the said part of the Parish of Saint Clair, being bounded and limited as follows, according to a Report of Messrs. Charles Panet, Louis Massue, George Barthelémi Faribault, A. B. Sirois Duplessis and Joseph Edouard Deblois, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to Law, that is to say:-
"The said part of the said Parish shall comprehend a part of the concession Ste. Mar"guerite, comprising an extent of territory of about.fifteen arpents in front by about twenty"five arpents in depth; bounded towards the North-east by the concession called Caroline; "towards the North-west by that part of the said concession, which was enclosed within "the limits of said Parish of Sainte Hénédine, by decree, dated twentieth of March, one "thousand eight hundred and fifty-two ; towards the South-west, partly by the said Parish " of St. Hénedine, and partly by that of Ste. Marguerite of Joliet; towards the South-east "by the concession Ste. Marie, annexed by decree, dated the seventh day of November, " one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three to the said Parish of Ste. Marguerite."

## 19th April, 1855.

Parish of Saint Eusebe de Stanfold, in the County of Drummond (now Arthabaska), in the District of Three Rivers (now Arthabaska), erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor Generel of Canada, \&c., dated at Quebec, the 19th day of April, 1855, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. George Badeaux, the Honorable Joseph Dionne, and Jean Emmanuel Dumoulin, Valèrc Guillet, and Denis Genest La Barre, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:-
"The said Parish shall comprehend the whole of the Township of Stanfold; bounded "towards the North, partly by the Township of Blanford, and partly by the Augmentation " of the Township of Somerset; towards the East by the said Township of Somerset; "towards the South by the Township of Arthabaska; and towards the West by the Town: "' ship of Eulstrade."

## 21st April, 1855.

Parish of Saint Dominique, in the County of St. Hyacinthe (now Bagot), in the District of Montreal (now St. Hyacinthe), erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, dec., dated at Quebec, the 21 st day of April, 1855 , and bounded and linited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Louis Antoine Dessaulles, Pierre Edouard Leclerc, Louis Renaud Blanchard, Leonard Boivin, and Timothee Brodeur, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:-
"The said Parish shall comprehend an extent of territory of about seven miles in " front by about five miles and a half in depth, and shall be composed of the sixth, seventh, " eighth, and ninth ranges of the Seigniory of St. Hyacinthe, and of that part of the "Rang Double of St. Dominique, in the same Seigniory, which extends from the Township " of Milton, towards the East, to the Parish of Ste. Rosalie, towards the West; and " bounded as follows, that is to say: Towards the North-east by the Seigniory De Ramsay, " or Langan; towards the East by the Township of Milton; towards the South-west by "the cordon of the lands on the South-west side of the said Rang Double of St. Domin. "ique; and towards the North-west by the Parish of Ste. Rosalie."

## Ist May, 1855.

Parish of Ste. Cecile, in the County of Beauharnois, in the District of Montreal (now Beauharnois), erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmand Walker Head, Baronet, Governor-General of Canada, \&c., dated at Quebec the 1st day of May, 1855, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Pierre Panet, Jacques Viger, Joseph Roy, Joseph Ubalde Beaudry, and Alfred Pinsonneault, Commissioners appointed. for that purpose, according to law, that is to say :-
"The said Parish shall consist of a tract detached from the Parish of St. Timothee, " and shall comprise all the South-west part thereof called Catherinestown; the same " being bounded and limited as follows, that is to say: Towards the North-east, by the "grand ligne separating Helenstown and Catherinestown; towards the North-west by the "River St. Lawrence, comprising the Grand Isle of St. Timothée from the upper end to "the land of Pierre Bougie. senior, or his representatives, inclusive; towards the South"cast by the north bank of the River St. Louis, comprising the fourth range of Catherines"town, from the road known as the Chemin Larocque to the line of the Township of "Godmanchester ; towards the South-west by the said line of the said Township of God" manchester, as far as the Lake-St. Francis."

## 13 th SEPTEMBER, 1855.

Parish of St. Raphaël, in the County of Bellechasse, District of Quebec (now Montmagny), erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor-General of Canada, \&c., dated at Quebec the 13th day of September, 1855 , and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Charles Panet, Louis Massue, George Barthelémi Faribault, A. B. Sirois Duplessis, and Joseph Edouard Deblois, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:-
"The said Parish shall comprehend an cxtent of territory, of irregular form, of about "eight miles long in its greatest length, and eight miles in depth, and being bounded " as follows, that is to say: Towards the North-west, partly by the line of separation between " the fourth and fifth ranges of the Parish of St. Michel, from the line separating the said "Parish from that of St. Charles, River Bayer, to the road (route) leading from the said "ranges to the Church of the said Parish of St. Michel, partly by the North-west line of "a swamp which joins the said road (route), and partly by the North west line of the lake "called Lake St. Michel, from the said road (route) to the line of separation between the "said Parish of St. Michel and the said Parish of St. Vallier; thence, going towards the "South-east, following the said line of separation between the two said Parishes to the " little river called Le Bras ; thence, going towards the North-east, following the said river "to the line of separation between the said Parish of St. Vallier and the Parish of St. "Frangois de la Riviere du Sud; thence, going towards the South-east, following the said " line of separation between the two said Parishes to the line which separates the conces"sion of St. Gatherine from the concession of St. Agathe; thence, going towards the "North-east, following the said line of separation between the tro said concessions to the "line which separates, on the Northeast, the said Seigaiory of $L_{a}$ Durantaye from the "Township of Armagh; thence, going towards the South-east, following the said line of "separation between the said Seigniory and the said Township to the line which separates, "on the South-east, the same Seigniory from the same Township; towards the South-east, "partly by the said line of separation between the said Seigniory of La Durantaye and the


#### Abstract

"said Township of Armagh, and partly by the line which separates the third concession "called Acadie, or Cadie, from the fourth concession bearing the same name,-the said " line of separation abutting, towards the South-east, on the line which separates the said "Seigniory of La Durantaye from the said Parish of St. Gervais; towards the South-west "by the line which separates the same Seigniory from the said Parish of St. Gervais, and "then from the said Parish of St. Charles to the said line of separation between the said. " fourth and fifth ranges of St. Michel."


## 19th September, 1855.

Parish of Saint Fidele de Mont Murray, in the County of Charlevoix, in the District of Quebec, (now Saguenay) ereccted by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&ec., dated at Quebec the 19th day of September, 1855, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Charles Panet, Louis Massue, George Barthelémi Faribault, A. B. Sirois Duplessis and Joseph Edouard Deblois, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to Law, that is to say:-
"The said Parish shall comprehend an extent of territory of about twelve miles in "front, by about nine miles in depth, and bounded as follows, that is to say: Towards the "South-west by the Parish of St. Etienne, as civilly erected by Proclamation of His Ma" jesty King William the Fourth, dated the fifth day of May; one thousand eight hundred " and thirty seven; towards the South-east, by the River St. Lawrence; towards the "North-east, by the Black River; and towards the North-west, by the Crown Lands."

## 8th February, 1856.

Parish of Saint Colombe de Sillery, in the County and District of Quebec, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Toronto the Sth day of February, 1856, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Charles Panct, Louis Massue, George Barthelemi Faribault, A. B. Sirois Duplessis and Joseph Edouard Deblois, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to Law, that is to say :-
"The said Parish shall comprehend an extent of territory, of irregular figure, of about " four miles and a half in front, by about one mile and a third in its greatest depth; " bounded as follows, that is to say : Towards the North-east, commencing at the River St."; "Lawrence, partly by the line separating the Cove called Wolfe's Cove from the Cove "called William Petry's Cove, partly by the line separating the property known by the " name of Marchmont from the property of the Ursuline Nuns of Quebec, known by the " name of the Plains of Abraham, and now occupied by the Military Government, and " partly by the road called Belvedère; towards the North-west, by a line commencing at "the said Belvedere road, and going towards the South-west, following the line of separa" tion between the Châtellenie de Coulonge and the lands of Côte Ste. Génevierve as far as "the Seigniory of Sillery, and-thence following the middle of the road called Chemin de "Gomin, from the said Chatellenie to the road projected and verbalized under the name " of route du vallon; thence going towards the South-east; following the said route du " vallon, to the Cap Rouge Road; thence, going towards the South-west, following the said "Cap Rouge Road, to the line separating the land of Bridget Nowlan, widow, from that of "Michel Hamel, junior ; thence, going towards the South-east, following the said line of "separation between the land of the said Bridget Nowlan, widow, and that of Michel " Hamel, junior, to the brow of the hill (cime du cap), which rises above the said River "St. Lawrence, along the said Seigniory of Sillery; thence, going towards the South-west, "following the brow of the hill (cime diu cap), above mentioned, towards the South-west " line of the Cove called Victoria Cove; towards the Southowest by the said South-west " line of Victoria Cove ; and towards the South-east by the said River St: Lawrence."

7 th March, 1856.
Annexation of part of the Parish of St. Apollinaire; in the County of Lotbiniere, in ine District of Quebec, to the Parish of St. Giles de Beaurivage, in the County and District aforesaid, by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Toronto, the 7th day of March, 1856, the said part of the Parish of St. Apollinaire being bounded and limited as follows, according to a Report of Messrs. Charles Panet, Louis Massue, George Barthelémi Faribault; A. B: Sirois Duplessis and Joseph Edouard Deblois, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:
"The said part of the said Parish of St. Apollinaire shall comprehend an extent of " territory in the said Parish of St. Apollinaire of triangular figure, being about seventy"five arpents in front, by about fifty-eightarpents in its greatest depth, bounded as follows, "that is to say: Towards the North-east by the Seigniory of Lauzon; towards the North"west by the Quebec and Richmond Railway; and towards the North-east by the Seigniory " of St. Gilles."

9th June, 1856.
Parish of St. Bonaventure d'Upton, in the County of Drummond, in the District of Three Rivers, (now Arthabaska) erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmand Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Toronto, the 9th June, 1856, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. George Badeaux, the Honorable Joseph Dionne, and Jean Emmanuel Dumoulin, Valere Guillet, and Denis Genest La Barre, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:-
" The said Parish shall comprehend about seven miles in front, by five miles in depth, "Dounded towards the South-west by a line drawn from the Seigniory of Deguire, running 4 from North to South across the Yarish of St. Guillaume, and passing between the lots " nineteen and twenty of the second, third, fourth, and part of the fifth range of the "Township of Upton, to its intersection by the road from Sorel to Drummondville, and "from this point, following the said road, to the Township of Grantham; towards the "North-west by the Seigniory of Deguire ; towards the North-east by the River St. Francis; "and towards the South-east by the Township of Grantham."

9th JUNE, 1856.
Parish of Patronage de St. Joseph, in the County of Two Mountains, in the District of Montreal, (now Terrebonne), erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Toronto the 9th day of June, 1856, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Jacques Viger, Joseph Roy, Joseph Ubalde Beaudry, Alfred Pinsonneault, and Joseph Belle, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:
"The said Parish shall comprehend all that territory detached from the Parishes of "St. Eustache and.St. Benoit, and situate in the Cotte St. Joseph, being bounded as:follows: "Towards the South by the Lake of Two Mountains; towards the North by the lands of "the Grande Freniere, towards the East by the lands of the little river Duchêne and the "Seigniorial line; and towards the West by unconceded land."

## 9 th JUNE, 1856.

Annexation of part of the Seigniory of De Lanaudiere, in the Countr of Maskinonge, in the District of Three Rivers, to the Parish of Saint Ursule, in the Cointy and District aforesaid; by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head; Baronet; Governor General of Ganada, \&c., dated at Toronto the 9 th day of June, 1856 ; the said part of the Seigniory of Detanaudiere being bounded andlimited as follows, according to a Report of Messrs: George Badeaux, the Honorable Joseph Dionne, and Jean Emmanuel Dumoulin, Valére Guillet, and Denis Genest:La Barre, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:
"The said part of the said Seigniory of De Lanaudiere shall comprehend that part of "the Seigniory comprising the concessions Saint Louis, Saint Charles, and St. Edouard, "having an extent of three miles from South-east to North-west, by an irregular breadth " of from one to two miles; being bounded towards the North-west by the Fief Hope; "towards the North east by the South-west Seigniorial line of the Fief St. Jean; towards "the South-east by the land of one Antoine Billy dit Saint Louis, and other lands of the "said Concession St. Louis, already annexed to the said Parish of Ste. Ursule ; and towards "the South-west, partly by the River Maskinonge, and partly by the offset (trait-quarre) "which limits the depth of the lands of the concession Saint Edouard."

## 11th Joix, 1856.

Parish of Sainte Cecile, in the County of Shefford, District of Bedford, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Toronto, the 11th day of July, 1856, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Louis Antoine Dessaulles, Pierre Edouard Leclere, Louis Renaud Blanchard, Léonard Boivin, and Timothee Brodeur, Commissioners appointed for that. purpose, according to law, that is to say:-
"The said Parish shall comprise the four last numbers of the sixth range of the "Township of Milton, the five first ranges of the said Township, the twelve last numbers "of the tenth and eleventh ranges of the Township of Granby, and the five first numbers " of the fiye first ranges of the Township of Roston, forming an extent of territory of about "eight miles and a half in front by about five miles in depth, exclusive of the said part of "the sixth range of Milton; which territory is situate in the County of Shefford and Dis"trict of Montreal, and is bounded as follows, that is to say: Towards the North, partly by "the line which separates the sisth from the seventh range of the saidTownship of Milton, "partly by the line which separates lot number fifteen from lot number sixteen of the said "sixth range of Milton, and partly by the line which separates the fifth from the sixth " ranges of the Townships of Milton and Roxton; towards the east, partly by the line whicin "separates the lots number five from the lots number six in the five first ranges of the "Township of Roxton, and partly by the line which separates the lots number ten from "the lots number nine in the tenth and eleventh ranges of the Township of Granby; "towards the South, partly by the line which separates the first range of the Township of " Roston from the eleventh range of the Township of Shefford, partly by the line which "separates the first range of the Township of Milton from the eleventh range of the Town"ship of Granby, and partly by the line which separates the tenth range of the Township "of Granby from the ninth range of the same Township; and towards the West by the line "which separates the Townships of Granby and Milton from the Seigniory of St. Hya" cinthe."

## 19th Julx, 1856.

Parish of Notre Dame Du Portage, in the Counties of Temiscouata and Kamouraska, in the District of Kamouraska, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Toronto, the 19th day of July, 1856, and bounded and limited as follows according to the Report of Messrs. Jean Charles Chapais, Alexander Fraser, Charles Hilaire Tétu, Jean George Taché, and Jean Baptiste Martin, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:-
"The said Parish shall comprehend an extent of territory of irregular form, being "about seven miles in its greatest length, and about five miles in its greatest breadth; "bounded as follows, that is to say: Towards the North-east by the line which separates "the land of John Fraser, Esquire, from that of Sieur Antoine Lebel, both situate in the " first range of the Fief and Seigniory of Riviere du Loup, commencing at the River St.
" Lawrence; thence, as far as the line which separates the said first range from the second " (called Fraserville); thence, running towards the South-west, following the said line of "separation between the said first and second ranges as far as the concession North-east of "the Old Lake Road, formerly known as the "Portage Road"; thence, running towards.
"t the South-east, following the North-east line of the said concession as far as the land of "Sieur Joseph Ouellet, situate in the same concession, near the line traced for the projected "railway between Quebec and Trois Pistoles; towards the South-east, partly by the line
"which separates the said land of the said Sieur Joseph Ouellet from that of Sieur Joseph
"Belanger, partly by the line which separates another land of the same Sieur Joseph
"Ouellet from that of Sieur Paschal Castonguay, both situate in the concession South-west
" of the Old Lake Road, commencing at the said North-east line of the said concession
"North-east of the old road from the lake; and thence, as far as the line which separates
" the suid concession South-west of the Old Lake Road from the Parish of St. Alexandre,
" as it exists canonically; towards the South-west by the said Parish of St. Alexandre,
"from the said line of separation between the land of the said Sieur Joseph Ouellet and
"that of the said Sieur Paschal Castonguay, as far as the line which separates the first
"range of the Fief and Seigniory of Terrebois from the second range of the same Fief or
"Seigniory, called the (Rellve), and being within the said Parish of St. Alexandre; thence,
"running towards the South-west, following the said line of separation between the said
"first and second ranges of the said Fief or Seigniory of Terrebois as far as the line which
"separates the land of Sieur George Michaud from that of Sieur Jean Boucher, both
"s situate in the said first range; thence, running towards the North-east, following the
" said line of separation between the lands of the said Sieurs George Michaud and Jean
"Boucher, as far as the said River St. Lawrence; towards the North-west, by the said
"River St. Lawrence, commencing at the same line of separation; and thence, as far as
"the line above mentioned, separating the land of the said Fraser, Esquire, from that of " the said Sieur Antoine Lebel."

## 28th A JaUst, 1856.

Parish of St. Liboire, County of Bagot, in the District of St. Hyacinthe, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor-General of Canada, \&e., dated at Toronto the 28th day of August, 1856, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Louis Antoine Dessaulles, Pierre Edouard Leclerc, Louis Renaud Blanchard, Léonard Boivin, and Timothée Brodeur, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:-
"The said Parish shall comprehend a part of the eighth and ninth ranges of the "Parish of St. Dominique, the greater part of the territory formerly constituting the sixth "range of the Parish of St. Simon, a very small portion of the former fifth range of the "same Parish, and all the upper part of the Seigniory De Ramsay; forming, in the said "Seigniory De Ramsay, an extent of territory of about two leagues in depth by one league "and a half in breadth, and in St. Dominiquc, a territory of about sixty arpents in depth "by forty-one arpents in breadth, the whole bounded as follows, that is to say: Towards "the North-east by the Parish of St. Helene ; towards the South-east, partly by the Parish "of St. Ephreme d'Upton, and partly by the Parish of St. Valerien de Milton; towards "the South-west, partly by the said Parish of St. Valérien de Milton, partly by the line "which separates" the land of Narcisse Bedard from that of Frageois Martel in the Ninth "range, and the land of Pierre Chicoine from that of Charles Renaud in the eighth range " of St. Dominique, and partly by the line which separates the Seigniory of St. Hyacinthe "from the Seigniory De Ransay; towards the North-west, partly by the line which sepa"rates the seventh from the eighth range of St: Dominique, partly by the line which "separates the land of Joseph Pelletier and number A from number One in the range "Ste. Magdelaine, the number A from number One in the range St. George, the number "Seven from number Eight in the range St. Patrick, number Ten from number Eleven "in the range St. Edouard, number Thirteen from number Fourteen in the range Ste. "Charlotte, Number Fifteen from Number Sixteen in the range St. Henrs."

Parish of St: Frederic de Beauce, in the County and District of Beauce, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir E'dmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c, dated at Toronto the 28th day of August, 1856, and bounded and limited as
follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Charles Panet, Louis Massue, George Barthelemi Faribault, A. B. Sirois Duplessis, and Joseph Edouard Deblois, Comimissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:-
" The said Parish shall comprehend an extent of territory of about six miles in front "by about seven miles and a half in depth, the said territory being bounded as follows, "that is to say: Towards the North-west, partly by the Parish of St. Elzear, from the line "which separates the concession of St. Antoine from the Parish of St. Joseph to the Town"ship of Broughton, and partly by the Parish of St. Gilles de Beaurivage, from the said "Parish of St. Elzear, to the line which separates the third range of the said Towniship of "Broughton from the fourth range of the said Township; towards the South-west, by the "said line of separation between the third and fourth range of the said Township of "Broughton, from the said Parish of St. Gilles de Beaurivage, to the line which sepu"rates the lot number Twenty-two from the lot number Twenty-three, in the said Town"ship; towards the South-east, partly by the said line of separation between the lot "number Twenty-two and the lot number T"wenty-three in the three first ranges of" the "said Township, partly by the line which separates the concession St. Louis from the con"cession St. Charles, and from the territory called the Grandes et Petites Fernes, and "partly by the line which separates the said Grandes it Petites Fermes from the abovic"mentioned concession of St. Antoine; towards the North-east, partly by the line which "separates, on the North-east, the said concession of St. Louis from the said Grandes et "Petites Fermes, and partly by the lands which separates the said concession of St. Antoine "from the said first range of the Parish of St. Joseph."

6th September, 1856.
Parish of Saint Hippolyte de Wotton, in the County of Wolfe, in the District of St. Francis, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Toronto the 6th day of September, 1856, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. George Badeaux, the Honorable Joseph Dionne and Jean Emmanuel Dumoulin, Valére Guillet and Denis Genest La Barre, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:-
"The said Parish shall comprehend an extent of territory of six miles in breadth by "ten in depth, bounded as follows, that is to say:-Towards the North; partly by the Town"ship of Kingsworth and partly by the Township of Shipton; towards the South-west, "partly by the Township of Windsor, and partly by the Township of Stoke; towards the "North-east by the Township of Ham; and towards the South, partly by the twelfth range "of the Township of Wotton, as far as the thirtieth lot inclusive, and partly by the thir"teenth range and the fourteenth range of the Township of Wotton."

## 6th September, 1856.

Parish of Saint Germain de Grantham, in the County of Drammond, in the District of Arthabaska, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Taronto the 6th day of September, 1856, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. George Badeaux, the Honorable Joseph Dionne and Jean Emmanuel Dumoulin, Valere Guillet, and Denis Genest La Barre, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to Liaw, that is to say:-
"The said Parish shall comprise an extent of territory of ăbout nine miles in front by "about nine miles in depth, bounded as follows, that is to say :-Towards the North-rest " by Saint Guillaume d' Upton ; Towards the South-west by Saint Ephrem d" Upton and "the Seigniory of Ramsay; towards the South-east by the Township of Wickham; and "towards the North-east by the North-east line of the sixth range of Grantham, and com"prises the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth ranges "of the said Township of Grantham."

Parish of Saint Frederic de Drummondville, in the County of Drummond, in the District of Arthabaska, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Toronto the 6th day of September, 1856, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. George 13adeaux, the Honorable Joseph Dionne, Jean Emmanuel Dumoulin, Valère Guillet and Denis Genest La Barre, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to Law, that is to say:-
"The said Parish shall comprise and be composed of the Townships of Wendover and "Simpson, the first, second, third, fourth and fifth ranges of the Township of Grantham, " and the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth ranges, from and including the " fourteenth lot to the twenty-eighth and last of the said ranges, of the Township of Wick" ham; the said Townships and parts of Townships composing together an extent of terri" tory, bounded as follows, that is to say: Towards the North-west by the Parish of Saint "Bonaventure d' Upton and the Seigniories of Courval and Nicolet; towards the North"east, by the Townships of Aston, Harton, and part of Warwick; towards the South-east, "by the Township of Kingsey and the South-east line of the fourteenth lot of the first, "second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth ranges of the Township of Wickham; and towards "the South-west by the South-west line of the fifth range of Grantham, and the South" west line of the sixth range of Wickham from the thirteenth lot exclusively."

## 24th October, 1856.

Parish of Saint Patrick de Tingwick, in the County of Arthabaska, in-the District of Arthabaska, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Toronto the 24th day of October, 1856, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. George Badeaux, the Honorable Joseph Dionne, and Jean Emmanuel Dumoulin, Valere Guillet and Denis Genest La Barre, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to Law, that is to say:-
"The said Parish shall comprehend an extent of territory of about twelve miles in "front, by about twelve miles in depth, bounded as follows, that is to say: Towards the "North-east by the Township of Chester; towards the North-west, by the South-cast line "of the first range of the Township of Tingwick; towards the South-west, by the Township " of Shipton; and towards the South-east, partly by the Township of Ham, and partly by "the Township of Wotton ; the said territory comprehending the said Township of Ting" wick, with the exception of the first range thereof."

## 11th December, 1856.

Parish of St. George, in the County of Beauce, in the District of Beauce, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Toronto the 11th day of December, 1856, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Charles Panet, Louis Massue, George Barthelémi Faribault, A. B. Sirois Duplessis, and Joseph Edouard Deblois, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to Law, that is to say :-
"The said Parish shall comprehend an extent of territory of about six miles in front " on the River Chaudiére, by about twelve miles in depth; being bounded towards the "North-east by the Township of Waterford ; towards the North-west by the Seigniory of "Vandreuil, towards the South-west by the Towship of Shenley; towards the South-east, "partly by the said Township of Shenley, partly by the 'Township of Jersey, and partly by "the unconceded lands of the Crown."

11th December, 1856.
Parish of Saint Antoine, in the County of Tomiscouata, in the District of Kamonraska, erected by Proclamation of His Exsellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&ce.; dated at Toronto the 11th day of December, 1856, and
bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Jean Charles Chapais, Alexander Fraser, Charles Hilaire Tétu, Jean George Tache, and Jean Baptiste Martin, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to Law, that is to say:
"The said Parish shall comprehend an extent of territory of about six miles in:front " by about.five miles in depth, bounded as follows, that is to say: Towards the 'South-west " by the Parish of St. Alexandre, as canonically crected by ecclesiastical authority, dated "the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one; towards the "North-west partly, by the Parish of Notre Dame du Portage, partly by the line. which "separates the six thousand acres and the Tlownship of Whitworth from the Seigniory of "Riviere du Loup; towards the North-east, partly by the North-east line of the lands of "the new lake road (chemin du lac), and partly by the River Verte; and towards the "South-east by the lands of the Crown."

11th December, 1856.
Parish of Saint Modeste, in the County of Temiscouata, District of Kamouraska, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Hend, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., datea at Toronto the 11th day of December, 1856, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Jean Charles Chapais, Alexander Fraser, Charles Hilaire Tétu, Jean George Taché, and Jean Baptiste Martin, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to Law, that is to say:-
"The said Parish,shall comprehend an extent of territory of about six miles in front "by about six miles in depth;-bounded as follows, that is to say : I'owards the North-east "partly by the road (route) called "de Castonguay," situate in the fourth concession of " the Seigniory of Riviere du Loup, and partly by the line separating the fourth and fifth " lots in the five first ranges of the Township of Viger; towards the : Southeast by . the " line separating the fifth from the sisth ranges of the Townships of Viger and Whitworth; "towards South-west by the Parish of Saint Automin, as canonically erected by the:Decree " of the Right Reverend the Bishop of Tloa, dated the thirtieth day of August last; "towards the North-west, partly by the Parish of Saint Patrice de la Riviere du Loup, " and partly by the line which scparates the said fourth concession of the Seigniory of " Riviere du Loup, enclosing within the said limits the lands of Sieur Pierre Couturier, "situate between the said fourth concession and the said Township of Whitworth."

## 11th December, 1856.

Auncxation of part of the Parish of Saint Arsène to the Parish of Saint Patrice de la Riviere du Lounp, in the County of Temiscouata, in the District of Kamouraska, by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, ©̌c., dated at Toronto the 11th day of December, 1856; the said part of the Parish of Saint Arsene being bounded and limited as follows, according to a Report of Messrs. Jean Charles Chapais, Alexander Fraser, Charles Hilaire Tétu, Jean George Taché; and Jean Baptiste Martin, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to Law, that is to say:
"The said part of the Parish of Saint Arsene shall comprehend an extent of "territory of about cleven arpents in front, by forty arpents in depth, and comprehending "the lands of Sieurs Jean Berube, Paschal Berubé, Jean Fortier, George Michaud, Hilaire "Michand, and Alexis Pelletier, between the North-east line of the said Parish of St. "Patrice de la Riviere du Loup aad the lands of Sieur Victor Juangier, inhabitant. (habi"tant) of the third range of the said Seigniory."

## 15th January, 1857.

Parish of Saint Agathe, in the Counties of Lotbinière and Megantic, in the District of Quebec, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Ednund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&ce., dated at Toronto the 15th day of January, 1857, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs." Charles Panet, Louis Massue, George Barthelémi Faribault, A. B: Sirois Duplessis, and Joseph Edoüard Deblois, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to Law, that is say:-
"The said Parish shall comprehend an extent of territory, of irregular form, of about "fourteen miles in its greatest length, and about eight miles in its greatest breadth, "bounded as follows, that is to say: Towards the North-east; beginning at the South"east line of the Parish of St. Flavien, by the line which separates the Seigniory of St. "Croix from the Seigniory of Beaurivage as far as the North-west line of the concession " North-west of the Gosford Road, in the said Seigmiory of Beaurivage; thence, in a North" easterly direction; following the said North-west line of the said Concession North-west " of the Gosford Road; to the line which separates the lot (terre) number twenty from the "lot number twenty-one, in the same concession; thence, in a South-casterly direction, "following the said line of separation between the lots number twenty and twenty-one, "both in the said concession and in the concession South-cast of the said Gosford Road, " and then the North-east line of the concession Limerick, to the North-west outline of the
"Parish of St. Sylvestre de Beaurivage; thence, towards the South-west, following the "said North-west line of the said Parish of St. Sylvestre de Beaurivage, as far as the said "line separating the said Seigniory of St. Croix from the said Seigniory of Beaurivage ; "thence, in a South-easterly direction, following the said line of separation between the "said Seigniories of Sainte Croix and Beaurivagrc, and then the line which separates the "said Township of Tieeds from the said Seigniory of Beaurivage, up to the line which sepa" rates the seventh concession of the said Township of Leeds from the eighth of the same "Township; thence, in a South-westerly direction, following the said line of separation be" tween the said seventh and eighth concessions of Leeds, as far as the line which separates " that Township from the Township of Inverness ; thence, towards the North-west, follow"ing the line which separates, on the South-west, the said Township of Leeds and Nelson "from the said Township of Inverness, as far as the line which" separates the ninth range " of the said Township of Nelson from the eighth range of the same Township; thence, in "a Narth-easterly direction, following the said line of separation between the said ninth " and eighth ranges of the said Township of Nelson, to the line which separates that town"ship from the said Seigniory of St. Croix; thence, towards the North-west, following the "said line of separation between the said Seigniory of St. Croix and the said Township of "Nelson, to the point where it meets the said South-west line of the said parish of' Saint "Flavien; thence, towards the North-east, following the said South-east line of the said "Parish of Saint Flavien to the above mentioned line which scparates the said Seigniory " of Saint Croix from the said Seigniory of Beaurivage, at the point of beginning."

## 15th Jandary, 1857.

Parish of Saint Jacques le Mineur, in the County of Laprairie, in the District of Montreal, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada; \&ic.; dated at Toronto the 15th:day of January, 1857,; and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Jacques Viger, Joseph Ubalde Beaudry, Alfred Pinsonneault, Joseph Belle, and Théodore Doucet, Oommissioners appointed for that purpose, according to Law, that is to say:-
"The said Parish shall be bounded as follows: Towards the North, on the xange " called Saint Philippe; by the limit (trait-quarre) or continuations of the lands of the " range Saint André, as far as and comprising the land presently possessed by Eustache "Page; the younger; towards the North-east, on the range Saint:Marc; by the; land, of " Amable Goupal, the elder, inclusively, part of which is now occupied:by his son", Amable "Coupal; thence, by a line passing by the limit (trait-quarre) of the lands of Saint:Claude, "as far as; and including one of, the lands of Jérome Gagnon, the North-east line whereof " is prolonged to the by-road (montee) of Lacadic; towards the East by the said 'by-road " leading to Lacadie; towards the South-east and South by the limit (trait-quarre) of the " lands on the north of the little river of Lacadie, as far as, and including the land now "occupied by Etienne Béchard, then the range called Rang du Coteau, as far as the "by-road (montée) which leads to Saint Cyprien; and then the rangeSt. Andre, as far as, "and including the land of Jean Baptiste Guerin; towards the West, partly by the Town"ship of Sherrington, and partly by the limit (trait quarre) of the lands of the said range "of Saint Andre, as far as the land of Lén Trudean, inclusively"

Parish of Saint Paul L'Ermite, in the County of L'Assomption, in the District of Montreal, now in the District of Joliette, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, ©c., dated at Toronto the 20th day of February, 1857, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Jacques Viger, Joseph Ubalde Beaudry, Alfred Pinsonneault, Joseph Belle, and Theodore Doucet, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to Law:-
"The said Parish shall be composed of a territory detached from the Parish of La "Purification de Repentigny, and bounded as follows, that is to say: Towards the North" east, by the Parish of L'Assomption; towards the North and North-west, by the Parishes " of l'Epiphanie and of St. Henri de Mascouche; towards the South-west, by the Parish " of St. Charles de Lachenaie; towards the South and South-east, by the !:ttle river "L'Assomption, following its course upwards to, and including the land now occupied by " Alexis Lebeau."

## 12th March, 1857.

Yarish of St. Marthe, in the County of Vaudreuil, in the District of Montreal, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at 'Toronto the 12th day of March, 1857, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Jacques Viger, Joseph Ubalde Beaudiry, Alfred Pinsonneault, Joseph Belle and Theodore Doucet, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:-
"The said Parish shall comprise and be composed of all that certain territory to be now " detached from the Parish of St. Magdelaine de Rigaud, and bounded as follows, that is to "say : Towards the North-west by the extremity of the lands South-east of the Cote St. " Magdelaine; towards the North-east by the line of separation passing between the lands " North-east of the Côte St. Henry, and the lands South-west of the Côte St. George; " towards the South-east by the Seigniorial line of Soulonges, and by the Fief Choisie " exclusive; and towards the South-west by the Township of Newton."

## 23rd April, 1857.

Annexation of part of the Parish of St. Henri de Lauzon, in the County of Levi, in the District of Quebec, tw the Parish of St. Jean Chrysostôme, by Proclamation of His Exeellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Toronto the 23rd day of April, 1857, and bounded and limited as follows, according to ${ }^{2}$ Report of Messrs. Charles Panet, Louis Massue, George Barthelemi Farribault, A. B. Sirois Duplessis, and Joseph Edouard Deblois, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to Law, that is to say:-
"The said part of the said Parish of St. Henri de Lauzon shall comprehend the lands "of Sieurs Jean Demers, Joseph Leclerc, Lovis Cantin, Jean Baptiste Couture, Antoine "Vallier, Ambroîse Proulx, Jacques Côté, Alexandre Lahenaye, and Germain Roberge, "situate in that part of the first range of the said Parish of St. Henri de Lauzon, South"west of the River Etchemin, the land of Sieur Laurent Larochelle, situate in the said " part of the said range, and enclosed between the land of Sieur Louis Nadeau, and the " Parish line of the Parish of St. Jean Chrysostôme aforesaid; the three lands of Sieur "Joseph Descoteau, and that of Sieur Joachim Paradis, situate in part of the Belair " Range."

## 13th May, 1857.

Parish of Saint TYolerien, in the County of Shefford, in the District of Bedford, erected by Proclamation of His Eiscellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c:, dated at Toronto the 13th day of May, 1857, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Louis Antoine Dessaulles, Pierre Edouard Lenlere, Louis Renaud Blanchard, Leonard Boivin, and Timothee Brodeur, Commissioniers appointed for that purpose, according to Law, that is to say:-
"The said Parish shall comprehend the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and elev " enth ranges of the Township of Milton, and the five first numbers of the six correspond"ing ranges of the Township of Roxton (with the exception, however, of the four last "numbers of the said sizth range of Milton,) forming an extent of territory of about seven "miles in front by about six miles in depth, bounded as follows, that is to say:-Towards "the North, partly by the line which separates the Township of Milton from that of Upton "and from the Seigniory Ramsay, and partly by the line which separates the Township of "Roxton from the Township of Acton; towards the East by the line which separ"ates the fifth from the sixth numbers (or lots) in the sixth, seventh, eighth, " ninth, tenth, and eleventh ranges of the Township of Roxton; towards the South, partly "by the line which separates the sisth and fifth ranges in the Township of Roxton and "Milton, and partly by the line which separates the lots numbers sixteen, seventeen, "eighteen, and nineteen of the sisth range of Milton from the lands of the seventh range " of the same Township; and towards the West, partly by the line which separates the lot "number fifteen from lot number sisteen in the sisth range of the said Township of Milton, "and partly by the line which separates the Township of Milton from the Seigniory of St. "Hyacinthe."

9th Jone, 1857.
Parish of Saint Canut in the County of Terrebone, in the District of Montreal, (now in the District of Terrebonne,) erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, lic., dated at Toronto the 9th day of June, 1857, and bounded and limited as follows, accorang to the Report of Messrs. Jacques Viger, Joseph Ubalde Beaudry, Alfred Pinsonneault,Joseph Belle, and Theodore Doucet, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according $b$ Law, that is to say:-
"The said Parish shall comprehend the Territory designated and bounded as follows, "that is to say: Towards the North, partly by the Iittle River du Nord, and partly by the " limit (trait-quarre) of the lands situate on the Norih shore of the said Little River; from "the land now occupied by Julien Chomereau incluively, and ascending the said River to. "the Seigniorial line of Two Mountains;-towards he East, on the South bank of the "said Little River, by the land now occupied by Jein Baptiste Charbonneau, senior, ex"clusively, and thence by the limit (trait-quarre) oithe lands of Côte Sainte Marie and "Cote Saint Henri, including the lands known as the Domain of the Sulpicians of the Sem"inary of Montreal; towards the South and South-rest by the rear limit (trait-quarre) and " lateral lines of the lands of Belle River and of Cốe Saint Simon, and by the limit (trait"quarre) of the lands situate on the South bank ofthe above mentioned River du Nord, "as far as the great Seigniorial line of Argenteuil; and towards the West by the said "Seignorial line of Argenteuil."

## 14th Jumy, 1857.

Annexation of part of the Parish of Ste. Aincet, in the District of Beauharnois, to the Parish of St. Stanislas de Kostka, in the Ditrict aforesaid, by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir William Eyre, K. C. B., Administator of the Government of Canada, dated at Toronto the 14th day of July, 1857; the said jart of the Parish of Ste. Anicet being bounded and limited as follows, according to a r甲ort of Messrs. Jacques Viger, Joseph Ubalde Beaudry, Alfred Pinsonneault, Joseph Bell and Theodore Doucet, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that isto say:
"The said part of the said Parish of St. Ancet shall comprehend all that part of the "first and second ranges of the Township of Godnanchester from lot number one to number " thirteen, inclusive, of the said two ranges, bounjed as follows, to wit: Towards the North"west by the line separating number thirteen from number fourteen of the said two ran" ges; towards the South-east by the line whichseparates the second range from the third "range of the said Township; and finally, towads the North and North-east by the line "separating the Scigniory of Beauharnois, fromihe said Township."

## 21st September, 1857.

Annexation of part of the Parish of Sainte Brigide, in the District of Iberville, to the Parish of St. Alexandre, in the District aforesaid, by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir William Eyre, K. C. B., Administrator of the Government of Canada, dated at Toronto the 21st day of September, 1857; the said part of the Parish of Ste. Brigide being bounded and limited as follows, according to a report of Messrs. Louis Antoine Dessanlles, Pièrre Edouard Leclerc, Louis Renaud Blanchard, Léonard Boivin, and Timothé Brodeur, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to Law, that is to say:-
" 7 he said part of the said Parish of Ste. Brigide shall comprehend that certain tract " or territory situate in the County of Iberville, in the District of Montreal, to be detached "from the Parish of St. Brigide and annexed to the Parish of St. Alexandre, is bounded "as follows, to wit: Towards the Noith-west by the line which separates the eighth from "the seventh concession of the Seigdiory of Monnoir; towards the North-east,; partly by "the North-east line limit line (cordon) of the lands of Kempt range, in the eighth, "ninth, and tenth concessions of the Seigniory of Monnoir, and partly by the line which "separates the number sixteen from number seventeen in the eleventh concession of the "same Seigniory; towards the Southeast, partly by the Township of Farnham, and partly " by that of Stanbridge; and towards the South-west by the line which separates the "Seigniory of Monnoir from the said Township of Stanbridge, and from the Seigniories " of Sabrevois and Bleury."

## 17th October, 1857.

Parish of Saint Robert, in the County of Richelieu, in the District of Montreal, (now Richelien,) erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir William Eyre, K. C. B., Adninistrator of the Government of Canada, dated at Toronto the 17th day of October, 1857, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Louis Antoine Desaulles, Pierre Edouard Leclere, Louis Renaud Blanchard, Léonard Boivin, and Timothée Brodeur, Commissioners appointed for hat purpose according to law, that is to say:-
"The said Parish shall comprehend an extent of territory of about seven milesin front "by about four miles and two-thirds in Mepth, bounded as follows, to wit:-Towards the "North-east, partly by the line which divides the land of Antoine Burno Gouin from the " lands of Louis Levallee and Joseph Lemoine, in the double concession of Bellerue, partly "by the line which divides the ranges Provost, St: Robert, and St. Thomas, from the "Parish of St. Michel d'Yamaska, and partly by the North-east line of the land of Thomas "Hebert and of that of Jean Baptiste HEroux, in the concession of Thiersant; towards the "South-east by the limit line (cordon) between the lands of the range St. Thomas and "Thiersant, partly by the South-east limit line (cordon) of the lands of Thomas Hébert and "of Jean Baptiste Heroux, in the concession Thiersant, partly by the limit line (cordon) of "the lands between St. Thomas and the Reserves of Ste. Sophie, and partly by the limit "line (cordon) of the lands between the concessions St. Ives and St. Pierre; towards the "South-west, partly by the South-west lines of the lands of Thomas Hébert and Jean Bap-
"tiste Heroux, in the concession Thiersant, partly. by the line which divides the lands of
"Joseph Pétrin and of Antoine Parenteaa in the concession St. Thomas, partly by the
" line which divides the lands of Joseph Martin and of Michel Lamothe, in the concession
"of Ste. Sophie, partly by the line which, between St. Robert and St. Ires, divides the
"Fief Bonsecours from the Seigniory of Sorel, partly by the line which divides the range
"St. Pierre from the continuations (allonges) of Prescott, and partly in the range Bellevue " by the North-east line of the Parish of Ste. Victoria; towards the North-west; partly by "the line which separates the concessions St. Pierre and Provost, of the South concession " of Bellevae, partly by the line which separates the North concession of Bellevue from the "concession of the First River Pot-au-beurre, and partly by the line which divides the "concession Provost from the South concession of the Second River Pot-au-beurre"

Annexation of part of the Parish of Sainte Julie, in the District of Montreal, to the Parish of Saint Bruno, in the District aforesaid, by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir

Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Toronto the 6th day of Noyember, 1857, the said part of the Parish of Sainte Julie being bounded and limited as follows, according to a report of Messrs. Jacques Viger, Joseph Ubalde Beaudry, Alfred Pinsonneault, Joseph Belle, and Theod. Doucet, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:
"The said part of the said parish of Sainte Julie shall comprehend all the territory situate at the extremity of the Range called the Rang des Quarante-deux, from the land now occupied: by Hubert Forgues, inclusive, and thence descending to the lands of Michel Adrien, dit Lamoureux, senior, inclusive."

## 23rd November, 1857.

Parish of Saint Alexandre, in the County and District of Kamouraska, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Toronto the 23rd day of November, 1857, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the report of Messrs. Jean Charles Chapais, Alexander Fraser, Charles Hilaire Tetu, Jean George Taché, and Jean Baptiste Martin, Commissioners appointed for that purpose according to law, that is to say:
"The said Parish shall comprehend an extent of territory of about nine miles: and a 'half in front by about ten miles in depth, bounded as follows, that is to say :-Towards the "North-east, partly by the line which separates the Seigniory of Terrebois from the Seig" niory of Riviere du Loup, and partly by the South-west line of the Concession South-west " of the old Lake Temiscouata Road, from the line which separates the said Seigniory of "Terrebois from the Township of Parke to that which separates the First Concession from "the Second, in the said Seigniory; towards the North-west by the said line of separation "between the said First and Second Concessions of the Seigniory of Terrebois, from the "said Concession South-west of the road from Lake Temiscouata, as far as, and including, "the land of Sieur Raphael Berubé, situate in the said Second Concession, comprising "besides, within the said line, the pieces of ground, or emplacements, possessed and occu"pied, in the depth of the said. First Concession, by Messieurs Pierre Nadeau, Elie Gau"thier, Louis Pinet, senior, and Joseph Brochu, forming together a tract of about three "arpents and a half in front by one arpent and a half, or two arpents, in depth; thence, "from the said land of the said: Sieur Raphael Bérube, South-eastwardly, following: the "said land to the line which separates the said Second Concession of the said. Seigniory of "Terrebois from the Third Concession of the said Seigniory; thence, South-westwardly, "following the said line of separation between the said Second and Third Concessions, to "the Seigniory of L'Islet du Portage; thence, in the same direction, following the varions "sinuosities of the line which separates the Second Concession of the said Seigniory of "LIslet du Portage from the Third Concession of the said Seigniory, as far as, and in" cluding the land of Sieur Hippolite Sirois, situate in the said Third Concession; towards "the South-west, partly by the South-west line of the land of the said Sieur Hippolite "Sirois, and partly by the South-west line of the lands of Sieur Toussaint Paradis, in the "Fourth Concession of Sieur François Ouellet, in the Fifth Concession of Sieur Remi "Garneau, in the Sixth and Seventh Concessions of the said Seigniory of L'Islet du Port"age, from the Second Concession of the said Seigniory to the line which separates the "said Seventh Concession from the Township of Bungay ; thence, towards the North-east, "following the said line of separation, to the said Seigniory of Terrebois; thence, towards "the South-east, following the line which separates the said Seigniory from the said Town"ship of Bungay: to the line which separates the said Seigniory from the said Township of "Parke; towards the South-east, by the line which separates the said Seigniory of Terre" bois from the said Township of Parke."

28th December, 1857.
Annexation of Part of the Parish of Sainte Rosalie, in the District of St: Hyacinthe, to the Parish of St Hyacinthe the Confessor; by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, dated at Toronto the 28th day of December, 1857, the said part of the Parish of Sainte Rosalie being bounded and
limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Louis Antoine Dessanlles, Pierre Edouard Leclerc, Louis Renaud Blanchard, Léonard Boivin, and Timothéc Brodeur, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say :-
"The said part of the said Parish shall comprehend an extent of ground containing "about sixty arpents in depth by as many in breadth, in the range Saint Dominique, and " about thirty arpents in depth by sixteen in breadth, in the range Sainte Marie-Anne, " the whole forming a territory bounded as follows, to wit:-Towards the South-east by the "Parish of Saint Dominique, by the line separating the lands of Joseph Poulin and " Jacques Blanchard, and those of Pierre Durocher and Hubert Leduc; towards the "South-west by the limit-line (cordon) which divides the lands of the range Saint Domi" nique from those of the range Saint François, in the Parish of Notre Dame de St. "Hyacinthe; towards the North-west partly by the cordon which separates the lands of " the ranges Saint Dominique and Sainte Marie-Anne from the lands of the River, in the "Parishes of St. Hyacinthe the Confessor and of Notre Dame de St. Hyacinthe, and " partly by the line which separates the land of Pierre Lamothe, in the range Saint "Dominique, from the lands of the range Sainte Marie-Anne; and towards the North-east " partly by the line which separates the land of Joseph Poulin from that of Frangois "Morel, in the range Sainte Marie-Anne, and partly by the cordon which separates the "range Sainte Dominique from the lands of the third, fourth, and fifth concessions of "Sainte Rosalie."

## 28th January, 1858.

Parish of Saint Alphonse de Ligouri, in the County of Chicoutimi, in the District of Chicoutimi, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Toronto, the 28th day of January, 1858, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Charles Panet, Jouis Massue, George Barthelimi Faribault, A. B. Sirois Duplessis, and Joseph Edouard Deblois, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:-
"The said Parish shall comprehend an extent of territory of irregular figure, of about " nine miles in front by a mean depth of five miles, bounded as follows, to wit:-Towards " the North-east by the River Saguenay; towards the South-east and South partly-by the " said River Saguenay and the Bay of Ha-ha, and partly by the River i Mars; towards " the South-west by the Township Simon; towards the North-west by a line drawn from "the said Township Simon, and separating the first range of the Township of Bagot from "the second, as far as the line which divides the lot number seventeen from the lot nur $1-$ " ber sixteen in the said range; thence, towards the North-west, following the said di" vision line between the said lots, to the Township of Chicoutimi, and thence the line of "division between the lots number seventeen and sixteen in the said first-and second "ranges of the said Township, as far as the line which separates the said second range " from the third in the said Township; thence, towards the North-east, following the said " line of separation between the said ranges to the lot number one of the said second range " inclusive, thence, towards the South-east, following the North-east outline of the said " lot number one, both in the first and second ranges, as far as the line separating the said "Township of Bagot from the said Township of Chicoutimi; thence, again towards the " North-east, following the said line of separation between the said Townships to the River "Saguenay."

## 11th Max, 1858.

Parish of Saint Edouard de Frampton, County of Dorchester, in the District ot Beauce, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Toronto, the 11th day of May, 1858, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Charles Panet, Louis Massue, George Barthelimi Faribault, A. B. Sirois Duplessis and Joseph Edouard Deblois, Commisioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is. to say:-
"The said Parish shall comprehend an extent of territory of about ten miles in front, " by a mean depth of about seven miles and a half, bounded as follows, thatis to say :- To"-
" wards the North-east, partly by the line of separation between the seventh and eighth " ranges of the said Township of Frampton, from the Seigniory of Jolliet to the River " Etchemin, partly by the said river Etchemin ascending the said River to the point where " it meets the said line of separation between the said seventh and eighth ranges, and partly " by the said line of separation between the said ranges from the said River to the Town"ship of Cranbourne; towards the North-west by the said Township of Cranbourne; "towards the South-west by the Seigniories of St. Joseph and Ste. Marie de la Nouvelle "Beauce ; and towards the South-east by the said Seigniory of Jolliet."

## 31st May, 1858.

Parish of Saint Basile, in the County of Portneuf, in the District of Quebec, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, dated at Toronto the 31st day of May, 1858, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Charles Panet, Louis Massue, George Barthelimi Faribault, A. B. Sirois Duplessis, and Joseph Edouard Deblois, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:
"The said parish shall comprehend an extent of territory of irregular form, of about "six miles in front by a variable depth of from four miles and a half to ten miles and a "half; the said territory being bounded as foilows, that is to say: towards the North-east "partly by the North-east line of the concession of Sainte Magdelaine, from the Seigniory " of Bourg Louis to the discharge of Lake Blanc; towards the South-east by the said dis"charge of Lake Blanc, from the said North-east line of the concession Sainte Magdelaive "to the River Portneuf; thence, towards the South-cast and South-west, following the said "River Portneuf throughout its sinuosities, to the Panet road (route); thence, again to"wards the South-east, following the said Panet road, to the line separating the concession "Terrebonne from the concession of L'Enfant Jesus; thence, towards the West, following "the said line of separation between the said concessions Terrebonne and L'Enfant Jésus, "and then the line separating the concession of Petit Bais de l'Ail from the concession of "St. Franceis, up to the line which separates the land of Sieur François Duchemin from "Angus McDonald, Esquire; towards the West and South-west, partly by the said line of "separation between the lands of the said Sieur François Duchemin and Angus. McDonald, "Esquire, partly by that which separates the lands of François Xavier Marcath and Tim"othée Piché, the said line being prolonged in a straight line to its point of junction with "the South-west line of the Seigniory of Jacques Cartier, and partly by the said South"west line of the said Seigniory; towards the North-west, partly by the line which sepa"rates the Seigniories of Jacques Cartier and D'Auteuil from the lands of the Crown, and "partly by the line which separates the Seigniory of Newville from the said Seigniory of "Bourg Louis."

7th June, 1858.
Parish of Saint Ferdinand d'Halifax, in the County of Megantic, in the District of Arthabaska, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Toronto the 7th day of June, 1858, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Charles Panet, Louis Massue, George Barthelimi Faribault, A. B. Sirois Duplessis, and Joseph Edouard Deblois, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say :
"The said parish shall comprehend an extent of territory of about eleven miles in " front by a mean depth of about seven miles, bounded as follows:-Towards the North-west "partly by the line which separates the fourteenth lot from the fifteenth in the second, "third and fourth ranges of the Township of Halifax; and partly by the line which sepa"rates the sixteenth lot from the serentecnth in the other ranges of the said Township, "from the fifth inclusively to the Township of Inverness; towards the North-east by the "said Township of Tnverness; towards the South-east, first, by the line which separates "the said Township of Halifax from that of Ireland, extending from the said Township "of Inverness to the line which separates the third range from the fourth in the said


#### Abstract

"Township of Ireland; secondly, by the line which separates the first lot from the second "in the said third range of Ireland, by that which separates that part of the fifth lot be"longing to Sieur Simeon Larachelle, in the second range of the said Township, from that "which belongs to the Congregation of the Church of England of the same Township, " and by the line which separates the sisth lot from the seventh in the first range, also of "the same Township; thirdly, by the line which separates the fifth lot from the sixth, in "the first, second and third ranges of the Township of Wolfstown; towards the South"west, first, by the line which separates the said third range from the fourth in the said "Township of Wolfstown, extending from the said sisth lot to the Township of Halifax "aforesaid; secondly, by the line which separates the said Township of Halifax from that " of Chester, extending from the said Township of Wolfstown to the line which separates "the eleventh lot from the twelfth, in the first range of the said Township of Halifax; "thirdly, by the line which separates the second range of the same Township from that "part of the first range of that Township which has been annexed to the Parish of St. "Norbert d'Arthabaska by the Canonical Decree of the twenty-sixth day of December, " one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, from the said eleventh lot to the line herein"above mentioned which separates the fourteenth lot from the fifteenth."


## 7th June, 1858.

Parish of Sainte Sophie d'Halifax, in the County of Megantic, Distrct of Arthabaska, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Cauada, dec., dated at ti'oronto the 7th June, 1858, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Charles Panet, Louis Massue, George Barthelimi Faribault, A. B. Sirois Duplessis, and Joseph Edouard Deblois, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say :
"The said Parish shall comprehend an extent of territory of about ten miles in front "by a mean depth of about four miles and a half, bounded as follows, that is to say :-To"wards the North-west by the Parish of Saint Calliste de Somerset, as canonically erected "by the Decree of the late Monseigncur Joseph Signay, Archbishop of Quebec, dated the "sixth day of July, one thousand cight hundred and forty-eight; towards the North-east "by the Township of Inverness; towards the South-east by the Parish of St. Ferdinand "d'Halifas, as circumscribed by a Decree of the second day of March last; towards the "South-west by that part of the Township of Halifax which has been annexed by a canon"ical decrec of the twenty-sixth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty"six to the Parish of St. Norbert d'Arthabaska, in the County of Arthabaska, and partly "by the line which separates the thirteenth range from the fourteenth, in the Township " of Arthabaskia aforesaid."

## 30th June, 1858.

Annesation of part of the Parish of Saint Grégoire le Grand, in the County and District of Iberville, to the Parish of Saint Alezandre, in the said County and District of Iberville, by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Gorernor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Toronto the 30th day of June, 1858, the said part of the said Parish of Saint Grégoire le Grand being bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. the Honorable Louis Antoine Dessaulles, Pierre Edouard Leclere, Louis Renaud Blanchard, Léonard Boivin, and Timothee Brodeur, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:
"The said part of the said Parish of Saint Grégoire le Grand shall comprehend an " extent of territory, situate in the Seigniory of Monnoir, in the County of Iberville and "District of Iberville, containing about one mile in front by about two miles in depth, "bounded as follows :-Towards the North-west by the line which separates the fifth from "the sixth concession of Monnoir; towards the North-east partly by the line which sepa"rates the land of Paul Baillon from that of Frangois Bedard, in the sisth concession, "and partly by that which separates the land of Joseph Roussell from that of Narcisse "Lamoureux, in the seventh concession of Monnoir; towards the South-east by the line
"which separates the seventh from the eighth concession of Monnoir; and towards the "South-west by the line which separates the Seigniory of Monnoir from the Seigniories " of Sabrevois and Bleury."

## 5th August, 1858.

Parish of Saint Jean Chrysostômc, in the County of Chateauguay, District of Beauharnois, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head. Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Toronto the 5th day of August, 1858, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Jacques Viger, Joseph Ubalde Beaudry, Alfred Pinsonneault, Joseph Belle, and Théodore Doucct, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:
"The said Parish shall comprehend the territory bounded and limited as follows, that " is to say:-First, in the Seigniory of Beauharnois the two banks of the River Aux"Anglais, from the Village de la Fourche (Howick Village) exclusively, ascending the "said River to the Township of Hemmingford; the two banks of the River Noir ascending "to the Parish of St. Antoine Abbé, that is to say: to the North of the said River as far "as number forty-five, exclusively of the second range of Russelltown, and to the Soutly " as far as the by-road (montée) of the Range des Lemicux; the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, " eighth and ninth ranges of South Georgestown; in Russelltown the first range, from "number sixty-one up to number forty-eight, both inclusive; the sccond range, from num" ber fifty-eight up to number forty-six, both inclusive; the two banks of Norton Creek, " from its mouth upwards to the Township of Hemmingford, parts of the concessions of "Williamstown, comprising Beach Ridge, the two sides of the road to the grand line of "the Seigniory of Lassalle, and also the concessions of Edwardstown; Secondly, in the "Township of Hemmingford, the lots numbers eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fif"teen in the first range, numbers eleven and ten in the second range of the Clergy Re"serves, part of the third range of the said Township, from lot number one hundred and " eighteen to number one hundred and thirty-seven, both inclusive; part of the fourth "range, from number one hundred and seventy-four to number one hundred and sixty, "both inclusive; part of the fifth range, from lot number two hundred and six to number "one hundred and ninety-seven, both inclusive; and lastly, the range "du Flat," from the "land of Edward McGill, exclusive, descending to the number seventeen, inclusive. And "the said new Parish shall be bounded by those of Saint Malachie, Sainte Martine, Saint "Urbain, Saint Remi, Saint Antoine Abbé, and by the mission of Hemmingford."

## 21st August, 1858.

Parish of Saint Malachic d' Ormstown, County of Chateauguay, District of Beauharnois, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Toronto, the 21st day of August, 1858, ani bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Jacques Viger, Joseph Ubalde Beaudry, Alfred Pinsonneault, Joseph Bell and Theod. Doucet, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:-
"The said Parish shall comprehend the territory bounded as follows, to wit:-Towards " the North by the limit (trait-quarre) of the lands of the third range of Ormstown, de" scending to the limit (trait-quarré) of the lands of the fourth Concession of North George: " town, following the said limit (trait-quarré) downwards to the limit (tratit-quarré) sepa"rating the lands of the Concession North of the River Chatcauguay from the fourth, "third and second Concessions of North Georgetown to the line-road of the second Con" cession of North Georgetown aforesaid, and continuing thence to the said River Chateau"guay; then, descending the said River Chateauguay, to the confluence of the River aux "Anglais, by the left bank, to Howick Village (village de la Fourche) inclusively; to"wards the South-east and South by the line-road going to the third range of South George"town, thence, by the limit (trait-quarre) of the lands of the aforesaid third range of "South Georgetown, to the line which separates the said South Georgetown from James" town; then, by the limit (trait quarre) of the lands of the fifth Ooncession of the said
"Jamestown, to the main line which separates the Seigniory of Beauharnois from the "Townships of Hinchinbrooke and Godmanchester; and towards the West by the said " main Seigniorial line."

## 17th September, 1858.

Parish of Ste. Anne de Stukely, in the County of Shefford, in the District of Bedford, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Toronto, the 17th day of September, 1858, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Louis Antoine Dessaulles, Pierre Edouard Leclere, Louis R. Blanchard, Léonard Boivin and Timothée Brodeur, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say :-
"The said Parisk shall comprehend the fourteen first numbers of lots in each of the " eleven ranges of the Township of Stukely, in the County and District aforesaid, forming "an extent of territory of about five miles and a-balf in front, by about eleven miles in " depth, bounded as follows, that is to say:-Towards the South by the Township of Bolton; " towards the West by the Township of Shefford; towards the North by the Township of "Ely; and towards the East by the line which separates the numbers fourteen from the [' numbers fifteen in each of the eleven ranges of the said Township of Stukely."

## 18th January, 1859.

Annexation of part of the Parish of Saint Cesaire, in the County of Rouville, in tho District of St. Hyacinthe to the Parish of Saint Pie, in the County of Bagot, and in the District aforesaid, by Proclamation of His Exeellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Toronto, the 18th day of January, 1859, the said part of the Parish of St. Cesaire being bounded and limited as follows, according to a Report of Messrs. Louis Antoine Dessaulles, Pierre Edouard Leclere, Louis Renaud Blanchard, Léonard Boivin and Timothée Brodeur, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say :-
" The said part of the said Parish of St. Césaire shall comprehend an extent of terri" tory in the County of Rouville, in the said District of St. Hyacinthe, containing sixty " arpents in front by twenty-eight arpents in depth, forming a territory, bounded as follows, "to wit:-Bounded on the West by the line (corclon) which separates the lands of the "range St. Ours from the lands of the River Yamaska; on the North by the Southerly " line of the lands of the range L'Esperance; on the East by the West line of the range "d'Elmire ; and on the South by the line which separates the land of Andre Monty from "that of Charles Roy, and that of Eusebe Bienvenu from that of Jean Baptiste Codère."

## 8th March, 1859.

Parish of Notre Dame de Laterrière, in the County of Chicoutimi, in the District of Chicoutimi, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&.c., dated at Toronto, the 8th day of March, 1859, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Charles Panet, Louis Massue, George Barthelimi Faribault, A. B. Sirois Duplessis and Charles CinqMars, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say :-
"The said Parish shall comprehend an extent of territory of about ten miles in front " by about nine miles in depth, bounded as follows, that is to say:-Towards the North-west, " partly by the Township of Jonquiere and partly by the Township Lartigne ; towards the "South-west by the said Township Jartigne ; towards the South-east, partly by the Town"ship Simon, and partly by the line which separates the first range of the Township of "Bagot from the second; from the said Township Simon to the line which separates the " seventeenth from the sixteenth lot in the said Township of Bagot; towards the North" east, partly by the said line of separation between the said seventeenth and sixteenthlots " of the same Township, and partly by the line which separates the same lots," in the first " and second ranges of the said Township of Chicoutimi, from the said first range of the " Township of Bagot, to the third range of the said Township of Chicoutimi ; thence, to-


#### Abstract

" wards the North-east, following the line which separates the said third range from the " second in the said Township of Chicoutimi, to the line which separates the fourteenthlot " from the thirteenth in the said third range; thence, towards the North-west, following " the said line of separation between the said fourteenth and thirteenth lots, in the third, " fourth and fifth ranges of the said Township of Chicoutimi, to the sixth range of the said "Township; thence, towards the South-west, following the line which separates the said " sixth range from the fifth, also in the said Township, to the line which separates the said "Township from the said Township of Laterrière; thence, towards the North-west, fol" lowing the said line of separation between the said Townships of Chicoutimi and La"terrière, to the Township of Jonquière."


8th March, 1859.
Parish of St. Justin, in the County of Maskinonge, in the District of Three Rivers, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Toronto the 8th day of March, 1859, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. George Badeaux, the Honorable Joseph Dionne, and Jean Emmanuel Dumoulin, Valère Guillet, and Denis Genest La Barre, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say :-
" The said Parish shall comprehend a tract of land detached from the Parish of St. "Joseph de Maskinonge, and forming part of the Fief and Seigniory of Carufil, com"prising, 1st. The Concession of Sainte Genevieve or Trompe-Souris; 2nd. The double "Concession of L'Ormière; 3rd. The Concession of Ruisseau des Aulnes; 4th. The double "Concession of Grand Bois Blanc ; 5th. The Concession of Petit Bais Blanc. The whole "forming an extent of territory of about five miles in front by about four miles in depth; " bounded as follows :-Towards the North-east by the River Maskinonge from the Fief " and Seigniory of Maskinonge to the Fief and Seigniory of Lanaudière, with the exclusion, "however, of that part of the Fief of St. Antoine de la Rivière du Loup which " is to the South-west of the said River; towards the North-west by the said "Fief and Seigniory of Lanaudière; towards the South-west by Fief Dusable; "towards the South-east from the Fief Dusable, partly by the line separating the "said Concessions Petit Bois Blanc, Grand Bois Blanc, and the Concessions South"west of L'Ormière, from the lands called lands of the Picd du C6teau, as far as " the South-west line of the said Fief and Seigniory of Maskinongé, and partly by the "North-west line of the said Fief and Seigniory from the South-west line of the said Fief " and Seigniory, to the said Fief St. Antoine of River du Loup."

## 16th March, 1859.

Parish of Notre Dame du Mont-Carmel, in the County of Champlain, in the District of Three Rivers, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Toronto the 16th day of March, 1859, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. George Badeaux, the Honorable Joseph Dionne and Jean Emmanuel Dumoulin, Valere Guillet and Denis Genest La Barre, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:-
"The said Parish, situate in the County of Champlain, and forming part of the Seig" niory ot Cap de la Magdelaine, shall comprehend and consist of an extent of territory of "about trelve miles in front by about five miles in depth, comprising the double range of "Saint Felix, from lot number forty-nine inclusive, to the River St. Maurice, and the en"tire ranges of St. Flavien and St: Louis, and the South-east range of Saint Michel, the "said territory being bounded as follows, that is to say:-Towards the South-west by the "River St. Maurice; towards the North-west by the line which separates the North-west "range of Saint Michel from the South-east range of Saint Michel, the said line being pro"longed to the River Saint Maurice, and passing to the South-east of the first lot of the "range Des Grais; towards the North-east by the Seigniory of Champlain; towards the "Southeast by the line which separates the South-east range of Saint Flavien from the "North-west range of St. Felix, from the lot number one to the lot number forty-eight,
"inclusive; then, descending towards the South-east, following the line of separation be" tween lots numbers forty-eight and forty-nine of the said North-cest and South-west ranges " of Saint Felix, to the North-west range of Sainte Marguérite; and thence, resuming a "South-westerly dircction, by the line which scparates the South-cast range of Saint Felix " from the North-west range of Sainte Marguérite to the River St. Maurice."

## 5th Arril, 1859.

Parish of Saintc Julic de Somerset, in the County of Megantic, in the District of Arthabaska, crected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor Gencral of Canada, \&c., dated at Toronto, the 5th day of April, 1859, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Charles Panet, Louis Massuc, Gcorge Barthelimi Faribault, A. B. Sirois Duplessis, and Charles CinqMars, Commissioncrs appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:-
"The said Parish shall comprehend an extent of territory of about five miles in front " by about seven miles and a half in depth, bounded as follows, that is to say:-Towards " the North-west by the Parish of Saint Louis de Lotbinière; towards the South-west by "the Parish of Saint Callixte de Somerset; towards the South-east by the Township of "Inverness; towards the North-cast by the lots number twenty-one in the nine first ranges " of the Township of Nelson."

## 14th April, 1859.

Parish of Saint Boniface, in the County of Saint Maurice, in the District of Threc Rivers, crected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Toronto, the 14th day of $\Lambda$ pril, 1859, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. George Badeaux, the Honorable Joseph Dionne, and Jcan Emmanucl Dumoulin, Valère Guillet, and Denis Genest LaBarre, Commissioncrs appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say : -
"The said Parish shall comprise and be composed of the Township of Sbawenegan, "comprehending an extent of territory of about eight miles in front by about nine miles "in depth, bounded as follows, that is to say:-Towards the North-east by the Scigniory of "Cap de la Magdelainc; towards the North-west by the Township of Caxton; towards the "South-west partly by the Towaship of Caxton and partly by the Augmentation of the "said Township of Caxton; towards the South-east partly" by that part of the Township of "Saint Maurice formerly known as Fief Saint Etienne, and partly by the River Saint " Maurice."

## 14th April, 1859.

Parish of Saint Narcisse, in the County of Champlain, in the District of Three Rivers, crected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&ce, dated at Toronto, the 14th day of April, 1859, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. George Badeaux, the Honorable Joseph Dionne, and Jean Emmanuel Dumoulin, Valère Guillet, and Denis Genest La Barre, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to Law, that is to say:-
"The said Parish shall comprehend-First: An extent of territory as described in the "Canonical Decree of His Grace Pierre Flavien Turgeon, Archibishop of Quebec, dated " the fourteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fitty-one, which erects as a "Parish the depth of the Seigniory of Champlain, under the invocation of St. Narcisse, " the said extent of territory being about three miles in front by about nine miles in depth; " bounded as follows, to wit:-Towards the South-east partly by the North-west line of the " land of Sieur Abraham Baril, in the first range called Des Chates, and partly by the line " which separates the lots twenty-nine and thirty, in the second and third ranges, also called
"Des'Chates; towards the South-west by the Parish of Saint Maurice ; towards the North-
" west by the lands of the Crown; and towards the North-east by the Seigniory of Batiscan.
"Secondly: An extent of territory described in the Canonical Decree of the Right Rever-
" end Thomas Cook, Bishop of the Diocese of Three Rivers, dated the twenty-ninth day of
"October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, the said extent of terri-
" tory being detached from the Parish of St. Stanislas de Batiscan, and comprising the tro
"ranges or concessions called the Côtes Doubles of St. Pierre, and a part of the two ranges
" north and south of the River Des Cluates, that is to say, for the north range, from the
" line which separates the Seigniory of Champlain from that of Batiscan, up to, and includ-
" ing, the land number twenty, that is to say: to the line which separates the said number
"twenty, which is the property of Cclestin Hénault, from the land of Celestin Ricard, and
" from the same Seigniorial line for the south range, up to, and including, number fifteen,
"that is to say: to the line which separates the said number fifteen, belonging to David
"La Pointe, from the land of Laurent Dessureault, the said number fifteen being also "considered here as in the said north range for the designation of the present proprietors, " and not of the number of the original concessions, forming an extent of land of about half
" a league in breadth by a depth undetermined; bounded as follows: Towards the North-
"west by the Seigniory of Champlain; towards the West by the depth of the Seigniory of
"Batiscan; towards the South.east by the Parish of Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan; and
"towards the North-east partly by the line which separates the second concession of St..
" Pierre from that of St. Paul, and partly by the lines separating the lands of the said
"Célestin Hénault and Célestin Ricard, and the lands of the said David La Pointe and
"Laurent Dessureault above mentioned, which extent of land, together with that in the
" first place described, conformably to the Canonical Decree of the Archbishop of Quebec,
" dated the fourteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, shall form
"the said Parish of St. Narcisse."

## 14th April, 1859.

Parish of Saint Etienne, in the County of Saint Maurice, in the District of Three Rivers, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Toronto the 14th day of April, 1859, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the report of Messrs. George Badeaux, the Honorable Joseph Dionne, and Jean Emmanuel Dumnulin, Valere Guillet and Denis Genest La Barre, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:
" The said Parish shall comprise and be composed of that part of the Township of "Saint Maurice formerly known as Fief Saint Etienne, comprehending an extent of territory "of about nine miles in front by about five miles in depth, bounded as follows, that is to "say:-Towards the North-east by the River Saint Maurice, towards the South-east partly "by that portion of the said Township of Saint Maurice formerly known as the Fief Saint "Maurice and partly by the Fief Tonnancour, towards the South-west by the augmentation " of the Township of Caxtou, and towards the North-west by the Township of Shawenegan."

## 3rd May, 1859.

Parish of Bienheureux Alphonse Rodriguez, in the County and District of Joliette, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Toronto the 3rd day of May, 1859, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the report of Messrs. Jacques Viger, Joseph Ubalde:Beaudry, Alfred Pinsonneault, Joseph Bolle, and Theod. Doucet, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:
"The said Parish shall comprise, First : Part of the twelfth range of the Township " of Kildare, from the lot number six, inclusive, to the line of the Township of Rawdon; "Secondly, the first, second and third ranges and the half range of the augmentation of "the said Township of Kildare; Thirdly, the first; second, third, fourth and fifth ranges "of the Township of Cathcart, and shall be bounded as follows, that is to say:-Towards "the North-east partly by the Seigniory of D'Aillebout, and partly by lot number seven "the twelfth range of the Township of Kildare, towards the South-east, partly by the lots " from number seven to number thirteen of the twelfth ratge of the Township of Kildare,


#### Abstract

"and partly by the lots from number one to number six of the eleventh range of the said "Township of Kildare; towards the South-west, by the Townships of Rawdon and Chert"sey, and towards the North-west by the sixth range of the said Township of Cathcart."


9th Max, 1859.
Parish of Saint Anaclet de Lessard, in the County of Rimouski, in the District of Rimouski, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&e., dated at Toronto, the 9th day of May, 1859, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Jean Charles Chapais, Alexander Fraser, Charles Hilaire Tétu, Jean George Taché and Jean Baptiste Martin, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:-
"The said Parish shall comprehend an extent of territory of about four miles and " a-half in length, where its length is greatest, by about four miles and a-half in its greatest " breadth, bounded as follows, to wit:--Towards the North-east by the Parish of Saint Luce, " as circunscribed by the Decree of the Right Reverend Claude Panet, Roman Catholic " Bishop of Quebee, dated the 28th of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty" nine; towards the North-west by the line which separates the first range from the second " in part of the Seigniory of Lessard, from the said Parish of Saint Luce to the line which " separates the said Seigniory of Lessard from the Seigniory of St. Germain of Rimouski; "thence, South-eastwardly, following the said line of separation between the said two
"Seigniories, to the line which separates the second range from the third in the said part
" of the Seigniory of Saint Germain or Rimouski; thence, South-westwardly, following "the said line of separation between the said second and third ranges, to the line which " separates the land of Sieur Michel Callin from that of Sieur Etienne Saint Laurent, both "situate in the same third range; towards the South-west, partly by the said line of sepa" ration between the land of Sieurs Michel Callin and Etienne Saint Laurent, and partly " by that which separates the land of Sieur Ferdinand Roy from that of Sieur Callixte "Caron, both situate in the fourth range of the said part of the Seigniory of Sain Ger" main or Rimouski ; towards the South -east by the Township of Neigethe ; the said Parish " being as Canonically erected by the Decree of the Right Reverend, the Bishop of Tloa, " Administrator of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Quebec, dated the 10th day of March, " one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight."

$$
\text { 13th May, } 1859 .
$$

Parish of Saint Onésime d'Txworth, in the County and District of Kamouraska, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Toronto, the 13th day of May, 1859, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Charles Panet, Louis Massue, George Barthelimi Faribault, A. B. Sirois Duplessis and Charles Cinq-Mars, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say :-
"The said Parish shall comprehend an extent of territory of about six miles in front " by about seven miles in depth, bounded as follows, to wit :-Towards the North-east by the " line which separates the Seigniory of La Pocatière and the Township of Ixworth from "the Seigniory of River Ouelle, the said line being prolonged in a straight line to the in"tersection of the line separating the ninth from the tenth range of the said Township; "towards the North-west, partly by the line which separates the third range of the Seig" niory of La Pocatiere from the irregular pieces of land situate in rear of the same and " called the gores (vides), from the Seigniory of River Ouelle to the land of Sieur Clement "Dube, exclusively, and partly by the line traversing the said third range at three ar" pents distance from the said line of separation between the said third range and the said " pieces of land called the gores (vides) and parallel thereto, from and including the land " of the said Sieur Clement Dube to the Seigniory of Saint Rach des Aulnets; towards the
"South-west by the line which separates the said Seigniory of La Pocatiere and the said
"Township of Ixworth from the said Seigniory of Saint Rach des Aulnets, and from the
"Township of Ashford; towards the South-east by the said line of separation between the
" ninth and tenth ranges of the said Township of Ixworth."

Parish of Saint Roch de Richelieu, in the County of Richelieu, in the District of Richelieu, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency:Sir Edmund Walker Head; Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&e., dated at Tornnto, the 4th day of June, 1859 , and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. the Honorable Louis Antoine Dessaulles, and Pierre Edouard Leclerc, Louis Renaud Blanchard, Leonard: Boivin, and Timothée Brodeur, Commissioners appointed for that purpose; according to law, that is to say:-
"The said Parish shall comprehend all that part, including Isle des Chaillons, of the " Parish of the Immaculate Conception of St. Ours, north of the Richelieu", and all that "small concession called the north side of the Ruisseau La Prade, forming an extent of "territory of six miles in breadth by a mean depth of about two and a half" miles; bounded " as follows, to wit:-On the South-east by the River Richelieu and the grand channel of "the said river between Isle des Chaillons and the Southern shore of the said river; "towards the North-east by the Parish of St. Pierre de Sorel; on the North-west by the " line (cordon) which separates the lands of the range called Le Grand St: Ours from the "Seigniorial Domain, and the lands of Côte St. Jean, and that on the north of the Ruisseau " La Prade from the Seigniorial line of Sorel, as far as the land of Jean Baptiste Bourret, "and from this land to the Seigniorial line of Contreccour by a line:winding along the " summit of the Grand Côteau, which line separates part of the lands of Grand St. Ours, " belonging to the inhabitants of the said Grand St. Ours, from that which belongs as an "extension to thc inhabitants of the Ruisseau La Prade, and on the South-west partly by "the Parish of St. Antoine and partly by the Parish of Contreccour, to the line which "separates the Seigniories of St. Ours and Contrecceur."

## 19th August, 1859.

Parish of Sainte Angelique, in the County of Ottawa, in the District of Ottawa; erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head; Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Toronto, the 19th day of August, 1859; and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Louis Maimaille Coutlee, Thomas McCord; James Doyle, André Larue, and John Murphy, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say :-
"The Parish of Sainte Angelique, situate in the County of Ottawa, and being formed " of that part of the Seigniory of Petite Nation commonly called the upper part (le havit) " of Petite Nation, shall comprise the following cotes or ranges, that is to say:-Sain't Ama"dee, Saint Victor, the Cascades, Saint Hyacirthe, du Moulin, Chemin Papineau, Saint "Frangois, Saint Charles, Baie Noire, Baie du Grand Campement, Grande et Petite "Presqu'ile, composing the Fief Plaisance, Isle Arrowsen, the Peninsula of Quimiley, the "Settlements to the East of the River Rouge, and finally, all that part of the cote ris front, "along the shore, to the west of the line of the Seigniorial domain, from and including the "lot number thirty-seven, or supposed to be such, formerly the property of the late Robert "Cole, to Bay Noire, and shall be bounded as follows:-In front, towards the Soouth"; by the "River Ottawa; towards the North by the River Petite Nation, commencing where the " west line of the Seigniory is intersected by the said River Petite Nation; towards the "West by the Seigniorial line, as far as the intersection of the River Petite Nation; "towards the East and North by the west line of the Seigniorial domain to the depth of "the lands in the front of the Seigniory; and thence, following the easterne end of the landi. " of Côte Saint Hyacinthe, and the end of the lands of Saint Amedee, and the present "extremity of the lands' situate on the eastern bank of the River Rouge:

## 19th AUGUSi, 1859.

Parish of Saint Jean Baptiste de Rouville, in the County of Rouvile, in the District of St Hyacinthe, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund WalkertHad, Baronet, Governor General of Ganada, \&e., dated at Toronto, the 19thiday of Aagust, 1859
and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. the Honorable Louis. Antoine Dessaulles and Pierre Edouard Leclerc, Louis Renaud Blanchard, Léonard Boivin and Timothee Brodeur, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:-
"The said Parish shall comprise an extent of territory two leagues in width by four "Concessions in depth, bounded as follows, that is to say :-Towards the South-east and "North by the South-east and North lines of the Seigniory of Rouville ; towards the West " by the line which separates the third Concession of Saint Hilaire from the Concession "called Petit Range, aud the prolongation of the said line until it strikes the foot of the "Rouville Mountain ; thence, along the East side of the said foot of the said Rouville " Mountain, to the lot of Sieur Charles Moreau de Jourdy, inclusive; and lastly, by the " line which separates the Range des Etanges from the Concession West of the River des "Hurons; and moreover, eight lands of the continuation of the Concession East of the "River des. Hurons, possessed at the time of the emanation of the Decree Canonically "erecting the said Parish of Saint Jean Baptiste de Rouville, by Sieurs Joseph Provost, "Janvier Desmarais, Louis Chievim, Christophe Leduc, Pierre Bernard, Jean Baptiste " Bernard, Joseph Fredet and Jean Baptiste Bernard ; and three lands of the continuation " of the Concession West of the said River des Hurons, possessed at the time of the ema" nation of the said Canonical Decree, by Sieurs Jean Baptiste Fredet, Michel Beausoliel " and Augustin Dubreuil ; and moreover, that part of the Parish of Saint Cesaire called "Le Cordon, from the land of Sieur Edouard Robert inclusive, to that of Sieur David "Guertin, also inclusive."

17th October, 1859.
Parish of Saint Francois Xavier de Chicoutimi, in the County of Chicoutimi, and District of Chicoutimi, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Quebec, the 17th day of October, 1859, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Charles Panet, Louis Massue, George Barthelimi Faribault, A. B. Sirois Duplessis and Charles Cinq-Mars, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:-
"The said Parish shall comprehend a part of the Townships of Chicoutimi and Jon"quière, and shall be bounded as follows, that is to say :-Towards the North and North" east by the River Saguenay; towards the South-east by the Parish of Saint Alphonse de "Ligouri; towards the South-west commencing at the said Parish of Saint Alphonse de "Ligouri by the line which separates the first range South-west of the Sydenham Road "from the lot number one of the first and second ranges of the said Township of Chicou"timi, to the line which separates the said second range from the third; thence, towards "the South-west, following the said line of separation between the second and third ranges, "as far as the line which separates lot number twelve from lot number thirteen in the "same ranges; thence, towards the North-west, following the said line of separation be"tween the said lots numbers twelve and thirteen in the third, fourth and fifth ranges of "the said Towoship, to the line which separates the said fifth range from the sixth of the "same Township; thence, towards the South-west, following the said line of separation " between the said fifth and sixth ranges, as far as the line which separates the said Town"ship of Chicoutimi from the Township of Laterrière; thence, towards the North-west, "following the said line of separation between the said two Townships as far as the Town"ship of Jonquiere; towards the North-west, commencing at the said Parish of Notre "Dame de Laterriere, by the line which separates the said Township of Chicou"timi from the said Township of Jonquiere, as tar as the line which separates "the fifth from the tenth range of the said Township of Yonquiere; thence, towards "the North-west, following the said line of separation to the fourth range of the "said Township of Jonquiere; thence, towards the North-east, following the line "which separates the said fourth range, the third and the second ranges of the "said" Township from the tenth of the same Township, as far as the first range of the "Township aforesaid; thence, towards the North-west, following the line which separates "the said first range from the second as far as the line which separates the lot number
" thirty-eight from the irregular lots numbers thirty-five, thirty-six and thirty-seven, in the " same first range; thence, towards the North-east, following the said line of soparation " between the said lots as far as the River Saguenay aforesaid."

## 16th January, 1860.

Parish of Saint Felix de Valois de Kingsey, in the County of Drummond; in the District of Arthabaska, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Quebec the 16th Januery, 1860, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. George Badeaux, Honorable Joseph Dionne, and Jean Emmanuel Dumoulin, Valere Guillet and Louis Genest La Barre, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:
"The said Parish shall be composed of and comprise the Township of Kingsey, lying " and being situate in the County of Drummond, in the District of Arthabaska, compre"hending an extent of territory of about nine miles in breadth, on a mean depth of abont "ten miles; bounded towards the North-east by the Township of Warwick, on the South"east by the Township of Shipton, towards the South-west by the River Saint Francis, "and on the North-west by the Township of Simpson."

## 19th Janvary, 1860.

Parish of Saint Norbert d'Arthabaska, in the County and District of Arthabaska, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Quebec the 19th day of January, 1860, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. George Badeaux, the Honorable Joseph Dionne, and Jean Emmanuel Dumoulin, Valère Guillet and Denis Genest La Barre, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to low, that is to say :
" The said Parish shall be composed as follows, to wit:
" 1. Of the lots numbers twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, "twenty-six, twenty-seven and twenty-eight, in the first, second, third, fourth and fifth " ranges of the Township of Chester.
"2. Of the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth ranges. " of the Tornnship of Arthabaska. And
"3. Of the lots comprised from number thirteen, inolusively, to number twenty"eight, inclusively, in the first range of lots in the Township of Halifax, as mentioned in "the Statute 20th Vic., Cap. 134, the said territory forming and composing the said "Parish of Saint Norbert d'Arthabaska; being bounded as follows, to wit:-Towards the " North by the Township of Stanfold; on the North-east and East, partly by the fourteenth "range of the said Township of Arthabaska, and partly by the second range of the said "Township of Halifax ; on the South by lots numbers twenty, exclusively, in the first, "second, third, fourth and fifth ranges of the said Township of Chester, and towards the "West by the Parish of Saint Christophe d'Arthabaska.

## 11th February, 1860.

Parish of Saint Simon, in the County of Bagot, in the District of St. Hyacinthe, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Quebec, the 11th day of February, 1860, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. the Honorable Lovis Antoine Dessaulles, and Pierre Edouard Leclerc, Louis Renaud Blanchard, Leonard Boivin, and Timothée Brodeur, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:-
"The said Parish shall comprehend an eztent of territory of about one league and s. "half in breadthi by about one hündred and sisty arpents in depth, bounded as follows, to " wit:-Towards the North-west by the;River Yamaska; towards the North-east by the "Parish of Saint Hagues; towards the South-east" by the Parish of Saint Liboire; and"towards the South-west by the Seiguiorial line of Saint Hyacinthe:"

## 21st February, 1860.

Annexation of part of the Parish of Saint Jin, in the County of L'Assomption, in the District of Joliette, to the Parish of Saint Roch de L'Achigan, in the County and District aforesaid, by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Quebec, the 21st day of February, 1860 , the said part of the Parish of Saint Lin being bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Joseph Ubalde Beaudry, Alfred Pinsonneault, Joseph Belle, Theod. Doucet, and Charles Alexander Terroux, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:-
"The said part of the said Parish of Saint Lin shall comprehend that certain territory "situate in the County of L'Assomption and District of Joliette, and comprising all and "each of the lands north and south of the Ruisseau des Anges forming the concession of " the Ruisseau des Anges, from the present bounds of the Parish of Saint Roch de L'Achi" gan to the denth line (trait-quarre) of the lands, or continuation of the lands of La Plaine, "having as a boundary towards the North the lands or continuation of the lands partly of "Saint Roch, and partly of the concession Sainte Henriette of Saint Lin, and towards the "South the lands of the concession Saint George."

## 21st February, 1860.

Annexation of part of the Parish of Saint Charles, in the County and District of St. Hyacinthe, to the Parish of La Presentation, in the County and District aforesaid, by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Waiker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Quebec, the 21st day of February, 1860 ; the said part of the Parish of St. Charles being bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. the Honorable Louis Antoine Dessaulles, and Pierre Edouard Leclerc, Louis Renaud Blanchare', Léonard Boivin, and Timothee Brodeur, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say :-
"The said part of the said Parish of Saint Charles shall comprehend that part of the "range Saint Simon or "Des Soizantes" situate in the County of Saint Hyacinthe, in the " District of Saint Hyacinthe, comprising an extent of territory of about five hundred "arpents in superficies, bounded as follows, that is to say :-Towards the South-east by the " new line which separates the Seigniories of Saint Hyacinthe and Saint François le Neuf; " towards the South-west by that part of Saint François le Neuf annexed to the Parish of "Saint Jean Baptiste de Rouville; towards the North-west by the line which separates the " land of Charles Couture, on the south side of the said range Saint Simon, and that of "Charles Boucher, on the north side of the same range, from the lands of the fifth conces"sion of the said Parish of Saint Charles; and towards the North-east by the lands of the ' grand range."

19th March, 1860.
Parish of Saint Alban d'Alton, in the County of Portneuf, in the District of Quebec, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Governor General of Canada, \&c., dated at Quebec, the 19th day of March, 1860, and bounded and limited as follews, according to the Report of Messrs. Charles Panet, Louis Massue, George Barthelimi Faribault, A. B. Sirois Duplessis and Charles Cinq-Mars, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say :-
"The said Parish shall comprehend an extent of territory of about six miles in front, " by about nine miles in depth, bounded as follows, that is to say:-Towards the North-east, "partly by the Barony of Portneuf and partly by the Seigniory of Perthuis; towards the " North-west by the Township of Montauban; towards the Soutb-west by: the Seigniory of "Grondines; towards the Southeast, partly by the third range of the Seigniory of La"chevrotiere, and partly by the iffth range of the Seigniory of Deschambeault."

# Crofn Lands Office, Quebec, 10th April, 1860. 

Srb,-In accordance with the request contained in your letter of the 2nd instant, I have the honor to transmit you, herewith enclosed, a list of the Sub-divisions of Lower Canada, into Townships, since 1853, in continuation of the one then published.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
ANDREW RUSSELIT;
Ass't. Com. of Crown Lands.

## E. Parent, Esq., <br> Ass't. Sec., \&c., \&ec., \&c., Quebec.

List of Lower Canada Townships, Described for Erection by Letters Patent since 1853, as constituted by Provincial Statute.

| Townshipg, | In what County. | In what District. | Date of Description. | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Winslow ........... | Compton. | St. Francis.. | ........April 15, 1854 |  |
| Wright ............. | Ottawa .............. | Ottawa | .....October 23, 1854 |  |
| Cameron .......... | Ottawa | Ottawa | ..November 2, 1854 |  |
| Mesy................ | Chicoutimi | Chicoutimi | ......March 31, 1855 |  |
| Tadoussac ......... | Saguenay. | Saguenay. | .......April 20, 1855 |  |
| Labarre.. | Chicoutimi | Chicoutimi | -.......April 25, 1855 |  |
| Ripon ............... | Ottaws: | Ottawa. | ........May 1, 1885 |  |
| Garthby ........... | Wolfe | St. Francis. | ........ May 15, 1855 |  |
| Radnor............. | Champlain ......... | Three Rivers...... | ........ May 22, 1855 |  |
| Cleveland ......... | Richmond........... | St. Francis......... | - | Detached from the Township of Shipton, and constituted a separate Township by 18 Vic., c. 100 . |
| Caron ........ ..... | Chicoutimi | Chicoutimi | ......... June 5, 1855 |  |
| 8tratford ........... | Wolfe .............. | St. Francis. | ......March 31, 1856 |  |
| Chertsey ............ | Montcalm.......... | Joliette. | ..December 30,1856 |  |
| Montcalm.......... | Argenteuil ......... | Terrebonne | ...January 10, 1857 |  |
| Montminy ......... | Montmagny ....... | Montmagny . | ...February 6, 1857 |  |
| Catheart........... | Joliette............. | Joliette | $\therefore . . . .$. May 14, 1857 |  |
| Franklin ........... | Huntingdon ...... | Beauharnois ...... | ...... May 12.28. | Vonstitated by 20 Vic. c. 120 (May 27, 1857.) |
| Arundel .a.c.i...... | Argenteuil.......... | Terrebonne $\qquad$ | ........ June 2, 1857 |  |
| Bellingham ....... | Argenteuil........... | Terrebonne......... |  | Constituted by 105. |
| Metabetchouan $-:$ | Chicoutimi | Chicoutimi ......... | ........ June 18, 1857 |  |
| Aylwin ............. | Ottawa. | Ottawa ............. | F-January 27, 1858 |  |
| Bouchette........... | Ottawa | Ottawa ............... | ...February 27, 1858 |  |
| Doncaster.: .......: | Montcalm ......... | Joliette ............. | ........April 2, 1858 |  |
| Saint Johns ...... | Chicoutimi.......... | Chicoutimi ......... | .......April 30;1858 |  |
| Desalaberry........ | Argenteuil......... | Terrebonne........ | -..January 27, 1859 |  |
| L0W ................. | Ottawa .............. | Ottawa .............. | .November 21, 1859 |  |

ANDREW RUSSELL;<br>Ass't. Com. of Crown Lands.

## Orown Lands Office, Survey Deparment, Quebec, 7th April, 1880.

Bishop's Palace, Three Rivers; 24th April, 1860.

To the Honorable
The Provincial Secretary.
Sir,-I have the honor to transmit to you, by order of Mgr. the Bishop of Throe Rivers, a reply to your letter of the 30th March last.

You will find therein the information which you require concerning the missions of this Diocese, as well as the parishes only canonically erected. It may be that in the description of the several places some errors have crept in, and, in that case, I beg of you to correct them. I was indisposed when you wrote to His Lordship, and this will explain to you my delay in replying to your letter.

> I have the honor to be, Sir,
> Your obedient Servant,
> LUC DESILETS, Ptre.
> Secretary.

## TABLE OF PARISHES ONLY CANONICALLY ERECTED IN THE DIOCESE OF THREE RIVERS, IN 1860.

Parish of St. Wenceslas, canonically erected on the 2nd day of October, 1857, by Mgr. Thomas Cooke, Bishop of Three Rivers. This parish is composed of a part of the Township of Aston, in the Countr of Arthabaska.

Farish of Ste. Eulalie, canonically erected on the 3rd day of October, 1857, by Mgr. Thomas Cooke, Bishop of Three Rivers. This parish is composed of a part of the Augmentation to the Township of Aston, and of a part of the Township of Horton, in the County of Arthabaska.

Parish of St: Leonard, canonically erected on the 2nd day of October, 1857, by Mgr. Thomas Cooke, Bishop of Three Rivers. This parish is composed of a part of the Townships of Aston and Wendover, in the Counties of Arthabaska and Drummond.

These three parishes, which have lately been laid open for colonization by the roads which are being made in them, give promise of being covered, at no distant period, with farmers. They have not as yet any resident Priest, but they are attended by the Cure of St. Pierre Celestin.

Parish of St. Andre, canonically erected on the 8th day of January, 1859, by Mgr Thomas Cooke, Bishop of Three Rivers. This parish is composed of part of the Township of Acton, in the County of Bagot. It has a resident Priest. This parish also derives considerable importance from the mines which are now being worked there.
(Certified) LUC DESTLLETS, Ptre., Secretary.
Bishop's Palace, Teree Rivers, 24th April, 1860.

Table of Places not Canonically erected as Parishes, but known as Missions, in the Diocese of Three Rivers, in 1860.


## RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly;-Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Seigniorial Fund, to 31st December, 1859.

Statement of the Reccipts and Disbursements on account of the Seigniorial Fund, to 31st December, 1859.

| DISBURSEMENTS. | - | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ cts. | $\$ \quad \text { cts. }$ $62433557$ |
| ": " Commissioners, © Quebec | ${ }_{29357}{ }^{\circ} 19{ }^{\circ}$ |  |
| " "Professional Serrices, do | 1398450 |  |
| " : " Secretary and Clerks, do | 2523659 |  |
| " " Travelling Expenses, do | 463093 |  |
| ": "t Preparing Schedules, do | 12419 <br> 15040 <br> 04 |  |
| ": "t Office Contingencies. do | 1554004 | 10116865 |
| " \% Conmissioners, Montreal | 3640500 |  |
| " "Professional Services, do | 259206 |  |
| ". "S Secretary and Clerks, do | 1659919 |  |
| ". " Travelling Expeases, do | . 552515 |  |
| $\because$ " Preparing Schedules, do | 2511111 |  |
| * " Office Contingencies; do | 1114024 |  |
| " " Printing Seigniorial Reports <br> " " Balance in hands of Commissioners |  | 811697 405860 |
| Balance at credit of Scigniorial Fund |  | $\begin{aligned} & 83505254 \\ & 960760 \quad 74 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 179581328 |
| RECEIPTS. | - | - |
|  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|  | 83444440 |  |
|  | 60000000 |  |
|  | 1673795 |  |
|  | 363117 |  |
|  | 5784480 | 512058 |
| 1550 -By amount received on account of Commutation Fund. | $\begin{array}{r} 132712 \\ 77544 \quad 72 \end{array}$ |  |
| 1857-By amount received on account of Commutation Fund. Interest | $\begin{array}{r} 447049 \\ 7582367 \end{array}$ |  |
| 1858-By amount received on account of Commutation Fund . . Interest.. | $\begin{array}{r} 54061 \\ 6817851 \end{array}$ | 1204 |
| 1859-" |  | $6871912$ $5825934$ |
|  |  | 179521328 |

Memorinda of monies received, up to 31st December, 1859, from the special sources of Revenue capitalized for the redemption of Seigniorial Tenure, by Act 18 Vic., Cap. 3.


Clarms which may vary in consequence of the Proprietors or Censitaires having appealed to the Court of Revision.


## RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 12th March, 1860, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "a Digest of the several "Returns obtained by Government, annually, of the Financial Affairs " of the several Municipalities in. Tpper Canada."

## [By Command.]

C. ALLEYN, Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 10th May, 1860!

Digest of Returns of the County Clerks in Upper

| Counties and Cities. | Number of Persons Assessed. |  | Total actual value of Real Property. | Total actual value of Personal Property. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Toronto ................................................. | 13737 | Not known. | \$\$885600 | ${ }_{3662467}^{\$}$ |
| Hamilton ....................................................... | 4260 | do | 11682306 | 1302958 |
| Kingston | 3178 | 1111 | 4495234 | 587103 |
| London ................................................ | 4619 | Not known. | 3915034 | 388200 |
| Ottawa | 2486 | do | 3397033 | 347600 |
| Brant ................................................... | 4941 | 215431 | 4918869 | ${ }^{668293}$ |
| Carleton. | 4417 | 557382 | 1742440 | 263993 |
| Durham ................................................ | 6741 | 374141 | 5832152 | 459709 |
| Elgin.................................................... | 5941 | 440182 | 3951588 | 243100 |
| Essex ................................................. | 4565 | 474196 | 2590301 | 211520 |
| Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.................. | 9749 | 617256 | 4993666 | 517153 |
| Grey ................................................... | 7660 | 1001081 | 3939961 | 172856 |
| Haldimand | 4164 | 287555 | 3654106 | 268100 697795 |
| Halton....... | 3845 | 227647 | 4770008 | 697795 |
| Hastings | 7744 | 428269 | 5330519 | 379180 |
| Huron and Bruce ...................................... | 14431 | 1506800 | 7935967 | 330740 |
| Kent. | 5370 | 494743 | 4100732 | 202633 |
| Lambton................................................ | 4332 | 685987 | 4087885 | 225637 |
| Lanark and Renfrew $\qquad$ <br> Lincoln $\qquad$ | Not recei 5103 | red. ${ }_{188145}$ | 6860771 | 254090 |
| Middlesex. | S451 | 652225 | 5702131 | 357723 |
| Leeds and Grenville. | 9757 | 728964 | 7232723 | 955592 |
| Northumberland...................................... | 7374 | 423497 | 5345999 | 347454 |
| Norfolk ................................................... | 4525 | 385135 \{ | Municip'y. 20000 | \} 268070 |
| Ontario | 6750 | 460231 | 6690569 | 616080 |
| Oxford.. | 7551 | 472748. | 8740780 | 517842 |
| Perth | 5571 | 496907 | 3284608 | 231235 |
| Peterborough and Vietoria........................... | 7174 | 754384 | 4601020 | 253043 |
| Prescott and Russell .................................. | Not recei | ved. |  |  |
| Prince Edward ........................................ | 3763 | 232080 | 3886800 | 454028 |
| Simcoe.. | 6433 | 866899 | 4234562 | 355728 |
| Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry................... | 8721 | 767343 | 4478351 | 1724767 |
| Waterloo... | 6692 | 312198 \{ | Municip'y. 20000 | 803482 |
| Welland | 4718 | 219634 | $\begin{gathered} 5256452 \\ 125740 \end{gathered}$ | 634337 |
| Wellington ........................................: | S930 | 744745 | 7177727 | 1450742 |
| Wentworth | 5612 | 271578 | 5849412 | 541402 |
| York and Peel........................................... | 13882 | 819880 | 19932867 | 380648 |
|  | 233277 |  |  |  |

Canada, in terms of the Act, 22 Vict., cap. 99, sec. 154.

| Total amt. of assessed value of Real and Personal Property. | Total amount of all Taxes. | Total amount of Income. | Total Expenditure of all kinds. | Total Liabilities all kinds. | Balance in hands of Treasurer. | Total Assets. | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |  |
| 30508067 | 189564 | 726567 | 633077 | 2514902 | 207667 | 3421100 |  |
| 12985264 | 146952 | 179430 | 457213 | 2267766 | 28 | 1509420 |  |
| 5252167 | 60836 | 75566 | 67041 | 373552 | 4685 | 513507 |  |
| 4617134 | 60378 | 22520 | 139175 | 1095447 | 373 | 1169000 |  |
| 3747834 | 22486 | 16915 | 36898 | 106424 | 10300 | 148730 |  |
| 5587157 | 48914 | 79472 | 79931 | 803259 | 7294 | 753076 |  |
| 2006433 | 18582 | 15215 | 17250 | 406 | 3378 | 14927 |  |
| 6553142 | 65301 | 72043 | 76512 | 1476756 | 15404 | 1313840 |  |
| 4373272 | 54223 | 28349 | 30072 | 180359 | 6238 | 329412 |  |
| 3877284 | 31003 | 28659 | 22138 | 52783 | 4106 | 73340 |  |
| 6258448 | 40070 | 28628 | 77651 | 102082 | 2944 | 210310 |  |
| 3812817 | 40273 | 31805 | 34632 | 35462 | 3326 | 109461 |  |
| 3922206 | 38697 | 50015 | 39557 | 69522 | 7950 | 110925 |  |
| 5467893 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}35157 \\ 44777\end{array}\right.$ | 1725 40788 | 12246 | 51340 | , 13612 | [ 810514 |  |
| 3842701 | $\left\{\begin{array}{r}44777 \\ \mathrm{Mu} .31812\end{array}\right.$ | Mun. $\begin{array}{r}40788 \\ \hline 67465\end{array}$ | Mun. $\begin{array}{r}35649 \\ \hline 1400\end{array}$ | Mun. 2242138 | \} 800 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}110000 \\ 200000\end{array}\right.$ |  |
| 7199599 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}131690 \\ \hline 13098\end{array}\right.$ | Mas. 51123 | M 470080 | M 26766 | $12193$ | 45384 |  |
| 4384960 | 亿M. 130918 | Mun. ${ }_{3} 494385$ | Mun. 490217 28855 | Mun. 771067 | Mun. ${ }_{12964}$ | Mun. 463613 |  |
| 4313522 | 38616 | 62407 | 67752 | 35735 | $\left\{\begin{array}{r}12961 \\ 6454\end{array}\right\}$ | \} $\begin{array}{r}124514 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Municipa- |
| \%495772 | 54089 | 56629 | 54478 | 768033 | 9444 | 692421 |  |
| 6061054 | - 90482 | 178205 | 178106 | 911642 | 8225 | 707557 |  |
| 8118315 | Ma. 67036 | 112580 | 98057 | 439989 | 13544 | 266655 |  |
| 5709828 | 42107 | 35204 | 28072 | 186200 | 13854 | 58423 |  |
| 4528708 | $\left\{\begin{array}{r}29682 \\ \end{array}\right.$ | 35699 | 26707 | 249719 | 4779 | 21231716 |  |
|  | \{ Mu. 14712 | Mun. 18354 | Mun. 19198 | Mun. 2400 | Mun. 1781 | Mun. 34924 |  |
| 7320950 | - 46592 | 32065 | 34701 | 11555 | 5551 | 46979 |  |
| 9258622 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}44600\end{array}\right.$ | 50811 | ( 48924 | 300768 | 11428 | 316370 |  |
|  | \{ Mu. 20351 | Mun. 20703 | Mun. ${ }_{292588}$ | Mun. 35600 | Mun. 13649 | Mun. 63249 |  |
| 4126523 | 54832 | $\begin{array}{r} 43353 \\ \text { Mun. } 106526 \end{array}$ | Mun. 101450 | Mun. 4844178 | Mun.6303 | $\begin{array}{r} 88631 \\ \text { Mun. } 257233 \end{array}$ |  |
| 5514461 | 214729 | 36495 | 38843 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}210483\end{array}\right.$ | Mu. 5841 | 207991 |  |
| 3514461 | 214,29 | 36495 |  | \{M. 24000 | Man. 2713 | Mun. 84713 |  |
| 4440825 | 10382 | 16009 | 16426 | $3590$ | 710 | 3506 589899 |  |
| 6203118 | 27253 | ${ }_{53876}$ | 43955 | 12262 | 9921 | 37066 |  |
| 6382330 | $\{49822$ | 41760 | 40857 | 14184 | 6389 | 113289 |  |
| 6382330 | \{ Mu. 15194 | Mun. 24792 | Mun. 25566 | Mun. 4000 | Mun. 8458 | Mun. 34233 |  |
| 5790789 | $\left\{\begin{array}{r}38547 \\ \mathrm{Mb} .22180\end{array}\right.$ | Mun $\begin{aligned} & 26283 \\ & 46468\end{aligned}$ | Mun. $\begin{aligned} & 25106 \\ & 50414\end{aligned}{ }^{\text {a }}$ ( | 102948 | Mun 8543 | ${ }^{61837}$ |  |
|  | (Mu. 22180 | Mun. $\begin{aligned} & 46468 \\ & 85657\end{aligned}$ | Mun. 50414 | 125167 | Mun. 1149 | 145295 |  |
| 3628469 7051024 | 64392 43678 | 56537 7657 | Not given. | ${ }_{151762}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { Not given. } \\ 16664 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { Not given. } \\ 250130 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| 21412443 | 63854 | 61628 | 109391 | 17027 | Not given. | 218660 |  |

WILLIAM HUTTON,
Sec B. of Agriculture and Stastistics

## Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics,

 7th May, 1860.
## RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 26th ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "A Return of the Cost of "Management, Maintenance, and Repairs of the Welland Canal, "the amount of Interest (upon the capital expended in its construc"tion up to the 1st January, 1859) with all other Expenditures "(specifying for what purposes) for the past year; also, the amount " of Income received under the present reduced rate of Tolls (speci"fying the amount on each article), and shewing the amount which "would have accrued for the same under the Tariff of 1858."
(By Command,)
C. ALLEYN, Secretary.
Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 18th May, 1860.

## Department of Public Works, Quebec, 5th May, 1860.

Sir, -I am directed by the Honorable the Commissioner to furnish you with the following Statement of the Management of the Welland Canal for the year 1859, in accordance with an Addrens from the Legislative Assembly of the 26 th April last, which is returned herewith.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Maintenance and Management.......................................... } \$ 40,98889 \\
& \text { Repairs, Ordinary............................................................... 15,593 } 03 \\
& \text { " Extraordinary..................................................... 21,991 } 24 \\
& \text { Total............................................. } \$ 78,57316 \\
& \text { Your obedient servant, } \\
& \text { T. TRUDEAU, } \\
& \text { Secretary. } \\
& \text { Provincial Secretary, } \\
& \text { Quebec. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Statement shewing the Amount of Income received from the undermentioned Articles passing the Welland Canal during the year 1859, compared with the amount which would have accrued at the rates of Toll of 1858 .

| Articles. | Amount received at the rate of Tolls for 1859. | Amount that would have accrued at the rate of Tolls for 1858. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ ets. | \$ cts. |
| Apples, Onions, and other Vegetables... | 7341 | 9788 |
| Ashes (Pot or Pearl)........................ | 2166 | 2707 |
| Bacon .................. | 024 | 029 |
| Bark..... | 6589 | 8785 |
| Barley and Barley Meal | 38026 | 47532 |
| Beef.. | 8827 | 10592 |
| Beer, Cider, and Vinegar | 3498 | 4372 |
| Beeswax ................ |  |  |
| Biscuit and Crackers.. |  |  |
| Bran and Ship Stuff | 8720 | 10900 |
| Brick, Lime, and Sand. | 15113 | 20150 |
| Butter | 2223 | 2778 |
| Carts, and other Vehicles | 1179 | 1415 |
| Cattle... | 038 | 047 |
| Cement and Water Lime | 99330 | 132440 |
| Chalk and Whiting. | 3374 | 13498 |
| Charcoal .............. |  |  |
| Cheese | 1134 | 1361 |
| Clay ...... | 3670 | 4893 |
| Clover, and other Seeds. | 1911 | 2389 |
| Coal. | 668506 | 891341 |
| Coffee... | 40763 | 46915 |
| Copperas.... | 987 | 1160 |
| Corn and Corn Meal. | 561218 | 748290 |
| Dye and Dye Stuffs. | 3620 | 14480 |
| Fish ..... | 20332 | 24398 |
| Flax and Flax Seeds | 468 | 585 |
| Flour... | 659779 | 989668 |
| Furniture and Baggage | 4884 | 5880 |
| Gypsum............... | 34574 | 46088 |
| Hams.... | 9346 | 11215 |
| Hemp............... | 2143 | 2857 |
| Hides and Skins (Raw) | 3778 | 4534 |
| Hogs ..................... |  |  |
| Horses ...................... | 24 22 70 | 80 <br> 34 <br> 05 |
| Ice. | 1300 | - 8666 |
| Tron (Bloom and Broken Castings) | 792 | 1056 |
| Do. (Pig and Scrap) ............... | 115041 | 153388 |
| Do. (Railroad) .............. | 294275 | 3923.68 |
| Do. (Stores and Castings) | 60575 | 75718 |
| Do. (Safes) | 326 | 1304 |
| Do. (all other Iron not elsewhere described) | 58254 | 72817 |
| Lard......... | 3791 1027 | 4739 4108 |
| Mahogany.... | 1.51 | 804 |
| Manganese and Manures | 811 | 1081 |
| Manilla. | 5582 | 6971 |
| Marble.. | 5802 | 7736 |
| Mechanics' Tools | 050 | 062 |
| Molasses | 20987 | 26234 |
| Nails | 10203 | 12754 |
| Oats and Oat Meal | 58308 | 874.62 |
| Oils ...... | 16245 | 20306 |
| Oil Cake and Oil Meal |  |  |
| Ores (all kinds). | 74936 | 74938 |
| Pitch, Tar, and Resin....................... | 6824 | 264 96 |

## Statement shewing the amount of Income received from the undermentioned Articles passing through the Welland Canal, \&c.,-Continued.

| Articles-Continued. | Amount received at the rate of Tolls for 1859. | Amount that would have accrued at the rate of Tolls for 1858. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ cts. | \$ cto. |
| Ploughs and Agricultural Implements.. | 2310 | 2887 |
| Pork..... | 398.49 | 49811 |
| Potatoes | 17198 | 22930 |
| Pressed Hay and Broom Corn | 271 | 338 |
| Rags, Junk, and Oakum | 3618 | 4522 |
| Raw Cotton.............................................................................................................................................. | 14....... | $17 . . . .$. |
| Salt................................................................................................................................................. | 14368 1325 | 1795 766009 |
| Sheep | 10 $\square$ | 012 |
| Ship Stores. | 126 | 504 |
| Slate...... | 631 | 841 |
| Soda Ash | 16127 | 64508 |
| Spikes ...... | 8487 | 10609 |
| Stone, Glass, and Earthe | 23625 | 29531 |
| Stones | 69680 | 92907 |
| Sugar................................................ ........................................ | 44704 | 53645 |
| Tin and Steel | 2635 10947 | 3294 13132 |
| Tobacco (all kinds) | 10988 | 14485 4 |
| Turpentine .......... | 2632 | 10528 |
| Wheat ....................................................................................................... | 3293797 | 4940695 |
| Whiskey, other Spirits, and Wines | 15311 | 18373 |
| White Lead and Paints .......... | 6850 | 27400 |
| Window Glass.. | 12355 | 15444 |
| Wool.... | 3718 | 4461 |
| Agricultural Products, not elsewhero described | 25084 | 37626 |
| All other Goods and Merchandize do. | 263147 | 526294 |
| Timber (all kinds)........................ | 1146234 | 1146234 |
| Barrel Hoops | 27482 | 27482 |
| Boards, all kinds, and Sawed Lumber | 716993 | 1075489 |
| Boat Knees. | 206 | 206 |
| Empty Barrels | 5025 | 5025 |
| Fire Wood. | 131572 | 131572 |
| Saw Logs. | 59302 | 67114 |
| Shingles... | 28020 | 28020 |
| Stares (all kinds) | 515184 | 671232 |
| Other Timber, Wooden Articles, and Floats | 5891 | 5891 |
| Totals on Property.. | 10781904 | 14909206 |
| Less, dramback on articles paid full tolls on the St. Lawrence Canal ........ | 120845 | 120845 |
| . Total Tolls on Property'... | 10661059 | 14788361 |

I. G. O., Customs Department,
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE. Quebec, 9th May, 1860.
(No. 56.)

## RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 20th April, 1860, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "Copies of all corres" pondence that may have passed between the Government, or any "Member thereof, and J. S. Hampton, Esquire, in reference to his " appointment as Chairman, or one of the members, of the Board of " Prison Inspectors of this Province."

By Command,
Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 15th May, 1860.
[On the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not Printed.]
(No. 57.)

## RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 30th April, 1860, for Papers relative to erection of Public Buildings at Ottawa.

By Command,
Secretary's Office,
C. ALLEYN, Secretary Quebec, 16th May, 1860.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.

|  | LIST OF PAPERS ENCLOSED. Parliamentary and Departmental. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Advertisements.-No. 1 | Notice to Contractors that Tenders will be received until the lat of November, 1859, for the erection of Parliament and Departmental Buildings. |
| Do. -No. 2. | The time for receiving Tenders is extended to the 15th of November, 1859. <br> Heating and Fentilating. |
| Do. -No. 3. | Notice to Contractors that Tenders will be received until noon of the 30th December, for the Heating and Ventilation of the Parliament and Departmental Buildings. |
| Do. -No. 4. | The time for receiving Tenders for the Heating and Ventilation is extended to the 18th January, 1860. <br> Governor's Rebidence. |
| Do. -No. 5 | Notice to Contractors that Tenders will be received until noon of the 22nd of February, 1860, for the erection of the Governor's Residence. |
| Do. -No. 6. | Ihe time for receiving Tenders for the erection of the Governor's Residence is extended to the 29th of February, 1860. |
|  | The time for receiving Tenders for the erection of the Governor's Residence is extended to the 10th of March, 1860. |
|  | Schedule of Tenders received for the construction of the Parliament and Departmental Buildings. |
| Do. -No. 9................... | Schedule of Tenders received for the construction of the Governor's Residence. |
| Do. -No. 10... | Schedule of Tenders received for the Heating and Ventilation of the Parliament and Departmental Buildings. |
|  | - |
| Contracts and Specificstions.Do. No. 11.do.-No. 12. | Contract and Specification for the Parliament Buildings. Contract and Specification for the Departmental Buildings. |
|  | - |
|  | Specification of work for Governor's Residen |
|  | General conditions to be attached to the Specification and Contract for the Heating and Ventilation of the Parliament and Departmental Buildings. |
|  | Specification of Parliament Buildings on which Tenders were received. |
|  | Specification of Departmental Buildings on which Tenders were received. |

## public buildings at ottawa.

## Notice to Contractors.

Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office until Tuesday, the first day of November next, at Noon, for the erection of the Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings in the City of Ottawa, in accordance with the Plans and Specifications, which may be seen on application at this Office and at the Offices of the Architects in Ottawa and Toronto, on and after Saturday the fifteenth day of October next.

For information relative to the Parliamentary Buildings, parties will apply to Messrs. Fuller \& Jones, Architects, Ottawa and Toronto; and in reference to the Departmental Buildings to Messrs. Stent \& Laver, Ottawa; and for both, at this Office.

The Tenders are to be addressed to the "Secretary of Public Works, Quebec," and endorsed "Tender for Public Buildings, Ottawa," and to be signed by two or more responsible persons, who are willing to become security for the due performance of the Contract. Printed forms of Tender will be supplied, and no Tender will be received unless in accordance with the form.

SAMUEL KEEFER,<br>Deputy Commissioner, P. W.

Department of Public Works,<br>Quebec, 8th September, 1859.

No. 2.

## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Postponement of Time.-Public Buildings at Otturua.
In consequence of the great length of the Specifications, and the impossibility of having them prepared and translated for the examination of parties wishing to Tender, within the time mentioned in the former advertisement, the period for receiving Tenders at this Office is extended to Tuesday, the 15 th of November next, at Noon.

JOHN ROSE,<br>Commissioner Public Worlss.

$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Office of Public Woris. } \\ \text { Quebec, } 22 \text { nd } 0 \text { October, } 1859 .\end{array}\right\}$
No. 3.

## NOTICE.

Public Buildings, Ottawa City.
Tenders will be received at this Office until Noon of Friday, the 30 th December next, from such competent Plumbers and Machinists as are prepared and disposed to undertake the Heating of the Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings at Ottawa.

The Tenders to state a bulk sum for which the Contractor is willing to supply all the Materials, and construct, erect, and put in successful operation, all the Works, Machinery and Appliance connected with the entire system of Fiating for cach Building. He is to state upon what system his Tender is based; and submit a full specification, accompanied with detailed drawings of its application, and to guarantce its perfect efficiency for ten years after it goes into operation.

Plans of the several Buildings may be seen on reference to this Office, or to the Architects, Messrs. Fuller \& Jones, Ottawa and Toronto, or to Messrs. Stent \& Laver, Ottawa.

The Tenders are to be addressed to the "Secretary of Public Works," and endorsed, "Tender for Heating Public Buildings, Ottawa;" and to contain the signatures of two or more responsible persons who are willing to become security for the due performance: of
the Contract, and continued efficiency of the system; ;and are to be accompanied by such certificates and recommendations as the parties may have to offer, with respect to its operation.

JOHN ROSE,
Commissioner Public Works.
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Office of the Dep. Public Works, } \\ \text { Quebec, } 14 \text { th November, } 1859 .\end{array}\right\}$
No. 4.
TENDERS FOR HEATING AND VENTILATING PUBLIC BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.

Postponement of Time.
The period of receiving Tenders for the above Work has been postponed until Monday, the Sixteenth day of January next, at Noon.

By Order of the Commissioner, J. TRUDEAU, Secretary.

## Department Public Works, <br> Quebec, December 24th, 1859. $\}$

No. 5.

## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Public Buildings, Ottawa.
Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office until Wedncsday the 22nd February next, at Noon, for the crection of the Governor General's Residence in the City of Ottawa, in accordance with Plans and Specifications which may be seen on application at this Office, at the Office of F. Cumberland, Esquire, in Toronto, and at the Office of J. D. Slater, Esquire, Ottawa, on and after Monday the 23rd January, instant. At each of these places forms of Tenders, and neccssary information, will be supplied.

The Tenders are to be addressed to the "Secretary of the Public Works, Quebec," and endorsed "Tender for the Governor General's Residence, Ottava," and to be signed by two or more responsible persons who are willing to become security for the due performance of the Contract. No Tender will be reccived unless in accordance with the prescribed form.

JOHN ROSE,
Commissioner.
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Department Public Woriss, } \\ \text { 3rd January, 1860. }\end{array}\right\}$

No. 6.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.
Postponement of Time.
The Plans and Specifications for the Govervor Gencral's Residence at Ottawa will not be ready for Inspection until Wednesday the Sth Fcbruary next, and Tenders will be received until Wednesday the 29 th of the same month, at Noon.

Department Public Works, $\}$
10th January, 1860.$\}$

Public Buildings, Ottawa.

In consequence of the Plans and Specifications of the Residence of the Governor at Ottawa not being returned by the Architects for Inspection on the 8th Instant, as advertised, Notice is hereby given, that the time for receiving Tenders is extended to the 10th March, at Noon, and that the Plans will not be ready for examination until the 18th instant.

By Order,
J. TRUDEAU,

Secretary.
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Department Public Works, } \\ \text { Quebec, 6th February, 1860. }\end{array}\right\}$

No. 8.
Schedule of Tenders for the Erection of the Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings at Ottawa.

| Name of Tender. | Parliamemtary. |  |  | Depart3ental. |  | Remaris. <br> The Tender of Mr. McGreevy for $\$ 579,000$ was accepted. It was afterwards decided, by Order in Council, dated 2nd Nov., 1859, that the Departmental Buildings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| James Stewart, Alexander McKenzie and Robert McKenzie $\qquad$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 420000 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{30000}{\$}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 450000 \end{gathered}$ | \$ | \$ | should be made Fireproof at the Architect's Estimate, amounting to \$48- |
| James Stewart, Alexander McKenzie, Alexander Cameron and William Mudie. |  |  |  | 351500 | S01500 | 310, which was accepted by the Contractor. |
| Alexander Manning | 387000 | 95000 | 482000 | 29000 | 772000 | Mr McGreovy's |
| John Harper \& Co... | 492000 | 40000 | 532000 | 306000 | 838000 | Tender ........ \$579000 |
| Thomas Snarr and George Carroll... | 534108 | 47801 | 581909 | 359000 | 940909 | Fireproofing at |
| Gibson, John \& Co.. | 340000 | 120000 | 460000 | 249000 | 709000 | Architect's |
| Benjamin Walton and Thos. Overend | 585748 | 44816 | 630564 | 365392 | 995956 | Estimate..... 48310 |
| David Glass. | 354000 | 25000 | 379000 |  |  |  |
| Joseph McCausland | Informal |  |  | Informal |  | \$617310 |
| David Sterling \& C | 560000 | 71085 | 631085 | 372090 | 1003175 | The two lowest Ten- |
| Jones, Haycock \& C | 396000 | 38500 | 434500 | 251000 | 685500 | ders for the Parliamen- |
| F. X. Berlinquet | 372930 | 26880 | 399810 | 273900 | 673710 | tary and Departmental |
| George Sharp.......................... | 500000 | 50000 | 550000 | 320000 | 870000 | Buildings were those of |
| John Worthington and George Worthington $\qquad$ | 455000 | 48000 | 503000 | 296000 | 799000 | Mr. Thomas McGreevy and Mr. Charles Peters, |
| Elliott and Melville | 453211 | 41000 | 494211 | 307000 | 801211 | Builders, of Quebec. |
| David Brown and Thos. Wats | 505202 | 11000 | 516200 | 238400 | 754600 | Their tenders for both, |
| Thomas Th. Adams | 552000 | 102000 | 654000 |  |  | taken in the aggregate, |
| Benj. G. Russell | 414284 | 62120 | 476404 | 339640 | 816044 | amounted to precisely |
| John Turner and Thos. Broughton.. | 496210 | 81806 | 578016 | 375185 | 953201 | the same sum, and after |
| Robt. Bell, Jas. Beachell and D. B. <br> Harrison $\qquad$ | 745000 | 54950 | 799950 | 366000 | 1165950 | full enqiry as to the choice which should be |
| Thomas McGreevy |  |  |  |  | 579000 | made between these par- |
| Thomas McGreevy | 317000 | 44900 | 361900 | 270000 | 640900 | ties, the contract wras |
| McNevin, Laberge and McCarthy. | Informal |  |  | Informal <br> 233000 |  | awarded to Mr McGree- |
| Charles Peters | 313000 | 33000 | 346000 | 233000 | 579000 | vy. At his suggestion |
| N. Osburn and J. |  |  |  | 370000 |  | the work was afterwards |
| Marshall McRay... |  |  |  | 369740 |  | divided; and the contract |
| Thomas Langrell, Jno. Steacy and William Holmes $\qquad$ |  |  |  | 328000 |  | for the Parliamentary Buildings was made with |
| Ditto (Small or Left-hand Block)... |  |  |  | 152000 |  | him, and that for the |
| Edward Dufton |  |  |  | 311210 |  | Departmental with |
| Alexander Campbe |  |  |  | 366000 |  | Messrs. Jones, Haycock |
| Richard Douglass |  |  |  | 614892 |  | \& Co.; Contractors, of |
| James Goodwin \& Co................... |  |  |  | 325392 |  | Port Hope; the latter |
| Charles S. Perley |  |  |  | 438000 |  | having arranged with |
| Joseph Ward \& Son |  |  |  | 376967 |  | him to take the work at |
| William Ellis \&:Co. |  |  |  | 360900 |  | his prices. ? |

No. 9.
Scheduce of Tenders received for the erection of the Governor General's Residence, Ottawa.-March 12th, 1860.

| No. | Names of parties Tendering. | Total. | Dedact for alteration of Roof. | Nett amount of Tender. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | McKenzie Brothers, of Sarnia, and James Stuart, Kingston.... | $\begin{aligned} & \$ \text { cts. } \\ & 18500000 \end{aligned}$ | \$ cts. | $\${ }_{185000} \text { cts. }$ |
| 2 | Jacques and Hay, Toronto............................................. | 18500000 | 450000 | 16050000 |
| 3 | Benjamin Walton........................................................ | 17750000 | 300000 | 17450000 |
| 4 | John Gyntz \& Co. | 10000000 | 400000 | 9600000 |
| 5 | John Kelly, and George Bowey. | 15278900 | 460000 | 14818900 |
| 6 | J. \& G. Worthington. | 15460000 | 350000 | 15110000 |
| 6 | John Karr \& Co. | 13800000 | 500000 | 13300000 |
| 8 | Thomas Snarr. | 17728000 | 477000 | 17251000 |
| 9 | James Stuart \& Co | 159770000 | …........ |  |
| 10 | James Beachell \& Co | 15645920 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Architect' } \\ \text { Estimate }\end{array}\right.$ | 15645900 |
| 11 | F. XX. Berlinquet......................................................... | 14693900 | 395000. | 14298900 |
| 12 | Elliott \& Melville........................................................ | 20900000 | 700000 | 20200000 |
| 13 | Jones, Haycock \& Co................................................... | 9390000 | 400000 | 8990000 |
| 14 | O'Neill, \& Chrysler, \& McGarvey..................................... | 12540000 | 380000 | 12160000 |
| 15 | McGreavy................. | 13940000 |  | 13940000 |
| 16 | Wallace \& Co.................................................................. | 11850000 |  | 11850000 |
| 17 | James Goodwin \& Co.................................................................... | 9798400 | 600000 | 9198400 |
| 18 | Charles Peters................ ........................................... | 14342400 | 400000 | 13942400 |

The above 18 Tenders, opencd by the Commissioner in the presence of the Deputy Com ${ }^{-}$ missioner and Secretary, Monday, 12th March, 1860, at 11 o'clock.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Signed,) } \quad \text { JOHN ROSE, Commissioner. } \\
& \text { SAMUEL KEEFER. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Mem.-Two other Tenders, bearing the Ottawa Post-mark-the one on the 9th, the other the 10 th instant,--received too late.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { JOHN ROSE, Commissioner. } \\
& \text { (Signed, } \\
& \text { SAMUEL KEEFER. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\text { No. } 10 .
$$

SCHEDULE of Tenders for the Heating and Ventilation of the Public Buildings, Ottawa, opened on the 19th January, 1860, in the presence of the Depaty and Secretary of Public Works.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the Contracts and Specifications, \&ec., in connection with the Erection of the Public Buildings at Ottawa, are not printed.]

No. 58.

## RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 25th April, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "Copies of all Correspondence, " or other Documents, in the possession of the Government, relative "to a Harbour of Refuge on the East Coast of Lake Huron."

## [By Command,]

C. ALLEYN,

Secretary.
Secretary's Office,
Quebee, 10th May, 1860.
[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]


[^0]:    Inspector. General's Department, Quebec, 22nd March, 1860.

[^1]:    DAVID BUCHAN, ${ }^{\text {Bursar }}$

[^2]:    Bu

[^3]:    Balance, 31st Decomber, $1859 \$ 34248$

[^4]:    Breakfast,-1 lb. Bread; 2 oz. Molasses; $\frac{1}{8}$ th pint Milk, with Coffeo made from roasted Pease.

[^5]:    RECAPITULATION

[^6]:    * Mr. Carney's functions as Stipendiary Magistrate ceased on the 24th August last, the date of the Proclamation declaring Algoma a Provisional Judicial District, under the prorisions of section 92; cep. 128 of the Consolidated Statutes of Opper Canada:

[^7]:    'NOSNIHOIG 'NM
    Acting Dept, Inispt. General.

[^8]:    －69SI u！sionnf Suṭoeps preog oo Kq poṭđnooo sKrp jo 0 N

[^9]:    Ingrionor Gbibrat's Office, Quebec, 19th April, 1860.

[^10]:    $\$ 30,03150$

[^11]:    *The Local Superintondents Reports havo been omitted by order of the Chairman of the Frinting Com: wittec of the IIouse of Assembly.

[^12]:    certificatos, and in eomparing the numbers the two kinds are here added together.

[^13]:    ＊The decrease in the Grant，while there was an increasc in the Schools and Pupils；is caused by a change ity，instead of having an additional amount．
    $\dagger$ Eight Schools，with 934 pupile，not haring reported in 1858，but reporting this jear，will reduce the

[^14]:    * A very large proportion of these Students have attonded two or threo Séssions, so that this number.greatly execeds that of the dificrent individuals who havo
    entered the Institution as Students.

[^15]:    Of the 181 Teachers onumerated, 21 died before or during 1859, 3 were not heard from, 2 resumed teaching, and 1 withdrew frem the Fund. Of the remaining 154, the average length of scrvice as Common School Teashers in Upper Canada was elf years. The average ago of each pensionor in 1859 was 65 years.

    There wore 145 males and 9 females

[^16]:    * Ip to July, 1 S60.

[^17]:    * Up to July 1860.

[^18]:    - The number of teaching days in the rural schools, in cacb month, onitting the allowed holidays and vacations, is as follows:
    (First half of the year.)
    January
    February
    Jarch \} Ag Easter is change- ?
    April $\{$ able, these will vary. $\}$
    May
    June
    ........... . . .............................. 21
    Total 129
    (Second half of the year.
    July ..................................... ....... . ....... 22
    August, (cities, Towns, \&c., 2)................... 12
    September.............................. . . . . . ............ 20
    October ............ ....................... . . . . . . . . . . . 23
    November .......................... . . . . . . . . .......... 22
    December . . . . ...... . . . . . .......... . . . . . . ....... 10

[^19]:    "See the Commission which follows.

[^20]:    - The total number of diplomas granted is further classed as follows : 92 for Model Schools, and 117 for Elementary Schools. Many pupils, after obtaining the diploma of an Elementary School Teacher, remain a sccond and even a third year, in order to get a Model School diploma; and thereare at the present time four at the Laval School, who having obisined the second diploma are atridying with view of obtaining the diploms of an Academical Teacher.

[^21]:    -A large part of the arrears mentioned has been since collected; and it is hoped that, by the ond of the year, the debt will be considerably diminished.

[^22]:    EDMOND LANGEVIN, Priest

