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SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME 4.

THIRD SESSION OF THE SIXTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Session 1860.



PRINTED BY THOMPSON & 60, ST URSULE STREET, QUEBEC.

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, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Quebec, 22nd March, 1860.

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

Years,	Expense	s Paid.	
I cars.	Upper Canada.	Lower Canada.	
Annual to Annual trace .	S ets.	\$ ets.	
1841		64,279 30	
1842		51,213 78	!!
1843		4,637 08	[]
1844		3,317 81	11
1845		3,531 69	11
1846		4,914 70	11
1847		4,462 78	ll :
1848		4,289 60	
1849		32,893 61	
1850		32,450 09	
1851		11,021 41	
1852		769 09	11
1853		11,163 13	11
1854	-	14,648 17	-
1855		18,425 02	!!
1856		24,183 59	11
1857	376 25	34,729 70	Н
1858	1,560 30	31,856 31	li
1859	823 74	22,029 25	11

W. DICKINSON.
Actg. D. I. G.

Inspector General's Department, Quebec, 22nd March, 1860.

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.

23 Victoria.

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

The second secon	10	1	7
Works.	Purchaser.	Date of Sale.	Amount agreed to be paid.
			para.
		.	l
			S cts.
The Brantford Bridge and the Road from Hamilton to the Western boundary line of the County of Wentworth, being composed of the Hamilton and Brantford Road, and part of the London and			
Brantford Road	The Brantford Road Company	Oat 15 1850	108400 00
The Caledonia Bridge, and the Hamilton and Port Dover Road			103400 00
	Dover Road Company		30800 00
The Dundas and Waterloo Road	The Dundas and Water- loo Road Company		104000 00
The Road running through the County of Oxford, being composed of all that part of London and			10-2000 00
Brantford Road lying within the said County	The Ingersoll & Brant- ford Joint Stock Road	11	
	Company		24400 00
The North Toronto Road to Holland Landing, the East York Road, the West York Road, and the			
Lake Shore Road	The Toronto Road Com-		300400 00
The Kingston and Napance Road	The Municipal Council of the United Counties of		000200
	Frontenac, Lennox and Addington		10000 00
The Port Hope and Rice Lake Road	The Town Council of the		49200 00
	Town of Cobourg		15400 00
The Delaware Bridge, the London and Port Stanley Road, and the Road from London to the Eastern boundary line of the County of Middlesex, being part			
of the London and Brantford Road	The Municipal Council of		$T = T_{ij} = T_i$
The Cobourg Harbour	the County of Middlesex The Cobourg Harbour		
The Oakville Harbour.	CompanyR. K. Chisholm	July 1, " June 30, "	16000 00 10000 00
The Port Dover Harbour	The Woodstock and Lake Eric Railway and Har-		
	bour Company	Oct. 15, "	30400 00
The Whitby Harbour, and the Read leading thereto, including the Narrows Bridge			
mending the Narrows Dridge	The Port of Whitby, and Lakes Scugog, Simcoe & Huron Road Company	« « «	80400 00
<u> Paragonal de la companya del companya del companya de la company</u>		"	20200 00

Note.—By the terms of sale, the principle or amount of sale of the Kingston and Napanee, Port Hope and years from date of sale, and that of the Cobourg Harbour, in 10, 15 and 20 years from date of sale.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Quebec, 20th March, 1860. 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 interest, the balance

Interest accrued on sales up to	Cash	received.	Total cash re-		t due 31st	Total	Amount of Instalments
31st Dec., 1859.	Interest.	Principal.	ceived.	Interest.	Principal.	Dec., 1859.	yet to mature.
\$ ets.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
50400 19	18009 70	18840 00	34849 70	34390 49	24520 00	58910 49	65040 00
14494 37	6729 00	3694 00	10423 00	7765 37	S626 00	16391 37	18480 00
49656 69	19760 00	10400 00	30160 00	29899 69	31200 00	61096 69	-62400 00
					. /		
11394 25	4147 00	3040 00	7187 00	7247 25	6720 00	13967 25	14640 00
*137574 80	108327 51						
*19/3/4 80	108327 51		108000 00				300400 00
22658 96	22140 00		22140 00	518 96		518 96	49200 00
8484 46	2760 00		2760 00	5724 46		5724 46	18400 00
				1			
S400 00	5850 00		5850 00	2550 00		2550 00	18000 00
9130 37 4713 30	3360 00 1920 00	4000 00	3360 00 5920 00	5770 37 2793 30	5000 00	5770 37 7793 30	16000 00 1000 00
14574 42	7220 00	3040 00	10260 00	7354 42	9120 00	16474 42	18240 00
34910 08	19344 33	16080 00	35424 33	15565 75	16080 00	31645 75	48240 00

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

WILLIAM DICKINSON, Actg. D. I. G.

^{*} The difference of Interest between \$137,574 80 and \$108, 327 51, say \$29,247 29, is allowed on certain con-

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. &c. 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,

C. ALLEYN,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 16th March, 1860.

MEMO.—(The Return from Regiopolis College not received.)

[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 Honorable Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., Governor General of British North America, &c., &c.,

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 use of the College. The accommodation which has been provided, comprehends Lecture 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.—Students.
In Appendix 4. Tabular Statements are given s

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 next Academic year.

V .- Course of Study, Lectures and 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 attendance at Lectures.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

JOHN McCAUL, L. L. D., President.

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 Senate 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 exclusively 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 existing Statutes which provide for the free admission of the public. The Report of the Library Committee, which is appended, will show the regulations which have been adopted in order that the public may have the full benefit of these valuable collections.

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 Report.

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 Institution, which gives details as to the present posi-

tion 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 LANG'TON, Vice Chancellor.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE, MENTIONED IN THE PRECEDING REPORT.

The Collection being now removed into the new Library, with the Reading-rooms attached, the Committee 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 per-

sons 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 Librarian, 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 using 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 pro-

vided 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 1st of October to
the end of May,—from 9 o'clock a.m. until dusk,—on every day except Sundays, established holidays, and University and College Convocations. In the months of June, July

and September it shall be open from 10 a.m. to 5 p. m., and from 5 p. m. to dusk, excepting on Saturdays, when it will be closed at 3 p.m. During the month of August it will continue closed.

XI.—The Librarian shall suspend, in a conspicuous place in the Library and Reading-

room, a notice of the hours of closing for the current week.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

JOHN LANGTON, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE 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

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, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR TO THE OBSERVATORY COMMITTEE, FOR THE YEAR 1859.

The general arrangement of the Observatory, 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 Bifilar, 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 Abstracts 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 Computer and Supernumerary Observer. I have also given employment for about six weeks to an extraclerk, who has been engaged in the transcription of the monthly Abstracts.

Extraneous Work.—Upward of 120 Thermometers belonging to the Educational De-

partment 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 \$363 2. The expenditure in the two years 1857 and 1858 exceeded the two years' grant by \$87 19: So that there remains a balance available for future use of \$275 83.

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 terms 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,*	ÍV.—25.
VI6,	Eng Dept.—24,
V.—12,	III.—27,
II.—35,	Prep. 1st Div36,
I.—44,	2nd Div.—36.

[.] The largest number that has been for five years,

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 these relative and the results of the second secon

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 education 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 added 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 taking 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 in-

fluence over the whole school.

The expenses of the College (exclusive of the Boarding-house) have been reduced from \$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 taxes 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.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

STATEMENT of the Number of Ac 1859; shewing the Tot	res of La	nd whiel at of Sales	h have be	en Sold from t t Received, Ar	he period of nount Unpaid;	he Original En Also, the Ave	Acres of Land which have been Sold from the period of the Original Endowment to the 31st December, Total Amount of Sales, Amount Received, Amount Unpaid; Also, the Average Price per Acre.	
ORIGINAL ENDOWMENT.	No. of Acres.	Acres Sold.	Acres Unsold.	Amount of Sales.	Amount of Sales. Amount received Amount unpaid	Amount unpaid.	REMARKS	
	63268			. 9	€ 6	o.	-	
As per Return, to 31st December, 1858	63605 }	46893 0-32 100 0-00 103 0-00	167121-08	249303	23	122980 00	Sales to 31st March, 1859. do do 30th June, do	
		300 0-00 872 2-00	1372,2-00	2400 00 6685 00	7275 13	3509 87	do do 31st Dec. do	
	63605¥ 100	482652-32 1000-00	153393-08	260088 56 300 00	133598 69 60 00	126489 87 240 00	Sale 103 not included in the Patent.	
	63505 1	481652-32 8	48165 2-32 153393-08	259788 56 40 00	133538 69 16 52	126249 87 23 48	Salo 209, quantity of land deficient.	
	634973	481572-32	481572-32 153393-08	259748 56	133622 17 57 83	126226 39 57 83	Sale 274, Re-appropriation account, Ny	apoi
2	30	30		150 00	133464 34	126284 22	19, 4 Careavoc. Sale 197, quantity of land deficient.	
	634674	481272-32	15339 3-08	259598 56 56 00	133314 34	126284 22 63 00	Salc 423, do do do	
	634531	48113 2-32 14	15339 3-08	259542 56 56 00	133321 34 1 14	126221 22 57 14	Sale 435, do do do	
	634391	48099 2-32	15339 3-08	259486 56	133322 48	126164 08	Average Price per Acre, \$5 39.	
Block D. City of Toronto, is also part of the Endowment containing 54 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. Block D. is divided into 46 Ruilding Lots, 6 Public, 41 hore hear sold and	b Endowment. 1. in the sait of the site of which a	the Endowment containing 54 Acres, k A. in the said City, called Russell is the site of the College Buildings,	g 54 Acres, lled Russell Buildings.	30123 00 1600 00	13453 28	16669 72 1600 00	Sale cancelled, Lot 2, corner, Church St.	-
Deeded to the Trustees of the Toronto Gra	mmar Scho	Grammar School, Free	4	28523 00	13453 29	15069 72		
					-	DAVI	DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar.	,
BURSAR'S OFFICE, Toronto, 31st	st December, 1859.	ır, 1859.	-	-	7,6			

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.—Statement of the Capital Invested and the Amount Expended, on Account of the College, from its Commencement to the 31st December, 1859.	ded, on Account of the	e College, from its Com	23 Victoria
	s ots.	& cts.	
Capital Invested to 31st December, 185S, as shown in Return to Parliament of that date		160743 02	
Less-Investments Returned, as per Account No. 1		2891 04	
		157851 98	
Amount Expended to 31st December, 1858, as shown in Return to Parliament of that date	550354 32		<u> </u>
Amount Expended to 31st December, 1859, as shewn in Account No. 2	30582 52	580936 84	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		738788 82	ers
	DAVID BUCHAN.		` ====
		Bursar.	28)
Toronto, 31st December, 1859.			

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor

23 Victor		Sessional Papers (No. 28).	
ıt Fund," fo	& cts.	6000 00 10 15 15 15 15 15 1	
arsar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of "the Permaner the year ending 31st December, 1859.	EXPENDITURE.	By amount of Loan repaid the University of Torouto	John Langton, Auditor.
Statement of ar ending 31s	es.	5300 35 7275 13 2801 04 11 56 15478 08 9253 73	John Lang
No. 1.—UPPER CANADA COLLEGEThe Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of "the Permanent Fund," for the Jean statement of The Jean Sta	RECEIPTS.	To Balance, 31st Decembor, 1859	BURSAR'S OFFICE, Toronto, 31st December, 1859.

Victo	ori a.	•	,	sional Papers (No. 28).	A .]
		& cts.	2184 66		15254 06
-		s cts.		2620 S4 1556 S4 1556 S4 1556 S4 1556 S4 1556 S4 1556 S4 1550 S4 1020 S4 1020 S4	1020 84 25 00 150 00 366 66 360 00
		& cts.		2400 00 220 84 1336 00 220 84 1300 00 220 84 220 84	
wie year enaing olse Decelliber, 1999.	PENDITURE.	SERVICE.	Balance, 31 December, 1857	Rev. W. Stonnett, M. A Principal, 12 months' Salary. do Proportion of Fees	u do 3 months', do 9 do nt Master Preparatory Form 1st November, 1858 to 38 12 months' Sulary
the year enaing	EX	TO WHOM PAID.		Rev. W. Stonnett, M. A Principal, 12 months' Saldo. Rev. H. Scadding, D. D First Classical Master, 12 do Proportion of Fees	Henry Haacko
	-	Date.			
		es:	4916 65	160 80 160 80 6100 00 5804 00 800 00	14 41 426 00 83 00 0 15
		RECEIPTS.	nt of	uros do Deben- turos do Bank Balunces. Do do Tuition Fees do To Band Do do To Bond Do do Bond Do do received from Dr. Barrett being his Share of Expenses of Board ing. House, for the years 1858 and 1859, at \$400 per annum. Do do Fees on Instrumonts (Doods Transfer &c)	Do do Taxes returned Do do Rent of Leased Lots Do do Costs returned Do do Post- age returned

23 Victoria.

0. z – U <i>rrek</i> (JANADA	COLLEGE:	-The Bursar's Statemen the year ended 31st]	180. 2 - UFFER CANADA COLLEGES.—The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the "Income Fund," for the year ended 31st December, 1859.—Continued.	count of the	" Income Fe	ınd," for	
5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5			B X	EXPENDITURE.				
E C E L F E C	ets.	Date.	то wном раір.	SERVICE.	es ots.	S ots.	& cts.	
mount brought over	22192 44			Amount brought forward			\$17438 72	
Am't of Re-appro- priation acct., Lot				Pensions.	-			
19, 2nd Range S. L. W. Road, Caradoo, as interest instead of principal	57 83		F. W. Barren, M. A. J. P. Delahaye Rev. Geo. Maynard	F. W. Barron, M. A Late Principal, 12 month's pension		1000 00 600 00 300 00		
Grant Provincial	4444 42			Examiners.			1800 00	
			Prof. Kingston, M. A Rev. A. Wickson, M. A	Prof. Kingston, M. A Examiner in Mathematics		30 00		
				Exhibitions.			00 00	•
			A. McGlashan. F. A. Reid F. Montizambert. A. C. Tyner	1st Exhibitioner—(3 quarters 2nd do (4 do) do do (3 do) 1st do (3 do) 3nd do (1 do)	00 09	60 00 40 00 30 00		
			W. J. Mitchell	do (1 do (1 do (1)	OD OT	70 00 20 00 10 00 20 00		
		·		Prizes.			250 00	
		July 22		Honry Rowsell Amount of Account			317 00	
		Jan. 21	Henry Rowsell	21 Honry Rowsoll Amount of Account	54 84			
		-					_	

		250 92		-									210 55	20427 19
90	123 12	1 00		00 00		12 55		10 83	7 97	18 55	8 00	6 4 2 30 6 10 6 9 9 9 9 9 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1		
73 28	51 30 62 93			9 53	2 2 2 5 4 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	9 35	7 00 5 91	4 83 6 00		13 76 4 80	5 00 3 00			
			Advertising.	Golonist Amount of Account do do										Amount earried forward
op	qo qo	op qo		Amount of Acc	99 op	do do	op op	do do	do do	တို့ တို့ တို့ တို့	do do	9996	d d	Amouni
ор	Macloar & Codo	Thompson & CoArmour & Co.		Colonist do	7 Brantford Courior do do d	11 Prototypo do do	18 Cobourg Star	Toronto Timesdo		Angston Acws Globe	Berlin Chronicle London Free Press do		Northern Advance	
23	6	20		31	1.7.1	-		March, 28	h, 29	168	2 16	August 20 Sopt. 8 Oct. 1	18	
July	Feb.	Dec.		Feb. Oct.	Feb. Sept. Oct.	Feb.	March Sopt.	Marel Nov.,	March, S	Apl., July,	May, June Sept.	Augu Sopt. Oct.	8	26694 69

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" Inc			€;
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ount c			€ ?
-The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, on account of the "Income Fund," for the year ended 31st December, 1858.		BXPENDITURE.	
OULLEGE.			Date.
NOT			cts.
CAINA	_		% >
	1		

ictori			Sessiona	l Papers (A. 186
	ets.	20427 10	140 00		1910 32	800 00		
	.s.		00 07	19 07 138 66	1741 79			260 41
	S Cts.						\$0 17 \$4 37 26 37 69 50	3 50
EXPENDITURE.	SERVICE.	Amount brought forward	6 Phonix Ince. Company Ronewal premium	Amount of back Ta 6, 1 Range, S. now returned previous to his of On Lot 8, 11 Com., " Lots 28 and 30,		On his resignation per order in Cou	J. G. Board & Sons Amount of account for coal	For coke Do
K 91	то wном рагр.		Phonix Ince. Company Royal do	W. J. Mills	Areasurer of Northumber- land and Durham	E. L. De St. Romy	J. G. Board & Sons Do Do	D. Alderdice
-	Dato.			10 26 12		12	12 31 11 15	
		20694 69	Jan	Feb. May, Sep.			" " April	
5 G L 22 D 23 D 24 D 24 D 24 D 24 D 24 D 24 D		m't brought forward.						

860	\$25716 28			Amount carried forward			==	26694 69	ount car'd forward.
A. 1		18 22 79 95		Clearing Stoves, Pipes, &c	W. RogersJ. Nolan	ne 13	June Apl.		
		33 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	2 00 15 50 5 00	Glearing away snow Removing Nuisance Sloves, Pipes, &c. Sloudes Work on lawn To pay two Laborers Labor on Grounds	Lawrence Green. Vm. Burgess. J. R. Armstrong. C. J. Thompson. James Long. David Alderdice. R. West. do	rch 2 1. 13 1. 18 1. 26 3 11 1. 7	March Jan. do Apl. do May June June July Sept.		
No. 28).		10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	\$ 20 3 60	Postage Glazing Clearing away Snow Cutting wood	Post Office	7. 4 7. 50 7. 50 7. 4 7	Feb. Reb. May		
Papers (1 6 30 16 30 2 30 1 76	Labor on grounds	Fulton, Michie, & Co	March 4 July 11 Janry. 31 August 19	Jan Jan Aug		
ion a				Incidental Expenses.					
Sess	91 S0	61 81 29 99		Repairs. Amount of account	W. H. Pim.	.x 8	July July		
	1888 00			For the year 1858	••••				
ria.	55 60			V Geo. Boomer, Solicitor Amount of account	Geo. Boomer, Solicitor		June		
Victo				Law Costs.					
23	22.0	16 00 88 00		Curdwood	J. Shedden & Co Cordwood	27	May Doc.		

\$6072 29

Balance, 31st Dec., 1859.....

\$32766 98

Balance, 31 December, 1859

22 35

23 Victoria.

73 39

of interest on purchase money, quantity of land being found deficient.....

To Archibald Elliot

Account East half Lot 20, 9th con. Seymour, on account of interest on purchase money, quantity of land being found deficient......

To Wm. Petherwick.

Postage Post Office Order.

31 8 21 17 10 12 26 23

Dec. July do Aug. Sept. Nov. do

10

whom Paid.

Date.

cts.

RECEIPTS.

26694 69

Am't brought forward

DAVID BUCHAN,
Burgar.

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

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

23 Victoria.

RECEIPTS.	& cts.	APPROPRIATIONS.	\$ ets	
To Balance 31st December, 1858	3 00	By amount placed to account	00 GFL	
To amount placed in Deposit	151 00	By do do	3 00	
v.	15.4 00	By Balance 31st December, 1839	2 00	
Balance 31st December, 1859	2 00	ρ	00 501	
Bursan's Office, Toronto, 31st December, 1859	**************************************	DAVID BUCHAN, Burs	AN, Bursar.	
Јони	LANGTON,	Anditor	and the second second	
No. 4.—UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.—The Bursar's E priation," for th	Statement c	The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, on account of "the Building priation," for the year ending 31st December, 1859.	g Appro-	
RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	S cts.	
To Balance, 31st December, 1858	11 56	By amount transferred to Permanent Fund Account No. 1	11 56	
	11 56	₩	11 56	
Bursan's Office, Toronto, 31st December, 1859. John	John Langton,	DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar.	8a7.	4,
No. 5.—UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.—The Bursa Lodge Appropriation,	n's Statem for the yea	LLEGE.—The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, on account of the Porter's Lodge Appropriation, for the year ended 31st December, 1859.	orter's	
RECEIPTS.	S cts.	EXPENDITURE	& cts.	
To Balance 31st December, 1858	66 10 1	By Balance 31st December, 1859	66 10	
64	66 10	₩	66 10	-
Balance, 31st December, 1859	\$66 10			
		DAVID BUCHAN,	N, Bursar.	
Bursar's Office, Toronto, 31st December, 1859. John	Јони Канатон,	Auditor.		
			Paghar Managadh agus agus agus agus agus agus agus agus	



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

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

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATEMENT of the number of acres of land sold from the period of the Original Endowment to the 31st December, 1859; shewing total amount of sales, amount received, and amount unnaid, also the average price ner acre	ber of acres of land sold from the period of the Original Endowment to the 31st Decem total amount of sales, amount received, and amount unpaid, also the average price ner acre	sold from the	ie period of	the Origina	I Endowmen	it to the 31	st December, 1859; shewing the	
				, -	,	J 0		
Original Endowment.	No. of Acres.	No. of Acres. Acres sold.	Aeres unsold.	Amount of Sales.	Amount received.	Amount unpaid.	Remarks.	
	226201	A: R.P.	A. R. P.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
As per Re urn, 31st Dec, 1858	2260274	199288 2 34 102 2 0 300 0 0	26738 3 6	1305416 80 650 00 1700 00	930297 52	375119 28	To 31st March, 1859. do 30th June, do	
		1528 2 0	2595 0 0	4556 00 10029 50	27127 89	10192 39	do 30th Sept., do do 31st Dec., do	
	2260274	201883 2 34 10 0 0	24143 3 6	1322352 30 146 14	957425 41	364926 89	Sale 1260, loss on Survey.	
16	2260174	201873 2 34 32 0 0	24143 3 6	1322206 16 445 51	957425 41	364780 75	Sale 1698, loss on Survey.	pers
	2259854	201841 2 34	24143 3 6	1321760 65	957433 14	364327 51	Salo 1240, Interest overpaid re-appropriation	
				-	957447 56 58 83	364313 09 58 83	do 1536 re-appropriation of payment.	. 20)
		-	-		957388 73 43 30	364371 92 43 30	do 1802, re-appropriation of payment.	
•	123	123 0 0		615 00	957345 43	364415 22 553 50	do 1650, gain on Survey.	
	226108 1 106	201964 2 34	24143 3 6 106 0 0	1322375 65	957406 93	364968 72	do 1835, loss on Survey.	
	2260024	201964 2 34	24037 3 6	1322375 65	957406 93 47 10	364968 72 47 10	do 1206, re-appropriation.	
	226002g	201964 2 34	24037 3 6	1322375 65	957359 83	365015 82	365015 82 Average price per nore, \$6.54cts.	
	<u>.</u>	HN LANGT	JOHN LANGTON Anditor					_

John Langton, Auditor. Bursar's Office, Toronto, 31st December, 1859.

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.

			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		ed to 31st December, 1858, as shewn in Return to Parliament to	,,	1054978 35
Capital 1	Investe	ed in Building, as per account No. 7	71961 41	
do	do	do Museum, do do do 5	430 11	
do	do	do Library, do do do 6	6674 45	
do	do	do Museum fittings, do do do 11	3270 00	82335 97
less am	ount of	Investments returned, as per account No. 1		1137314 3
		Invested Property	609 65	
		Loans returned	6715 46	
		Debentures redeemed	12260 13	19585 2
	expen at dat	ded to 31st December, 1858, as shewn in Return to Parliament of	S103C5 10	1117729 0
	exper und	aded to 31st December, 1859, as shewn in account No. 2, Income	72622 87	882927 7
				\$2000656 8

DAVID BUCHAN,

Bursar.

John Langton,
Auditor.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 31st December, 1859.

11		7	===					
	e cts.	22252 89	71961 41	3800 00	58 83	43 30	47 10	98193 53
the year ended 31st December, 1859.	EXPBNDITURE.	Balance, 31st December, 1858	By Amount exponded on account of Building, as per Account No. 7	By do appropriated by Resolution of Senate for Museum Fittings (See Account No. 12.).	By reappropriation of Deposit of 4th October, 1859, on account of RH lot 6, North of Erb's Road, Wilmot, as Interest instead of Purchase Money	By do of paymonts of 12th Jan, and 5th Feb., 1859, on account of lot 19, 4 Con. Lochiel do do	By do of do 30th October, 1857, on account of Sk Ek lot 3, 1 Con. Uxbridge do	
ended 31st	ets.	27127 89	609 65	6715 46	12260 13	7 73	51458 25	98193 53
the year (RECEIPTS.	To Amount received on account of Purchase money	do do Invested property returned,	do do Loans returned	To do do do Debentures redeemed		Balance, 31st December, 1859	•
11								

DAVID BUCHAN,

, ,

JOHN LANGTON, Audit

Toronto, 31st December, 1859.

BURSAR'S OPFICE,

18

20 10001			Den	мини	rapers	110. 40).		A	1000.
Expenditure on of Receipts and account of the	University College.	\$ cts.							
ind Exper unt of Re ed on acco	University.	\$ cts.				:			-
Receipts a total amo int Expend		\$ cts.	437 81						
Statement of Receipts and 59, showing the total amount ly, and the amount Expended c		ets.			·	7670	181 98	-	122 25
ar's State; 1859, sh nerally, an		\$ cts.			22:10 00	1840 00 1440 00 1000 00 750 00	75 73 106 25	87 50	6 75 22 50 5 50
COLLEGES AT TORONTO.—The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on Fund," for the year ending 31st December, 1859, showing the total amount of Receipts and f the University and Colleges at Toronto generally, and the amount Expended on account of the University College separately.	EXPENDITURE.	Sorvico.	Balance 31 December, 1858.	Bursan's Oppice. Salaries.	Bursar, 12 months' salary,	Cashior, 12 months' salary Book-keeper do Assistant Clork do Messenger do Messenger	Stationery. Amount of account for six months	Borst & CoAmount of account for coals Thomas Tinning Do do Gordwood \$4 75 Do do do do 2 00	Do do do
COLLEGES AT TORON Fund," for the year ending the University and College University College separately.	EXPE	To whom paid.		•	David Buchan	Allan Cameron M. Drummond James Nation J. E. B. Smith Wm. Morrow	110 Maclear & Co	Borst & Co	6 James Stewart
AND CC		Date.				i.	Jan. 10 July 8	Nov. 23 Jan. 5 Dec. 27	
ERSITY , the "Inc e on accor of Toronto		& cts.		17440 18 4956 98 23479 24	256 60		7 50	119 42 16 20 70	8
No. 2.—UNIVERSITY AND account of the "Incomo Expenditure on account o University of Toronto and	овиднопа	NEOBILIE:		To interest on Pur- chase money do Loans	in frees on instru-	Stook "Interest on Bank Balances. "Interest on in- vosted property "Indeest on Law	Costs repaid	"Iaw Costs repaid "Taxes do "Postago do "Instranco premi-	

23 V	ictori	a.	Sessional Papers (No.	28).	A. 1860.
	University College.	& cts.	a .		
	University	\$ cts.			
		\$ cts.			
		s ots.	27 25		
		& cts.	0 63 1 62 1 62 5 40 29 41 7 00	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	18 25 36 00 0 24 0 50
No. 2.—Continuea.	DITURE.	SERVICE.	Removal expenses. Putting down oil cloth, &c., Incidental Expenses. Sundries	liege, 30 cents; Cartigo, 20 cents; Charteon, 50 cents and cents; Charteon, 50 cents and cents; Charteon, 60 cents; Charteon,	Caring wood, custring the snow, comming office, washing towels, &c., 18 months
	EXPEN	TO WHOM PAID.	Jaques & Hay D. G. Carnogio P. Hooper & Co Vinton Bros Win. Morrow Pest Office R. B. Richards Water Company		Joseph Black
	2	Date.	Jan. 25, Jan. 3 Jan. 5 Nov. 22	Jan. 11 May 8 Jan. 12 Jan. 12 Jan. 27 Aug. 11	30 30 25
	11	& ots		47 10	
		RECEIPTS.	"Share of Joint Management for the year 1858 received from Upper Ganage College." (Reappropriations as Inderest instead of Purenhas Mon'y Account R. 4. Lot Wilmot	Account S. 4, 3. 1, Uxbridgo	

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					30.56.00				-		
		8136 89									
166 16	19 25				3028 00		- :				
25 1 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5			800 00 1200 00 375 00 375 00 26 67	13 33	36 00		4000 00 2600 00 2600 00	2200 00 2200 00 2200 00	2200 00	1200 00	
Repairing looks Sweeping flues Carpendering Toweling Lettering in Gold	Insurance. remium per \$3,000	Salaries-University.	Libratian, do	Attendant in Library, 1 months	larratt W. Smith, D.C. Libz-Angisturi una ocereau, wo convocation, unsettled claim for componsation, for services rendered as above, and now paid by order of the Sennte	Salarics-University College.	Revd. J. McGaul, L. L. D. President and Professor of Glassical Liferature 12 mos. Salary	phy, dodo History and Eng- ish Liferature, dodo do Natural History do	do do Modern Langua-	Bes, u. do Agriculture, do Doan of Residonce, 3 mos. do	
flonry Lowis	April 30 Royal Insurance Co'y Promium per \$3,000			Alexander Brown	Larratt W. Smith, D.C.L.E		Royd. J. McGaul, IfD.P. Royd.JamesBeaven, D.D.P. II. H. Groft, D.C.L	Daniel Wilson, L.L.D Revd. W. Hincks, F.L.S.	E. J. Chapman	Geo. Buckland	
Aug 15! July 7 Juno 22	pril 30									٠.	

Continued	
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RECEIPTS. \$ cts. Date.		EXPENDITURE. Service. Salaries.—Univ'ly Coll.—Gon.	es ots:	\$ cts.	s cts	University	University
		Sorvice. Salaries.—Univ'ty Coll.—Gon.	-				
	Geo. F. Kingston, M.A. J. M. Hirschfolder Rerd. A. Wiekson, M. Daniel Orris Widow of the late D.Orr	Salaries Univ'ty Coll Con.				,	Collego.
	Geo. F. Kingston, M.A. J. M. Hirschfolder Rord. A. Wickson, M. Daniel Orris	Salarics, -Univ'ty Coll, -Con.					
	Goo. F. Kingston, M.A. J. M. Hirschfolder Rord. A. Wickson, M. Daniel Orris Widow of the late D.Orr			-			
	J. M. Hirschfolder Rord. A. Wickson, M. Daniel Orris Widow of the late D. Orr	Goo. F. Kingston, M.A., Professor of Meteorology, 12	00 089				
	Rord, A. Wickson, M. Daniel Orris	Lecturer on Oriental Langua-	1960 00			****	-
	Daniel Orris	A. Classical Tutor and Registrar University College, do	1000 00				
	Widow of the late D.Ori	Steward, two month's salary	83 34	24480 00			24480 00
		is Allowance paid to her by order in Council, (being his salary)			-		
		for six months as Bedell and Steward) in considera-					-
		tion of his long and faithful	00 066	-			
	Mrs. A. E. Orris	Housekeeper, four month's sa-	200				
		lary at \$8, \$32, one month's	60				
	Thomas C. Joy	Bedel, (acting) 3 month's and	70				
	•	19 days sulary, at \$320 per	96 65				-
	Mrs. T. C. Joy	Cook, three month's salary	18 00				:
,	Thomas C. Joy	Board for himself and wife 3	9				
	Frank Somers	Gatekeener, ner 3 month's and					
		19 days salary, \$43 60; board					
	C. Tomas Ose Are	Sorrout twelve months, 511 43	25 03		-	-	
	Christopher Drew	Do do do do do	425 00	-			
	James Patterson	do de	425 00	***		****	
	Doodes King	Do do do	425 00			-	
	Thomas Noison	9.6	350 00	==			
	Robert Keown	Woodcutter and Labourer.	350 00	3397 52	30003 52		3397 52

	1760 00		
	00 0921		
	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		00 009
			80 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0
Examiners.		Scholarships,	One Instalment do
	Soeker Brough Adam Grooks, M. A Dr. Richardson Dr. Richardson Dr. Gwynno Dr. Gwynno Dr. Reynolds Broth Dr. McCaul, L.L.D Revd, Mr. Sonkler Broth Mr. Sonkler Broth Wille Wilson L.L.D Gr. R. Cookburn, M.A. Jannes Forneri, L.L.D. H. H. Groft, D.G.L. B. J. Ghapman Revd, Wn. Hineks, F.L.S William Greigh, M.D. Revd, JanesBeavan, D.D Revd. JanesBeavan, D. Revd. JanesBeavan, J. M. Revd. S. Nelles		W. Roovo J. B. Ross J. Fishor J. Munro Gibson D. M. McCool M. McNish T. W. Wright A. M. Lufforty J. D. Lodyard W. Thompson G. Kilpatrick M. Gaviller B. C. Forneri D. Thorburn
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o martinga			BXPB	PENDITURE.					University.		Univers	sity
weeply 13.	& cts.	Date.	To whom paid.	Service,	\$ cts.	& \$3	&	ets.	w		College.	cts.
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				Scholarships Continued.							-	
		,				-				·		
			W. II. C. Kerr.	•								-
			J. Mitchell									==
			R. F. Fitch	do do								
			W. J. Rattray.	e e				-				
			W. O. Crawford	do do do ob								==
			J. Reuban	do do								
			II. Roazin	op op								===
			T. H. C. Braithwaith J. Hubbert	do do	80 00 80 00							
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			J Thom	Three Instalments of	120							
				op op	120							
			J. U. GgdenA. McMurdey	9 e	120 00					===		
	-	-	J. A. Boyd	do do do	120 021							
			D. A. Sampson.	do do do	120 07	-						:
			J. White	op op	120					===		
			J. M. Gibson	do do do do do	120 00							
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			T. II. Spencer D. McLennan	do do of \$60 each	120 00				•			
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999999	Two inst. of \$40 each and one of \$53 33	nents of \$53 33 do	do do of \$66 67	Batchelor Scholarships.		Stationery and Printing.	account		l'rizes and bledals. nt of account for Prizes do Medals do Prizes	and the second s
e e e e e e e		Two instalments do do	Three do Onc do Two do	Batchelo	in full do do do do	Statione	Amount of do	00 g	Amount of a	
R. Nethop F. A. Rend. W. JI. Meredith. J. Bolstor. A. Hudson. W. W. Ogdon.	D. Ormiston	J. S. McDougall R. Sullivan	J. Loudon Three S. Woods Onc Thomas Moss Two		J. Mitchell	y +	fenry Rowsell. do do	sst. /	Nov. 2 Honry Rowsell Amount of account for Prizes. April 18 do Medals Juno 27 do Prizes	
							Feby. 7 I April 18 June 9 Aug. 27	Nov. 2 March 16	Nov. 2 April 18 June 27	

23	Victor	ria.	Sessio	nal Pap	ers (No. 28).	A. 186 0	23 Victoria.	Sessional Papers (No. 28).	A. 1860.
	University College.	\$ cts.		K9 1691		8 13	12 05 2 09 2 60 20 17 1 50		
	University.	S cts.				24 87	38 70 293 83 15 60 6 50 33 66 42 58 10 00		
		s cts.		10) (0)		402 02	677 33		
		S cts.	69 46	191 00 1536 15	64 08 4 57 61 37 128 63	53 77 12 25 336 00 33 00	64 47 314 00 15 60 6 50 8 33 66 11 50	300 000	199 90
		\$ ets.	150 50 40 50		03.55 0 8.35	24 87 8 13 38 50 17 52	38 70 12 05. 2 09 11 63	100 00 125 00 75 00 146 00 200 00 100 00 75 00 50 00 59 68	22 22 22 22 24 80 84
No. 2.—Continued	GXPENDITURE.	Service.	Fuel. Amount of account for Goal do Gordwood do do Gordwood	do Coal	Aazea. On lot 3, 1, Clarence, S. E., Pt. 15, Con. 5, Caledonia do in Gambridge Windham do 27, 6 Con., Oro do 5, 9 Con. 11 on the 13th Con., Otonabee	Law Coels. On lot 34, 3rd Con., Haldimand do 28, 8 Con. Kitley Amount of his account Advertising. Amount of account do d	do d	School House School Medical School House a \$10000 on Chemical Apparatus and Muscum do \$50000 on Libry. do \$50000 on Libry. do \$50000 on Libry. New University Building, furniture and fittings, Chemical apparatus, Muscum, Library. Loss allowance on existing Policy on apparatus	insured on the new building fixtures and fittings
	БХР	To whom paid.	Borst and Co	J. G. Beard and Co do	Sberiff C. P. Treadwell do Treas. County Norfolk Sheriff B. W. Smith	Solicitor (Geo. Boomer) do	"Colonist." do do do do Treader" "Ganadian Freeman." "Hamilton Times." "Kingston Whig."	nix Company. lern	op op
		Date.	Nov. 23 Nov. 24 July 20	May 17 May, 9 Dec. 19	April, 1 " 1 May, 20 Sept. 19 Oct. 24	Aug. 5 Juno 9 Mar. 28 Juno 15 April, 26	May 18" April 7 July 27 Nov. 5 May 30 June 29 April 21 April 21 31 July 13 July 13	Aug. 23 d 23 d Oct. 10 d d Oct. 10 d W W	<u> </u>
-		cts.					4704 EDGD D		
	Smaravaa	KEUELT 15.							

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		EXPE	BXPENDITURE.				University.	University College.
, P	Date.	To whom paid.	Services.	\$ cts	ets.	\$ cts.	es cts.	S cts.
			Obsercatory.					
	<i>‡</i>	Amount appropriated	Amount appropriated By resolution of Sonato for building a residence for the Director of Observatory			4340 00		
		Amount expended on,	Grounds Appropriation. [Say Expenditure] Amount expended on, Grounds during the year 1859 as per account No. 8			6256 20		-
			Re-appropriations.					
		Of payment on accountdo	Of payment on account Lot 3, 1 Con., Clarence as Prin- sipal instead of Interest		14 42	99 15		
			Bank Balances.			3		
	·	Balance of interest	Balance of interest On account overdrawn at Bank of Upper Canada during the 7 months ended 31st December, 1889.			40 44		-
<u>õ</u> žă	letr. 28 Vov. 10 dec. 9	The Dean (Gerband)	<u>~</u>		68 44 201 47 284 40	554 31		554 31
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		837 16 585 42	00 86		30 90 1380 00	237, 20	223 S5 1129 86	113 25 3 25	100 83	. 91	10 001					62 65 49 75	
	202 00 152 28								113 25 84 18					30 83	82 50		
										00 040	00 0100						
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								226 50 8S 00				29 61 66 59	15 08 15 75	37 50 3 50 41 50	50 62		
Cucht, Furnishings, &c.	Preparing Convocation Hall	&c. Carpets Stoves	Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c	Sundry small accounts paid by	Furnishings for Student's Rooms Sundry accounts paid	by him on account of his De- partment (\$200 of this amount to W. II. Pim for fittings)	<u> </u>		Blinds	Book leases, Frame for Bell, Carpentering, &c	Incidental Expenses.	7 Edwin Taylor	Periodicals supplieddo	do d	Chemicalsdo	Sundries-(Tinsmith's Work]	
-	Jaques & Hay	6 G. B. Wyllie	Joseph Robinson & Co John Carr	10 The Dean of Residence	11 Jaques & Hay		Linton, Bros Ricc, Lewis & Son	James Baylisdo	J. O'Mailey	J. Greenlees		Octr. 7. Edwin Taylor	Jany. 24 II. Baillière	A. H. Armour & Co do do do	Hooper & Co	18 II. Piper & Co	-
	July 12 tr . 30		Nov. 1	10	 H 	8	7	8 83	Nov. 23			Octr. 7 Jany. 12 May 16	Jany. 24	May 21 A. Sep. 12 Oct. 25	April 30 E. Jany. 31	July 18	

	:					
	University	College.		5 00 3 00 84 60 17 00	6 00	12 50 00 75 2 00 9 00
		University.		73 95	24 00 3 00	00 96
-		e cts.				
		ets.	96 99	84 60	41 00 3 00 6 00 27 50	12 50 00 75 2 00 96 00 9 00
		& cts.	45 92 10 44 10 00	17 00	4 00 2 00 2 00 3 50 00 75 23 25 23 25 3 50	
No. z.—Continuea.	EXPENDITURE.	Servico.	RegistrarPustage and Disbursements do do do	Co Brooms Hooms Co Brooms Brooms One Vears' Postage University Gollego On Potographs of University buildings, and mounting same do Photographs of distinguished Graduates	Canadian Naturalist' Subscription thereto Peter Miller	ing Gasome ing Flues . allowance t enate File
	ажы	To Whom Paid.	The Registrat	J. Bllis	26 'Canadian Naturalist' (18 Peter Miller	19 II. G. Booth
		Date.	Feby. 14 July 5	Sep. 30 Jany. 7 Nov. 30 Jan. 12	July 26 Jany 18 June 27 June 27 July 1 Octr. 4 April 9	
	· .	s cts.			-	
		RECEIPTS.			: :	

23 Victor	na. ———		Sessiona	l Pape	ers (No.	28).
4 12 2 00	2 50 1 50	13 25 8 78	68 00 200 00 3 75		37193 53	1	.N, Bursar.
5 00 26 00 50 00	11 25	10 00	50 00		14338 15		UCHAN,
				1513 24	73060 48		DAVID BUCHAN, B_{ll}
4 12 3 00	\$3 50 1 50 11 25		68 00 1 25 200 00 50 00 35 00 13 50		·	19001 17	
50 00 50 00 50 00	00 2	8 75 59 23				40	
Repairing Clock do Instruments. Obtaining specimens of Marble. Clearing Couvocation Hall	Do. f	Eastenward. Services at Convocation. Engraving and Stamping Env Parchment, Deplomas, &c.	Buildings for Insurance Comp. For City Disbursements. In hisattendance on the Senate Night Wadehman. Grayons, &c. Grayons, &c.	rees on taking and, for the year \$4.00 and a spurious Gold Dollar in the hands of the Cashier.			Јони Langton, Auditor.
J. W. Miller A. F. Potter John Morris	Profr. Croft. Fulton Michie	J. Jackson M. Kenting Thomas Wheeler do	Cab hire Inspecting Reva.Dr.McCaul, L.L.D. Brovia Alderlice S. McCadyen Dopart. Pub. Instruction. Almes Dinner	Colonial Bank Bills			Ç.
May, 27 Jan., 29 Sep., 1 June, 3 do do		May, 31 June, 10 Aug., 10 Nov., 11	Sep., 13 Nov., 18 Dec., 31 Nov., 1 do 10 Dec., 19 do 31	go.			<u>;</u>
<u>Rigg</u>	<u> </u>	<u> X A X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X </u>	<u> </u>	19007 17	73060 48	0	8's OFFICE, Toronto 31st December 18
:				Balance 31st Dec.		Balance, 31st Dec., 1859	Bursar's Office,

No. 3.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—The Bu	rsar's Statem ur ended 31s	TORONTO.—The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Appropriation of "Monies in Deposit" for the Year ended 31st December, 1859.	eposit" for
RECEIPTS.	si ce	APPROPRIATION.	\$ cts.
To Balance 31st December, 1838	3024 30 1014 88	By Amount returned to Miles McMillan	113 00
**	4039 18	do Balance 31st December, 1858	3638 18
Balance 31st December, 1859	3638 18		
	John Langton, Auditor,	TON, DAVID BUCHAN, uditor, Bursar.	
Bursar's Office, Toronto, 31st December, 1859.			

32

EXPENDITURE. To whom Paid. Service. \$	G. F. Kingston, M. A Director, 12 months Salary. James Walkor Director, 12 months Salary. Thomas Menzies	Geo. II. Wyatt	6 A. II. Armour, & Co do do 30	Western Insurance Co Premium
Date.		July 31 Dec. 30	Aug. 6 July 9 Dec. 30	
83 C 83	61 52 \$4800 00			

(No. 4 Continued.)

			EX	EXPENDITURE.			
RECKLPTS.	♣ cts.	Date.	To whom paid.	Service.	& ets.	\$ ets.	-\$ cts
				Incidontal Expenses.			-
		Jan. 31 Sept, 30	J. Beckett & Co Chemicals, &c	Chemicals, &cdo	5 61 5 59		
		Jan. 1 Feby. 1	Wyllie & Muray Linton & Bros	Linen Brioms. do	1 22 2 40	11 20 00 60	
		Feby. 14 April 19 Apl. 20 Jany. 3 July 8 Decr. 28	14 Colonist 19 T. Ivadale & Co. 20 H. Piper & Bros 3 A. K. Boomer 8 J. C. Thompson.	Colonist Advertising Tredule & Co. Receing Apparutus. H. Piper & Bros Sundry Tinsmiths work. A. K. Boomer Two Bonch Screws. J. C. Thompson Gandles, Oil, &c. Cholonism of the control o	68 59 124 75		
			R. Kennedy Porono Times. W. Briscoo I. R. Armstrong & Co f. W. Prunumond	Ladder	10 22	193 34 39 84 3 84 2 90 32 90	
		Dec. 29 Aug. 8	D. G. Carnegio	D. G. Carnegio		23 99 6 00 9 94 136 04	88
	4861 52			Balance 31st Dec., 1858			\$4452 54 408 98
Burdance 31st Dec., 1859 \$408 98 Bursaan's Oppice, Toronto, 31	\$408 98 nto, 3Ist De	98 3Ist December, 1859.	JOHN LANGTON, 59. Audit	04.	DAVID BUCHAN,	IAN, Bursar.	**************************************

\$ cts. Date. To whom Paid. Service. \$ cts. 3790 36 Feby. 7 W. Pamphliu. Specimens Natural History. 6 Horring. 8 Horring. 6 Horring. 8 Horring. 6 Horring. 8 Horring. 9 Horring	\$ ets. Date. To whom Paid. Service. \$ ets. \$ ets. 3790 36 Feby. 7 W. Pamphlin Specimens Matural History S. Herring do	20 E			H	EXPENDITURE.		
189 69 Jany. 7 W. Pamphliu Specimens Natural History. 27 Miss. M. A. Couper do do Librarias Sundries do Librarias Carriage of Specimens Carriage	Style Styl		ets.	Date.	To whom Paid.	Service.		s ets.
Feby. 5	Feby Surpressor Croft Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Specimens	To Balance, 31st December, 1858. FoAmount charged to Grounds, (800 Account No. 8.)	1 20	•	W. Pamphlin. S. Herring. Mrs. M. A. Couper.	Specimens Natural History		17 88 66 00
Sep. 30. E. Hoóper & Co	Sep. 30 E. Hooper & Co. Gum Shellac 1650 Sep. 30 E. Hooper & Co. Gum Shellac 1650 October 10 Patrick Freeland Microscope (Nat. Philosophy Depart.) Balance 31st Decembor, 1859 8				Professor Croft T. Upton St. George Scarlett Alex Hamilton. Professor Hineks	Sundries Ourriage of Specimens. Specimens of Native Gold Glass. Charges on Specimens.	13.60	25 57 25 57 65 00 6 69
80 05 8	3980 05 Balance 31st Decembor, 1859			Sep. 30 October 10 October 10	do E. Hooper & Go S. W. Passmore Patrick Freeland	Specimen o	 1.50	18 10 00 17 33 00 181 00
80 08	3980 05 3549 94					Balance 31st Decembor, 1859		430 11 3549 94
			3980 05					\$3980 05

No. 6.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO	TORONT	3 1	sar's Statement of Rec he year ended 31st De	-The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, on account of the "Library Appropriation," for the year ended 31st December, 1859.	nt of the " I	ibrary Appro	priation,"	23 Vic
t	,	É	БХР	ENDITURE.			·	toria.
RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	Date.	To whom Paid.	Sorvice.	& cts.	\$ cts.	S cls.	
To Balance, 31st December, 1858	7416 93	Jan 11 Feb. 24	of Upper Canada do	Amount paid through it to E. G. Allen, of Loudon (England), for Books sent by him, and all expenses attendant thereon to New York do do do do do	418 65 355 52 540 98			Sessiona
36		April 21 May 4 June 27	do d		284 27 295 98 549 77	1315 35	e armini den men de antenessa e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	l Pape
•		Jan. 24 April 5 May 16	R. II. Leatham	Charges on Books at New York do do do		13 75 31 55 24 15		rs (No.
		April 12 June 10 July 8 Aug. 3 Sept. 14	Custom House	Duties on Books Imported Library Fittings do do do do		256 00 750 00 550 00 800 00 600 00	03 45 151 74	28).
		1724. S3	itedmer	Books		256 00	3212 00 141 94 148 50	
		813	do	do do Art Journal		40 00	06 08	A.
		25	J. Gray. Naolear & Co	do Books			00 8	1860.
	-	Feb. 5	Professor Hincks	do purchased by him	<u></u>		00 8	23
. •		Aug. 1	<u> </u>	Preparing Catalogue			00 04	Vict
	•	Sept. 7 July 7	J. C. Geikio	Books do do		26 75		oria.
			W. II. C. Ko	Preparing Catalogue			40 55	
		Jan. 28	J. Brown & Co	Charges on leases of books			15 90	
	10 0174					U-	6674 45	Sessio
Balance, 31st December, 1859	\$ 742.48						7416 93	nal P
37			JOHN LANGTON,		DAVID	BUCHAN.		apers
			•	Auditor.		Bursar	8ar.	(No
Bursar's Office,							-	. 28
Toronto, 31st December	st Decemb	ır, 1859.			-).
	•							
			***************************************	***************************************				
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								860.

To whom paid. To whom paid. Service. Bullock do do do do do do do do do d
A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
\$ cts. Date. 71961 41 Jan. 7 Reb. 6 March 10 April 8 Angust 19 Sopt. 15 Jan. 7 Jan. 7 Jan. 7 Jan. 7 May 13 May 13 Jany 13 Jany 5 Jany 5 Septr. 29 Oct. 11 Nov. 11

	2:105 00	,		42731 99		0000	2824 96 720 00 139 45 100 00 1S 08	209.60	1178 00
300 000		26.93	13992 61	00 0001	2600 00	400 00 400 00 400 00 424 96 200 00 300 00		416 00	200
710 00 500 00	9447 38 2760 00 1832 00	1456 00 3184 00 7160 00 300 00 1600 00	6748 61 5244 00 2900 00		1400 00			280 00 280 00 200 00	
do do do	Aecount, Contracts	do, do do do	do do do	15Jaques and Hay	nooms and removing furniture	21 Cumborland and Storm Professional Services	Salary for Nine months as Clerk of Works Carringe of Laboratory fittings. Frosco Painting. Account, Bell.	Lightning Conductors Account Plumbing Contract do do do do	
				ayAcc't.	op	do Encau do Encau do Encau do Profei do Profei	Salar V Carrii Fresco	12. George Harding Accorded 40 do	
g g g	11 Worthington Bros 11 do 10 do	0 0 0 0 0	998 4	Jaques and H	ę,	21 Cumberland a 22 Cumberland a do	John Morris Prof. Croft J. Held T. D. Harris	Debuis Samps George Hardit do do	
23	111	12 11 10 27		91	=======================================	22 1 1 6 6 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	20.00	21. 80. 20.	
July Oct. Nov.	Jany. Feby: March	April May June do do April	July August Septr. Novr	Septr.	Novr.	Jany. March April do May June	etr. pril fay	August July August Septr.	

No. 7.—(Continued.)

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હ			6197 10		00.0200			
ě		2097 10		2040 00				
EXPENDITURE.	Servico.	11 Thomson, Keith & Co Account, Steam Healing apparatus	op op	op op op		5 Henry Rowsell	Fence, &c	
	To whom paid.	Thomson, Keith & Co	do	do do		. Menry Rowsell	-	
,	Date.	July 11		Octr. 4 Nov. 16		Sept. 5 Oct. 27		
1	e CIS.							71961 41
	RECEIPTS.						-	

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar.

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

WHOLIFID.	11	,	EXI	EXPENDITURE.			
	e cis	Dato.	To whom Paid.	Service,	S cts.	S cts.	S cts.
To Amount received from Pro- fessor Buckland, being amount received by him for pasturage of cows on University grounds.	71 20	Feb. 14	John Goodall Do Do Do Do Do	Stone and gravel Do Do Do Do Do Do Do		100 00 100 00 345 60 228 27 186 00	
		Feb. 18	Prof. Buckland	Account Labor on grounds, &c		363 02	1188 87
		Fob. 19	James Fleming Do	Treos Do		83 40 107 85	463 02
		Mar. 25 July 11 Sept. 12 Dec. 9	W. Briscoo. Bico Lewis & Son Fleming & Schroiber Worthington Bros.	Bepairing rollor Rakes, &c. Repairing Plans Driniage St. Driniage St. Driniage St.		342.50	191 25 22 83 28 58 28 58 139 00
		" "" Oot. 4 Juno 30 Sept. 30 Doc. 31	Jacques & Ilay Michael Smith Edwin Taylor. Do	Fences, &c		1160 00 1450 00 945 00	459 60 82 56 7 00
" Balanco carried to Income Fund, Account No. 2	6256 20		Museum Appropriation	(Account No. 5) credited this amount which formed part of a sum of £500 Sterling, given to Prof. Groft 17 June 1858, with which to make purchases in England, and which was charged to Museum Appropriation, while this amount was expended by him on account of Young for Hearling.			3555 00
	\$6327 40			nuts, and carriage from Liverpool		S pro- commence of the second	189 69

the year ended 31st December, 1859.	ır endec	1 318	the year ended 31st December, 1859.		
RECEIPTS.	69	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	ĢĢ	ets.
To Balance of amount appropriated by resolution of Senate for the					
improvement of Port Rope and Port Stanley Properties	2237	18	By Balance, 31st December, 1859	2287	S1
	\$ 2287	28		\$ 2287	81
Balance, 31st December, 1859\$2287 81					
Bursar's Office, Toronto, 31st December, 1859.	OHN L	ANG	JOHN LANGTON, Auditor. DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar.	sar.	
).—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—The Bursar's	Statem for t	ent o	No. 10.—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of "The Surplus Income Pund" for the year 1859.	ome Fu	nd"
RECEIPTS.	69	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	65	cts.
To Balance, 31st December, 1858	21691	36	By Balance, 31st December, 1859	27691	95
To Amount of Loan returned by Upper Canada College	0000	8			
	10040	18			
	S 27691	ŝ		\$ 27691	95
Balance, 31st December, 1858					
JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.	TON,	Audit	or. DAVID BUCHAN, Bursan.	sar.	1

No. 11.-UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO-The Bursan's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the "Museum Fittings Appropriation," for the year 1859.

								to:
			EXPER	NDITURE.				ria.
RECEIPTS	ets.	Date.	To whom Paid	Service.	ets.	cts.	\$ cts.	
fo ninount appropriated by Rosolution of Senate for		May 17	Jaques & Hay	May 17 Jaques & Ilay On account of Contract			00 021	Se
Museum Fittings-from the Appropriation of		June 10	ф	do do			250 00	essi
\$80,000 made by Order in Conneil, from Por-		July 8	ор	op op			650 00	ona
manent fund "for the puposes of a Library		Sept. 14	q0	oo op			00 006	ıl I
and Muscum"	3800 00	Aug. 3	op	do ob			1000 00	ap
				T planeter them		45	3270 00	ers (
				Balance, 31st Dec., 1859			530 00	(No.
	3800 00						3800 00	28).
Balance, 31st Decomber, 1859	\$ 530 00							
JOHN LANGTON,	•				DAVID	DAVID BUCHAN,		
Auditor.						Br	Bursar.	
Traces 2 Danson		-						

Toronto, 31st December, 1859.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,

25 V	ictoria		Sess	sional Pap	ers (1	No. 2	8).		A. 18
Director's	240		1899 04	2122 13 201 00 16 00 10 00	4248 17 91 83	4340 00	IAN, Bursar.		
ıt of "The	£		600 00 600 00 600 00 689 04 724 00	423 45 354 68			DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar.		
re on accour	84 84						DA		
ORONTO.—The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of "The Director's Residence Appropriation," for the year 1859.	EXPENDITURE.	Service.	15 Thomas Snarr	Do Do Do Services as Architects. Chain Pump.	Balance, 31st December, 1859		John Langton, Auditor.		
—The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and E. Residence Appropriation," for the year 1859.	EXI	To whom Paid.	15 Thomas Snarr	Do Do Cumberland & Storm George Carroll F. French	<u> </u>		Јонх	•	
TO.—TI	Date.		April 15 May 27 Septr. 12 April 28 April 28 June 10	August. 10 Sept. 13 " " Sept. 20					
	.\$ ots.		Ar A	<u> </u>	4:50 00	59, \$91 83.	ber, 1859.		
No. 12.—UNIVERSITY OF	Receipts.		To amount appropriated from the Income Fund (account No. 2.) by Resolution of Sante fir building a Resilence for the Director of the Observatory	THE TEST OF SHIPMEN	9	Balance, 31 December, 1859, \$91	BURSAR'S OFFICE, Toronto, 31 December,		

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."	Remarks.
Indian Fund	202,746 84 57,127 93 2,837 00 556,834 67 278,835 61 396,498 32 222,069 58 3,996 40 90,929 69	\$ cts. 1,137,032 59 	\$ cts.	Schedule of Securities included hin the Statement of Investments conting to \$1,651,697 50 is hereunto ached, shewing all particulars.
	\$3,175,934 30	\$1,395,632 59	\$256,064 90	This will same

Vide Statement of Securities attached.

T. D. HARINGTON,

D. R. G.

23 Victoria.

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS held for Special Funds, in accordance with Address from Legislative Assembly.

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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. (By command,)

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. 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 25th February last, a fee 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 withdrawal of that Regulation, or such a modification thereof as shall relieve the Trade from the

charge now for the first time exacted:

WILLIAM H. LEE, (Certified,)

(Copy.)

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S LEGATION, WASHINGTON, March 20th, 1858.

SIR,-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's letter of the 15th instant, inclosing a Report of a Committee of the Executive 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, &c.,

(Signed,)

NAPIER.

His Excellency, SIR EDMUND HEAD, Bart. &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.

(Certified,)

WM. H. LEE. C. E. C.

TORONTO, March 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 Government at Washington.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND HEAD. (Signed)

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General 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 Canada, 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.

(Certified)

WM. H. LEE, C. E. C.

(Copy.)
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 19th 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.

(Copy.)

Washington, May 24th, 1858.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch to your Excellency of the 12th inst., I have now the honor to transmit herewith copy of a letter 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 SIR EDMUND HEAD, BART., &c. &c. &c. (Copy.)

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 Minister, 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 Means 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 directed by Law.

Very, d

HOWELL COBB. Secretary of the Treasury.

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

(Copy.)

TORONTO, 27th May, 1858.

My Lord,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 24th 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 Representatives, 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 Lord-

ship to the United States Government on this subject.

I have, &c., (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 Edmund Head, Bart.,

(Copy).

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 28th, 1858.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 25th March last, enclosing a copy of a letter to yourself, from Lord Napier, of the 24th of that

month, together with a copy of a communication to him, from the Governor General of Canada, and a Report of the Executive Council in reference to the fees demanded by the Consular Officers of the United States, in the exercise of their functions in regard to the Trade between the United States and the British North American Provinces, and expressing an apprehension that these charges will materially embarrass the working of the Reciprocity Treaty, and the transit traffic through the United States.

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

which the Law has attached a specific compensation.

These fees, of which complaint is made, are for Consular certificates of origin, in the case of merchandize claiming free entry 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, 1854, describes specifically, the articles entitled to enter the United States free of duty if "of the growth and produce of the Provinces."

Some proof of origin is of course to be required. Such is the intimate and frequent commercial intercourse between the United States and the Provinces, a long and 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 Consulation, 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 substance the regulations adopted by the Department, in pursuance of Law. Less stringent, they could not have been, consistent with the due protection of the public revenue, and a faithful execution of the Treaty. Every effort has been made to the extent of any official power, as you will perceive, to relieve the Trade from unnecessary burdens, and I am quite confident, that the legitimate interests of the commerce between the two countries will be promoted by a rigid enforcement of the new regulations.

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury

The 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.,

WASHINGTON.

(Copy.)

[No. 42.]

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 Foreign 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 SIR E. W. HEAD, BART., &c. &c. &c.

Extract of a Despatch from Lord Napier to Lord Malmesbury, dated Washington, July 26th, 1858.

No. 181.7

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 views 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 July 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 generally understood, and to counteract the impressions circulated to the prejudice of Governor

"Douglas, and the Hudson's Bay Company."

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, TORONTO, December 1st, 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 de-

vised which would satisfy the Canadian people?

Such answers are annexed 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 fisheries to the citizens of the United States.

I have, &c., (Signed,)

EDMUND HEAD.

His Excellency LORD NAPIER, &c. &c. &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 Executive Council, approved by myself, on the subject of the Reciprocity Treaty. I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

EDMUND HEAD

His Excellency

The Lord NAPIER, Washington.

The Hon. J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON, New Brunswick.

The Earl of Mulgrave, Halifax.

Sir. ALEXANDER 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 the Govern-

ment to take all proper means to avert the possibility of this result.

That the Treaty in question does not merely 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 Minister at Washington, requesting him to watch the proceedings of Congress, and to use 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 those Provinces 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 subject 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. É. C.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, Feb. 28th. 1859

SIR,—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.,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

Washington, February 28th, 1859.

SIR,—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 Re-

ciprocity 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, not re-

ported 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 may assure 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 scale 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 advantage of pouring her raw productions into the United States free of charge, the American Trader, whose exports to Canada consist, in considerable part, of manufactured goods,

8

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, &c.,

D. DALY, Lieut. Governor.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR E. HEAD, BART., &c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

[No. 49.]

DOWNING STREET,

31st March, 1859.

Sin,—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 discussed 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, &c.,

(Signed,) NAPIER.

The EARL OF MALMESBURY.

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 parties, and my Government are willing to unite with Canada in endeavour-

ing 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 receive equivalent advantages to those accorded to American vessels; and they hope, therefore, that in the event of any change taking place, this subject may be pressed upon the consideration of the American Government.

I have, &c.,

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., &c. 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 efforts 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 entertained by the Canadian Government, "That "the operation of the Treaty has been beneficial in its results to both countries, and that "the Provinces should unite in averting the interruption of the present 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 Minute 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, &c.,

(Signed,) EDMUND HEAD.

The Right Honorable. The EARL OF MULGRAVE, &c., &c., &c., Halifax.

WASHINGTON, October 6, 1859.

SIR,-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,)

LYONS.

His Excellency, Sir E. W. HEAD, Bart.,

(Copy.)
WASHINGTON, October 17th, 1859.

SIR,—With reference to the despatch which I had the honour to address to Your Excellency, 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 Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Appleton, my surprise, that an article of such a character should 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 Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

Canadian Sentiments of the Reciprocity Treaty.

In noticing the appointment of Mr. Hatch by the President, to examine into the operation of the Reciprocity Treaty upon revenue and trade between Canada and the United States, the Toronto Globe admits 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 will maintain 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., 16th, 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 strongest 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 brought into 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 principal object in addressing your Lordship is, to inform you that Mr. Hatch has already in the distinctest terms stated that he intended to report to the Congress in the strongest possible terms, the necessity of abrogating the Treaty. This information 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 Buffalo 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. O'-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 manufacture.

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 LYONS,

HE LORD LYONS, &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 House 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 Sir E. HEAD, Bart, &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.)

ÉDMUND HEAD.

His Excellency The Lord Lyons, &c. &c. &c.

RETURN

To an Address of the Laslative Assembly, dated 12th March, 1860, for Statement of Expenses of Administration of Justice in Upper and in Lower Canada.

UPPER CANADA:

STATEMENT shewing the sums paid out of ta Consolidated Revenue and by direct Municipal Taxation, for expenses of the Administration of Justice in Upper Canada, from the Union of the Provinces in 1841, to the 31st December, 1859.

NATURE OF PAYMENTS.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
ministration of Justice. Statement 12. provided	\$ ets. 40840-58 225-57	\$ cts. 45122 32	\$ cts. 48989 97 8954 18	\$ cts. 45591 73 	\$ ets. 40454 95 15495 23 39000 00	\$ cts. 42867 05 15498 20 44771 25	\$ cts. 37388 08 2030 57 10364 22 35508 23	\$ ets. 82000 30 6992 \$7 45333 33	\$ cts. 92920 05 258 75 7471 64 	\$ cts. 126225 48 	\$ ets. 116063 23 	\$ cts. 128450 10 	\$ cts. 127446 05 9778 47	\$ cts. 138090 S0 2450 00 20565 00 14285 72	\$ cts. 153305 07 2156 25 18105 15 	\$ cts. 192837 25 2685 20 15349 85 45647 05	\$ cts. 203790 37 2115 65 12576 20 52402 40	\$ cts. 251444 01 15887 87 1560 00 34056 00	\$ cts. 38879 81 17338 86 923 74 53684 87
Total	41066 15	60452 32	S9699 15	98489 47	94950 18	103136 50	85291 10	134326 50	139290 44	163963 58	148435 52	158649 80	155144 52	175391 52	219739 13	256519 35	270884 62	302947 88	10727 28
Deduct,				!							:			,			1	.	
es paid in, by Magistrates. es paid in, by Sheriffs. Fund, Surplus, S Vic. cap. 13. r Fees. 12 Vic. cap. 63.	368 42	925 54 3919 78	2230 82 7189 93	2359 47 2013 18	983 43 79 08	214 50 1014 03 599 94	160 00 1245 93 1010 35	107 22 2392 35 5285 03	72 50 1245 85 4976 12	264 50 870 15 1663 15 15842 58	85 13 122S 97 3667 20 16210 44	28 42 1236 70 8309 23 18592 08	31 00 1225 92 5768 23 16678 38	1658 55 1260 33 18555 54	4648 78 7374 77 26869 88	1708 42 9617 43 27656 93	1207 15 22371 50 33275 83	22 50 3250 00 16397 64 42176 22	203 00 3970 20 11772 54 54364 00
Total	368 42	4845 32	9420 75	4372 65	962 51	1828 47	2416 28	7784-60	6294 47	18640 38	21191 74	28166 43	23703 53	21474 42	38803 43	38982 78	56854 48	61846 36	70309 76
ves actual Expenditure from the Consolidated Revenue	40697 73 46565 62	55607 00 49406 73 26348 50	80278 40 69382 23 34671 90	04116 S2 59808 31 28726 47	93987 67 68702 68 18422 65	10130S 03 69396 02 18819 58	\$2874 \$2 75235 66 24086 70	126541 90 57956 43 30644 97	132995 97 55797 40 29324 87	145323 20 57769 12 26020 28	127243 78 71200 38 27318 57	130483 37 106274 62 35790 48	131440 99 103267 27 44087 77	153917 10 151231 92 36179 33	180845 70 144047 85 50575 62	217536 57 177799 50 64365 23	214030 14 197047 57 93255 30	241101 52 176435 44 87080 31	240417 54 183168 25 88222 33
Total cost of the Administration of Justice in Upper Canada	\$87263 35	131362 23	184332 54	182651 60	191113 00	199523 63	182197 18	215143 30	218118 24	229112 60	225762 73	272548 47	278796 03	341328 35	375469 17	459701 30	504333 01	504617 27	511808 12

OWER CANADA

STATEMENT showing the sums paid out of the Consolidated Revenue, for the expenses of Criminal Justice in Lower Canada, since the Union of the Provinces in 1841 to 31st December, 1859.

NATURE OF PAYMENTS.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
ries of Judges, Court of Queen's Bench. Do Superior Court Do Circuit Court Do Court of Vice Admiralty Do Court of Appeals. cuses of Clerks of District and Circuit Courts. uit allowance to Judges. enses of Criminal Prosecutions	\$ ets.	\$ cts. 44800 05 	\$ cts. 49522 68 	S ets. 57304 27 1888 87 653 34 5374 38 999 92 4727 20	\$ cts. 44066 35 	\$ cts. 43999 93 14000 00 1888 87 660 92 2369 00 4520 73 2245 13	\$ cts. 38634 05 13340 63 1888 87 743 33 2554 63 4270 00 1322 00	\$ cts. 45999 94 	\$ cts. 43357 42 	\$ cts. 19555 53 39000 00 18225 58 1689 59 508 05 3374 97 2600 00 2881 08	\$ cts. 19555 53 39000 00 17072 20 2055 53 13 27 2971 53 2800 00 2712 67	\$ cts. 19555 53 38657 62 19574 40 1888 \$7 3430 41 5300 00 3185 97	\$ cts. 17855 15 37219 68 19822 20 1888 87 	\$ cts. 16488 87 38200 00 21515 32 1888 87 3611 93 7500 00 6054 97	\$ cts. 16955 55 40867 20 26024 15 1722 20 3894 03 6650 00 2277 43	\$ cts. 17000 00 38711 03 23400 00 2055 53 132 85 4472 48 7520 00 5815 37	\$ cts. 17000 00 43252 02 21033 23 3000 00 4813 10 8900 00 10656 50	\$ cts. 17000 00 64283 13 3000 00 3631 64 7182 00 6838 40	\$ cts. 20222 23 65146 73
ries and Disbursements of the Sheriffs in the maintenance and clothing of prisoners contacted in Common Gaols, summoning of Jurors, service of Bench Warrants, and other processes of the Court. processes of the Court. Do of Clerks of the Crown Do of Clerks of the Peace. Do of Corrects Tries, Interpreters of the several Courts. Do of Criers and Tipstaffs. Do of the Court Houses and Gaols, including Turnkeys enses of Houses of Correction Do of the Montreal and Quebec City and Water Police, including Rural Police. airs to Court Houses and Gaols. sions to Inciges ries to Physicians to Gaols ries to Physicians to Gaols ries of Prothonataries in care of Court Houses. zortion of expenses of Provincial Penitentiary	31826 85 3660 47 2224 03 7508 12 5318 17 414 55 398 78 3343 88 560 00 63144 42 4652 00 2902 03 1776 70 3756 42	33790 08 2603 80 1655 14 5775 25 1986 98 466 67 448 88 3715 55 100 00 51213 80 209 58 4757 02 1998 63 1950 87	31251 38 3144 58 1014 67 1977 85 4202 85 746 67 448 88 3697 77 400 00 4637 05 800 80 6222 20 1777 77 2990 45	30576 78 4786 93 3246 53 5487 20 7298 60 746 65 448 87 3715 52 400 00 3317 82 12360 18 6222 20 2222 18 5916 15 12558 43	34337 08 3899 48 1539 40 5980 00 5113 23 746 53 448 80 3732 67 200 00 3531 73 400 00 6222 20 1999 93 6992 75 13000 00	44097 37 6239 63 2461 80 7787 25 10265 37 746 53 448 80 3678 52 1000 00 4914 70 2485 37 6220 18 2069 93 5260 58 16624 75	47078 28 7386 42 1925 67 5387 02 8117 10 746 50 448 80 3921 32 1000 00 4755 77 5296 16 6222 20 1937 72 5448 03 15540 10	52853 93 6621 60 2151 35 6389 25 8291 80 746 54 428 80 3835 40 1200 00 4289 60 4329 07 4768 22 2137 95 6377 70 14666 66	40272 72 \$876 23 2410 08 \$627 38 6580 42 718 77 448 80 3616 52 360 00 \$725 93 252 57 5362 93 2493 57 4636 57 16550 00	54644 99 7173 48 1986 10 6418 72 12115 51 718 77 336 60 3558 18 335 00 32150 00 121 13 5362 93 2159 94 5726 78 12037 50	62848 80 10534 55 110 02 1210 25 8298 35 718 77 3991 50 8193 50 2400 00 2159 93 6181 28 7177 88	55305 48 10189 73 184 43 306 77 12009 31 783 63 376 84 4342 13 600 00 6994 27 11508 43 2400 00 2244 33 6936 94 8527 27	62558 30 12912 37 170 65 312 73 9515 62 718 77 96 92 4386 47 11668 73 22467 68 2679 69 2519 93 6946 73 10080 00	67864 44 15771 88 45 23 237 58 15450 32 774 30 60 00 4446 47	\$6136 19 \$7417 70 344 68 445 70 \$415 87 667 10 7458 88 \$800 00 \$3225 18 3661 \$2 4609 05 2599 93 \$459 10 \$13827 34	72345 60 11698 50 104 57	112470 21 15570 90 20533 65 738 63 	78190 39 17230 59 17230 59 13701 81 746 53 10665 00 40370 71 1653 98 8259 27 2639 94 15645 92 27544 00	78702 52 11136 68
nake up deficiencies of salaries of officers of Administration of Justice under Act 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 67, as authorized by 16 Vic., cap 196	6940 21	1652 SS	1112 06	1260 S3	2599 04	1221 79	2528 70	4245 62	3019 31	5958 14	13149 43 3631 45	11544 47 4005 47	17045 24 4739 53	16657 49 12767 47	29341 23 3958 30	24693 60 S111 44	30249 90 8294 55	53074 64 7042 99	*13394 55 4402 59
tional amount of Law Ross collected by the carious officers of Justice in payment of	182952 38	171950 90	122972 57	171512 85	165350 60	185207 13	181493 30	192528 50	177960 95	239238 57	216776 34 68814 25	229852 30 57321 35	258684 59 48993 18	276809 06 52319 64	31975S 63 67032 53	328003 17 61694 07	389544 83 81566 95	278700 94 59710 58	326743 57 97119 86
their valuries, &c., in L. C., under Act 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 37, and 16 Vic., cap. 196 n which deduct the following sums paid for fines, &c., by the Sheriffs, Registrars, Clerks	182952 38	171950 90	122972 57 1492 20	171512 85 1395 85	165350 60 1828 70	185207 15 1296 78	181493 30 4480 98	192528 50 2195 63	177960 95 3263 62	239238 57 1623 60	285590 59 1782 05	287173 65 1897 93	307667 77 1960 62	329,128 70 1540 60	386791 16 1436 00	389697 24 816 93	371111 78 2077 97	438411 52 399 37	423963 43 1045 38
of Crown and Pence, and credited in Consolidated Fund	\$178229 23	3071 72 168879 18	121480 37	170117 00	163521 90	183910 37	177012 32	190332 87	174697 33	237614 97	283808 54	285275 72	305707 15	327588 10	385355 16	388880 31	469023 81	438012 15	422818 05

*Five Quarters payments were included within the year, thereby reducing the exchequer.

WM. DICKINSON, Acting Deputy Inspector General.

PRELIMINARY REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF INSPECTORS

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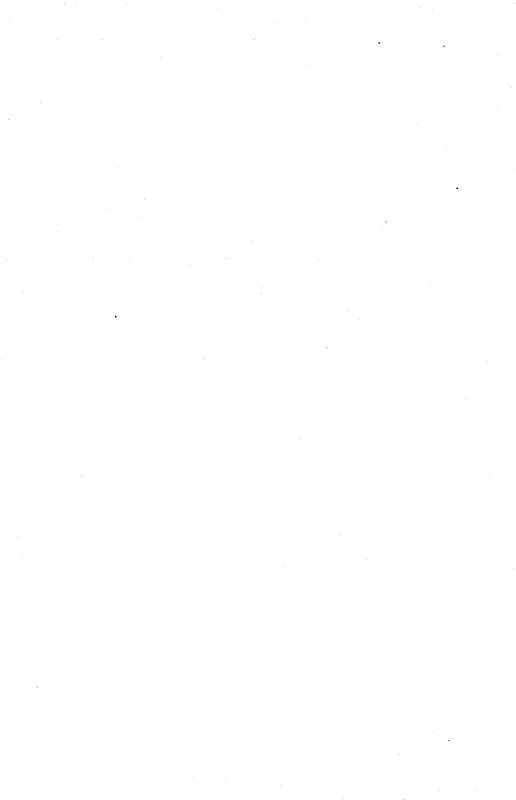
ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



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PRELIMINARY REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF INSPECTORS

0F

ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,

1859.

To His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, Governor General of British North America, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

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.

Τ.

The Annual Report is intended to contain a statement of the proceedings of the Board during the preceding year (the Inspection and Calendar year being 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 between their appointment and their first meeting, for the purposes, (that for which it was plainly intended,) of in some sort preparing themselves by preliminary study and reflection for the performance of the important and onerous duties entrusted 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 follows: 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.

		and a construction of the		n para suma an a terra in a para managem propriet in a terration between the section of the sect					
E.	UPPRRCAS	NADA.		LOWER CANADA.					
	Counties.	Localities.		Districts.	Localities.				
3 .	Brant. Carleton. Elgin Essex Frontenac, Lennox and Addington. Grey Haldimand. Halton. Hastings. Huron and Bruce. Kent. Lambton Lanark and Renfrew Leeds and Grenville. Lincoln. Middlesex. Norfolk Northumberland and Durham. Oxford. Pettrboro and Victoria. Prescott and Russell. Prince Edward Simcoe. Sormont. Dundas and Chengarry, Waterloo. Welland. Wellington. Wentworth York and Peel. Fort Malden Asylum. Univer its Branch. Provincial Lunaic.	Brantford. Ottawa. St. Thomas. Sandwich, Kingston, Owen Sound, Cayuga, Milton. Belleville, Goderich, Chatham. Port Sarnia. Perth, Brockville, Niagara. London, Simcoe, Cobourg. Whitby, Woodstock, Stratford, Peterboro, L'Orignal. Picton, Barrie, Cornwall. Berlin, Welland, Guelph, Hamilton, Toronto, Toronto, Toronto,	24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	*Arthabaska *Beauce *Beauce *Beauford *Chicoutimi Gaspé Dis. Bonaventure } county Gaspé Dis. Gaspè County *Iberville *Joliette Kamouraska Montreal *Montmagny Ottawa Quebee *Richelieu *Rimousky *Saguenay St. Francis *St. Hyacinthe *Terrehonne Three Rivers Note:—The Gaols are in in the Districts marked thus HOSPITAI Marine Hospital. Quarantine Hospital,	St. Christophe, St. Joseph, Beauharnois, Nelsonville, Chicoutimi, New Carlisle, Percé, St. John's, Industry, Kamouraska, Montreal, Montmagny, Aylmer, Quebec, Sorel, St. Germain, Malbaic, Sherbrooke, St. Hyaciathe, Ste. Scholastique Three Rivers, course of erections S. Quebec.				
4	Rockwood "	Kingston,	į						
-	R	E F O R M A T _o o	RY	PRISONS.					
1	Penetanguishene.	10 V - The hope to obtain reconstruction and construction was		Isle aux Noix,					
-	anni haqian sasaringan bakka oʻrinin Alian qorkelaran dhili da sasarin dhilan sasarin dhilan sasarin dhilan sa Mar Rayuniya dhilan dhilan dhila " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "								

SUMMARY.

Total number of Goals in Upper Canada	31
" Lower Canada	21
" Marine Hospitals do	1.
" Lunatic Asylums in Upper Canada	
Lower Canada	1
" Quarantine Hospital, "	1
" Reformatory Prison, Upper Canada	
" Lower Canada	
" Provincial Penitentiary	1-62

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 may see fit to order it.

II1.

To have to watch over the progress of all the penal and charitable institutions of a great country—to have to consider all 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 execution of the punishments inflicted by justice—to have, moreover, to investigate the causes of the sufferings and crimes which afflict society; to have all these duties 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 grave circumspection and deliberation at the hands of those invested with them.

The members of the Board devote all their disposable time to studies bearing upon the duties and rights of society, both as respects the afflicted and the dangerous classes. The further they proceed in their investigations of these grave questions (many of which are far from settled and can never, perhaps, be satisfactorily settled), the more convinced are they not only of the absolute importance of the subjects they embrace, in all countries, 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 thing has to be created—beginning with even the general elementary statistics which are absolutely essential to a proper administration.

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

rv

The existence of the Board may be said to date, practically, from the twenty-seventh day of December last, the day on which His Excellency appointed the place for the first meeting 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, &c.," 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 among the several members. For this purpose the whole Province was divided into five Inspection Divisions, designated each 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 Quebec Division, comprising the Judicial Districts of Gaspé, Rimouski, Chicoutimi, Saguenay, Kamouraska, Montmagny, Quebec, Beauce, Arthabaska, and Three Rivers.

2nd.—The Montreal Division, comprising the Judicial Districts of Richelieu, Saint Hyacinthe, St. Francis, Bedford, Iberville, Beauharnois, Montreal, Joliette, Terrebonne, and Ottawa.

3rd.—The Kingston Division, comprising the Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry; Prescott and Russell; Leeds and Grenville; Carleton; Lanark and Renfrew; Frontenae, Lennox and Addington; Hastings, and Prince Edward.

4th.—The Toronto Division, comprising the Counties of Northumberland and Durham; —Peterboro'; Victoria; York and Peel; Simcoe; Wellington; Waterloo; Grey;

Perth; Huron and Bruce.

5th.—The London Division, comprising the Counties of Halton; Wentworth; Lincoln; Welland; Brant; Haldimand; Norfolk; Oxford; Middlesex; Elgin; Kent; Essex and Lambton.

Each of the foregoing Divisions was placed under the immediate Superintendence of of an Inspector, who is expected to visit all the establishments within the limits of his Division, at least twice every year, irrespective of the visits made by the Board collectively, as prescribed by Law, and irrespective of the visits, jointly or separately, of the other Inspectors, (who are bound to visit, individually, within a certain period fixed by the Board, all the establishments in the Province), and irrespective also of any special visits which His Excellency the Governor General, may see fit to direct.

The Board wish it to be understood, that they consider their first visits as merely preliminary. From these visits, they trust to obtain the data necessary to enable them to apply to the existing conditions of this country, those important principles connected with the administration of Public Institutions, which the last few years have brought to light in 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 permanent Committees of two or three Inspectors each, one member being a quorum on each; each of these Committees is charged with some special duty. The Committees are as follows:—1.—The Committee of Accounts. 2.—The Committee of Correspondence and Records. 3.—The Committee on Hospitals and Asylums. 4.—The Committee on Penitentiaries and Prisons—and 5th.—The Committee for recent information and statistics.

In establishing the Inspection Divisions, and the several Committees above enumerated, 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 convinced, from the information acquired by the several members, that the changes and innovations proposed by them are unquestionably good, or, at least, decidedly superior to those which they replace.

The Board are well aware, that, for some time to come, they must be satisfied with

merely Provisional arrangements.

In proof of the great difficulty of making radical and beneficial changes, it is only necessary to glance at what has been done, and what is still being done in the old countries

of Europe, in reference to the very questions now under consideration.

In our own country how many representations have, from time to time, been made by the Judges of our different Tribunals, by the Magistrates in general, and by the Grand Juries: representations which effected nothing, partly, no doubt, because there was no body specially charged with the consideration of such questions, but partly; also, because in fact, such questions are not very easily disposed of. The evil may be seen and felt, but the remedy is not, generally, obvious, and is never instantaneous.

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Among the documents sent to the Board from the Public offices, as bearing upon their peculiar duties, are a large 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 agree in representing the present state of our Gaols throughout the whole Province as frightful, induced the Board to inaugurate their labours by a sort of preliminary enquiry into the subject.

For this purpose, lists of questions were addressed to the Sheriffs, the Chaplains and the Medical Attendants of the several Gaols in use; these questions were framed in such a way as to bring out in their true light the main facts connected 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 here. 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 SHERIFF.

- 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.								
	Total number of Prisoners in Gaol,										
	Adults	over 16.	Under	16.		Smallestnum- ber in Gaol at any time.					
1858	Male	Female	Malo	Female							
34-14-15-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-			2.								
	For 18	59.			Male	Female					

5. State the number of prisoners confined in your Gaol, during the past year, who, (within your knowledge) had been previously confined, either in your Gaol, or in any other Prison?

6. Is 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?

Number of Prisoners committed to Gaol for one year and upwards.....

For three months, and less than one year......

For less than three months......

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 confined separately at night?

12. To what extent do the prisoners associate together during the day?

13. What is the daily routine of the Prison?

14. Are the prisoners employed 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, not now 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 serious cases of misconduct on the part of prisoners during the past year?

7

20. What are the punishments in use for misconduct in the Prison—on what authority, and by whom inflicted?

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 efficient? And is due attention paid to cleanliness?

24. Have any, and if so, what number of persons been confined in the gaol during

the last three years as insane?

25. Have any prisoners become insane, 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 three years?

27. Is there a regular Medical Attendant, and if not, how is medical attendance provided for the prisoners when requisite?

28. Is there any proper exercise or airing ground, for the prisoners—what is its ex-

tent, and under what regulations 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 prison-

ers after their liberation?

31. Do you consider that the confinement of a prisoner in gaol, under the present system, is calculated to reform him, and make him, on his release, a better or more useful member of society? State your reasons for your opinion?

32. What official visitors of the prison are there, and how often do they visit and in-

spect it?

- 33. Are the provisions, fuel, &c., &c., for the Gaol, supplied by contract, or otherwise, and under whose direction?
- 34. What has been the entire annual cost of the prison for each of the last three years, including salaries and all expenses, except repairs to the building? What is the average annual cost of each prisoner?

35. Is there any alteration in the rules or management of the Prison, or in the build-

ing, which you think desirable to be made?

36. Is 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 Chaplain.]

1. What are the rules which regulate your duties in the prison?

2. Are the rules fully acted on?

3. What has been your average attendance in the Prison during the past year?

4. Do the prisoners make satisfactory progress in religious knowledge?

5. What has been the general conduct of the prisoners, so far as it has come under your observations?

6. Has any case occurred in which a prisoner's mind has, in your opinion, been in-

juriously affected by the discipline of the prison?

7. Do you take any means to ascertain, as far as practicable, the career 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 society?
- 9. 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 Attendant.]

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 drainage, 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. Is there any disease 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 important to state, generally at least, in order that society may 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 schools of vice, to which novices in crime repair to receive, in an atmosphere of idleness 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 true 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 arrangements, defects,

above all, in the means of reforming; defects everywhere.

In the majority of Gaols, and especially in those which constantly contain a large number of prisoners, the superintendence is necessarily nugatory, owing to the inadequacy of the prison staff. Six prisons have but one officer (the Gaoler.) to do everything, and twenty-two prisons have only two officers, the Gaoler and the Turnkey; some of these latter prisons have as many as forty prisoners at a time. It is clear that, with the best intentions in the world, the officers of these Gaols cannot pretend to exercise any superintendence—their authority, in fact, exists by the sufferance of the prisoners.

So neglected are the Prisons, that in at least thirteen of them there are no rules of any kind—things go on as they best can, and the unfortunate Gaoler is forced 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 number of the buildings used as Gaols, stand directly on the public road, and afford the prisoners 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 arranged and badly distributed, and the whole, far 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 few cases,) two or three, or sometimes even six in a cell. With the exception of a separation, more or less perfect, of the sexes, it may be said that all ages, ranks and crimes, form, in these establishments, 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 harbour of refuge.

For this class of persons a few weeks in the Government bourding house forms a pleasant change in their street life; here they are treated gratuitously for the ailments contracted by excesses in intemperance or vice. Here they meet freely old or new friends, here they repose in the fire niente of vice; here they plot against society, organize their

next campaigns, and enrol 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 carried 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; here 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 neither discipline nor punishment; in none of our Institutions has there been established a distributive system of punishments and rewards, in none is there a

sanitary system based upon rational rules.

We cannot fail to perceive from what has preceded, that neither legislation, nor hygienic 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.

No provision is made for the religious wants of the prisoners, and yet, without religion, reformation is impossible. The religious ministrations (scanty and inadequate as they are) which the immates of our common gaols receive, are attributable to the zeal of a few elergy menhere and there; but even they, feeling how little influence they can exercise from their false positions and absence of all authority in the prison, and sensible of the almost utter uselessness of their efforts, in the existing state of things, afford their services reluctantly, and often abandon the field in absolute despair.

By reason of the inadequacy of the material appliances, the Magistrates, the Ministers, and the Medical Attendants are absolutely prevented from co-operating, in the discharge of their respective duties, in preventing the repetition of crimes, and in bringing about the

reformation of prisoners.

It is not to be expected that at the end of three months labours, or in this preliminary report, the Inspectors should be in a position to point out the remedies for so deep-seated 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 problems, 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 expense which, directly and indirectly, a defective organisation of penal Institutions, and the increase of crime consequent thereon, costs a country, although it must be admitted that this is to take but a low view of a ques-

tion of such high importance.

One other general remark before we proceed to an examination of the statistical data of the state of crime in Canada. Strange, in one sense, though in another perfectly intelligible, is the sanitary 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 overheated, 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-nine prisons, seven 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 cases of suicide (of which 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	CANA	D A .						
Name of the Gaol.	Name of County for Upper Canada, and of District for Lower Canada.	Total number of prisoners in 1858.	Total number of prisoners in 1859.	Greatest number in Gaol at a time.	Number of Recidivists in 1859.	Number of Escapes during the last 2 years.	Number of prisoners become insane during detention during the last 3 years.	Number of Lunatics received in Gaol dur- ing the last 3 years.	Number of Suicides committed in Gaoldur- ing the last 3 years.	Revenue of Prisoners' Labour.	Average Annual Expenses of the Gaol,
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Outaounis St. Thomas Sandwich Kingston Owen Sound Cayuga Milton Belleville Goderich Chatham Sarnia Perth Brockville Niagara London Simcoe Cobourg Whitby Woodstock Stratford Peterborough L'Orignal Picton Barrie Cornwall Berlin Welland Guelph Hamilton	Brant	191 347 90 204 393 50 111 92 95 129 105 130 59 137 99 386 121 258 106 150 175 85 81 127 47 60 100 181 623 1941	219 431 57 108 298 68 100 67 87 149 95 100 358 144 146 72 96 101 74 50 101 74 58 151 701 2085	42 39 17 23 54 12 24 21 22 27 24 17 32 52 25 25 25 25 25 26 27 26 27 27 28 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	44 188 2 54 164 32 13 21 20 16 50 16 50 16 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31	2 1 0 2 1 1 2 0 5 4 0 2 0 1 0 1 3 1 1 0 6 0 1 0 3 2 1 0 0 0 2	3 18 10 4 7 6 6 3 5 19 9 11 12 10 12 10 12 10 13 5 16 24 10 8 2 19 19 11 2 11 10 12 10 12 10 10 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		\$ 3031
m .(.)	la Car Warran Gamada	6780	6586	1095	1558	42	321	0	5	0	75365
1018	ls for Upper Canada			<u> </u>		<u> </u>			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
			LOWEI	RCANA	LUA.		1		ı		ı
Percé Kamouraska Aylmer	Dist: Gaspé CountyBonaventure. Gaspé	6 4 11 1868 16 1569 52 171	2 14 21 2697 22 1518 87 184	2 5 5 307 7 163 17	1 0 0 1756 0 248 4 12	1 0 1 0 0 0	0 2 7 89 10 50 7 8	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 \$3821 0 1116 0	\$ 1000* 1159 18972 953 13666 2751 3125
Tota	ls for Lower Canada	3697	4545	536	2021	2	173	1	2	\$4937	\$42496
Tota	ds for Canada	10483	11131	1631	3579	44	494	. 1	7	\$4937	\$117861

REMARKS. - 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 approximate 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 Lower Canada, and the Counties of Upper Canada. These Statistics however, like all similar Statistics, have 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 Canada.

Upper Canada - - - 6,786 in 1858.
do - - 6,586 in 1859.
Lower Canada - - - 3,697 in 1858.
do - - 4,345 in 1859.

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

10.807 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 aggregate 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.

miles hap also as a page 18.9 - 18.2 (S.E.) or 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1.9 - 1	The supplies of the supplies o			
Years	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
•				
			_	
Uppor Canada	. 194 80	179 49	238	226
Lower Canada	อบ	49	67	50

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 all are bound to assist in remedying. We shall have occasion to speak hereafter, 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 neighborhood of our 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 boarding-house, with the certainty of getting out within a few days of whatever time may suit them.

It is well to be able to state, as an agreeable contrast to this sad picture, that in our rural districts and counties 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 greatest number of prisoners in the gaols at any time; it indicates the extent of gaol accommodation necessary, and thus furnishes data essential to be considered either in building a new gaol 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 Sheriffs, this column will also materially aid the Inspectors in their work of classifying the prisoners.

If the first three columns show the extent of crime, the fourth marks its depth. Repeated convictions argue a settled habit—a fixed purpose of doing wrong. It constitutes, of itself, an aggravation of the offence, calls for a more severe punishment, and proves the ne-

cessity of more energetic measures of repression.

The detailed answers of the Sheriffs show that some prisoners have been convicted as often as seventy-six times—and one, 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 offence, either among those dangerous and incorrigible persons who should never be allowed to leave Gaol, or among those unfortunate monomaniaes 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 have 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 credit upon the vigilance of the Gaolers 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 humanity) with criminals. The confinement together of lunatics and prisoners, in a common gaol, cannot but be detrimental to both. 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 accommodation provided during that period for lunatics, (more particularly in Upper Canada.) the number of these unhappy creatures at present in the gaols is comparatively small.

We have already adverted to the cases of insanity, (brought on by confinement in prison,) and of suicide among prisoners. The facts established by our exquiries on these two heads are not without scientific importance; the more so, as many of the answers show an entire ab-

sence of insanity, or of suicideamong the prisoners, for a great number of years.

The Inspectors will not enter now upon any discussion of these facts, being particularly anxious to avoid, as far as possible, committing themselves, in this preliminary Report, to any system in particular, or being carried 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 Institution; 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 ninth 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 included, 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 prisoners, for the whole of Canada, for the year one thousand eight 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 organization 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 common gaols, we have calculated the mean from the expenditure of the other prisons. It is plain that this mean, although perhaps not strictly exact, cannot differ materially from the truth.

To compare the cost of these wretched establishments, so utterly unsuited to the purposes for which they are intended, with the costs of a large and fully equipped penal institution, the Provincial Penitentiary, it is necessary to ascertain the average cost of each prisoner, 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 Government.

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 one year is very small. The majority do not remain in prison more than a few days. Calculations based on the information in possession of the Board, confirmed by the direct proofs furnished bythe answers giving the daily cost of each prisoner in some of the gaols establish the fact that the average duration of each prisoner's confinement in our common gaols is, at most, thirty days. The aggregate imprisonment of all the prisoners for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, amounts 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 nine hundred and thirty-one persons had been confined in gaol for one year. Assume, then, 914 as the number of prisoners in gaol for the year 1859.

Now the entire cost of our common gaol (deducting the prisoners work) amounted in 1859 to - - - - - - - - - - - \$112,924,00

The annual cost to the public, therefore, of each prisoner in the common Ga. I was \$123,42

It is to be remembered that no part of this money is expended in providing gaol clothing, (for, speaking generally, we may say there is nothing of the sort in the goals) nor in paying clergymen or teachers. The entire expenditure is for the feeding and keep-of the prisoners.

Let us now compare with this the annual cost of each prisoner in the Penitentiary, (see for details the Appendix of this Report.) The average number of prisoners in the Penitentiary for 1859, appears from the Warden's Report to have been 791, and the entire cost of the institution for that year. (including certain expenditure on the buildings, and the maintenance of the Rockwood 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.

The prisoners, therefore, in our Common Goals, left to themselves, without superintendence, without gaol clothing, without any organized religious instruction, without any chance of improvement, 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 results of the preliminary enquiry into the present state of our Common Gaols. 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 Government. The Board consider both these subjects 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: Quebec, Ottawa, Montreal, Kamouraska, Kingston, Cobourg, Belleville, Hamilton, Welland, Brantford, London, Woodstock, St. Thomas, Guelph, Barric and Toronto.

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

The Inspectors have also made their first joint visits to the following Institutions, namely: The Provincial Penitentiary, the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Rockwood, the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, the University 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 common prisons. Here, as everywhere, there may doubtless be room for improve-

ments; but 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 coarse of erection in Lower 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 Inspectors have communicated their views to the Honorable Commissioner of Public Works on the subject of these Gaols. It is truly gratifying to the Inspectors to be able to state that these new Gaols, in spite of the smallness of the buildings, will be, in point of distribution, in arrangement, and in the general principles adopted, a very 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 importance for the public interests.

The important documents which form the Appendix of this Report, are the annual Re-

ports, 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 shemselves, this year, with submitting a few very general and brief remarks upon these documents; 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 Branch Asylum, and the Report of the Superintendent of the Fort Malden Branch Asylum, accompanied by the Report of the Bursar of the first mentioned Asylum.

3d 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 from the Warden for the Reformatory, for Upper Canada, at Penetanguishene.

VIII.

From the interesting Statistics contained in the Penitentiary Reports we derive the fol-

lowing general conclusions, which relate, however, exclusively, to the year 1859 :-

The atrocious crimes of nurder 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 four-sixths 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 age.

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 Gaspé, have not sent a convict. Kamouraska 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 reverse to this picture, take the following cities and environs which seem to monopolize great crimes: Hamilton has sent 35 convicts, Toronto 34, and Montreal 26, 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 Penitentiary 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, employed at work outside the Penitentiary escaped during the course of the year; they were, however, recaptured 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 frequency 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 murderers. 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 unfre-

quent, 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.)

15

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 Report of the Catholic Chaplain shows the number of his congregation, at the close of the years 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, 734 patients passed through the Hospital; of whom 24 died. The principal ailments mentioned are colds (41,) diarrheas (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—(1,034,)] as being somewhat more than two per cent. for the whites, four per cent. for the negroes, and twenty-two per cent. for the Indians—two of the last having died out of nine.

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

All this important information, as well as that connected with the other Institutions, about to be noticed, might form the subject of useful commentary. In this Report, however, the Inspectors 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 consider more fully, when the members have completed the labours of organization

which at present engross all their time.

IX.

The Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum represents the health of that Institution 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 Upper Canada,) which carried off two patients.

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

we must refer to the Report itself.

The Report 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 per cent. These figures in the Report are followed by other numerical statistics of importance, especially when long 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 â priori seems probable, that a too lax system of discharges is likely to increase the number of cases of relapse into insanity.

The mortality, though not excessive, was somewhat greater than during the preced-

ing year.

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

The ages between 20 and 40 furnished three-fifths of the patients; one-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 $12\overline{5}$ admissions during that year, Dr. Workman counts 49 cases of cure almost certain, 31 are put down as doubtful, 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 here 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. Workman and the opinions expressed by him on this head are, moreover, entirely in conformity with general 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, questions of vital importance to society, will not fail to receive the most careful study of

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 Catholics. The number of the latter, Dr. Workman states, is sensibly decreasing regards their amount of education, 18 only could 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 Lunatic Asylum especially, the proportions of one year, by itself, prove nothing. It is only a mean for several years that has any important significance. And even this mean 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 almost all the negroes who die in the Asylum fall victims to consumption; in consequence, 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 Canadian Institutions are placed from not having a sufficient supply of the documents connected with their immediate Institutions and duties placed in their hands. They are consequently prevented 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 nations, the Board would be happy, if required, to lend that

respectful co-operation which their position enables them to afford.

A few words now respecting two Institutions in which the country should take a deep

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 have 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 exemplary 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 I3 and 15, inclusive; 34 between 16 and 18 inclu-

sive; 30 between 19 and 24 years.

Of these 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 escapes have occurred at Isle aux Noix; 17 of the fugi-

tives were recaptured, 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 confined in the Penitentiary were the associates and companions in

crimes, of these young men.

Many of the youths, says the Warden, have no taste for work; some of them on their arrival have a horror of it. They all, however, take to it soon and end 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 only 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 a lasting effect, the instruction and discipline should be of some duration, and a certain discretionary power should be allowed the authorities in these institutions, with the sanction of the Governor General, on the recommendation of the Board, as in the case of similar institutious in other countries.

The labour of the young men has been principally employed, at Isle aux Noix, upon the repairs of the buildings, so that a portion only of it is recognized in the account of the Institu-

tion, in which nothing is put down but what has been paid for in money.

Among the 80 prisoners at Isle aux Noix, there are but 3 females. The experience of many institutions, both in Europe and the United States, as well as the inconveniences already telt at Isle 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 each other would be a misfortune, and would, in the opinion of the Board, present a permanent obstacle in the way 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 evil 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 variety of im-

portant 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 notyet visited that establishment, which, as well as that at Penetanguishene, seemed peculiarly to invite their care. These institutions 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 institutions. The Warden of Ile aux Noix, indeed, felt and expressed this, concluding his Report by a pressing invita-

tion 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 Institution, as, under the circumstances, they could not have accomplished any good by doing so, and might, probably, have compromised the character of their future relations with the officers of this important establishment. When matters are arranged, the Inspectors will be able to visit the Reformatory at He aux Noix, without any prejudices or even that suspicion of prejudice which might attach to them had they been previously mixed up in the differences among the officers of the Institution.

X1.

The remarks and suggestions contained in the Report of the admirable Warden of the Reformatory at Penetanguishene, cannot fail to engage the attention of the Inspectors,

INFORMATION relative to Institutions wholly supported by Public Funds or under special Laws.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Cost of each patient to the State.	11	159 59	141 77		18 56	130	:	\$75 85	
Cost of each patient.	16	S165, 58			18 76:		-	\$132 74	
Total cost to the State.	Ĉ	\$68,000	56,000		13,739	11,065		\$60.000\$	
Total expenses.	တ	\$71,000			13,886	11,117		\$105,000 86	^
Vamber re- maining at end of year.	1	4.55		83	63	:		801	3.5
Mean in 1859.	9	501	305	င္တ			Z.S.	791	52
.bsid	16	88 6	30	10	30	•	T101	7,5	0
Discharged.	+	35	38	7:7	689	93	INSTITUTIONS	209	53
Total movement in 1859.	50	809	486	117	140	ë		1034	80
snoissimbA ni .eas1	21	125	104	34	716	â	PENAL	256 44	67
Patients re- ingining in 1858.	-	478	382	83	77.	:		778	58
NAMBS OF THE INSTITUTIONS.		Fronteen Lunate Asylum, Joronto	Asylum at Beauport	Asylum for Criminal Lunatic Rockwood	Marine Hospital, Quebec	Quarantine Hospital, (trosse-Isle		Provincial Penitentiary of Kingston Reformatory Prison of Penetanoushine	Do do L'Isle aux Noix

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

The University REMARKS.—* The figures respecting the Fort Malden Branch Asylum are included in the grand total of the 3 establishments. Branch Asylum contained 64 patients at the end of 1859.

† The differences between the figures in the 8th and 9th columns are due, for the Hospitals and Asylums, to sums paid for patients kept at the charge 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 Penitentiary, sold for the benefit of the Institution.

‡ The differences between the 2 columns, 8 and 9, as regards the Penitentiary, will vary according as we charge the Penitentiary with the labour of the convicts employed at Rockwood, or carry to the credit of the Penitentiary the value of those works. We have here adopted a middle course.

s 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 organization; 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 Penetanguishene, at the close of 1859, 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 a few months in existence. It is happy for it, in very many ways, that it commenced with a small number of prisoners. The Officers, more especially the Chaplains, having only a few persons to watch over and to treat morally, have been able to devote more peculiar care to each individual case. The effect has been to establish, 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 new 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, assuredly, it is an enviable and a noble task to attempt even to snatch from vice and ruin these poor children, or phans for the most part, whose greatest crime is, not unfrequently, that of an unfortunate parentage.

XII.

In the annexed 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 al-

ready been made, and which seem to require some further remarks.

In looking at the relative and proportional expense of the maintenance of a Lunatic at the Asylum at Toronto, and Beauport, it must 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 keep in view both systems; they have each their merits, and placed as these two Institutions are, they may be advantageously studied and compared. The Inspectors may hereafter furnish the results of their enquiries on this head.

The Rockwood Asylum is intended for the reception of convicts who may have become insane during their confinement in the Penitentiary, and of that class of Lunaties whom Medical men call "dangerous," but whom, by a contradiction in terms, the law designates "Criminal Lunaties." The Buildings intended for this Asylum are, at present, in course 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, either in this or other countries, inasmuch as the former cannot, properly speaking, be said to be yet organized. It is, however, impor-

tant to know how much they cost each year.

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 necessed in consequence. This circumstane makes the Institution compare unfavorably, at first sight, as to economy, 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 each patient would then be reduced almost one half.

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

In making these remarks, the Inspectors do not wish to anticipate 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 justice 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 and other Institutions. 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 exercise before pronouncing any opinion respecting them. Before proposing any change, even where change is needed; before making new rules or altering rules now in existence, it will be necessary to study attentively the information furnished by the documents in our possession, as well as the notes of the various visits 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 Government. One of these relates to Refomatories for young women, and the other to a new organization of our system

of prisons.

XIV.

We have seen, from the Report of the Warden at Isle 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 Penetanguishene 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 authorities at Penetanguishene look forward to the introduction, into that Institution, of a department for females. If to these considerations derived from our own very brief experience we add the result of the long experience acquired in other countries, 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, whout a complete and entire separation of the sexes: a 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 inevitable when in near proximity.

The method by which the Inspectors propose to avoid these serious evils, appears to them at once simple, economical, and capable of being carried out at once. It consists, simply, in availing ourselves of those societies of religious and educated women, now in existence, or which may hereafter 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 suitable ones can be found,) and the Catholics under the

Sisters of "Bon Pasteur," and other Sisters of Charity.

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

The cost of transport of these girls would also be materially diminished, for, under the plan suggested, the Reformatories for these unfortunate creatures could be multiplied to

any extent without costing anything to the Government.

Irrespective of all these very obvious advantages, irrespective of the greater hopes of reformation which we might naturally entertain under such a system, there would be the further advantage, of no slight moment, namely: that the superior officers of our Reformatories would be thus relieved from the painful responsibility of having constantly to watch over, not only a vicious assemblage of both sexes, but in addition, a considerable number of

attendants, male and female, thrown into almost constant communication, and living together

under 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 parties 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 European countries 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 improvement 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 put an end to this state of things, the Board propose to make our Common Gaols mere places of confinement for short periods, of persons 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 misde-

meanants and recidivists from the adjoining Counties or districts.

In our Common Gaols we could then adopt, as we might find occasion, either the system of solitary confinement, 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 never 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 degrees 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 anxious 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 must also be forthwith 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 convicts 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, to carry conviction as to the importance of the scheme submitted.

It 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 threefold object of penal institutions,—to punish, to deter, and to reform.

The prison discipline will punish,—the separation and graduated scale of punishment will deter. While the religious instruction and the employment, which could easily be provided in these Institutions, would reform. In our miserable 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, &c. Nor is this surprising: the whole subject is new to us and, in all countries, the first laws of this sort have erred 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. TACHÉ,
D. Æ 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 Ameas 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 27th 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 sixty-seven; the smallest number during any one month was fifty-one.

No. I. There have been eighty prisoners in the prison since its commencement, as follow:-**58** . 1st January, 1859, there were, 22 - 80Received during the year, 10 Sent to the Reformatory Prison of Upper Canada, -Sent to the Provincial Penitentiary for committing Robberies while Discharged by expiration of sentence, 14 Escaped, Remaining in Prison, -51 - 80

No. 2.—Profess to be Roman Catholics, 51,—Episcopalians, 18,—Methodists, 5,—

Free Church Presbyterians, 4,—Scotch, 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. Averaging 17½ years.

No. 4.—Prisoners were born in Canada East, 37,—Canada West, 16,—Ireland, 12,—

U. States, 7,—England, 5,—Scotland 3.—80.

No. 5.— 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, -were 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. D

RETURN of Rations issued to the Prisoners of the Reformatory Prison of Lower Canada for one week, in the year 1859.

BREAKFAST,-1 lb. Bread; 2 oz. Molasses; 3th pint Milk, with Coffee made from roasted Pease.

9 oz. Beef, Mutton, or Pork; 8 oz. Bread; 3 pints Vegetable Soup; 18 oz. Potatoes. In the summer time, Lettuce, Radish, Tomatoes, Parsley, Beet, and Onions. 12 oz. fresh Fish, Herrings or Codfish; 18 oz. Potatoes; 8 oz. Bread. 6 oz. Rice; 2 oz. Molasses; 8 oz. Bread. Monday..... Tuesday Wednesday..

SUPPER. -54 92. Oatmeal, Cornmeal, or Rice made into Porridge, and 4 pint Milk. Friday..... Thursday ... Saturday DINNERS.

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 best 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 always good appetites. 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.

103½ 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 138½ 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 cut 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% 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-clothing 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.

EMPLOYMENT.

The first work that the prisoners did when they arrived 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, &c., &c. 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, cleaning, cutting fire-wood, drawing water, cutting ice, &c.

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 21st November last, three hours each day have been set apart for religious duties and secular education; the remainder of the day is devoted 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, &c. It requires a great deal of labor to keep up a communication with the main shores, as the ice is very uncertain. 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 industry,—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 \$2800.00, (say two thousand three hundred dollars) worth of stuff.

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 overflowed 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 Value.	Name of Article.	Quantity.	Value.	Tot Valu	
Oats	71 do 65 do 42 do 38½ do 30 Tons 20 do 35 do 30 do 16½ do 45 do 45 do 2146 head 145 dozen	1 00 0 80 0 80 1 50 0 60 8 00 4 00 10 00 10 00 0 40 1 00 0 04 0 05 1 00	148 78 71 00 52 00 33 60 57 75 20 10 240 00 80 00 350 00 162 50 248 80 45 00 85 84 7 25 1 00	Brought up Pumpkins Beets White Turnips Parsnips Milk Pork Veal 2 Calves Fish Articles sold to the Officers of the Institution at different times from the Farm	4 bushels 8 cwt for 10 bushels 1287‡ gallons 1491 lbs 89 do 2 900 do	0 02 0 20 0 30 0 20 7 00 0 07 10 00 0 05	000 4 0 2 3 257 104 6 20 45	10 80 00 00 45 37 23 00 00

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 7 o'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 includes time for prayers; and it is again held at 2, and continues until 4 o'clock, p. m.; this also includes time 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 a bad 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, three 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 are three females prisoners aged 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 to the 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 Referentory 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.

Every 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 have 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 eating 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 myself. 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 cells 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 be had, and where the female prisoners are altogether removed out of 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 island, 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 difficulty 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 duty 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 onerous 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 disadvantages of

the situation.

FINANCE.		
Dr. 1859, January 1,—To Cash on hand, Received from the Government during the year, Received from the shops for labour and materials furnished to	\$ 1,254 4 12,000 (43 00
the officers, -	684.8	32
	\$13,938	75
Cr.		
By paid Vouchers No. 1 to 160, \$13,211 12	i	
31st December, 1859,—By Balance in Bank of Upper	,	
Canada 700 17		
By Cash on hand, 27 46		سند
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$13,938	75

It will be seen that \$13,211 12 has been paid out during the year: but then again the balance of stock on hand on 31st December, 1859, is \$6,033 41, whereas on the 31st December, 1858, it was \$3,810 28, which shows an increase of stock of \$2,223 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 \$358 71 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:

Grant from the Government,	\$12,000	00
Received from the shops for labour and materials furnished to the Officers,	684	32
Less Cash on hand on 31st December, 1859, than there was on 1st January, 1859,	526	80
•	\$13,211	12
Cr.		
By increase of Stock on 31st December, 1859, - \$2,223 13 By improvements on real estate, - 1,840 00		
By debts contracted during 1858, and paid in 1859, - 358 71		8 4
Exact Cost to the Province during the year, which is independent of improvements on real estate,	\$8,789	28

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 less 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 Officers, 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 committing 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 convicts 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 can be much easier detected when landing upon the island. From forty to sixty 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 stock, 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. Srv't.,

REFORMATORY PRISON, C. E., Isle Aux Noix, 30th January, 1860. AND'W. DICKSON, Warden Rfy. P., C. E

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To W. Nelson, Esq., M.D., J. C. Taché, Esq., M.D., D. Æ. 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 generally 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 them-

selves 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 Alligation; 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 Mensuration; 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	Time. Months.	Former Occupations.	Trade.	FARM.	Sundries.	Int. in Fut.
1 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 1 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 22 23 24 25 5 26 6 27 28 29	19 19 19 20 16 19 20 15 17 21 19 14 16 21 19 18 16 14 14 17 11 18 18 18 18 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Tinsmith Sundries Carpenter Sundries Clerk Carpenter Sundries do Blacksmith Sundries Farming Navigation Carter Carpenter Farming Sundries do do do do do Sundries Sundries Carpenter Farming Sundries Carpenter Farming Sundries Sundries Carpenter Farming Sundries Carpenter Sundries Carpenter Carpenter Carpenter Carpenter Sundries Carpenter Carpenter Carpenter Sundries Carter Sundries Carter	Carpenter, 10 mo. Tailor, 11 months Carpenter, 11 mo. Shoemaker, 11 mo. Blacksmith, 5 mo. Baker, 4 months. Tailor; 4½ months. Baker, 2 months.	Farm, 6 mo. " 1 " " 6 " " 6 " " 6 " " 2 " " 6 " " 6 " " 6 " " 1½ " " 3 "	Sundries, 5 mo. Sund. 11 mos 3 5 " 5 5 " 5 5 " 6 2 " 7 2 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 " 7 1 1 1 " 7 1 1 1 " 7 1 1 1 " 7 1 1 1 " 7 1 1 1 " 7 1 1 1 " 7 1 1 1 " 7 1 1 1 " 7 1 1 1 " 7 1 1 1 " 7 1 1 1 " 7 1 1 1 " 7 1 1 1 " 7 1 1 1 " 7 1 1 1 " 7 1 1 1 " 7 1 1 1 1 " 7 1 1 1 1 " 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	N. Carpenter. N.
			Total	77 1	821	691	

The total number of months is 229½ (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 human 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 instruction 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 CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To Wolfred Nelson, Esquire, M. D., Jean C. Taché, Esquire, M. D., Donald Eneas 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 28th 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 p. m. After repeated endeavours, I obtained his consent to hold a Service at 6½ 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, 6½ or 7 a. m., according to the time of the year, the prisoners receive secular instruction, terminating at 7½ 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 join-

ing 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. SECULAR 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, one 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 various 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. But that you may understand this the better, I subjoin a table No. 1, which shows each prisher's previous knowledge, and his present acquirements, or when removed to Penetanguishene, or when discharged.

TABLE No. 1.

	No.	Age.	PRE	JIOUS KNOWLE	DGE.	PRE	SENT KNOWLE	DGE.
			Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	Arith., &c.
(1) (1) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (1) (1) (1) (1) (3) (3) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	19 13 17 19 16 21 18 17 18 14 13 16 15 17 19 17 20 16 19 14 19 15 17 14	do Good Good Good Good Good Good Good G	do Good Middling do do Bad do None do Fair Bad do None Good Bad Middling	do S. Proportion S. Multi tion. None L. Addition None do do S. Division C. Substact'n None S. Division S. Multi'tion. None do do S. Multi'tion. S. Multi'tion. S. Multi'tion. S. Addition S. Addition S. Addition	Good Excellent Fair Good do Middling Fair Middling Good do do do do CExcellent Good Fair Excellent Fair	Middling Excellent Fair Good Fair Middling do Bad do Excellent Fair Middling Good' Middling Fair Middling Fair Middling Fair Middling Fair Middling Excellent Excellent Middling Fair Middling Excellent Middling	Algebra S. Proportion do do C. Addition S. Division Decimals V. Fractions C. Multi'tion. Algebra S. Proportion C. Multi'tion. C. Multi'tion. C. Multi'tion. L. Division C. Multi'tion.

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 1st Nov.; No. 4 on 4th Nov; No. 5 on 15th Nov., and No. 6 on 24th 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 19th Jan.; No. 28 from Montreal on 19th 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 having

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 I understand 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 well-being.

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 regret-

ted, 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 first 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 glance 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 those who have been transferred or discharged.

38

Intended to be.	Shoemakor. Printor Boatman Gooper. Carpenter. Boatman. farm Labouror. do do Sailor do An Sailor do Go Has not decided Sailor do Sailor Has not decided Sailor Has not decided Bailor. Has not decided Boatman Shoemakor.	
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Waiter	4	4
Knit'g Stock- ings.	co 44 vo	12
Fish- ing.	38	7
Fish'g Nets.	w w -	9
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Cut'ng Laun- Wood, dry.	8 2 4 4 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	234
Farm.	4 4 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44	83
Black- Smith	-to	4
Baker.	e	63
Shoo- Car- Cooper Baker.	4 4 4 HIII	25
Car- penter	9 21 13 6	18
Shoe- Maker	10 44 45 64	253
Tailor.	2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	55
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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 3012, of which 1302 were spent in trades, 83 in farm-

ing, and 88 in sundry occupations, giving a per centage of each division as follows:-

Trades 43 per cent. Farming 27" Sundries 29 "

It will be seen that the former occupations of those prisoners transferred, as also 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 senten-

ces 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.

PRISON, CANADA WEST. Penetanguishene, 27th January, 1860. REFORMATORY

SIR,--I have the honor to make the following Report for 1859 of the Juvenile Reformatory at Penetanguishene, 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

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. The only 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 18th August last I was honored by instructions through the assistant Provincial 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,

Since 1st September I have received 21.

Discharged, - - - - 4.
Now at Reformatory, - - - 40.

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:—

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36	" culvert,	, @ 10 [~]	cts.,	-		-		•		-		\$3.60	
Plankir	ng 368 feet,	, :	-		- "		-		-			2.60	
													- 6.20
Grubbi	ing 2 chains	, 11 and	12,	•		-		-		-		•	8.50
Blastin	g and remo	ving bou	lders	off 1	the l	line	of	road,	-		-		60.00
												-	
												\$	389.50
Openin	g a drain th	rough t	ie Re	form	lator	у,		•		-			21.50
												-	
												\$	3411.00

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 then.

The division of time is classified 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'clock, the bell rings for supper; immediately after supper, evening 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 each room, being told off, to observe and secure order.

On Sundays, the prisoners attend their respective 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; † lb of meat; coffee made from peas, and sweetened with molasses.

DINNER.

½ lb of meat; soup with vegetables; potatoes, and ½ lb of bread.

SUPPER.

Meal porridge sweetened 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 inconveniences, 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 need 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 each boy being a fraction over S cents per day.

HEALTH.

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 clothes, 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 period; 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 enable 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 future 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 once, and thus remove further, if possible, the chances of relapse.

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Clerk, Storekeeper, an	a Deput	y wara	en,	-	-	-		320	
Steward,	•	-	-	-	. •	•	- 7	1800	
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Lime, -	-			-	-	-			
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Tools, Iron, &c., &c.,	_	-		-		-		250-1050)
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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 no religion, 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 approaching 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 al-

ready 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 MOORE 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:—I Convict, 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.

\$194 46

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 Ireland,—11 do. do. England,—8 do. do. United States,—3 do. do. Canada West—1 do. do. Prussia—1 do. do. Hanover—1 do. do. East Indies—40.

West,—1 do. do. Prussia,—1 do. do. Hanover,—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,—1 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.

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.

1			
Real Property and Improvements (No.	,)	-	\$2139 36 1
Reformatory Rod No.	1, }		411 00
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Th - 1.1 O(1.1 1.1. O(1.1)			120 95
Cook House and Bake House	4, }		61 25
Comporter's Char	- 1		104 151
Tailor's Shop No.	5, }		53 31 1
Think Dr. 11*	<u>, 1</u>		108 95
Entrance Hall	۲, ۱۵		55 00
Sleeping Apartments, right wing No	_ 1		193 65
do do left wing $ N_0$.	7, }		150 97
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Catholic do do No.	8, }		76 79
Stone Cutter's Tools	ጎ		119 34
Stone Shed No.	9.		42 50
Office Stationery	"		250 90
	,		
			\$4984 10
Value of Work performed in different Shops			*
			\$70 34
Tailors' Shop		• •	
Carpenters' Shop			114 491
Fishing Nets			9 623

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, TORONTO.

To the Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., &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 has, throughout the year, with exception of a short period in the end of summer, been as satisfactory as usual. At the period mentioned, a few cases of dysentery occurred, 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 probable

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 only 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 several cases, recovery seemed to be the result of suspension of medicine, 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, near Amherstburg, into a Branch Asylum; and with the view of carrying this object into effect, Dr. Andrew Fisher, formerly my esteemed and valuable assistant, was appointed medical superintendent, with instructions to have the necessary alterations and repairs effected 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 receive from me a second detatchment of 64 patients, one half, each, men and women; and on the 17th December, a third, of 62 patients, in like proportion 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 nearly three-and-a-half years in operation. What the economic results may be must be determined 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 former residences, (as is done in some asylums of the United States) to become charges on the niggard or undeveloped 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 those 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 quietest 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 be less annoying to the reader than long columns of minute details; remarking, however, that from the figures exhibited, whether covering a brief or a prolonged period, general 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.

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 of 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,—and yet I am very doubtful whether marriage is justly chargeable, to any extent, with the pro-

duction 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 America, 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 subject 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 Itshould 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 insane 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, how-

ever, 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 between 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,—even when 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 years' 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 Lunatic 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, In, In, In, In, In, In, In, In, In,	0 0 0 10 0 0	M'ths. 2 1 0 9 2 1 1 0 6 0 1 0 0	Days. 0 14 29 18 29 3 0 19 23 25 5 11 27 9 10 17 6	Out, Out, Out, Out, Out, Out, Out, Out,	0 0 0	1 0 0 6 3 Died in. 2 2 4 0 1 4 0 ied in.—E	24 16 27 3 18 — 13 0 2 23 15 0 23 cpileptic. 5 16 21
In, In		1 0					
In,	0	ŏ	7	Out,	1	0	20
In,	0	0	17	Out,	0	11	. 5
In,	0	0	18	Out,	0	0	7,
. Tu, Di	ıt disapp	ears.					

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 1st 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 only 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 year; 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 people 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-health; 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:—

7 Ch '- C A								Men. 151	Women		Total.
In Chief Asylum,	-		-		-		-	TOT	165	==	316
" University Branch,		-		-		-		7	57	=	64
" Fort Malden do.	-		-		-		-	81	63	=	144
•								239	285	=	524

The following details of 125 cases, admitted in the year, are presented by the Register:—

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 ..

Married and Single,	Widowe	d, -	-	-	-	_	-	-	Men. 30 37		=	Total. 62 63
									67	58	=	125

OCCUPATIONS.

Men: — Farmers, 20, — Labourers, 19, — Tailors, 8, — Clerks, 2, — Blacksmiths, 2, — Masons, 2. — Miner, dairyman, carter, teamster, R. R. officer, carpenter, painter, shoemaker, weaver, gardener, cabinet maker, engineer, teacher, merchant, soldier, pensioner, inn-keeper, — each 1, = 17. No occupation, 2.—67.

Women:—Wives of farmers, 12,—employed domestically, 13,—servants, 16,—semp-stresses, 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 been 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 never 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 luding 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 anxious 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 absolutely necessary to avoid all reference whatever to them, if we would do them any good; but 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 errors 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 Lunatic 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 unfrequently, 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 as I 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 during 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 general paralysis is a peculiar thickening of the speech, and dragging in the articulation, which, conjoined 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 disease progresses, muscular impairment becomes more extended and more apparent. The practised eye detects a slight trail in one leg, it is elevated 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 unsteady, or defective in power; but impairment of the upper limbs is not so early, or at least, so manifest 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, generally shows obliquity.

In the meantime, generally, the man is all vigor and hilarity. He says himself he is perfectly sound and well, and so say his friends; his face indicates robust health, and his appetite is keen, perhaps voracious, or if not yet so, it soon will be; and he will become fat. He never has pain in the head, and yet there is his disease, 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 been 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 transactions. 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 expenses, 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 value; with the price he has purchased again at a similar shave, and his chil-

dren 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 enters 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 meet and welcome every visitor to his ward, to whom he narrates his more than miraculous achievements 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 Asylum 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 few months may clapse 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 sphineters, are ultimately annihilated, and it is impossible, by the utmost vigilance, 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 those who wait on them or weep over them may suppose. The sense of pain can hardly be said to exist;

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and helpless and mournful as their condition is it is unfelt by themselves; and it may here be observed, that this exemption from bodily and mental suffering is not the exclusive privilege of the general paralytic, but is extended in a greater or less degree 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, ore 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 termi-

nate; 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 doubt 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 lungs, and the heart, all become co-ordinate sufferers in prolonged cases.

In one case, of very long duration, the patient died under pulmonic congestion, with general dropsical symptoms. Her age was over sixty. 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 asafectida 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. Why they say so, they can 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 Lunatic 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 certificates sent with patients, are so manifestly erroneous, or so often mis-stated, as to render quite futile any attempt at general 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:—

Ist. 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 twenty-three (?). 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. Epilepsy.—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 admissions 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 admissions of 1858. The average 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-seven years, two months and nine days, for thirty-nine discharged, seven of this number made up twenty-four years, two mon the and nineteen days, which, deducted from the whole, would reduce the average of the remaining thirty-two to less than nine months each.

Of the above seven longest residents, four were removed by their friends; one unim-

proved, 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 monal 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 diarrhea, 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 rescue; 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 have 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 in-

sanity, 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 viciositudes, 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 resembling 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 majority of these cases will be exhibited much better in the post mortem details, which, in a condensed form, I submit below.

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 She arrived in a very enfeebled state, and died 4 months and 20 days after She had little or no power of speech, and was almost totally paralyzed,—a fact admission. either unknown to the examiners, or concealed by them. There was no control of the 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 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; insanc 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, cedema of the feet was The effusion rapidly extended upwards, and two days afterwards decided in-

cations of hydrothorax were formed.

P. M.—The brain presented marks of severe disease. The arachnoid was adherent along a great extent of the summit, on each side of the great suleus, and presented many 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.

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 Remained in 22 months, when he two years. Tubercles in the lungs early diagnosed. 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 peri-

toneal inflammation.

Case 5th.—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 probably congenital; resident 27 months.

Some months before death, an abscess formed in right subclavian region, and after attaining some size, and causing pain, was punctured, and discharged matter for some time.

P. M.—Cyst of abscess found obliterated, but a 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, but regular habits; insane 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 umbilious.

Two quarts of water in abdomen.

Case 9th.—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 chronic

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 19th.—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 3½ years; died of marasmus and hydrothorax.

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 uncle died in this Asylum. Insane 2½ 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 months 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 turgid 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 varolii, 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 acute 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 pre-

sent lesions almost identical.

Case 16.—D. McF., aged 73, a temperate man; said to have been insane eight months. Resident ten days; half dead when admitted. He eat 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 found abnormal. 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.

59

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. Re-

ported insane for two years. Resident 16 months; a case of general paralysis.

P. M.—No adhesions of dura 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 feeble, 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 deflected 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 non-recovery. 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 internal 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 Asylum, and all our other public institutions founded for benevolent purposes, may attain to increased usefulness and distinguished excellence,

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, most respectfully, &c., &c.,

JOSEPH WORKMAN, M. D., Medical Superintendent, P. L. A STATEMENT of the Income and Expenditure of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, for one year, from 1st January to 31st December, 1859.

Dr.

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	1					
Expenditure.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.	INCOME.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Medical Department. Medicines Beer, Spirits, and Wine Household Expenses (Food). Butchers' Meat	139 33 1614 72 4779 88	1754 05	Bank of Upper Canada, balance, 8th January	6 00 117 19 2 00	4000 00	
Bread Butter Barley, Rice, Flour, and Meal Apples Cheese	60 75 18 74		Discounts	17 64 497 14 51 11 2730 97		
Coffee Eggs Fish Molasses Potatoes	282 30 295 00 112 00 52 80 205 33		Paying Patients Warrants Balance	2/30 9/	3422 05 54733 25	62155 30 9197 67
Salt, Pepper, Mustard, & Vinegar Sugar Tea	96 04 1541 56 1291 65	17459 67				
Bedding and Clothing. Bedding	1713 77 3966 65 598 27	11200 01				
Fuel, Light, Washing, & Cleaning. Fuel Gas Candles	4482 56 1193 29 38 40	6278 69				
Oil Soap Starch and Blue Brushes and Brooms	33 56 1276 33 68 74 313 55					
Miscellaneous.	655 00	7406 45				
Stationery and Postage	173 20 263 99 190 00 308 37 646 88					
Furniture Removal of Patients Incidentals Repairs Draining	846 51 611 10 1099 56 4372 02 74 05				. ,	
Fencing Grounds Pumping Engine The Engine House Hot Water Boilers. New Boiler for Engine House	134 99 168 31 532 48 414 00 692 50					
Slating the Cupola. Reservoirs and Fountains. Slating the Roof Commissioners Salaries and Wages	646 67 1739 21 2205 00 1088 50 15064 96					
Expenditure of P. L. A		31927 30 64826 14				
Carried forward		64826 14	Carried forward.		\$	71352 97

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.

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27.						0,.
	\$ ets.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.
Brought forward		64826 14	Brought forward			71352 97
Expenditure.						-
Medical Department. Medicines Beer, Spirits & Wine Household Expenses, (Food.) Butcher's Meat Bread	8 26 210 86 867 15 982 38	219 12				
Butter Barley, Rice, Elour & Meal Apples Cheese Coffee Eggs Fish Potatoes Salt, Pepper, Mustard & Vinegar. Sugar Tea	90 58 90 58 22 00 2 26 10 00 44 40 5 50 184 50 18 88 304 32 173 80					
Clothing.	249 89	3173 01				
Shoes	73 50	223 39				
Fuel, Light, Washing & Cleaning. Fuel. Candles. Oil Soap Starch & Blue. Brushes & Brooms.	429 90 22 74 50 60	590 70				
Miscellaneous. Insurance	24 90 3 72 21 00 50 87 250 89 97 35 2 00 51 36 52 52 364 00 1288 00					
		2215 61				
Expenditure of Branch Asylum.		6526 83				#1050 OF
j	\$	71352 97			*	71352 97

JAMES McKIRDY,

REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,

Kingston, 10th February, 1860.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of British North America, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The time has again arrived when in becomes the duty of the Inspectors 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 others, 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 kindness—yet highly dignified and imposing in demeanor, thus securing the esteem and even the affectionate regards of the unfortunate 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 exception, the most easily 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 generally, as well as from the amount of cash according from binding and other work performed 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 ministered 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 "sec 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 devote 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 vacant 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 less looking after. About one hundred of these decrepid objects would thus 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 must 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 lunatics 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. Litchfield, 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 frequently 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 severe 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 have 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 prohibited 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 subject, 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., seems 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

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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.

FR	FROM CANADA WEST.							FROM CANADA EAST.						
	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	Total.		1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	Total.			
Canada East Canada West England Ireland Scotland United States Other Countries.	5 46 34 48 10 45 6	14 31 20 64 10 30 6	8 73 34 63 9 45 6	56 32 51 16 55 12	31 206 120 226 45 175 30	Canada East Canada West England Ireland Scotland United States Other Countries.	40 2 8 18 3 	25 6 12 1 2 3	33 10 13 1 4 6	18 1 6 1 1 3	119 3 24 49 6 7			
Totals	194	179	238	226	833	Totals	80	49	67	30	226			

Races of Convicts received in the Provincial Penitentiary.

FR	FROM CANADA WEST.							NADA	EAST	•	
_	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	Total.	_	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	Total.
Whites	163 29 2	166 12 1	206 32	181 41 4	716 114 7	WhitesBlacksIndians	80	48 1	66	30	224 2
Totals	194	179	238	226	837	Totals	80	49	67	30	226

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 element 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 appeals, 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 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 second 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 every 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 everything 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 cause and cure of crime, and expose, they humbly hope, how deeply 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 ourselves. The following words of Mr. Ducpetiaux, Inspector General of Prisons in France, may appropriately be quoted here :-- "Ce serait blasphéme que d'attribuer à l'oeune providentielle ce qui n'est que le résultat de notre in-conciance et de nos erreurs." "Le plaus de reforme et d'organization ne fout pas défaut, mais le concert indispensable à leu re'aligation, n'existe pas."

FINANCE.

The annual Balance-sheet marked R., shows that \$7,163 45 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 \$307 60; that the aggregate receipts for 1859 from all sources, and including the Parliamentary grant, were \$98,968 86, and the aggregate disbursements, \$105,824 71, inclusive of \$2,920 81, expended on account of the New Asylum Buildings at 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 "LL," shows the debts owing to it to be \$17,164 S1.

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 Penitentiary 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 \$1,561 73 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 latter 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 Inspectors of the Province of Canada.

GENTLEMEN,—In addressing my Report to you on the general transactions 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 avoid 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 next 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 CONVICTS.

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 Legislature of the Province. The Act passed at the last Session of the Legislature, enabling me, 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 such 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 individuals, is often attended with much trouble, though undertaken with the best intentions and 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 convicts 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 advantage 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 community. 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 importations 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 saleable 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 PENITENTIARY 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, and 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 event 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 am 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 must

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 enabled to remark that, on consultation 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 31st 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:—

Number of Male Convicts in Provincial Penitentiary on 31st December, 1858 - - 716

umber o	f Female C	Total	do -	d:		do -	do	do.	$ar{ ilde{\mathbf{i}}}$
umber o	f Male Con	victs dis	charge	by ex	piration	of Senter	ce during	1859	153
do	Female C	onvicts	do.		d o	¿do	ď	O ¹² ()	13
do	Male Con								18
do	Male Con	victs tra	nsferre	i to Re	formato	ry Prison	at Peneta	nguishen	
	o were rece	eived in 1	roving	ial Per	itentiar	y during t	he year 18	59 -	9
		victs tra	nstered	to Re	ormator	y Prison	at Peneta	nguishen	e 5
do	Male Con	L - 10							
wh	o were in t	he Provi	ncial P	eniteni	iary pre	vious to t	ue year 10	1950	
wh do	o were in t Male Con	victs tra	nsferre	eniteni d to Cr	iminal I	unatic As	ylum duri	ng 1859	10
wh do do	o were in t Male Con Female C	victs tra onvicts	nsferre do	d to Cr	iminal I do	unatic As do	gylum duri	ng 1859 do	10 1
wh do do do	o were in to Male Con Female C Male Con	victs tra onvicts victs die	nsferre do d in H	d to Cr	iminal I do	unatic As do	ge year 10 sylum duri	ng 1859	10
wh do do	o were in t Male Con Female C	victs tra onvicts victs die	nsferre do d in H	d to Cr ospital	iminal I do	unatic As do	ne year 10 ylum duri	ng 1859	10 1 22 2
wh do do do	o were in to Male Con Female C Male Con	victs tra onvicts victs die	nsferre do d in H	d to Cr ospital	iminal I do	unatic As do	ne year 10 sylum duri	ng 1859	10 1 22

Total

Average of Convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary for the year 1859.

Males - - - - 723 Females - - - - 63

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

Less commitments than in the year 1858 49

Convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary during the year 1859, were convicted in the following Districts in Canada East, United Counties and Counties in Canada West, and the numbers are as follows:—

Districts in Canada East.

District of Kamouraska, 1,-Montreal, 26,-Quebec, 2,-St. Francis, 1.

United Counties in Canada West.

United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, 7,—Huron and Bruce, 2—Leeds and Grenville, 5,—Lanark and Renfrew, 3,—Northumberland and Durham, 7,—Peterboro' and Victoria, 4,—York and Peel and City of Toronto, 34.

COUNTIES IN CANADA WEST.

County of Brant, 13,—County of Carlton, 2,—County of Essex, 5,—County 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 Welland, 3,—County of Wentworth and City of Hamilton, 35.—Total, 256.

STATEMENT OF THE VARIOUS CRIMES OF WHICH CONVICTS COMMITTED TO THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY IN THE 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,—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,—Ox, Cow and Horse Stealing, 1,—Possessing and Uttering forged Notes, 1,—Passing Counterfeit 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 received in the Provincial Penitentiary during the year 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 out 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 years and four teen days, 1,—Two years and four months, 3,—Two years and six months, 1,—Three years, 84,—Four years, 22,—Five years, 24,—Six years, 5,—Seven years, 10,—Eight years, 4,—Nine years, 2,—Ten years, 2,—Thirteen years, 1,—Fourteen years, 9,—Life, 6,—Indefinite, 1.—Total, 256.

Races of Convicts Committed to the Provincial Penitentiary during 1859. Whites, 211,—Negroes, 32,—Moulattos, 9,—Native Indians, 4,—Total,—256.

The Convicts Committed to the Provincial Penitentiary during the year 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 America, 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,—Sixteen, 3,—Seventeen, 8,—Eighteen, 13,—Nineteen, 16,—Twenty, 12,—Twenty-one, 17,—Twenty-two, 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-three, 10,—Thirty-four, 3,—Thirty-five, 2,—Thirty-six, 6,—Thirty-seven, 3,—Thirty-eight, 3,—Thirty-nine, 4,—Forty, 6,—Forty-one, 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,—Seventy-six, 1.—Total, 256.

Statement of Trades and Occupation of Convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary in 1859, as given by them on their entrance.

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,—Upholsterer, 1,—Watchmaker, 1,—Waggon Maker, 1,—Weaver, 1.—Total 256.

A Statement of the Commitments to the Provincial Penitentiary, whether 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 Penitentiary during 1859, denoting whether married, single, widowers, or widows.

Married, 111,-Single, 136,-Widowers, 8,-Widows, 1.-Total, 256.

Statement of Punishments awarded on Male and Female Convicts, in the Provincial Penitentiary, during the year 1859.

Remarks.		Merely two of those enumerated as wearing the Chain, we wonit the chain the year. They are both despeare oharacters.	
Mumber with Chain.		88 11 4 1 81	3
of Convicts punished by Water Punishment.	Number	1 1 2	1
oer of Lashes with Cats inflicted.	lmuX	102 36 174 36 174 39 39 30 616	;
er of Convicts punished with Cuts.	danN	20 00 00 00 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	
nder of Cuts of Switch inflicted.	unN	25 25 5 5 5 60	
r of Junior Convicts punished with a Switch.	Namber	9 1 1 0	
r of Commitments of Female Con- victs to the Dark Cell.	Машре	978.000000000000000000000000000000000000	
r of confinements of Male Convicts, to Dark Cell, being in general the same as Bread and Water.	111 141 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140		
er of Males furnished without Bed, ng on samo Report as the Meals on Bread and Water.	169 130 170 153 161 173 239 143 155 186 186		
bor of Meals of Bread and Water, ordered to Female Convicts.	162 123 175 261 159 161 208 183 131 91 86 143		
nvicts,	10	1 3 3	
and Water, administered to Male Convicts,	6	1	
red to ?	8	© □ 4cc44 r 62	
ministe nt.	7	H 23 44 H 20	
tter, ad inishme	. 6	13 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23	
and Water, admi each Punishmont	2	194 109 109 170 145 156 208 147 138 142 142 159	
73 9	4	142 164 164 168 125 139 99 126 143 143 143 110 110	
als on	က	225 225 24 24 24 24 24 25 35 35 45 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35	
Number of Meals on Brea	7	16 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	
Numbe	1	48 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
Months.		January March March March Maril May July August September November December Totals	

Remarks an the Discipline to which Convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary must be subjected, in order to insure the observance of its Rules and Regulations.

The foregoing Return of punishments will, at a 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. fore proceeding further on the subject of punishments it may be well to explain to you that there are a number of thoughtful and well disposed convicts confined here, who pass their time in undergoing but very little punishment, in fact some of them without having re-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 Yet while remarking on this well disposed and apparently resigned class new adventures. 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 tew instances of success attending such efforts.

On the other hand there is a class of convicts who are much addicted to talking and avail themselves of every opportunity to indulge in this impropriety so destructive to the discipline. These men, though not considered dangerous, are very trying upon the patience and forbearance of the guards and keepers, and they must be restrained, otherwise their example 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 seem 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

I regret to notice the fact of punishment with the cats being more frequent this year than for the last, but this is easily 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 chase 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 Asylum 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 shower, its practice has been discontinued, in consequence of ascertaining that it had a fatal effect in the prison at Auburn,

IN. Y.

It may be well to mention, for information of the Board, that in conversing with well-informed 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 from the fact that they are aware of the cats 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 serious incumbrance, there are cases in which it cannot be dispensed with. The wearing of a chain is better than keeping 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 observe the continuance of a good 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 general information is seldom met with. The cells, and indeed every part of this prison, is kept in a perfect state of cleanliness.

The Convict women were employed as follows, on the 31st December, 1859.

Employed on contract, 25,—employed at knitting and sewing for convict men, 26,—employed at household work, 15,—sick in Hospital, 2,—total, 68.

General 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 stealing a Cow, 1,-Assault with intent to Rape, 5,-Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 5,—Assault 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 Abortion, 1,—Bestiality, 2,—Bigamy, 1,—Burglary, 18,—Burglary and Larceny in a Shop, 2,—Burglary, Sacrilege and Larceny, 1,—Burglary and Larceny, 5,—Burglary and Horse Stealing, 1,— Breaking Jail, 2,—Breaking into and Stealing in a Shop, 2,—Breaking into a Shop and Stealing therefrom, 4,—Cattle Stealing, 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,—Felony and Burglary, 2,—Feloniously Stabbing with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 1,—Feloniously breaking into a Dwelling House and Larceny therein, 3,—Feloniously engraving Bank Notes, without authority, 1—Feloniously uttoring a Forgad Note, 1—Feloniously Steeling from the Perence of the Perence of Steeling From authority, 1,—Feloniously uttering a Forged Note, 1,—Feloniously Stealing from the Perauthority, 1,—Feloniously uttering a Forged Note, 1,—Feloniously Stealing from the Ferson, 1,—Felonious Assault, 1,—Forgery, 27,—Forgery and Felony, 3,—Fraud, 3,—Having Forged Notes in his possession, 1,—Highway Robbery, 1,—Horse 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 money, 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,—Larceny after conviction, for Folony, 2,—Larceny ing, 3,—Larceny from his Master, 2,—Larceny after conviction for Felony, 2,—Larceny in a Dwelling House, 2,—Murder, 46,—Manslaughter, 28,—Misdemeanour, 1,—Misdemeanour and making Moulds, 1,—Malicously Shooting, 1,—Obtaining Post Office Letters under False Pretences, 1,-Obtaining Money Falsely, 3,-Ox, Cow, and Horse Stealing,under False Pretences, 1,—Obtaining Money Falsely, 3,—Ox, 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,—Rescue, 1,—Riot and Assault, 3,—Sacrilege and Housebreaking, 1,—Sodomy, 2,—Stabbing, 1,—Stabbing with intent to 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 Watches, 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 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,—Lutherand,—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 Canada 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.

Counties in 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,—Total,—801.

Statement of the Ages of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st

December, 1859.

Thirteen years of age, 1,—Fourteen, 1,—Fifteen, 2,—Sixteen, 6,—Seventeen, 9—Eighteen, 18,—Nineteen, 31,—Twenty, 34—Twenty-one, 45,—Twenty-two, 45,—Twenty-three, 45,—Twenty-four, 32,—Twenty-five, 43,—Thirty-one, 21,—Thirty-two, 13,—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,—Forty-three, 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,—Looking Glass Maker, 1,—Locksmith, 1,—Industry, 438,—Law Student, 1,—Malster, 1,—Miller, 1,—Moulder, 1,—Millwright, 1,—Masons, 11,—Medical Students, 1,—Machinists, 3,—Merchants, 2,—Polisher, 1,—Plumber, 2,—Painters, 6,—Plasterers, 8,—Printers, 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 Provincial 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 years, 230,—Three years and two months, 4,—Three years and three 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 years, 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,—Greece, 1,

—Ireland, 205,—Italy, 4,—Island of Cuba, 1,—New Brunswick, 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 December, 1859, denoting the numbers on first, second, third, fourth, and fifth imprisonment.

Male convicts on first imprisonment, 645,—Female convicts on first imprisonment, 65,—Male convicts on second imprisonment, 71,—Female convicts on second imprisonment, 1,—Male 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 during the year 1859, whether on contract labor or the general work of the Institution.

Number of days' labor performed by convicts in the ordinary work of the Institution: —Quarrymen, Wood Cutters, and General Laborers, 51610½,—Carpenters, Painters and Tinsmiths, 6581,—Stone Cutters, Masons and Bricklayers, 12705,—Hospital Orderlies, 1878,—Rockwood Asylum Buildings, 4401½,—Tailors, 4924½,—Kitchen, Dining Hall and Wings, 9739,—General Work of Female Convicts, 15154.

Number of days' work performed by Convicts on Contract Labor:—Shoemakers, 72631½,—Agricultural Implement Making, 11029,—Cabinetmakers, 15499½,—Blacksmiths, 18385,—Female Binders under Shoe Contract, 6155.—Total number of days labor

performed in 1859, 2306931.

The following is the general distribution of Convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary 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 Asylums, which, together with the Return accompanying it, conveys a description 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.

CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, ROCKWOOD, 18th January, 1860.

SIR,—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 Asylums for the criminal insane—viz., 59 males, in the Asylum within the Penitentiary, and 24 females, in the Asylum at Rockwood.

75

I beg also to furnish, for the information of the Board of Inspectors, the Minute-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 before 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 Asylum 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, &c. 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 may 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 years 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 general good health of the in-

mates.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

D MACDONELL, Esq., Warden, Provincial Penitentiary. (Signed,) J. P. LITCHFIELD, M. D., Medical Superintendent of Lunatics.

Male Convict Lunatics admitted into the temporary Asylum within the Penitentiary, to the 31st of December, 1858, 19,—Female Convict Lunatics sent to the Asylum 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 Lunatics 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 Asylum 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 Lunatics, 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 Penitentiary and Temporary Oriminal Lunatic Asylum at Rockwood.

The expenditure for the support of these Institutions is a large item, 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 employment, have been necessarily very much detached, and this method of employment causes a greater expenditure 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, keepers and guards, convict rations, clothing bedding, building material, and fuel. However, it may be well to state, that rations, fuel, clothing, building material, 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 general 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 Audi-

tor 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 escape.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

D. Æ. MACDONELL, Warden Provincial Penitentiary.

Provincial Penitentiary, Kingston, 21st January, 1860.

REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

KINGSTON, C. W., 19th January, 1860.

To the Board 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 to Pentanguishene, and sixty-nine left the Institution 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 either 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 exercises, and during public instructions they seemed invariably collected and attentive. The great majority of them were also very regular in the discharge of their religious duties. There are, how-

ever, 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

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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 sufficient sum of money to procure the Books that are absolutely necessary for the present wants of the Convicts. It is true 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 severe indispo-

sition under which I have been labouring for the last four weeks.

Believe me, Gentlemen to be with the greatest respect,

Your most obedient and Humble Servant,

(Signed,)

ANGUS MÁCDONELL, 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-seven 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, five 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 institutions—the reformation of the criminal, is not fully appreciated, or realized. Though their very name Penitentiaries, places for penitence and piety, distinctly 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. 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-house 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 the 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, nor its 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 [and 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.

II. It seems desirable here to adduce such considerations, as the closing year may supply, to evince at least approximately, in what proportion this highest purpose of this Institution has been realized.

In a congregation of such various origins and creeds, composed of the criminal 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 benefitted, 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 is hard,—has made them "afraid of the law," and restrained 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 thereby the means of a future livilhood; 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, not only 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,—even this degree of reformation among convicts, it is to be hoped, is not of unfrequent 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 East and West Wings thirty-five Protestant convicts of this description. Many of these are fugitive negroes 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 after dinner, at which about fifteen attend. And there is another class 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." 82

2. The Public Library, 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. Each 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 a means 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. Religious Public Services are held each Thursday afternoon, and twice upon each Sabbath, with the Convicts, 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 use-

fulness 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 great 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 year, has been six hundred and eighty-four. These were of several classes.

1. Five 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 left the Prison "better men," are all indications of moral improvement, such as their nature, previous habits, and the limited means, 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 coloured persons, and ten whites. These Convicts were duly 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 learned 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 have 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 bene-

fitted 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, I,—Goes out better in his resolutions, I,—Better in his principles, I,—Go out the same as they came in, 2,—Cannot say that he is any better, I,—Not worse, I,—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 spontaneous convictions of their hearts, and serve to shew that, in their own opinion, they return to their homes as a general thing, greatly improved in mind, morals, and re-

ligion.

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,—Lutheran Persuasion, 4,—

Baptist Denomination, 22,—Presbyterian Church, 66,—Church of England, 298,—Metho-

dist, 135,—no religion, 13,—Sectarian, 1;—542.

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,—one, 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. serious conversation lately with each one 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 improved at all,—two could not say,—twenty-nine had made religious improve-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, deprayity, villiany and crime. What effect has the moral dis-

cipline 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 devoted. A considerable number have learned to write, a few to cipher, and all have most materially 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 knowledge. 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 subduing Christian 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 reformed and Christian. That many are beneficially affected the following statement will show, 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 six,—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 cleven,—had not improved, seventy-three.

Of five hundred and forty-two 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 Parliament 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 Remarks.

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, Appendix 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 and sentence. To the totals then obtained, I have now added the returns for the last two years, completing a full return of the Criminal Statistics 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 more than one single topic. In 1850 the native population of Canada East 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 Convicts, natives of Canada East, have been imprisoned here; as per the following table:—

Years.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1814.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	Totals.
Convicts—Canada West Majority over Canada East Convicts—Canada East Majority over Canada West.	9	8 5 3	25 20 5	13 7 6	20 14 6	8 2 6 	12 9 3	11 2 9	23	32 13 19	 19	30	 18	 16	1 17	24 1 23	36	 27	24 25 1	 33	33 6 27	48	31 39 8	73 32 41	55 31 24	606 102 509 55
Tetal majority C.W. over C.E.																										97

From these dates it appears that during the last twenty-five years, Canada West had a majority of Convicts fourteen years; that for eleven years Canada East had a majority; and that in the course of twenty-five years Canada West has sent of her native born children, ninety-seven Convicts more than 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 determine. 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 elements of society than in Canada West, the fact is none the less true, 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 year have been guilty of crime of sufficient turpitude to incarcerate them in this Provincial Penitentiary; and that her Convicts for the year have been thirty-one less than those from Canada West!

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, December 31st, 1859.

(Signed,) HANNIBAL MULKINS,

Protestant Chaplain.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT UPON THE LIBRARY OF THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

I.—The Chief Intention of all Reformatory Prisons:

The improvement of Convicts, mentally and morally, so as to make them good subjects, 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; yet, 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 be 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 raise 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 distance, 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 advantages 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 devotion. 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.

I. Among the essential means for achieving 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 appear to clash or contend with each other, except only when their respective for ces are marshalled, by ignorance on the one hand, and fanaticism on the other. Wisdom and virtue,—knowledge and religion,—the well balanced cultivation of man's spiritual nature, are so important 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 among convicts is manifest.

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 useful, the knowledge of things moral and divine. It improves the instruction given in School in its elevation and tone, in the scope and duration of the knowledge it conveys, while at the same moment it 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 Library, therefore, comes in as "the crown 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 powerful 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 real moral 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 received 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 freeely 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 required 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 supplies 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 earnest 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 useful 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 variety 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 even 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.

11. 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 ideas which it has afforded—whether 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 Metcalfe'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 make 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 seventy 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 every 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 useful knowledge, the Chief 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-eight at its close. Eighty-four of these were women, and one thousand and four men, gathered here from eighteen 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,—Literature, 43,—Zoology, 24,—Physiology, 1,—Phenomena, 1,—Geology, 5,—Natural Philosophy, 6,—Political Science, 2,—Agriculture, 5,—Manufactures, 1,—Miscellaneous, 465; total, 723.

 Distribution of the Library Books, and amount of Reading done by the Convicts.— The whole number of convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary 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 eight 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 Holy Scriptures, 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. Absolute certainty cannot be attained upon the point, but undoubtedly the amount of reading 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 feeling 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.

Provincial 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 seventeen 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 atmosphere of their cells acting on subjects predisposed to pulmonic disorders.

I stated in my last Annual Report that an unusual epidemic had arisen in the prison, namely, Purpura Homorrhogica 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 prisoners were necessarily shut up in their cells each night for a period of about fourteen hours, and thereby exposed for such a length of time to the vitiated atmosphere of the dormitories, when it was impossible to admit 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 available. About the same period time of in this as in lastyear a similar infliction appeared, producing fourteen cases with two 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 disease, 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 either 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 em-

ployment 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 been 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 accrue to certain contractors; and secondly, the benefit in point of health it would confer on the convicts. first it was not within my province to speak, but notwithstanding 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 Board on all matters connected with the salubrity of the 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 Board of Prison Inspectors,

GENTLEMEN,—The average number of Convict Women in this Prison during the past year (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.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 31st December, 1859.

To the Board of Inspectors of Prisons, Asylums, &c., of Canada:

GENTLEMEN, -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 nen are partially deprived of getting any time to School, except half an hour after dinner each day, which; a very 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 nental improvement of the Convicts may, in a measure, or at least as far as practicable, be obviated.

Before the removal of the juveniles to the above named places, the Teacher's time was principally devoted 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 This obstacle, however, he tries to surmount, as far as not materially stand in his way. possible, by teaching them 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 their 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 their 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 establishment could permit, in order

not only to benefit an ignorant portion of the human family, but 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 most 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 result; still, he is not without hope, that, in referring to his previous Report, it will he seen that many who, when sentenced to incarceration in this institution, knew not a letter, on being liberated might have been ranked, not only with the ordinary, but with many who consider themselves belonging 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

happy 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 personne qui peut 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 Institution, 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 every 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, told 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 education beyond reading until within the last year, and before that time he scarcely knew a figure; he has now gone through the large edition of arithmetic, can work the most difficult and complex questions in fractions, square and cubic roots, progressions, etc., etc., 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 another 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 convicts 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 proceed to notice the daily classes, library, etc.

The few boys attending the morning and afternoon classes are learning spelling, reading, writing on slates, arithmetic, etc., 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 augmented to their former

numbers, 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 than 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 fluctuating is owing to a number of them being shaved on 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 progress in reading, writing, ciphering, etc., 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 among them, and that they see any infringement of the rules of the Institution would be immediately reported.

It has been deemed advisable, in order to meet the wants of all, as nearly as possible, to make a change occasionally of the above class, namely, after a certain number of young men have advanced 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 Convicts 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 over 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 evening lesson. This, certainly, is indicative of, and demonstrates 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, overy one of whom, except one, could read their respective languages, and many could write and cipher exceedingly 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 done.

Learned to write and cipher, 45,—learned to read English, 70,—learned to read Italian, 2,—learned to read German, 1,—learned to read French, 15;—Studying Mathematics, 1.—learning to spell, read, &c., 114,—much improved in reading, from having access to the library, and the exchange of books, which takes place once a month, 500.

Before proceeding further, I would beg to make a few remarks on the necessity of

Before proceeding further, I would beg to make a few remarks on the necessity of having a good library attached to every Institution where men are confined for any length of time,—the important advantages convicts derive from reading matter being disseminated among 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 always manifested itself in some way 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 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, indeed, 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 upon society, which has taken in hand to correct that principle. to follow it up with all the legitimate means available, 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 above 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 decile in prison, but better members of the communities in which they are afterwards destined to dwell.

In corroboration of the correctness of what I have just stated, might be adduced the testimony of a convict who told me, when speaking of the benefits prisoners derive from having good 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 he came a prisoner in the Provincial Penitentiary. Here we find the Dr. instructing, and inculcating 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 doubt 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 character desireus 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 effectual step is taken towards self-improvement, and a secure and inexhaustible fund of

rich enjoyment is obtained, which becomes greater, and is prized more and more to the end of life. He who loves reading and has books within his reach, 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 misfortunes that subjected them to the confines of a prison, the poor convict with his book in his hand, is at were, loosed from the vexations of life; retired from its cares he forgets its disappointments; even its bereavements are softened to his heart when he ponders the wisdom of the dead, or receives the quickening thoughts of the living. When these are with him, with all their best thoughts, and their sagest instructions, with the sparkling of fancy, and wit provoking a smile, until it is almost accompanied with tears, or with images of sorrow and pathetic tenderness, which makes the heart almost bleed, yet with not an unpleasant sadness; in such companionship, though alone, he must 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 sceptical indeed, which would try to prove, that the society of the vulgar, or scenes of dissipation will be sought after, and entered upon, after having become acquainted with the sentiments and feelings of the authors of good books, with equal gratification that they had been sought after by persons who had no previous 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 love of reading cannot but attach itself to every 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 knowledge 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 speaking, 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 existence.

Although the Library at present is much more extensive 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 books, old, new, torn and entire, does not much exceed seven hundred, and not less than three hundred of these contain only about one hundred and fifty or two hun-At the beginning of each month, these books are collected from every dred pages each. 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 re-entered, making a complete change, and distributed in the new, each month during the whole year. But these seven hundred books are not nearly sufficient to furnish reading to all the Convicts for any length of time, 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 different; they are able to read sometimes one or two hours every 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 at least three or four besides the one furnished him monthly by the Librarian.

Let us now take, as an aggregate, six hundred reading persons, each reading at an average two volumes in the month; this will amount to twelve hundred volumes read monthly, and at the end of twelve months fourteen thousand four hundred volumes, which is a figure very far below what is really done. Now it must certainly be apparent to every one, that seven hundred old and new books are far from being sufficient to constitute a Library adequate to the wants of such an institution as the Provincial Penitentiary. But some may say, let them read their Bibles and Prayer-Books, and then they will have plenty of reading; certainly they would have 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 it, 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 go under the denomination of magazine. 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 be a good reader, a very well-conducted man, and to whom I 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 Harper's Magazines. After saluting me, he said, "Sir, I thank you for the pains you took in sending 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 their time much easier, and give a great deal less trouble."

During the year now at a close, I have received through the hands of the Warden, on an average, two French or German letters per week, for convicts belonging to those nations, which were all carefully read to the individuals to whom they had been addressed, and when that gentleman deemed it necessary for me to respond to the letters received, or to communicate some information to their friends or families regarding their health, &c., it has been promptly attended to, and all such communications handed over and subjected to his

inspection.

That the privilege of communicating with their friends, their families, or their children in their own language, is held in the highest estimation, and almost next to a blessing, by the French Canadian portion of the convicts, is needless to say, to any person acquainted with their character, who, as a people, are the most loving, tender and affectionate towards their

families and children there is, perhaps, in existence.

In conclusion, 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 Director, 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,
(Signed) JAMES T. GARDINER,

Teacher.

BUILDER'S REPOLT.

KINGSTON, C. W., 31st December, 1859.

To the Board 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 Rotunda, which is partially finished, situated in the centre part of main Prison Building. This Rotunda is fifty-six feet in diameter between walls, and is carried up to the height of twelve feet above the apex 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 surrounding corridors.

The new workshops mentioned in last year's Report, which are situated at the southwest of Penitentiary 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 readway, 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 new 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)

Your obedient servant, EDWARD HORSEY, Architect and Master Builder.

STATEMENT of the building operations performed at the Provincial Penitentiary, shewing the number of Artificers and Labourers in each 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 several trades at forty cents per day; each placed under its respective heading for every month, and their sum for the year 1859.

	No. of days' of quarry- men and general labourors.	Amount of labourers at 30 cents per day.	No. of days of stone- cuttors, masons and bricklayors.	No. of days carpenters, painters and tinsmiths.	Total No.days of stone- cutters, masons and bricklayers.	Amount of convict tradesmen at 40 cents per day.	Amount paid for rough stone as per contract.	No. of stone-cutters, masons, plastorers and brick-layers.	No of carpenters, coopers, painters, tin-smiths, &c.
January, February, March, April, May, June, June, July, August, Soptember, Octobor, November, December	5028 5280 5150 1 4319 4012	\$ cts. 1419 30 1448 40 1505 40 1508 40 1584 00 1543 15 1295 70 1203 60 1002 90 897 30 939 30 1043 70	924 1157 1051 724 1062 1170 1350 1136 1077 561 1019	450 432 450 551 467 456 630 540 569 712 608 710	1374 1589 1501 1275 1520 1626 1986 1676 1648 1273 1627 2184	\$ cts. 549 60 635 60 600 40 510 00 611 60 650 40 704 40 658 40 509 20 650 80 \$73 60	cts. 160 43 204 86 245 70 380 51 217 43 214 41 770 48 1192 21 171 33 58 68 118 \$5	586 236 212 212 214 253 225 220 232 193 107 270	72 73 77 100 78 76 105 90 95 120 102
Total	516103	15483 15	12705	6581	19286	7714 40	3024 13	3029	1109

STATEMENT of Contract for Convict Labour between the Warden of Provincial Penitentiary and E. P. Ross and Sureties, being the only one entered into in 1859.

This contract renews a former contract for Boot and Shoemaking, expiring on the 16th of July, 1862, for two years, i.e. 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 per 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 attached to the several Reports are not printed.)

Dr. Annual Balance Sheet, Provincial Penitentiary, 31st December, 1859. Cr.

1859.	RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	1850.	DISEURSPIENTS.	\$ cts.
31st Decr do	To Bulance from 31st December, 1858	7163 45 27 75 117 64	do do	By Clothing Account for payment for clothing	9873 52 2407 75 8688 61 8889 48
do	amount To Tailor Shop Account for this amount To Carpenter Shop Account for this amount To Convict Labour Account for this amount	79 92	do	for general payment By Printing, Advertising and Stationery Acct. payment By Hospital Account for general payment Dy Furniture Account for general payment	1494 73 327 14
	To Provincial Government Account for this amount To Interest Account for this amount	54227 60 30 01	do	By Provision Account for general payment By Stable Account for gene- ral payment	35059 91 637 98
			do	By Solary Account for general payment	35146 39 973 33 39 22
			1	By LibraryAccount, payment for Books	16 00 2920 S1
do	To Balance	106132 31 \$ 307 60	do	By Balance\$	105824 71 307 60 106132 31

D. McINTOSH,

Clerk.

Provincial Penitentiary, 31st December, 1859.

STATEMENT of Debts due by the Provincial Penitentiary, 31st December, 1860.

William Wilson James Davis T. W. Robison R. Deacon Fraser and George John Duff MacNee and Waddell G. M. Wilkison E. H. Smith G. H. Kinghorn S. Muckleston and Co James Delany Edward Rovell J. D. Boyce and Co William Ford, Junr G. Drummond and Co, B. R. G. F. Laserro S. T. Drennan Kingston Gas Company Grand Trunk R. R. Company	147 36 10 73 491 90 88 98 2 70 128 86 457 85 1457 96 56 05 8 12 2 98 406 69 58 27 198 06 5 75	Barnoy M. Canville James Richardson Samuel Phippon Warden George Andrews E. Berry and Co Patrick Conroy. James Campbell H. Skinner E. Wilmot Cameron and Mudie William Allen A. Lomes Johnson Day W. Groh Medical Hall Davidson, Bruce and Doran William Berry. Thomas A. Butler Rev. A. McDonnoll, V. G.	408 128 103 538 564 128 149 12 160 118 177 2261 28 34 124 124 1312	0913528991063005950
A. Foster, (rations, &c.)	2062 40	Total\$	13361	_

STATEMENT of debts due to the Provincial Penitentiary, 31st December, 1860.

M. W. Strange J. Booth James Morton McCuniffe and Pinkle Wm. Breden John Breden Thomas Overend Kingston Township Council Petty Debts Reformatory Prison, (Isle-aux-Noix) Hugh Fraser P. Day H. Smith, Junr Reformatory Prison, (Penetanguishene) Lunatic Asylum Thomas Rudd County Council Reckwood Asylum Buildings Kingston Agricultural Association E. P., and A. Ross Haywood and Downing	4 70 4554 80 102 97 6 84 10 00 80 75 108 00 60 71 57 92 13 00 7 50 34 42 125 77 4151 14 91 00 107 82 1897 81 112 66 2921 25	James Fisher J. P. Milliner and Co. David Roblin Rev. Mr. Timlin. Edward Besooby Williams and Belyea Sylvester Skinner J: N. Ault R. Ramsay Robert Brash John Brown and Co. James Eccles James Banton John Stephenson Cataraqui Cemetery R. Spreul Hon. J. Hamilton Rev. Mr. Anderson Hon. Alexander Campbell E. T. Wilson.	2243 32 140 56 14 90 6 95 20 00 36 27 6 50 9 25 12 30 14 50 8 02 13 60 16 80 53 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5
		Total	17164 81

(Copy.) 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.

	ворент.	MADE.
	0 -1-	0 040
Hospital	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 986 51
Warden's Office	74 10	59 00
Engine House	1232 00	400 00
Agricultural Shop	20 00	17 60
Shoe Shop	108 40	119 10
Architect's Office	6 25	18 05
Corporter's Shop	2134 92	222 82
Clerk's Office	105 30	74 35
Storekeeper's Office	51 30 280 60	31 35 26 07
School and Library	496 40	46 77
Store Department, No. 1	819 75	73 05
do do No. 3.	96 75	7 80
Male Lunatic Asylum	1324 86	150 04
Cut and Rough Stone	577 76	3064 15
Kitchen Department	6234 61	2703 80
Tailor's Shop	271 20	138 88
Keeper's Hall	19 25	14 85
Warden's Hall	42 00	35 80
Clothes Room	3601 96	07.00
Catholic Chapel	23 80 32 00	81 36 216 05
Cabinet Shop	561-60	119 20
Blacksmith's Shop	1200 81	1310 37
Matron's Department		430 00
Quarry and Yard Protestant Church	46 73	29 50
Storokeoper's Department	11282 64	
Armoury	1195 83	
North Lodge	37 85	25 02
Protestant Department	10 00	63 40
. •	i	
	34236 57	10474 89
Add amount made	10474 89	
	44711 46	
Deal Federa December 13 December 1	31939 96	
Real Estate, Provincial Penitentiary	21939 90	
Total Stock, 31st December, 1859, including articles purchased, made, and Real		
Estate	\$76651 42	
	1	

(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.

	Bengl	at.
Mason and Stone Cutters' Tools Quarry Department Expenters' Department Dining Hall Keeper's Office Architect's Office Lime House Stable House Stable Gence, &c Boad	\$ 249 483 223 129 27 61 3 15 10 978 400	cts 50 95 45 50 50 60 60
Real Estate at Rockwood	2582 20000 2000	90
Total amount intended Asylum and Rockwood\$	24582	90

JAMES WHITEHEAD,

Storekeeper, P. P.

STATEMENT of distribution of Convicts on 31st December, 1859, and of average number employed at each Trade or Occupation during the year.

Where Employed.	Employed on 31st December.	Average dur- ing the year.
Shoe Shop Blacksmith's Shop Agricultural Shop Cabinet Shop Rockwood Asylum Buildings Tailor Shop Kitchen, Dining Hall, and Wings Hospital Carpenter Shop Stone Sheds Quarry Oakum Sheds, and including invalids	62 31 50 29 19 31 30 24 62 38	232 58 35 50 14 14 33 6 22 40 165
Mon	733 68	
Total	801	67

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.

1 Was	Penitentiary Officers.			\$	ot
	den	• • • • •		2240	0
2 Cler	ks	• • • •		1458	2
	uty Warden			1000	0
Sur	geon	••••	•••	1200	0
2 Cha	plainsplains	••••	•••••	2400	
1 2001	ron and Assistant	••••	•••••	625	0
i Diam	k of Kitchen	• • • • •			0
Cob	oolmaster	••••	•••••	625	0
Mos	ter Builder	••••	•••••	750 1000	0
) UAN	rscers	••••	• • • • • •	5650	0
Gua	zds	••••		19200	Ö
	Provisions and Fuel.			l	
0000	Rations at	00	093	28500	0
1600	Cords Hardwood	2	74	4384	
300	Cords Soft Wood	1	20	360	Ŏ
12	Chaldrons Coal	15	00	180	
	Kitchen Furniture.				
	Tin Cups	0	08	56	0
	Tin Plates		10	70	Ŏ
	Tin Dishes		20	140	0
	Dozen Knives	1	20	36	0
	Dozen Spoons		36	14	4
6	Large Tin Dippers		20	1	2
12	Small Tin Dippers		15	1	
16	Bread Trays		25	4	-
6	Dozen Shaving Vessels		40	14	-
	Dozen pairs Scissors		60	10	8
2			00	4	0
48	White-wash Brushes		50	72	
	Hair Brooms		00	12	
	Dozen Corn Brooms		40	14	_
	Doxen Fine Combs	_	00	30	0
	Dozen Rack Combs		00 25	25 6	
	Clothing.	Ĭ		1.	Ū
1750	Pairs Socks	0	25	437	5
	Suits Winter Clothing		00	4000	
	Suits Summer do		00	2400	
1250	Pairs Flannel Drawers		40	1750	
1000	Pairs Shoes		25	1250	
575	Pairs Slippers		75	7 400	
700	Caps and Stocks.		50	350	
	Yards Grey Cotton	0	10	600	:0
6000	Flannel Shirts	1	60	1440	
900	Handkerchiefs	0	05	50	Ó
900 1000				60	0
900 1000 1000	Pairs Braces	0	06		
900 1000 1000 70	lbs. Sewing Thread		06 70	49	
900 1000 1000 70 60	lbs. Sewing Thread	0	70 05	49	-
900 1000 1000 70 60	lbs. Sewing Thread	0	70		Ö
900 1000 1000 70 60 200	lbs. Sewing Thread	0	70 05 20	3	0
900 1000 70 60 200	lbs. Sewing Thread Papers of Needles Aprons Bedding. Towels	0	70 05 20 08	3 40 56	0
900 1000 70 60 200 700 700	lbs. Sewing Thread. Papers of Needles Aprons Bedding. Towels Pillow Slips	0 0 0	70 05 20 08 10	3 40 56 70	0 0 0
900 1000 70 60 200 700 700 700	lbs. Sewing Thread. Papers of Needles Aprons Bedding. Towels Pillow Slips Rugs	0 0 0 0 0	70 05 20 08 10 80	3 40 56 70 560	0 0 0
900 1000 1000 70 60 200 700 700 600	lbs. Sewing Thread Papers of Needles Aprons Bedding. Towels Pillow Slips Rugs. Pairs Blaukets	0 0 0 0 0 3	70 05 20 08 10 80 40	3 40 56 70 560 2040	0000
900 1000 1000 70 60 200 700 700 600 600	Ibs. Sewing Thread Papers of Needles Aprons Bedding.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1	70 05 20 08 10 80 40 40	3 40 56 70 560 2040 840	0000000
900 1000 70 60 200 700 700 600 600 700	lbs. Sewing Thread Papers of Needles Aprons Bedding. Towels Pillow Slips Rugs Pairs Blankets Bed Ticks Pillow Ticks	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1	70 05 20 08 10 80 40 40 25	3 40 56 70 550 2040 840 175	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
900 1000 70 60 200 700 700 600 600 700	lbs. Sewing Thread Papers of Needles Aprons Bedding. Towels Pillow Slips Rugs. Pairs Blankets Bed Ticks Pillow Ticks Tons Straw.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1	70 05 20 08 10 80 40 40 25	3 40 56 70 560 2040 840	
900 1000 70 60 200 700 700 600 600 700 50	lbs. Sewing Thread Papers of Needles Aprons Bedding. Towels Pillow Siips Rugs Pairs Blankets Bed Ticks Pillow Ticks Tons Straw Oil, Soap, and Candles.	0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 10	70 05 20 08 10 80 40 40 25 00	56 70 550 2040 840 175 500	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
900 1000 1000 70 60 200 700 700 600 600 700 50	lbs. Sewing Thread Papers of Needles Aprons Bedding. Towels Pillow Slips Rugs	0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 10	70 05 20 08 10 80 40 40 25 00	3 40 56 70 560 2040 840 175 500	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
900 1000 1000 70 60 200 700 700 600 700 50 750	lbs. Sewing Thread Papers of Needles Aprons Bedding. Towels Pillow Siips Rugs Pairs Blankets Bed Ticks Pillow Ticks Tons Straw Oil, Soap, and Candles.	0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 10	70 05 20 08 10 80 40 40 25 00	56 70 550 2040 840 175 500	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

ESTIMATE of Money required for the support of the Provincial Penitentiary Lunatic Asylum.—Continued.

Lunatic Asylum.—Continued.	-	•
		==
	600	00
40 Many of Tlast	800	00
6 Tons of Straw 10 00	60	00
15 Tons of Bran 20 00	300	00
General Purposes.		
Tools for Convicts	100	00
Ct. Alamana	250	00
Library	200	00
Convicts' Travelling allowance	500 1000	00
Material for building operations.	7356	00
Hospital	1250	00
- [-		
L_{ess} .	101263	45
Cash on hand \$ 9362 04		
Debts receivable 8000 00		
Contract labor	•	
Labor not on Contract and Contingencies 2000 00	42000	
	67362	04.
ş	33901	41
ROCKWOOD ASYLUM BUILDINGS.		
Officers.	\$	ots.
1 Overseer 4 Keepers	565 1800	00
8 Guards	2560	00
o Guras	2000	00
Building Materials.		
Building Materials Tools, Powder, and Fuse. Iron Work	10882	08
Tools, Powder, and Puse	618 2460	75
Lumber	1696	
Carpenters' Tools	209	25
Ropes, Blocks, etc	250	00
Sett Blacksmiths' Tools	100	00
\$	21141	08
CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.	,	
	\$	ets.
Officers' Salaries	5500	00
Clothing, Bedding, etc	6500	, 00
Books	34	00
\$	12034	00
ABSTRACT STATEMENT.		
	\$	cts.
Provincial Penitentiary	33901	
Rockwood Asylum Buildings	21141	
Criminal Lunatic Asylum	12034	00
Estimate for 1860\$	67076	49

WOLFRED NELSON,

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,

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,

Sécretary.

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,

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.

Expenses incu	rred for the pu	blic	cati	on c	ρf	Lav	v R	lepo	rts.	, I	,0M	rer	Cai	nad	a,
	nmencement of t							•	- '		-	-		-	\$
Reporters Fees	received in the	Dis	tric	t of	M	lont	rea	l,		-		-	-		-
	tt.					ueb			-		-	-		-	
"	44				T	hre	èŔ	ive	s,			-	_		-
"	. 46				S	t.]	Fra	ncis	,		-	-		-	
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	Montmagny,		-		-				-		, -		-		2
	Kamouraska,	-		-		-		-		-		-		-	9
	St. Francis,		-		-		-		-		-		-		5
	Ottawa,	-		-		-		-		-		-		-	2
	United States.		_		_		_		-		-		_		1

Number of the persons employed to compile the said Reports, shewing the salary paid to each; Siméon Lelièvre, Esqr., and the late 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.

Amount due by the	Members of the Bar,	Montreal,		-	-		\$ 1,535 00
" "	"	Quebec,		-	-	-	2,200 00
··	α	Three Rivers,	-	-	-		104 00
"	.,	St. Francis.		_	-	_	595 00

W. W. DICKINSON,
Acting Deputy Insp'tr. Genl.

Inspector General's Office, Quebec, 10th April, 1860.

RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 19th 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.]

C. ALLEYN,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Quebec, 13th April, 1860.

STATEMENT of Surveys in Lake Huron Territory.

Survey.	No. of Acres, &c.	Character of Soil and Timber.
Subdivisions,		(Extract from P. L. S. Moleonouth's Bonnet of Summer)
St. Joseph Island	Aeres. 90660 69120 70000 3130	"About two-thirds of the Island are available for cultivation, remainder being swamps, perhaps available in future for "meadow; soil good (on the portion cultivatable) for wheat, oats, peas, garden produce, &c. Timber good, and "elose on the dry lands consisting of maple, beech, birch, hemlock, elu and basswood; in some places all maple. (Cedar, spruce, balsam, tamatack and pine are found in the swamps. The Island being accessible on all sides for
Acres	232910	"boats, a good prospect for a ready market presents itself. Abundance of fish are found in the waters around the
Outline Surveyed Township outlines Surveyed Front of Penryth (Traverse) Mill Sites at Sault St. Marie A.S. Salter's Base and Moredian Lines.	Miles. 100 11 8 8 530	TOWNSHIPS NO. 2 AND NO. 3 NORTH, IN RANGES 23 AND 24. No. 3 N., Range 24—"A very fair portion of the township is fit for agricultural purposes." No. 3 N., Range 23—"Not so good as above, generally, but having the western portion of township of similar quality." No. 2 N., Range 24—"Greater portion of a fair quality, a little rocky and broken, but flot enough to destroy its
Miles	619	ivo. 2 iv., nange 23 Very broken in general, but baring some good ralleys of cultivatable land."
Echo Lake and four others adjacent Little Harbour	Miles. 15 2 9	Townships Nos. 1 North and South of Base Line, in Range 26. (From Jas. Johnston's Surey-Subdivision.) "From St. Mary's Biver for about one mile, rocky, afterwards the land is very good and well timbered, save in parts "where it has been burned over. The northerly part of Township No. 1 is broken and rocky."
White Fish kiver and La Cloche Spanish River	113	The lands are sold under the regulations of the 13th January, 1859; for each, at 70 cents an acre; and on time, at \$1.
soph Island	25	See Copy of the Regulations annexed.
Miles	87	
Subdivisions Outlines Mining Locations		RECAPITULATION. 232,910 Acres 649 Miles 87 Miles

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissione

Frown Lands Department, Quebec, 5th April, 18

STATEMENT of Surveys on Lake Superior.

	Subdivisions.		Miles
Townships Nee-bing and Poo-ouge syst returned.	and Town Plot of Fort William in proce	ss of Survey, not	
	lining Locations.		-
Mamainse J. B. Ewatt's location J. O. Glass' (Islands) J. Gwynnes' Slate Istands Bonner's location (on Michipicoten Islar Vein Island. H. McKinstrey's	nd)	3 do 1 do 1 do 2 do 1 do 1 do 1 do 1 do	12 12 10 22 3 12 14 19 3

Note.—Besides these there are several Mining Locations, in process of Survey, on Thunder Bay, not yet returned.

ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner.

Crown Lands Department, Quebec, 5th April, 1860.

REMARKS relative to Character of Soil, Timber, &c.

MICHIPICOTEN ISLAND.

"Land generally high, rolling and rocky, covered in most parts with tolerable timber, consisting principally 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
ichard Carney*ohn M. Savage	Stipendiary Magistrate	11th May, 1858. 3rd February, 1859.
LIST OF APPOINTME	NTS made in the Provisional Dist	rict of Algoma.
LIST OF APPOINTME.	Nature of Appointment.	Date of Appointment

^{*} 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 provisions of section 92, cap. 128 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada.

Secretary's Office, Quebec, 13th 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,

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, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 18th April, 1860.

[Copy.]

No. 40.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, TORONTO, March 26th, 1859.

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 propose rates of duty so high as those imposed by the present Act.

I am aware of the objections which may be offered to the principle 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. LYTTON, BART., &c., &c., &c.

[Copy.]

No. 23.

Downing Street, 13th August, 1859.

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

imports 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 frontier 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 frontier, 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 Canadian 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, or 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 Manu-

facturers at a cost of from 22½ to 25 per cent.

It is therefore plain that the American Manufacturer has actually an advantage over the Sheffield Manufacturer of from 12½ 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 Sheffield 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 Sheffield 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 colonies 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 corresponding 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,
and \$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.

[Copy.]

No. 118.

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.

COPY 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 recommend 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 expressions 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 disallowance—and though happily Her Majesty has not been so advised, 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 both as to the mode and extent to which taxation shall be imposed. The Provincial Ministry are at all times ready to afford explanations in regard to the acts of the Legislature to which they are party—but, subject 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 Imperial Government were to be preferred to those of the people of Canada It 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 evil would have resulted had His Grace taken a different course, it is wiser to prevent future complication by distinctly stating the position that must be maintained by every Canadian Administration.

These remarks are offered on the general principle of Colonial Taxation. 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, &c., 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 connected with the competition they encounter from the American Manufacturers. are 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 compete with the United States, it can be easily 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 these 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 Sheffield 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, tradesmen who make goods similar to the American but not to the Sheffield, and if our duty operates as an encouragement to Manufacturers, it is rather against the American than the English 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 are 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 delibe-

rate 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 22½ 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 absurd—both as shewn indirectly by Sheffield being a large exporter to the States, and directly, from

5

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 Kennebec) east of the 45° parallel of latitude it extends about 120 miles along this parallel to the River St. Lawrence, thence up the River about 100 miles to Lake 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 Superior-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 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 is cheaper 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 goods 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 allege, as its authority for assailing the present Canadian Customs duties, 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. "Î think it is impossible for Canada to adopt altogether either of these measures as a final 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 people 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 taxation. 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 12½ per cent. to 15, various manufactories have been " created, have thriven, and are still thriving, and I am not aware that during the recent s' 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 encouragement 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 far 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 Canada in 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 periods 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 manufactured 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 £27,543,319 0 6, Halifax currency,—the total duty collected £2,808,507 11 10 and the total free goods £619,886 1 8. The averages being £3,442,915, £351,063 and £77,486, the duty being thus about 104 per cent, and the free goods only

21 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 £35,806,420 6 1, £4,790,372 11 11, £2,448,381 13 2—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 £37,044,920 10 2—Duty £3,835,276 6 5—Free Goods £10,789,705; the annual averages having been £9,261,230, £958,819, and £2,697,426. The duty being 10½ per cent., and the free goods 29 per cent of the imports.

The following comparative result appears:

1841 to 1848, average total Imports £3,442,915 1849 to 1854, 5,967,736 9,261,230 1855 to 1858, 1841 to 1848, Duty, 101 per cent. Free Goods, 21 per cent. 1849 to 1854, 13} 1855 to 1858, " 101

These comparative statements abundantly prove that the policy of Canada in its Customs Duties has neither been repressive 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 7th 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.

Duty, 12½ per cent.

Duty, £439,643 14 6 Free Goods, £1,161,728 Duty, 11 per cent. Free Goods, 29 per cent.

From 7th August to 31st December, under Tariff of 1858—Imports £3,298,928 15s. Duty, £405,703 13 1 Free Goods, £931,675

Free Goods, 28½ 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 exists, who advocate a Protective policy, but this policy has not been adopted by either 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 flow from the necessity of increased taxation, is no subject of regret to the Canadian Government, nor can it be 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 repreached 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 16 7, bearing 6 per cent 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 revenue. In addition to the Commercial 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, thus required in 1858, £774,612 13 4 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 Parliament, 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 Trade between Canada 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 com-pletely 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 Canadian 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 principle 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 Mouse, 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 expected 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 30th September—have been:

Imports £6,574,128 5s. Duty £888,946 15s. 4. Free Goods £1,915,603—the duty

being 13½ 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 12½ to 13½ 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 borne 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 comparison cannot fairly be made, inasmuch 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, - - - 2,862,734 1859, - - 4,323,750

The Minister of Finance can also point with satisfaction to the fact, that the proportion 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 assumed 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 £6,574,128 5s. in the correspon-

ding period of 1859, the proportion of Free Goods to the whole remains the same.

The Minister of Finance relies upon these statements to convince His Grace, that he has scarcely done justice to the Government of Canada in his Despatch of 13th 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 seek, 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 13½ per cent; while in the period from 1841 to 1848, when the Province had neither Canals nor Railways, it was 104 per cent; and from 1849 to 1854, when it had only Canals but not Railways, il was 13t 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 Province, 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 taxation 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 Canada—

irrespective 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 must 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 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 articles 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:

Free C	oods					_				Duties.	Import	s. er cent.
	paying	10 pe	er c	ent	-		-	_		43	64	"
"	- "	15	"			-	-		-	7	6}	"
43	-	20	"	-		-			_	61	41	"
"	"	25	"		•	-				13	1	66
"		over	25	per	cent	incl	adin	g S	pir	its 9¾	4	"
Tea, Sug	ar and	Molas	ses	-	-	-		•	-	61	12	"
									_	100	100	· (t

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 93 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 97 per cent to 40 per cent, and the average rate of duty on these articles, instead of 32 per cent or thereabout, would be increased to nearly 130 per cent. 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 Agricultural 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 Free Goods imported during the same time.

YEAR.	IMPO	RTS	• }	рит	Υ.		FREE G	001	8.
	£	s.	d.	£	d.	a.	£	8.	d.
1841	2694160	14	6	225834	7	10	146268	17	8
1842	2588632	13	2	278930	7	4		2	4
	2421306	16		241572	9	0	85944	18	0
1643			4		15		13526		
1844	4331050	17	4	441331	,	2	83666	10	4
1845	4191325	16	6	449960	1	7	59061	17	4
1846	4515821	1	11	422215	16	8	61300	10	8
1847	3609692	14	11	414633	5	6	Estim't'd }	5	4
1848	3191328	5	10	334029	8	9	92978	0	0
£	27543319	0	. 6	2808507	11	10	619,866	1	8
1849	3002891	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	9	311962	17	4
1853	7995359	1	1 1	1028676	15	7	443977	18	1
1854	10132331	6	9	1224751	4	8	703435	17	1
£	35806420	6	1	4790372	11	11	2448381	13	2
1855	9021542	7	3	881445	12	6	2596383	13	8
1956	10896096	16	2	1127220	10	5	2997941	14	9
1857	9857649	11	9	981262	-15	11	3101976	1	7
1858	7269631	15	0	845347	7	7	2093403	10	0
£	37044920	10	2	3835276	6	5	10789705	0	0
1859 to 30th September£	6574128	5	0	888946	15	4	1915603	0	0

Inspector General's Offfice, Customs Department, Quebec, 22nd October, 1859.

STATEMENT of the Value of Goods imported into Canada, and the Dutics 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.

	VAL	U S.	ουτν.				
RATE OF DUTY.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount	Percentage.			
5 and 10 per cent	1722735 10784512 216917 3142974	\$ cts. 6 40 6 55 41 00 00 83 11 95 4 13 29 14	\$ 160626 258293 2157205 54049 579921 345707	cts. 80 27 76 25 04 60	\$ cts. 4 52 7 27 60 67 1 52 16 31 9 72		
Total	26296513	100 00	3555803	72	100 00		

Inspector General's Office,

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 the Tariff of Customs Duties, recently enacted by the Legislature of Canada, a Copy of which was transmitted to me with your Despatch No. 40, of the 26th 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, WHITEHALL, 20th Octr., 1859.

Sir,—I have laid before the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, your letter of the 26th 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 valorem duties to articles which, un-

der 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 manufacture, 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, Silks and Linens, as well as Iron and Hardware, Earthenware, 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 United Kingdom afford 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 it is 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 13th 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 advalorem.

I have, &c.,

JAMES BOOTH.

H. MERIVALE, Esq., C. B.

(Copy.)

No. 8.

Downing Street, 31st Jan'y, 1860.

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, No. 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.

(Copy.)

OFFICE OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE.

WHITEHALL, 17th Jan'y., 1860.

SIR,—The Lords of this Committee have had under their consideration, your letter of the 15th Decr., last, transmitting by direction of the Duke of Newcastle, 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

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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 20th October last.

They 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 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 12½ 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 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 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 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 taxation adopted for the legitimate object of revenue, may be continued for the mischievous purpose of protection.

of protection.
I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

JAMES BOOTH.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

(Copy.)

Memorandum on the Report from the Minister of Finance in Canada.

Mr. Galt in his Report first discusses a memorial from the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce 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 he 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 Memorial. 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 12½ per cent, the rate of duty in force since 1849, to 20 per cent. This alteration from 12½ to 20 per cent was an increase of duty to the extent of 60 per cent. 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 of 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 Canada, 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
	£	±	£
1850	330261	227919	98363
1851	463845	316902	144747
1852	466096	294298	169466
1853	648720	357939	284071
1854	860558	511912	33\$353
1855	635630	298954	330861
1856	645853	288192	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 Imports 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 12½ 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 trade accounts for 1859, and one or two subsequent years. By a return obtained from the Custom 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 Canadian Markets,—but it does not follow that British Goods have given way to American. Although the value of these American goods exceeded 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. Galt, in his Report, states that there are certain descriptions of Hardware and Cutlery, which are manufactured in a superior 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."

17,

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 1851 1852 1853 1854	£ 92,561 130,305 93,316 135,105 220,941	1855 1856 1857 1858	£ 92,391 123,642 124,309 72,399

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 goods suffering by competition with American.

In judging of the effect 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 12½ per cent, so that goods which would be valued for duty at £100 in the United States, would not be valued at more than £87 10s. 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 value at the port of entry, would have to pay a duty of £24 in the United States, and but £17 10 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 Sheffield to compete with those of America in the Canadian Markets. Mr. Galt says, "Sheffield is able now to export 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 Sheffield 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	968,492	1858	664,097
1853	1,334,127	1859	
1854	1,431,696	Eleven }	1,047,032
1855	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 1857 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 erroneous. 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 be such 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 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.

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 necessi-

ties 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 accordance which Mr. Galt would establish.

The principle of protection was much more general in the English than in the Cana-

dian 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 has been, where the duty has not been altogether repealed, to lower 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 Canada, 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 Government 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 could 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 beneficial, no doubt, to the Commercial interests of Canada; but for much of the good that Canada derives from improved Commercial relations, under free Navigation, and an equalized system of duties, she is chiefly indebted to an unselfish 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 miscellaneous articles are now admitted into Canada free of duty,

but the majority of them are only imported in small quantities.

The great increase 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 free 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 flour 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 years 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 United States. There is, therefore, a simple exchange, as it were, of Corn between the two countries, 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, 24 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. Value of Free Goods with Corn. Proportion of Total Imports. without Corn Proportion of Total Imports.	£ 4,245,517 294,133 7 per cent. 256,216 6 per cent.	9,021,542 2,596,383 283 per cent 1,507,125 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 1854 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 period was £5,559,000, and for the second £6,564,000, the increase being only £1,005,000 or 18 per cent.

In connection 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 average.

Between --- 1841 and 1849 Duty, 104 per cent.
" --- 1849 " 1854 " 134 "
" --- 1855 " 1858 " 104 "

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 7th August, Duty, 11 per cent,—1858 from 7th August, Duty, 12½ 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, 13½ 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 12½ to 13½ 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 received on the duty paying goods only, the results would be

Between 1841 and 1848 10.4 per cent. instead of 10.25 per cent.

" 1849 and 1854 14·3" " 13·25" "
" 1855 and 1858 14·6" " 10·25" "
1858 to 7 Aug. 15·6" " 11 "
" from 7 Ag. 17·1" " 12·50" "
and 1859, 9 months 19" " 13·50"

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 10.4 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 12½ 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 12½ to 20 per cent, and from these articles, under both of these ad 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 12½ 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 increase 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 carthenware 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.

VALUE (in Currency) of the principal kinds of corn and flour imported	linto	Canada.
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Years.	Wheat.	Indian Corn	Other kinds of Grain and Flour.	Total.	Total Grain and Flour from the United States.
1850	£ 28484 73745 19238 3666 34728 565406 423523 593644 411872	£ 9433 16957 26566 61931 177735 280136 209576 180109 98164	£ 6378 5498 4766 11522 18165 443716 261095 366278 213941	£ 44295 96200 50570 77119 239628 1089258 884194 1140031 723777	£ 43117 95409 49740 70265 225832 1077483 876415 1126892 711499

VALUE (in currency) of the principal kinds of Corn and Flour exported from Canada.

Years.	Wheat.	Barley and Rye.	Flour.	Other kinds of Grain and Flour:	Total.	Total Grain and Flour to the United States
1850	£ 268034 171795 355457 772610 524534 1482217 1744461 697493 588774	£ 7767 21557 19337 6505 23580 145807 226520 171016 253909	£ 685796 670825 689378 1082209 1199175 1450480 1502452 1134411 766452	£ 76701 67550 81229 136850 54923 135932 235177 163043 328830	£ 1038298 931727 1145401 1978174 1802212 3214436 3708910 2165963 1937965	£ 661533 471398 789992 1212796 1307119 2909201 2934605 1724503 1400294

Value (in Currency) of the principal kinds of Timber * exported from Canada to the United Kingdom.

Years.		Value.	1997	Years.	-		Value.
1850	-	- £727,963.		1855	-	_	989.031.
1851	-	- 935,058.		1856		_	1,378,705
1852	<u>-</u>	- 937,850.		1857			1,694,959.
1853	-	- 1,482,181.		1858			1,218,842
1854	-	- 1,675,401.					,,

^{*} Including Pine, Red and White, Deals, Staves, Elm and Oak.

COPY OF A REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF THE HONORABLE THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, approved by His Excellency 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 17th 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.

(Copy.)

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 17th 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 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."

The Minister is gratified to observe, that My Lords have thus, on re-consideration, withdrawn the strong expressions of disapproval 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 centrary, 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 class of interests will have grown up in 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 taxation, adopted for the legitimate object of revenue, may be continued for the mischievous purpose of protection."

In this case it appears to the Minister of Finance 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 observed 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, employment can be found for those laboring classes who now seek it in the United States.

The Minister of Finance does 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 it is 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 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 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 away 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 favorable 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 13½, 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 12½ 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 true, as stated in the Memorandum, that an increase of duties must operate against an extension of commerce, and the undersigned admits that, if 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 advantageous to the British consumer—but 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 1st Jan., 1860."

[By Command.]

C. ALLEYN, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Quebec, 18th April, 1860.

23 Victoria.

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 of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly.

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Remarks.			Described for Patent, 5th	October, 1852. Described for Patent, 9th	September, 1856. Described for Patent, 13th	September, 1856. Described for Patent, 10th	September, 1856. Described for Patent, 13th	September, 1856. Described for Patent, 13th	September, 1856. Described for Patent, 13th	September, 1856. Described for Patent, 13th	September, 1856. Described for Patcut, 13th	September, 1856. Described for Patent, 13th		July, 1856. Described for Patent, 10th	October, 1856.					
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23 Victoria.

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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,

Scoretary's Office, Quebec, 20th April, 1860.

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 1st 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 Government.

J G Vansittant __transformed from

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. Arnoldí, —Temporarily employed during part of December and January, George T. Pemberton, February and March, in preparing Documents for Annual Report, and opening new Books.

L

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, resigned. W. H. Johnson,—Extra Clerk,—appointed 4th June, 1859,—temporarily employed for 12

R. Jessop,—Messenger,—appointed 1st September,—permanent.

G. R. Nash,—Extra Clerk,—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, resigned.

These appointments were all made by the Head of the Department.

Post Office Department.

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 Govern-

J. B. Hill,—Railway Mail Clerk,—appointed August, 1858,—temporary,—by P. M. General. W. M. Murphy,—Kailway 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. Dopt.,—appointed December, 1858,—permanent,—by Government,—confirmation of a previous temporary employment.

J. H. Meagher,—Clerk in Toronto P.O.,—appointed December, 1858, permanent—by Government,-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-

ernment,—confirmation of a previous temporary appointment.

Louis Morel,—Letter Carrier, Quebec,—appointed March, 1859,—permanent,—by Government,—vice O. Brunet, resigned.

F. Angers,—Letter Carrier, Quebec,—appointment, April, 1859,—permanent,—by Government,-vice Johnston, transferred to Montreal P. O.

P. Neville,—Letter Carrier, Quebec,—appointment, April, 1859,—permanent,—by Government,-vice T. Sammon, dismissed.

Geo. McGlenn,—Letter Carrier, Quebcc,—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 Kingston P. O.,—appointed April, 1859,—permanent,—by Government,—on Post Office being removed to new building in Kingston. Jno. McCloskey,—Letter Carrier, Toronto P. O.,—appointed April, 1859,—permanent,—

by Government,—on re-organization of letter carrier system in Toronto.

J. Ross,—Letter Carrier, Toronto P. O.,—appointed April, 1857,—permanent,—by Government,—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 Government,-on re-organization of letter Carrier system in Toronto.
- R. Sinclair,—Clerk P. O. Department,—appointed June, 1859,—permanent,—by Government,-on commencement of Exchange of Money Orders between Canada and Great Britain.
- Wm. Beatty,—Railway Mail Clerk,—appointed July, 1859,—temporary,—by P. M. General.-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. Department.

D. Robinson,—Clerk, Montreal P. O.—appointed December, 1859,—temporary,—by P. M. General—during illness of several Clerks in the Montreal P. O.

Octave Biron,—Clerk, Quebec P. O.,—appointed January, 1860,—permanent,—by Government—to meet increase of business at Quebec Post Office occasioned by Government and Legislature.

Office of the Attorney General for Upper Canada.

Hewitt Bernard,—Chief Clerk,—appointed 5th March, 1859, vice Robt. A. Harrison, resigned,—permanent,—by order in Council of 5th March, 1859.

Michael Hayes,-Clerk,-appointed 7th February, 1859, vice David Alexander, jr., deceased,—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. Potvin,—appointed 1st September, 1859,—permanent,—\$450.00 per annum,—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 18th 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 General, Land Agent.

R. Hughes,—appointed 18th November, 1858,—permanent,—\$4.00 per diem, and Com. on Collections,—appointed by Governor General, Free Grant Agent Bobcaygeon Roal and Land Agent.

J. P. Moffat,—appointed 19th November, 1858,—permanent,—appointed by Governor General, Land Agent.

R. Moodie,—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 26th 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 26th 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.

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 26th May, 1859—permanent—\$50.00 per annum—appointed by

J. Boyle,—appointed 26th May, 1859,—permanent,—\$50.00 per annum,—appointed by Com. Crown Lands, under 22 Vic., cap. 86, Fishery Overseer.

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 16th 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.

 B. Farley—appointed 27th August. 1859—permanent—Commissioner on Collections
- 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 Collections

tions—appointed by Governor General, Land Agent.

C. E. Gagnon,—appointed 12th January, 1860—permanent—appointed by Governor

General, Land Agent.

A. N. McLean,—appointed 3rd February, 1860—permanent—\$1200.00 per annum—appointed 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 Govern-

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 1st 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,—appointed 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 General—promotion,—salary \$1800,—vice J. Mallou, deceased.

John Jordan,—Assistant Surveyor,—Montreal—appointed 14th January, 1859, by Gover-

nor 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, Therville—appointed 17th March, 1859, by Governor General, -new appointment,-fees,-vice D. D'Acier, 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 Generalpromotion—salary, \$400—the late Collector's salary was \$600, thereby saving \$200.

M. Rogers-Preventive Officer-Clifton-appointed 7th 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 Officer-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 July, 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 Revenue 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 appointment,—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 General,—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 13th February, 1860, by Gov. ernor General,—new appointment,—fees,—vice C. Duberge, resigned.

P. L. Gauvreau,—Collector,—Rimouski,—appointed 3rd March, 1860, by Governor Gene-

ral,—new appointment,—salary \$400,—vice P. Gauvreau, resigned.
W. W. Smith,—Surveyor,—Phillipsburgh,—appointed 10th March, 1860; by Governors General,—new appointment,—salary \$500,—vice 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, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Quebec, 20th April, 1860.

> INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Quebec, 19th April, 1860.

SIR,—In compliance with your reference of the 3rd instant, I have the honor to furnish 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,

To
The Honorable C. Alleyn,
Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c.

WM. DICKINSON, Acting Dept. Inspt. General.

23 Victoria.

RETURN of the Description and Quantity of Grain and other Substances used, and ending 31st

	-			F	OR DIS
REVENUE DIVISIONS.	Malt.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Indian Corn.
THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF TH					
Canada West.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.
Brant	S20	92	51	2765	11016
Durham	526	1659	322	6605	4773
Carleton		77.0	1043	6810	
Essex	4031	1748 200	7642	31252	53065
Frontenac, Lennox and Addington	4846 303	1200	123	225	17870
Haldimand Hastings	3400	12	123	25690	5348 21982
Hastings Huron and Bruce	10	438		23080	150
Kent and Lambton	243	450	10	418	2761
Lanark		1 450	10	296	14
Leeds and Grenville	5107	5584	64	21003	42745
Lincoln and Welland		331	0.2	7661	28990
Middlesex, No. 1	136	655	224	692	1384
Middlesex, No. 2	46	674		246	726
Norfolk	1170	309	855	3511	12891
Northumberland	1886	1598	20	4054	17132
Oxford	15	341	46	10	158
Perth	1	681	1	1	
Peterborough and Victoria					
Prince Edward				1413	511
Renfrew					
Simcoe	6	}		6	
Waterloo	2484	606	57	6326	22397
Wellington and Grey		4706	327	744	7453
Wentworth and Halton		1328	158	174	14095
York and Peel, No. 1	5512		İ	20741	123248
York, Peel and Ontario, No. 2		618	10	292	3724
Totals, C. W	36473	22030	10952	140934	392433
Canada East.				<u>'</u>	
Vanada Last.	10045	ł	18585	4714	16068
Montreal, No. 1	16845		15330	6058	103345
Montreal, No. 2	58553 2780	200	2780	2580	109949
Quebec	2100	200	2100	2000	
Bedford		[• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
Richelieu]	
St. Francis					
St. Hyacinthe				1	
Three Rivers					
			l		
Totals, C. E	78178	200	36695	13352	119413
Total	114651	22230	47647	154286	511846

Spirits and Malt Liquor Manufactured in the Province of Canada, for the year December, 1859.

Peas. Wheat. E	TILLA'	TION.			·			• · ·	FOR BI	EWING.
Bus. Bus. Bus. Bus. Bus. Galls. Bus. Galls. Bus. Galls.	Peas.			Oats.	Potatoes	or other	Total	Spirits		Malt Liquor Brewed
667 39 5583 61 19935 53961 4449 477	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Galls.	Bus.		Bus.	Galls
				J	.		. 21701	62763	4934	5268
210			5883	61	1		19935	53961	4449	4772
144 5871			5101	010	.,	,				Nil.
222 1733 399 \$3855 20829 200 643 6772 643 6772 643 195 643 195 643 195 643 195 643 195 643 195 194 643 195 194 643 195 194 643 195 194 643 195 194 643 195 194 643 195 194 643 194 643 194 643 194 643 194 643 194 644 771 194 8427 771 195 194 8427 771 194 8427 771 194 8427 791 343 194 443 3427 291 444 3424 342 290 1411 292 2519 43 23001 58748 500 511 363 194 294 294 294 368 2066 88507 1963 209 361 360 361 <td></td> <td>210</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>,</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>931</td>		210			,					931
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	1880	1532	63457	291355	25	37766	1208909	3239870	326834	3488271

THOS. WORTHINGTON,
Assist. Commissioner

RETURN of all Duties collected on account of Whiskey distilled, and Beer brewed; and the number of Gallons of each kind of Liquor manu.

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		I	Beer Man	Beer Manupactured.					Whiskey	Whiskey Distilled.		
Counties.	2	857.	18	1858.	31	1859.	1857.	.7:	1858.	58.	18	1859.
	No. of Gallons.	Amount. of Duties.	No. of Gallons.	Amount of Duties.	No. of Gallons.	Amount of Duties.	No. of Gallons.	Amount of Duties.	No. of Gallons.	Amount of Duties.	No. of Gallons.	Amount of Duties.
Brant		° G	31915	\$ c. 319 15	52683	\$ c. 526 83	177515	\$ c.	121859	\$ c.	62767	\$ c.
Carleton			23410		48532	485 32	3945	98 62	5674	273 77	19063	-
ESOX					10519	105 19	34494		71187		303856	
Frontenac, Lennox & Addugt'n Hastings			72955	729 55	230815	2308 15 643 43	125430		309982		194544	11672 64
Huron and Bruce			9132		19508	195 08	15524		16196		1568	
Kent			9000		15453	•	14308		31863		20829	1249 74 593 64
Lanark and Renfrew			13308		50524	505 24	2141		3090		2600	
Lincoln and Welland			28127		24775	_	204654		157761		200482	
Middlesex and Elgin, 1st Div.			117850		261195		27184		25938		8639	
Do. do. 2d Div.			12960		3259 20973	32 59 209 73	34909		29761		7153	
Norfolk			4004		5133		16908		70213		57358	
Oxford Edward			9730 3240		31840 5130	51 30	11739		10298		1200	72 00 252 24
Peterboro' and Victoria			16210		30944		8022		IIII			
Perth					13428		1771				9868	314 75
Simcoe					19425						1024	
Stormont, Dundas & Glongary Waterloo			22462		126382		194716	188 92	8542	212 65	139266	8355 96
Wellington and Gray	,		18076	180 76	83925	839 25	179245		148121	5576 52	106467	6387 99
Wentworth and Halton			06921		295718		8391	44 006	201058	6129 83	80759	4845 54 1456 66
Do. Centre do			306676	3066 76	167904		442744	11068 60	592297	24451 52	589075	35344 53
Totals			893371	8933 71	2203257	22032 57	2220639	55468 30	2638215	96644 56	2172776	134942 12
INSPECTOR GENERAL!	R GENERAL'S QUEBEO, 18th	OFFICE April,	1860.		-				WM.	L DICK	DICKINSON, Act. D. I.	3

	1859.	Amount of Duties.	211483 12688 98 800065 42688 98 86519 2191 14 675 40 53 1059062 63543 75 2172776 134942 12 2231838 198485 87
ė.	18	No. of Gallons.	211483 800065 36519 675 1059062 2172776 3231838
WHISKEY DISTILLED	1858.	Amount of Duties.	\$ cts. 5895 5895 11167 24 324 47 11 40 89 06 25497 48 96644 56 122142 04
VHISKEY	31	No. of Gallons.	164043 691320 7492 190 180 864696 2638215 8502911
	1857.	Amount of Duties.	\$ cts. 3639 03 19833 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 23500 58 55468 30
	Si .	No. of Gallons.	145378 793331 1131 2220639 3160479
	1859.	Amount of Duties.	\$ cts. 4828 15 4389 73 3766 60 44 40 394 80 119 49 18 70 12 90 13655 97 22032 57
ED.	"	No. of Gallons.	482315 438973 376660 8180 440 11949 4440 1290 1290 2203257 3568854
BEER MANUFACTURED	1858.	Amount of Duties.	154920 1549 20 124695 1246 95 91582 915 82 3840 38 40 16376 163 75 5976 59 76 397388 3973 88 893371 8933 71 1290759 12907 59
EER MAN	ï	No. of Gallons.	154020 124695 91882 3840 16376 5976 39788 893371 1290759
æ	857.	Amount of Duties.	
	I	No. of Gallons.	
	DISTRICT.		Montreal, No. 1 Division. Do No. 2 do Quebec. Beanharrois. Bedford. Bedford. Betford. St. Francis. St. Francis. St. Francis. Three Rivers Totals—Lower Canada Totals—Diper Canada Totals—Province.

WM. DICKINSON, Acting Dept, Inspt. General

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S (Quebec, 18th A

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.

E. A. MEREDITH,
Assistant Secretary.

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 cases in 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 half year."

By Command,

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 17th April, 1860.

(Signed,)

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

	No. of Cases.	Amount of Hearing Fees charged against the parties.	Total amount of moneys for which Suits entered.
COUNTY OF BRANT		\$ ets.	S ets.
Half year up to 31st December, 1857 Half do 30th June, 1858	407	235 25 221 90 151 95	100953 76 72404 95 60260 26
Total		609 10	233618 97
COUNTY OF CARLETON.		00.15	04010 00
Half year up to 31st December, 1857	1 20	23 15 17 55 28 65	26912 95 39716 82 26442 53
Totul	72	69 35	93072 30
COUNTY OF ELGIN.	; ;		
Half-year up to 31st December, 1857. Half do 30th June, 1858 Half do 31st December, 1858	9	26 00 18 00 34 00	69276 41 47098 50 46835 96
Total	39	78 00	162210 87
COUNTY OF ESSEX. Half-year up to 31st December, 1857	1 0		22369 58 19321 65 21029 68
Total	0		62720 91
COUNTIES OF FRONTENAC, LENNOX & ADDINGTON.	1	35 50	66061 88
Half do 30th June, 1858 Half do 31st December, 1858	13	21 00 5 50	89325 49 71418 84
Total	67	62 00	226806 21
COUNTY OF GREY.			
Half-year up to 31st December, 1857 Half do 30th June, 1858 Half do 31st December, 1858	181	217 00 251 05 110 75	49164 39 66526 64 32145 25
Total	403	578 80	147836 28
COUNTY OF HALTON.			
Half-year up to 31st December, 1857	.] 78	36 40 94 40 31 60	37407 84 60434 32 31816 60
Total	. 158	162 40	129658 76

	No. of Cases.	Amount of Hearing Fees charged against the parties.	Total amount of moneys for which Suits entered.
COUNTY OF KENT.		\$ cts.	S cts.
Half-year up to 31st December, 1857			49531 21 41533 26 22502 39
Total			113566 86
COUNTIES OF LANARK AND RENFREW.			
lalf year up to 31st December. 1857	24	13 25 25 65 13 50	28503 45 46051 30 33564 01
Total	43	52 40	108118 76
COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.			
falf year up to 31st December, 1857	13	16 50 23 00 19 00	50151 22 64251 63 54650 55
Total	32	58 50	169053 40
COUNTY OF LINCOLN.			
Half year up to 31st December, 1857	1	2 00 2 00	47191 09 42718 00 34672 31
Total	2	4 00	124581 40
COUNTY OF LAMBTON.	÷		
Ialf-year up to 31st December, 1857	58 37 79	89 75 64 00 122 00	23576 56 37987 61 23552 75
Total	174	275 75	85116 92
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.			
ialf year up to 31st December 1857	9 17 4	18 00 26 00 8 00	112439 57 113,443 314 74,339 72
Total	30	52 00	300,222 60
OUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.			
alf year up to 31st December 1857			170872 00 163,441 67 100,386 28
Total			434,699 95

 A Republication of the control of the			
	No. of Cases.	Amount of Hearing Fees charged against the parties.	Total amount of moneys for which suits entered.
COUNTY OF NORFOLK. Half year up to 31st December, 1857			\$ cts. 43343 21 55830 66 39646 85 138820 72
COUNTY OF OXFORD. Half year up to 31st December, 1857	1	4 00 2 00 6 00	87294 21 89142 06 68658 01 245094 28
COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD. Half-year up to 31st December, 1857 Half do 30th June, 1858 Half do 31st December, 1858 Total			26431 26 30980 56 22766 48 80178 30
COUNTIES OF PETERBOROUGH AND VICTORIA. Half-year up to 31st December, 1857			50935 32 72253 36 58441 62 171630 30
COUNTY OF PERTII. Half-year up to 31st December, 1857	35 38	44 20 47 20 65 40 156 80	48267 49 76462 34 58509 20 183239 03
COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT & RUSSELL. Half-year up to 31st December, 1857 Half do 30th June, 1858	25	26 00 32 00 43 60 101 60	12061 05 11386 62 15179 03 38626 70
COUNTY OF SIMCOE. l'alf year up to 31st December, 1857	, 16	26 40 16 05 26 00 68 45	105445 02 145096 55 66879 03 317420 60

	No. of Cases.	Amount of Hearing Fees. charged against the parties.	Total amount of moneys for which Suits entered.
COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Half year up to 31st December, 1857	12	11 25 8 65 13 85	51153 15 60488 85 58316 99
Total	45	33 75	169958 99
COUNTY OF WATERLOO.			
Half year np to 31st December, 1857	290	370 60 297 45 88 85	80845 82 105267 791 65408 351
Total	724	756 90	251521 963
WELLAND.			
Half year up to 31st December 1857	11	163 30	27717 21 28027 43 26614 93 33769 73*
Total	193	163 30	116129 30
COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.			
Half year up to 31st December, 1857	187 125 93	\$9 50 41 05 31 85	95522 67 124537 13 81171 27
Total	405	162 40	301231 07
COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.			
Half year up to 31st December, 1857	48	222 00 86 50 82 75	144230 9 102889 54 90678 01
Total	204	391 25	337798 46

^{*}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 Judges of the undermentioned Counties have not as yet furnished their Return, although called upon to do so by letter from the Provincial Secretary, dated 27th April, 1859.

Huron and Bruce, York and Peel, Ontario, Haldimand, Hastings.

(Signed)

E. A. MEREDITH, Assistant Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Quebec, 17th April, 1860.

bers of County Boards present when selections were made, number of days occupied by County Boards making selections, and expenses ABSTRACT OF A RETURN to an Address dated 7th March 1860, for a statement of numbers of names returned in 1859 by the Municipalities, in each of the Counties or union of Counties in Upper Canada, liable to serve as Jurors in the year 1860, with numbers of memincurred under the Jury Law for 1859

							=							==							_	==	==	
onarnaa		-		-		Shoriff's acc't unpaid.			. ,	-											-			-
Amount paid to Crier for	services under J'y Law 1859.	\$ 9	6	2	. e	2	910	6	9	12	37	n (5	6	6	9.5	121	6 9	252	33	36	33 C	» «c	03	0.7
Amount paid to County Board of	select'rs. for servi- ces und'r J'y Law, 1859.	\$ 28	256	48	120	20-1	78	236	182	96	416	38	288	99	128	132	88	139	96	92	# 5	777	8	245
Amount paid to Sheriffs for ser-	vices under Jury Law, 1859.	\$594	302	333	921		473 507	683	502	531	1650	269	917	490	1367	263		725	419	930	266	6.6	808	545
Am't paid to Clerks of the	Peace for services under Jury Law, 1859.	\$204	110	240	272	157	730 730 730	410	240	207	283	141	295	229	263	236		320	208	920	228	800	386	445
d selecting	No. of days to Co. Boar darors i	2-4	. m	₩,	4 13	•	.c. r.c.	12	4	~	7	# 4	2	63 (.o. r.	~	90	m «	~ ~	2			٠ 4	2*
gent when	Mo. of mem Board pres selection w	4-	* II	ر د	o 9	•	₩.	ء	12	. e.	- u	. 4	15	2	.o. e	9 90	4	~ "	. 22	9	<u>د</u>	0 10	9 9	
, 1859 1 1860.	Total.	576	929	576	414	929	414	380	414	929	576	1471	595	576	456	929	576	204	414	576	576	576	588	576
ected ir soard of urors ir	4th do.	288	288	288	216	288	216 216	199	216	288	288	700	287	288	986	288	288	916	216	288	288	288	3	288
mes sel ounty I rvo as J	.op b18	144	144	144	96	141	98	76	96	144	144	144 1	144	144	771	144	144	90	3 8	145	#;	141		144
r of nar y the C	.ob bas	96	96	96	64	96	4 4	58	6.	96	96	0.0	108	96	90	96	96			96	98	96	3	96
Number of names selected in by the County Board of Selectors to servo as Jurors in	lst Divis'n·	48	84	48	2 S	48	ee ee	38	38	48	48	40	56	48		48	48	- 00	98	48	8	8 9	Q.	48
Number of names returned in 1859 from	Municip's. liable to serve as Ju- rors in 1860	699	1263	793	1524	1186	1562	2614	1113	1062	2081	0891	1835	830	2670	1724	1295	1636	953	1499	1819	1034	2312	1784
cipalities.		9	2 0	12	57	10	3.6	13	3 =	:=	56	1.7 0	17.	80	725	3 4		56	7 2	19	14	12	19	28
NAMES OF COUNTES OR UNION	OF COUNTIES.		Elgin	Basex	Frontense, Lennox & Add ton	Haldimand	Halton, Hastinos	ٺ	:	Lembton		Leeds and Grenville	Middlesex	Norfolk	Northumberland and Durham.	Owford	Perth	Peterborough and Victoria	Prescott and Kussell	Simon and the Simon	Stormont, Dundas & Glongary	Waterloo	Wolfand	Wentworth

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 OFFICE, 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 Return 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 Upper and Lower Canada Rebellion Loss Funds, respectively, &c.

The List of Names, &c., are very voluminous, and it has not yet been found possible 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, &c., accompany this, in accordance with the second portion of the Address.

T. D. HARRIGTON,

D. Ŕ. G.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Quebec, 24th April, 1860. A STATEMENT of Account between the Province and the Rebellion Loss Fund, shewing the Cash and Debentures 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	To Amount of Debentures issued under Acts 9 Vic., cap. 65, & 12 Vic., cap. 58 To do. Cash paid to Sundry Claimants, 12 Vic., cap. 58 To do. Interest paid on Debentures. To do. Proportion of Printing, Postage, &c	\$ cts. 34861 25 315080 42 18702 83 1804 68 38052 72 706 33 \$408708 23
Cr.		
	By Amount derived from Marriage Licenses, Canada East, applicable to this Fund, per Act 9 Vic., cap. 65	\$ cts. 8708 23 400000 00 \$408708 23
Dr.	UPPER CANADA.	
Jan. 1st, 1860	To Amount of Debentures issued under Act 8 Vic., cap. 72	\$ cts. 80000 00 16368 32 104600 00 4907 00 3089 88 \$208965 21
Cr.		
	By Amount of proceeds of Tavern Licenses applicable to this Fund	\$ cts. 208965 21 \$208965 21

WILLIAM DICKINSON, Acting D. I. G.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Quebec, 19th April, 1860.

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,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 26th April, 1860.

No. 414.

Inspector General'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 Excellency the Governor General, bearing date the 6th March, 1860.

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

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.

SIR,—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 14th 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 any 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, either by purchase or explange, 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 any attempt to negotiate a large sale.

BARING, BROTHERS & CO Signed, GLYN, MILLS & CO.

The Hon. A. T. GALT, Minister of Finance, Quebec.

Copy of letter omitted, when other documents were furnished by Message of His Excellency the Governor General, bearing date the 6th March, 1860.

QUEBEC, 29th March, 1859.

Messis. Baring, Brothers & Co., Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co., London.

GENTLEMEN,—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, Gentlemen.

Your faithful servant,

A. T. GALT, Minister of Finance.

[Copy.]

London, 8th February, 1860.

SIR,—We have the honor to enclose a statement of the receipts on account of the Canadian Consolidated Loan of £2,800,000, on 1st instant, from which you will observe that the cash receipts on that day amounted in all to £866,871 2s. 8d., and that the payments in Bonds represent a further sum of £7,367 9s. 1d.

Ot the sums received in cash, we have placed-

£433,435 11s. 4d. to the credit of the Consolidated Loan Account with Messis.

Baring, Brothers & Co.

£433,435 11s. 4d. 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 £9100 10s., 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. £3,323 2s. 6d., per 8th February. Brokerage, 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, but 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 Loan

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,

Minister of Finance of Canada, &c. &c. &c.

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. do Sterling 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, MILLS, & Co.

The Honorable A. T. GALT,

Minister of Finance of Canada, &c., &c., Quebec.

[Duplicate.]

Sir,—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. 4d., and that further payments made in Bonds amount to £19,302 8s. 8d.

Of the Cash receipts we have placed £102,456.7.2 to credit of the Consolidated Loan Account with Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., £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 " 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 addressed to us by the Treasurer, under date 28th Feb.,

and we have to advise the receipt of the sum referred to therein, viz.:-

£ 904 9 10—Interest on £174,500, India Debentures, due 16 August, 1859; 3,300 19 2 do do do do 16 Feb. 1860; 30,000 0 0—Amount of Bill remitted from Canada for the Sinking Fund.

£34,205 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.:-£500—Sterling Bonds at par -Interest 47 days £500 £3 17 3 Brokerage, } per cent 1 5 3 2 3 £505 Per 17th Feb. £2,500—Currency Bonds, @ Ex. £1 4 £2054 15 10 Interest 58 days 19 11 9 Brokerage, & per cent 0 6 5 £25 16 Per 28th Feb. £2080 12 3 10 £3,750—Currency Bonds, @ Ex. £1 £3082 Interest 59 days 29 18 9 Brokerage, † per cent 6 9 7 £39 3 5 1 Per 29th Feb. £3121 £200—Currency Bonds, @ Ex. £1 4 4 £164 1 12 Interest 60 days 4 Brokerage, 1 per cent 10 0 2 2 £166 10 0 Per 1st March £9,000—Sterling Bonds [without brokerage] £9000 0 0 3 3 Interest 65 days 96 £9096 Per 6th March

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:—

£87,000—6per cent. 17,000—5 " "

We enclose for your information a statement of the first forty lists presented, which represent—

£109,160 18s. 9d.—5 per cent. Consolidated Stock.

The inscriptions in Consolidated 5 per cent. to this date amount in all to £89,168 13s. 9d. 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 - - £1500 0 0 Add interest, 68 days, at 6 per cent. 16 15 4

£3000—Currency Bonds Exchange £1 4 4 = 2465 15

Add interest, 68 days, at 6 per cent. 27 11 3

Brokerage, 1 per cent. £4110 1 7 0

Per 9th March £4021 6

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.,

(Signed,) BARING, BROS. & Co., "GLYN, MILLS & Co.,

The Honorable A. T. GALT,

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 effect, 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:—

£338,079 17 3

£418

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 14th March, we have purchased the following Municipal Loan Fund Bonds, viz.:—

onds, viz.:—									
£500 sterling, at par	_		_		_		£500	0.0)
Add Interest, 75 days, @ 6 per cent.				_		_	6	3 8	į
Add Interest, 15 days, (a) o per cent.		-		-		_	•	-	
£300 currency, @ Exchange, £1 4s. 4d.	-		-		-		246		
Add Interest, 75 days, @ 6 per cent.		-		-			3	0.9)
Per 16th March -	-		-		-		£755	15 6	3
								===	:
£750 currency, @ Exchange £1 4s. 4d. $\left.\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		-		-			£821	18 4	Ē.
Add Tuturet TE Jame (C. C. man agent							10	10 5	:
Add Interest, 75 days, @ 6 per cent.	-		-		-				
Brokerage, † per cent		-		-		-	z	10 0	,
Per 19th March -	-		-		-		£834	18 9	· }
£500 currency, @ Exchange £1 4s. 4d.				_		_	£410	19 9	,
2500 currency, (ay Exchange 21 4s. 4d.		-		•		_			
Add Interest, 80 days, @ 6 per cent.	-		-		-		5		
Brokerage, 1 per cent		-		•		-	1	5 0)
Per 20th March	-		-		-		£417	12 3	
							===	===	:
£500 currency, @ Exchange £1 4s. 4d		_		_		-	£410 1	9 2	
Add Interest, 88 days, @ 6 per cent.							5 1	8 10)
			-		•		י ד		
Brokerage, † per cent		-		-		•	1	5 0	,

to the debit of the Consolidated Loan Account in our respective books; and we have further paid for the same Account,

Per 29th March

£14,000, \$\begin{aligned}
£14,000, \$\beta & 27th & do, \\
23,000, \$\beta & 30th & do, \end{aligned}

being the balance of a Loan of £75,000, as advised in our letter of 6th March.

We have paid to the debit of the ordinary account of the Province, in our respective books:—

£10,000 0 0, \$\pi\$ 31st March, to the Bank of England, for Dividends on the Canadian Guarranteed Loan.

1,979 4 9, \$\pi\$ 31st March, to the Mint, for balance of Coinage Account, 1858, of which pray make note.

Not given.

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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,
                                                      BARING, BROTHERS & CO.
                                        (Signed,)
                                        (Signed,)
                                                      GLYN, MILLS, & CO.
                                      [Copy.]
                                                         London, 3rd April, 1860.
   Sir,-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,-
          £102,456 7s. 2d., $\forall 2nd March—moiety of receipts at that date.
Debiting this account,
          £1,035 10s., $\mathre{\pi}$ 2nd March—moiety of Commission charged.
            5.000
                        $\frac{1}{2} 14th February, \cap part of Loan of £75,000 on ap-
                        ₽ 24th
            4,500
                                           f proved securities.
                        🔁 3rd March,
           10,000
                        ₩ 21st "
            7,000
                                        Moiety of Loan of £75,000 on ap-
                        ₩ 27th
            9,000
                                        proved securities.
                        📆 30th
           11,500
    And on the ordinary account of the Province we have paid, $\pi$ 31st March.
£5,025—to Bank of England for dividends on Canadian Guaranteed Loan, and
£989 12s. 5d., 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,
£42,000 P 2nd April, being the date when Mr. Sherwood's draft of £75,000 falls due, of
      which pray make note.
                           We have the honor to be, Sir,
                                  Your most obedient servants,
                                                    BARING, BROTHERS & Co.
                                        (Signed)
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 Deben-
tures matured, whether payable in England or Canada, the price at which they were res-
pectively 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.
                                                               Sterling £5,437 18 1
Provincial Debentures received in Exchange for New Stock, -
Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Debentures received in Exchange for
                                                               Sterling 56,732 18 2
      New Stock,
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 16 3
```

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

The Interest accrued thereon at the date of Exchange, -

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 29th March, 1860.

Amount of Securities sold, Sterling £2,800,000 Amount of interest accrued or that will accrue on the Securities at the

dates of payment by the purchasers, beyond the interest stipu-

lated in the Securities, None. Commission and Brokerage paid on the whole transaction, - Sterling £24,114 26 2,159,972 16 2 The net amount of cash received by the Province, Sterling

The manner in which the funds received up to the latest date had been applied, Sterling:

0-Loaned at 5 per cent for 6 months on Provincial Debentures. £50,000

65,000 0 do do 6 do on City of Toronto Bonds. 5 do 2 do 0 do on Securities. 55,000

75,000 0 0 do 5 do do

0-Transferred to credit of ordinary account of the Receiver General with 542,000 Financial Agents in London.

0-Paid to Bank of England by Financial Agents on account of the pur-436,921 chase of £1,000,000, sterling, East India Company Bonds.

3-Amount paid for purchase of £326,000, sterling, East India Company, 338,079 17 5 per cent. Stock, at 2½ per cent. per annum, with interest accrued.

17,396 16 11—Consolidated Municipal Loan Debentures purchased.

£1,599,397 17 2

WM. DICKINSON.

*Note.—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, Brothers, & Co., Messrs. Glyn, Mills, & 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 fear would be an unfavorable time, and would on the whole prefer that you should effect a temporary 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, therefore, 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 1st 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, however, 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 useful in the event of a sale of our bonds.

1857.				1858.	1859.
January, - \$84,000 February, - 120,000		•	-	\$ 66,420 - 102,267 -	 \$ 115,040 162,980
March, 452,000	-	-	-	221,523 -	 533,042
April, 400,000 May 12,	-	-	-	268,299 - 142,793 -	399,098 231,296
				-	\$1,441,465 801,302
open on 1858			_		\$640 163

Increase on 1808

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 keeping 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

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.]

"Persia."

London, 10th June, 1859.

Sir,—Our previous letter, the last of which was dated 7th instant, will have informed you of the proceedings 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 that the recovery in the prices of English Securities has enabled 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 £38,938 8s. 9d. Consols, and £45,560 3s. 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 cir-

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 money 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 very 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 cent. on 16th instant,

30 per cent. on 15th August, 40 per cent. on 15th September,

30 per cent. on 15th October.

Discount to be allowed to the purchasers on anticipated payment, at the rate of 4 per 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 1 per cent. Brokerage.

Should all the proceeds of this sale be received on 16th 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 due 1st July next, and at that price, sales 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 effected 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,

(Signed,) (Signed,) BARING, BROTHERS. GLYN, MILLS & Co.

The Honorable A. T. Galt,
Inspector General,
&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,	•
SECRETARY'S OFFICE	3	

26th April, 1860.

treal Gaol,—amounting to

C. ALLEYN, Secretary.

STATEMENT of the expenses of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, from the 31st of January, 1846, to 31st December, 1859.

Paid to this Asy	lum in the	e year 1	846,—£45	per an	num:	for e	ach pa	1-	٠,
tient up to on									
also, salary of	Secretary	to the Co	mmission, a	nd sund	ry sm	all ch			
amounting to	-			-	-	- , .		• .	\$

\$18,011 73

Paid to this A	Asylur also,	n in sala:	1847 ry of	—the Sec	e same retary	rate to	s, exce	ept 20 mmis	patie	nts at &c.,-	£30. −amor	per int-
ing to	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	-	-	. •	

Paid to this Asylum in the year 1848,—the same rates as in 1847, except children at £20 per annum; also salary of Secretary, &c., and expensions of the same rates as a secretary and expensions of the same rates as a secretary and expensions of the same rates as a secretary and expensions of the same rates as a secretary and expensions of the same rates as in 1847, except

\$20,521 33

ses conveying o patients from Montreal Gaol,—amounting to	
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 Mon-	

\$20,932 23

Paid to this Asylum in the year 1850,—the same rates as in 1849; also, salary of Secretary, &c.,—amounting to

\$19,914 45

Paid to this Asylum in the year 1851,—the same rates &c., as in 1850,—amounting to

\$20,852 78

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

\$20,869 79

Paid to this Asylum in the year 1853,—the same rates as above, &c.,—amounting to

\$27,260 40

\$51,513 68

Paid to this Asylum in the year 1854,—the same rates as above, &c.,—amounting to	\$30,031 50
Paid to this Asylum in the year 1855,—the same rates as above, &c.,—amounting to	\$ 32,036 05
Paid to this Asylum in the year 1856, the same rates as above, for	
207 patients, @ 12s. 6d. per week,	
67 do @ 10s. do and 37 do @ 10s. do for broken periods in the	
March quarter of this year. 213 patients, @ 12s. 6d, per week,	
58 do (a) 10s. do and	
49 do @ 10s. do for broken periods in the June	
quarter of this year. 225 do @ 12s. 6d. per week,	
225 do @ 12s. 6d. per week, 59 do @ 10s. do and	
54 do @ 10s. do for broken periods in the Sep- tember quarter of this year.	
231 patients, @ 12s. 6d. per week,	
70 do @ 10s. do and 46 do @ 10s. do for broken periods in the De- cember quarter of this year.	
Total maintenance of patients for 1856,	\$37,417 05 130 20 99 39 100 00 400 00
Less, received from paying patients,	\$38,146 64 92 00
Total for 1856,	\$38,054 64
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 30th September.	
349 patients for the quarter, and 57 do for broken periods to 31st December.	
Total maintenance of patients for 1857,	\$50,947 12
Funeral expenses during the year,	133 30
Contingent expenses do Salary to Catholic Clergyman during the year,	67 26 100 00
Salary to Secretary do	400 00
Tong manipul from naming matings	851,647 68
Less, received from paying patients,	134 00

Total for 1857,.....

355 patients for the quarter, and 43 do for broken periods to 31st March.	
351 patients for the quarter, 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, Funeral expenses during the year, Contingent expenses do Salary to Catholic Clergyman for do Salary to Secretary, do	\$54,046 33 145 70 280 50 100 00 400 00
Less, received from paying patients,	\$54,972 53 155 60
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, Funeral expenses during the year, Contingent expenses, do Salary to Catholic Clergyman, for do Salary to Secretary, do	\$55,885 57 108 50 321 49 100 00 400 00
Less, received from paying patients,	\$56,815 56 188 00
Total for 1859,	\$ 56,627 56

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

April 24, 1860.

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 1st 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.		Glyn, Mills	& Co.	Baring, Bros & Co		
1859.				\$	cts.	S ets.
Jan. 1.	To Credit of I	inancial Ag	onts	876562	84	583698 40
Feb. 1.	do.	do.		1047129	51	656465 06
March 1.	do.	do.		1205661	18	814996 72
April 1.	do.	do.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1235153	18	846503 02
May 1.	do.	do.		1235153	18	846503 02
June 1.	do.	do.		1240070	85	846576 75
July 1.	do.	do.		1762999	05	1353839 12
Aug. 1.	do.	do.		2055242	38 -	1597172 45
Sept. 1.	do.	do.		1686543	72	1648451 42
Oct. 1.	do.	do.		1736728	41	1677943 42
Nov. 1.	do.	do.		547762	79	488977 85
Dec. 1. 1860.	do.	do.		547762	79	488977 85
Jan. 1.	do.	do.	***************************************	833175	83	768022 93
Feb. 1.	do.	do.	***************************************	974205	77	1356992 99
March 1.	do.	do.	***************************************	74602	43	383659 66

WM. DICKINSON, Acting D. I. G

STATEMENT of Cash to the Credit of the Receiver General, in each Bank of the Province, on the first of each month of the year 1859, and part of 1860, agreeably to a Requisition of the Legislative Assembly.

Jav. 1.	l. Feb. 1.	March 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	August 1.	Sept. 1.	0ct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	
\$ 14813 6608 14610	69 1052 69 1052 85 680 45 114 06 1361 16 1353	\$ cts 24502 93 3930 79 114 61 5111 06 2192 54	\$ cts 32023 84 1305 57 249 96 5111 06 3051 12	\$ cts 2547 60 1305 57 250 96 1111 06	\$ cts 8453 25 3265 96 250 96 1619 59 2248 97	\$ cts 13184 14 1727 86 6227 23 1619 50 3000 47	\$ cts 117 47 730 63 357 83 119 59	\$ cts 259 02 730 63 357 83 119 59 1587 77	\$ cts 514 37 530 63 214 83 119 59 2079 72	\$ cts 924 36 530 63 300 45 119 59 2826 17	a -a -	
Commercial Bank 5506 3 Bank of Upper Canada 496596 2 Gore Bank 6891 4 Bank of B. N. America 741 9 Bank of Elgin 13424 4 Bank of Toronto 338 2 Onlario Bank 300 1	\$6.47.04 :	20713 560400 2501 534 4539 2	20713 916052 2801 534 4539 2	:	•	:	760 815720 34 577 1220			760 1169398 34 577 1420	5691 92 1114680 58 1836 36 623 20 1439 42 875 07 20000 00	
659186 86	86 463796 91	625143.63	986384 94	969902 33	12:11475 58	807241 03	819639 05	1205951 25	1006439 34	1106892 01	1163142 68	
ļ			-				-					

ę	86	63	28	97	18
65	659,486 86	218,853 92	\$578,340	1,299,179	354,515 78
Meno.	* The actual Cash at Bank 31st Dec., '58	Since received, for Collection of Revenue, being actually for 1855	Cash Balance Public Accounts 1858 \$578,340 78	* The actual Cash at Bank 31st Dec., '59 1,299,179 97	Since received, for Collection of Revenue, being actually for 1859

March 1.

Fob. 1.

Jan. 1.

\$ cts 8976 11 695 49 2362 85 630 73

Bank of Montreal.....

City Bank La Banque du Peuple...... Commercial Bank Bank of Upper Canada

Cash Balance Public Accounts 1859\$1,653,695 75

T. D. HARINGTON, D. R. G.
BECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

#28

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NORMAL. MODEL. GRAMMAR

AND

COMMON SCHOOLS

1.8

UPPER CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1859,

WITH APPENDICES,

BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



QUEBEC:

PRINTED BY THOMPSON & CC, ST. URSULE STREET.
1860.



PAGE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA.

No. 2477. Dr.

Education Office, Toronto, 4th May, 1860.

Sin,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be laid before His Excellency the Governor General, my Report of the state of the Normal, Model, Grammar, and Common Schools of Upper Canada, during the year 1859, including a Statistical statement of other Educational Institutions, as far as I have been able to obtain information respecting them. To my Report I have added an Appendix, which contains copious extracts from local Reports,* and various documents and papers illustrative of the means which have been employed to promote the improvement and extension of the Grammar and Common Schools throughout Upper Canada.

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

(Signed), E. RYERSON.

The Honorable CHARLES ALLEYN, M. P. P., Secretary of the Province, Quebec.

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^{*} The Local Superintendents Reports have been emitted by order of the Chairman of the Printing Com-Littlee of the House of Assembly.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NORMAL, MODEL, GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS,

IN

UPPER CANADA

FOR THE YEAR 1859.

PART 1.-GENERAL REPORT.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

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 general 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 apportioned 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.

5. The amount of rate-bill fees, imposed on pupils attending the schools, was \$177,165; being a decrease of \$18,713; showing the decline of the rate-bill, and the increase of the free school systems.

6. 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 year.

Expenditures.

7. The amount expended for the purchase of school sites and the erection of school-houses 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 \$7,258. (These three are the only items in which there is any decrease in the school expenditures.)

10. The amount expended 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 in-

crease 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 POPULATION-PUPILS ATTENDING 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 returns of school population.

1. The school population (including only the children from 5 to 16 years of age) amounts, according to the returns, to 362,085; 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 attending 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 boys 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 attend 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—THEIR 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—increase 150. The number of female

Teachers employed, was 1,120—decrease 117.

2. The Religious 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 persua-

sions, 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 2nd 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, as I have taken occasion to remark during my recent visit to the several Counties. A third class certificate should be limited to one 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 meet extreme 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. Teachers' 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, without board, is \$456—increase, \$2. The average salary of female teachers, with board, is \$128; without board, \$245—increase, \$3.

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 twenty-five cents per month is charged to each pupil, is 102—decrease, 12; in which a rate-bill of less than twenty-five 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 houses reported is 3,944—increase, 250. Of these, 368 are brick—increase, 16; stone, 313—increase, 69; frame, 1,512—increase, 7; log, 1,669;

increase, 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 were

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 Trustees, 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—increase, 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, 710; number of books distributed as prizes, 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, Bible, Text Books—Apparatus used in the Schools.

 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 text-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, 162; schools using blackboards, 3,132, increase—237; &c., &c.

See 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, \$12,931—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, \$57. 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 particulars, 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 received from balances and other sources, \$9,828—increase, \$160.

Total receipts for Grammar School purposes, \$80,300—increase, \$10,799.

Amount paid for masters' salaries, \$61,564—increase, \$8,624. 2. Expenditures. Amount paid for apparatus, prizes and libraries, \$1,706-increase, \$178. Amount paid for building, rent and repairs, \$7,930—increase, \$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 branches 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 encouraging 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, MISCELLANEOUS 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 whole that the average of salaries of head masters is \$725; and of assistant masters, \$399.

4. School Houses. 33 are of brick, 17 stone, 30 frame; 59 freehold, 6 leased, 13

rented, 2 not reported.

5. 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 meteorological 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 SCHOOLS 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 each is limited to 150 pupils. They are under the immediate management of Teachers who have been trained in the Normal School, are overseen by the masters of the Normal School, and they are conducted with the greatest efficiency. 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 constant examinations and exercises, is based upon the text-books; and the students, or teachers-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 subjects 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 for admission having been raised,) 158. Not more than 150 can be taught to advantage at one 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 School. The number of teachers to whom certificates 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 professional 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 students, 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. 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 Second 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 certificates, 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 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 also 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 Certificates 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 First 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 returns in 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 I think nothing more than these facts is required in answer to the objec-County Boards.

tion 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 other institutions 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 done in our Colleges and Academies.

XIII. TABLE O.—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 reached its lowest point during the depressing year 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 O. 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 VARIOUS ARTICLES 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 204—increase, 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 \$4,000. 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 Teachers admitted as claimants upon the Fund, 21 have died; the average period of service of those who remain is 214 years, and their average age in 1859 was 65 years.

XVI. Table R.—Distribution of the Legislative Grant, together with the Sums raised as an Equivalent thereto, with other Moneys raised 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 has 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 \$224,496being 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 Canada 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, Superannuated Teachers, &c., (not including other educational institutions), during the year, was \$1,430,304—being an increase of \$86,013; thus 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 a 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 earlier 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 increase 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 \$859,825—increase of 1859 over 1850, \$505,609.

5. The amount expended for the building and furnishing of school-houses, libraries, apparatus, &c., 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 School purposes in 1850, was \$410,472; the total amount expended for these purposes in 1859, was \$1,110,046—the increase 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 school-houses 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 REMARKS ACCOMPANYING THE STATISTICAL REPORTS OF LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS AND BOARDS OF SCHOOL 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 the exhibition 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 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. 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 SCHOOL.

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 has 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 inquiries to the improvement of their own schools. 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 theorganization, discipline and modes of teaching in many of them

The Model Grammar School furnishes a standard example for that purpose, while 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 EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM.

Nothing is more important than that an establishment designed especially to be the institution of the people at large—to provide for them teachers, apparatus, libraries, and every 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 as to leave nothing to be desired in regard to their character and efficiency, the accompanying agencies for the agreeable and substantial improvement of all classes of students and pupils, and for the useful 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 are the objects of the Educational Museum.

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 people.* 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 antique and modern statues and busts, &c., 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 the 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 a 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 beautiful 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 small annual sum which, by the liberality of the Legislature, has been placed at the disposal of the Chief Superintendent of Education, out of the Upper Canada share of school grants, for the purpose of improving school architecture and appliances, and to promote arts, science and literature by means of models, objects and publications, collected in a Museum in connection 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 has 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 of Statistics with the State of New York.

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 accurate esti-

^{*}See my Annual Report for 1857, in which there is a full detail of what is done in Englandia 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 wealthy, and the school system much longer established. That State has also been long famed for its common school system, and was the source whence the provisions of our school laws have heretofore

been very largely borrowed.

The population of New York is a little more than three times that of Upper Canada. 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, therefore, that the population in each country has advanced in the same ratio (though I think it has been greater in the State of New York), our population must be considerably less than one-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,—extending 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 72 months; the average time of keeping open the schools in Upper Canada, for the

same year, was 10 months.

2. In 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 State 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 the State of New York, in 1859, was \$724,292; the amount expended for the same purpose in Upper Canada, the

same year, was \$250,725—more than one-third that of the State of New York.

5. But in regard to school libraries and school apparatus, the expenditures in the State of New York 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, \$28,778total, \$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 \$55,000 is distributed annually to the several school districts of the State for the purchase of books for a district library." 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 goes 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 purposes."

[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 expenditures in the State of New York were, in cities, \$111,118; in rural districts, \$6;846; the expenditures in Upper Canada for School Apparatus, in 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.

15

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

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 attendance 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 returns, 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
"transcating them. In the many instances these details of deily attendance are kept on

"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 intellifigent 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 years;

"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 school is a matter of perfect indifference to the inhabitants. Their portion of "money 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 taxation. 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 "enumerated 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 "attendance upon the schools, during the first six months of the school year."

"The inevitable 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 school, 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 strengthened 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 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. OFFICIAL 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 I could not but be gratified and thankful at the manner in which I was everywhere 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-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 school

A very general feeling was expressed in favor of a Free School Law throughout Up per Canada; but after all the information I received, and the best consideration I could 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. 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 consid-

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 WILLIAM 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 TWO MILLIONS, 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."

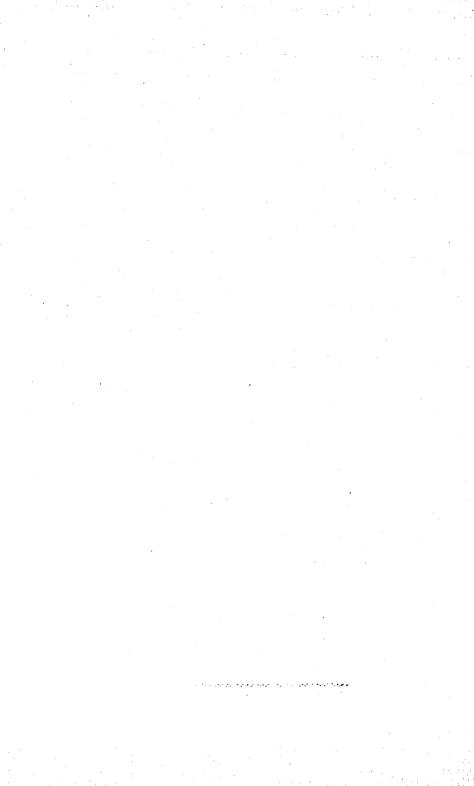
3. Conclusion.

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 in connection with Christian civilization throughout the land.

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

> > E. RYERSON.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA, Toronto, July, 1860.



PART II.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

1859.

TABLE A.—THE COMMON SCHOOLS

RECEIPTS BY	LOCAL SCH	100I

	From Leg Gran	islative ts.		From	Local Sou	
counties.	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes, & Libraries.	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Trustees' Rate Bill for Fees	Clergy Reserve Fund and other gources.
Glengarry Stormont Dundas Prescott Russell Carleton Grenville Leeds Lanark Renfrew Frontenac Addington Lennox Prince Edward Hastings Northumberland Durham Peterboro' Victoria Ontario York Peel Sincoe Halton Wentworth Brant. Lincoln Welland Haddimand Norfolk Oxford Weterloo Wellington Grey Perth Huron Bruce Middlesex Elgin Kent Lambton Kessex	4344 70 3008 94 4329 31 3258 25 3050 00 4845 00 2033 50 3122 00 2574 00 2274 00 2206 99	71 00 285 68 353 27 79 75 129 13 169 66 114 93 144 49 58 08 103 09 32 75 196 05 190 08 518 72 260 70 262 25 83 26 239 46 114 02 260 15 50 06	\$ cts. 2207 00 1831 00 2191 00 2040 00 805 00 3358 00 2312 00 3797 00 3301 98 1952 00 2614 00 2023 00 978 00 4033 36 3982 00 2514 00 1978 00 4206 00 4104 78 2747 00 2342 00 2342 00 2342 00 2440 00 2440 00 3750 00 4444 00 3750 00 4420 00 3007 00 4435 00 2667 00 3007 00 4420 00 2667 00 3107 00 4420 00 2667 00 3107 00 4435 00 2667 00 3107 00 4420 00 2667 00 3107 00 4420 00 2667 00 3107 00 42194 61	\$ cts. 4198 28 3237 41 6144 20 4250 11 1703 91 10330 75 4718 91 14384 03 10231 96 6553 13 8806 69 5900 15 2248 38 7576 44 11987 21 18384 49 16504 77 7758 14 10233 03 20278 19 17019 68 8471 63 9886 03 10040 56 6399 10 7952 88 9151 58 8471 63 9886 03 10040 56 6399 10 7952 88 9151 58 13084 46 21809 79 17519 32 17515 47 15388 61 16116 95 26348 75 10999 25 21109 12 14852 36 11465 23 11465 25 21109 12 14852 36 11465 74	\$ cts. 1985 21 1047 59 652 09 37 26 37 26 37 26 1478 29 1635 29 1643 42 2589 59 1528 30 1574 88 513 80 3326 22 1191 33 2795 70 3077 592 99 3361 88 6240 94 3108 37 1270 85 3222 52 4105 81 3148 48 2357 53 2415 51 2597 73 3429 96 2597 73 3429 97 3429 98 2597 73 3429 82 2597 73 3429 82 3506 97 1032 18 2548 42 3506 97 1032 18 257 53 82917 09	2587 56 2869 41 2191 68 1572 68 4216 79 1767 11 2821 99 2185 82 1662 65 989 96 1439 64 3178 71 746 63 2567 57 1079 91 1074 04 338 96 774 38
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UTHORITI	es.	E	XPENDIT	URES BY	LOCAL SC	HOOL AUT		
Balances.	Total Receipts for all Common School purposes, 1859.	For Teachers Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	For Sites and Building School Houses.	For Rents and Repairs of School Houses.	For School Books, Stationery, Fuel, and other ex- penses.	Total Expenditure for all Common School purposes during 1859.	Balance unex- pended.
\$ cts. 401 96 300 011 552 82 445 06 308 51 733 57 1243 60 3577 63 2712 20 565 33 802 47 243 15 6070 62 1415 89 2483 40 1119 66 617 68 5000 54 6978 75 1395 51 3576 84 2185 55 3211 23 2791 83 1721 21 2791 83 1791 21 1791 21	22582 71760 01 17760 01 20383 91 23515 0 25519 91 3070 5 33224 1 33619 4 43580 0 1 18318 0 44444 4 42464 4 42464 4 26888 1 19951 1 0 2688 5 19951 1 0 2688 5	25019 37 11316 02 12668 13 29642 43 39330 84 114709 03 3 12737 30 20233 39 3 17775 20 3 13150 81 17206 66 3 15456 52 7 22581 76 6 17934 96 6 17934 96 6 17934 96 11 11975 61 11 11975 61 11 11 18547 7	116 16 206 18 93 77 392 10 380 14 1037 4 716 4 716 4 521 4 6 524 5 14 478 9 4 149 5 8 228 0 26 100 1	1682 57 123 33 1255 01 1339 82 95 82 1304 80 1304 80 1304 80 1306 4590 90 22 831 5 2826 8 3349 6 3346 4 633 3 1540 3 2 711 5	291 87 376 22 228 99 403 90 488 83 332 12 1464 11 2 507 46 6 03 802 98 7 716 53 9 441 33 419 44 863 14 2 476 537 4 331 8	762 17 1074 76 1163 27 1087 91 3501 53 999 03 1270 67 1400 81 1485 22 1502 21 165 1625 61 1 1223 62 4 1587 86 332 90	28327 86 30078 96 21806 28 22943 79 36610 99 14295 30 38536 48 23988 24 17232 82 3 22733 68 12359 13	\$ cts. 1683 34 854 81 2302 54 809 48 858 21 2390 27 2521 53 6121 39 3959 11 672 51 3689 55 600 45 335 19 902 57 3639 83 2440 57 4191 34 1688 70 8085 00 11759 43 1688 73 1814 87 1814 87 1816 68 3996 31 3540 50 4198 26 2724 77 6969 09 4022 75 3927 93 4135 65 2718 36 2718 36 2718 36
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Sessional Papers (No. 50).

TABLE A.—THE COMMON SCHOOLS

A. 1860.

					RECEIPTS	BY LOCA	L SCHOOL
	From Leg Gran	islativo its.				From Lo	cal Sources.
TOWNS.	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes & Librarios.	Municipal School	sessinoni.	Trustees' School Assossment.	Trustees' Rate Bill for Fecs.	Clorgy Rosoryo Fund
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Amherstburgh	\$ cts. 252 00 189 00 603 00 231 00 635 00	\$ cts. 12 00 14 94 7 00 12 00 12 00	\$ \$00 \$\$1 3725 2131 4266	00	1092 00 25 53 400 00	315 24	\$ cts.
Brockville	504 00 414 00 102 00 557 00	15 00 59 79 24 00	2961 2426 550 1800	00 00 00	3517 90 149 50 169 33 80 70 1128 00	91 43 611 50 197 17 678 19	••••••
Cornwall Dundas Galt Goderich Guolph Lindeny	210 00 388 00 346 00 357 00 425 00 170 00	22 00 34 49	1380 610 3596 3400 2049 100	00 00 00 93 00		71 03 487 75 24 50 738 00	•••••
Milton. Niagara Onkvillo Owensound. Paris Perth	99 00 204 00 165 00 212 00 294 00 273 00	25 25 13 20	153 779 165 1124 3323 1215	33 00 50 00	514 00 54 52 899 39 824 00 104 36 632 85	124 72 511 87 275 75 87 06 90 00	112 85 131 00
Peterboro' Pictou Port Hope. Prescott. Sandwich	336 00 172 00 571 00 252 00 84 00	25 00 16 40 6 00	\$12272 \$80 2410 1000	00 00 00	200 00 42 00 812 70 415 00	475 00 586 06 878 27 460 85	
Sarnia St. Catharines Simcoe Whitby Windsor Woodstock	193 00 649 00 252 00 276 00 244 00 336 00	6 04 20 00	129 3063 3052 2500 1650 1800	00 42 00 00	7442 54 300 00	261 00 47 00 85 00 467 00	
Total	10094 00	325 11	66194		25582 84	9954 17	243 85
VILLAGES.						t .	
Berlin Bradford. Brampton Brighton. Caledonia Chippewa	215 52 94 00 168 00 73 50 196 00 168 00	5 44 10 57 28 00	1976 407 830 72 800 934	54 00 50 00		163 38	
Clinton Colborne Flore Rmbro Fergus Port Erie	117 00 143 81 168 00 104 30 126 00 42 00	10 00 5 00 35 20	532 1100 374 831 404	00 93 00 24 00		5 00 179 12 206 34	
Hawkesbury Hespeler Ingersoll Iroquois	80 08 115 00 252 00 53 00		150 155 2200 204	00 00	177 00	98-00 378-09 110-89	46,00

OF UPPER CANADA, 1859.—(Continued.)

AUTHORITIE	s.		EXPENDI:	TURES BY	LOCAL S	CHOOL AU	THORITIES.	
Balances	Total Receipts for all Common School purposes, 1859.	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Appara- tus, Prizes, and Libraries.	For Sites and Building School	For Rents and Repairs of School Houses.	For School Books Stationory, Fuel and other ex- penses.	Total Expenditure for all Common School purposes during 1859.	Balance unex- pended.
\$ cts. 54 50 104 37 738 15 265 93 167 47 75 50 2280 20 60 41 268 44 392 99 74 17 708 83 2416 76 29 45 151 00 13 00 377 81 1906 13 248 69 1000 00 339 79 47549 60 801 51 38 07 588 44 43 00 254 25 1845 15 244 99	\$ cts. 2525 74 1214 84 5473 15 3067 13 10284 97 7164 83 5940 99 1078 91 3384 33 1544 99 1735 20 2194 58 6383 26 3808 45 5838 91 875 72 1381 58 3545 85 1884 83 3160 50 4173 46 6977 39 18857 69 2481 57 3913 74 3119 90 542 00 8286 63 5924 11 3634 4 3243 01 23457 4	1207 33 1020 00 1601 02 3090 00 1520 00 1277 94 2060 95 1641 67 500 00 913 34 16 969 00 2067 37 1726 63 1874 34	50 50 26 44 50 00 32 8 12 00 12 0 3 40 0 7 8 0	1830 20 186 99 162 60 20 92 167 75 544 00 2037 50 1054 82 215 35 16005 00 200 00 0 0 193 00 2197 86 472 00 550 00	69 S5 827 05 839 72 164 00 185 00 44 88 133 00 413 83 0 127 25 3 44 31 152 76 213 30 13 73	112 44 607 82 3228 14 621 54 328 01 635 69 230 00 272 98 76 56 259 18 102 88 1519 44	769 72 1291 00 3092 92 1567 36 2514 31 3099 06 6723 89 17760 00 2144 36 2554 76 2723 19 500 00 7405 42 5174 39 3327 77 2959 31 2042 86 3457 48	17 92
270 31 86 32 228 16 155 19 40 15 185 24 147 42 632 17 20 15 54 61 	1287 2 864 4 1313 9 1477 2 756 1 1185 4 543 3 568 3 473 9	\$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	0	00 9 5 50 349 5 13 94 5 37 40	143.5 155.3 28.6 20.8 0 105.5 7 48.5 108.5 111.7 80.0 20.5	120 9 32 0 1	8 641 3 925 52 7 843 2 6 1221 5 7 833 2 2 679 9 5 952 9 10 1363 0 917 8 11 458 8 11 502 5 473 0 12 3009 2	322 53 300 61 4 541 55 3 6 00 7 453 97 114 20 114 20 2 267 66 1 84 44 3 65 77 6 679 55

TABLE A.—THE COMMON SCHOOLS

RECEIPTS BY LOCAL SCHOOL

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	From Leg Gran		} {	From	n Local Son	ircos.
VILLAGES.—(Continued.)	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes, and Libraries.	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Trustees' Rate Bill for Fees.	Clorgy Reserve Fund and other sources.
Kemptville Kincardine Mitchell Napanee Newburgh Neweastle New Hamburg Newmarket Oshawa Pembroke Portsmouth Preston Smith's Falls Southampton St. Mary's St. Thomas Stratford Streetsville Thorold Trenton Vienna Waterloo Welland Yorkville	\$ cts. 159 00 94 00 145 00 179 00 141 10 134 00 126 00 49 80 31 00 163 00 163 00 210 16 294 00 214 00 272 90 134 00 131 09 142 00	5 00 72 82 32 75 7 25 5 00 7 77 15 54	\$ cts. 772 22 94 00 1000 00 575 68 236 00 444 83 1150 00 60 00 60 00 1400 00 108 85 1900 00 1200 00 2000 00 1400 00 151 00 437 05 1400 00 151 08 800 00 250 00 89 60	25 05 84 00	332 55 546 14 122 50 158 50 158 50 481 87 51 00 198 46 526 75	1341 35 158 41
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These items were united under one heading in the Report of 1858, and if united here the amount

OF UPPER CANADA, 1859 .- (Continued.)

23 Victoria.

AUTHORITIE	es.	E	XPENDITU	res by I	OCAL SC	HOOL AUT		
Balances.		For Ceachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	For Sites and Building School Houses.	For Rents and Repairs of School Houses.	For School Books, Stationery, Fuel, and other expen- ses.	Total Expenditure for all Common School purposes, during 1859.	Balance unex- pended.
\$ cts. 39 19 101 94 226 89 1500 00 441 64 95 80 88 00 101 90 121 88 4 00 389 24 1842 57 343 03 844 36 115 00 219 45	\$ cts. 1081 52 677 19 1246 94 1483 79 1127 10 2709 65 11739 39 2473 77 1757 55 913 30 587 48 1803 60 870 50 790 00 3922 57 2276 65 3189 36 977 51 2444 20 2615 55 695 00 1478 24	\$ cts. 640 01 544 50 547 35 910 26 341 10 750 00 663 00 899 14 1200 75 400 00 450 00 1292 20 370 00 544 40 1620 00 571 16 1403 98 1083 50 655 00 984 00	3 cts. 40 00 9 89 31 32 10 00 145 64 65 50 28 27 17 00 13 00 29 30 15 54 31 08 10 00	\$ cts. 534 50 144 24 1500 00 243 84 1287 75 500 00 1011 81	. Z9 00	456 91) 589 76) 30 00) 64 57; 118 81; 125 40 113 58; 200 17 70 76; 215 06; 301 39; 412 83; 484 34; 143 10; 52 00; 137 75; 40 00; 41 30	1447 31 1096 10 2467 64 1066 41 2393 97 1658 80 913 00 587 48 1576 28 465 65 790 00 3678 79 2032 17 2250 75 728 51 12277 79 1252 25 695 00 1037 43 534 42	\$ cta. 243 44 44 26 26 98 36 48 31 00 242 01 672 98 79 80 98 75 00 30 227 32 404 85 243 78 243 48 938 61 249 00 166 41 1363 30
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Sessional Papers (No. 50).

would be \$177165 90, showing the decrease mentioned.

TABLE B .- The Coumon Schools of Upper Canada, 1859.

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TABLE B.—The Common Schools of Upper Canada, 1859.—(Continued.)

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		Counties Gittes Towns Villages Grand Total Se
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TABLE C.—THE COMMON SCHOOLS

co	MM	ON.	SCH	OOL
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		Tota	n1					Rel	igious	Den	omins	tions	•			
COUNTIES.	Common School Teachere.	Male.	Female.	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Congregationalist	Lutheran.	Quaker.	Christian and Disciple.	Reported as Pro-	Unitarian.	Other Persuasions.	Not reported.
Glengarry Stormont Dundas Prescott Russell Carleton Grenville Leeds Lanark Renfrew Frontenac Addington Lennox Prince Edward Hastings Northumberland Durham Peterboro' Victoria Ontario York Peel Simcoe Halton Wentworth Brant Lincoln Welland Haddimand Norfolk Oxford Waterloo Wetlington Grey Perth Huron Bruce Middlesex Elgin Kent Lambton Essex Total CITIES Toronto Hamilton Kingston London Ottawa	73 58 22 102 83 115 15 66 42 83 129 96 62 82 79 101 112 87 156 81 104 81 96 60 60	47 28 43 29 15 48 98 70 56 43 26 64 48 55 49 48 48 48 55 49 48 48 55 49 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	41 30 30 7 18 35 55 45 11 28 33 16 11	144 97722 333171488200 771299277125 166400111117725 166317714455 1712117155 288663177166317716631771663177166317716631771663177166317716717167171671717171	200 111 77 223 33 277 144 149 166 5 5 177 7 12 111 4 7 7 3 3 117 15 5 2 2 2 4 3 116 166 2 2 2 4 3 166 2 166 2 167 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168	221 122 14 18 23 28 43 28 43 21 21 24 21 39 39 35 22 41 21 13 13 25 21 21 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	1 3 1 2 3 5 2 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	190 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	2		1 5 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 3 3 0 3 0 5 5 5 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 1 4 4	10 10 11 22 1 5 5 85 85 85 85	2	2 2 6 6	1
Total	168	59	109	36	50	38	34	5	5							

OF UPPER CANADA, 1859.

TEACHERS.

23 Victoria.

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Total holding Certificates.	Sel	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Unclassified.	Unqualified.	Certificates An-	No. of Schools in which Teacher was changed during the year.	No. of Schools having more than one Teacher.		Highest Salary paid	Lowest Salary pai	Male Teacher.	Male Teacher, with Board.	Mala Toscher	without Board.	Pemale Teacher, with Board.	Famala Pasahar	without Board.
644 633 53 1500 150 150 150 150 110 111 117 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127	1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 5 6 6 6 3 3	4121112392371558755475545864	155 121 131 131 131 131 131 131 131	50 51 20 72 53 115 54 48 29 56 46 51 51 53 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51	122 111 211 212 213 214 215 215 215 215 215 215 215 215 215 215	3 1 2 3 2 2 1 5 1 2	2	2	10 11 2 3 1 10 42 7 5 19 19 19 19 25 46 58 43 4 2 2 4 15 7 7 3 9 9 20 35 17 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47	1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 5 4 3 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 4 4 3 3 3 4 4 4 3 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 6 5 6 4 3 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 6 5 6 4 3 5 5 6 5 6 4 3 5 5 6 5 6 4 3 5 5 6 5 6 4 3 5 5 6 5 6 4 3 5 6 5 6 4 3 5 5 6 5 6 4 3 5 5 6 5 6 4 3 5 5 6 5 6 4 3 5 5 6 5 6 4 3 5 5 6 5 6 4 3 5 5 6 5 6 4 3 5 5 6 5 6 4 3 5 5 6 5 6 4 3 5 5 6 5 6 4 3 5 5 6 5 6 4 3 5 5 6 5 6 4 3 5 5 6 5 6 4 3 5 5 6 5 6 4 3 5 5 6 5 6 4 3 5 5 6 5 6 4 3 5 5 6 5 6 4 3 5 5 6 5 6 4 3 5 6 5 6 6 5 6 4 3 5 6 5 6 6 5 6 4 3 5 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TABLE C.—THE COMMON SCHOOLS

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TOWNS.	Common School Teachers.	Male.	Female.	Church of England	Church of Bome	Preshytorion	Mothodist	Parties	Contragationalist	Tfl.com	Over Con	Christian and	Disciple.	Protestant.	Unitarian.	Other Persuasions.	Not reported.
Amherstburgh Barrie Belleville Bowmanville Brantford Brockville Chatham Clifton Cobourg Collingwood Cornwall Dundas Galt Goderich Guelph Lindsay Milton Niagara Oakville Owen Sound Paris Perth Peterboro' Picton Port Hope Prescott Sandwich Sarnia St. Catharines Simcoe Whitby Windsor Woodstock	4 4 4 111 6 112 2 S 111 2 2 G 3 3 4 5 5 S 5 S 3 3 2 2 S 8 8 4 4 8 4 2 2 11 4 4 6 6 6 6 189	2155354661512224442131122343322223112234	74 55 11 12 22 23 44 11 55 22 26 63 34 11 52 23 34 100		33 3 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	22	3		1					1			1
VILLAGES. Berlin Bradford Brampton Brighton Caledonia Chippewa Clinton Colborne Elora Embro Fergus Fort Erie	7123332214121	512221211	2 1 2 1	1	2	3	3						2				

OF UPPER CANADA, 1859 .- (Continued.)

TEACHERS.

23 Victoria.

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40		rmal		Count Board				An-	ols in	one one	Ty P	y pai	1.	ı, r	bor,	rg.
Total holding	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Unclassified.	Unqualified.	Certificates An-	No. of Schools in which Teacher was changed during the year.	No. of Schools having more than one Teach	Highest Salary Paid	Lowest Salary paid Male Teacher.	Male Teacher, with Board.	Male Teacher, without Board.	Female Teacher,	Female Teacher,
3 4 8 6 0 0 8 1 1 2 2 6 6 3 4 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	2 2 1	1 1	1 3 7 4 4 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 4 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 6 3 1 1 2 2 2 2 6 1 7 8	5 7 5 2 1 2		1 1 2 2 1 1	2		1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 0 2 0	1 1 3 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 3 1 1 4 4 2 2 2 4 4 2 2 4 4 0	\$00 00 \$00 00 \$00 00 \$00 00 \$10 00 \$10 00 \$10 00 \$40 00 \$40 00 \$40 00 \$00 00 \$0	300 00 500 00 280 00 280 00 280 00 240 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00		\$ cts. 524 00 500 00 400 00 500 00 314 00 500 00 314 00 500 00 510 00 510 00 540 00 540 00 550 00 550 00 5510 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00 550 00		S cts. 250 00 240 00 220 00 320 60 250 00 250 00 270 00 250 00 270 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 255 00 2
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COMMON SCHOOL

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VILLAGES.—(Cont'd.)	Common School Toachers.	Male.	Church of Pa-1-1	Church of Rome	Drachutorier	Mothodist	Bontiet	Congression	Lutheran.	Quaker.	Christian and	Reported as	Vaitarian.	Other Persuasions	Not reported.
Total Counties 3 " Cities" " Towns" Villages	4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 5 5 1 2 2 4 4 2 2 4 4 3 3 3 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 6 8 5 1 1 6 8 1 1 6 8 1 1 6 8 1 6 8 1 6 1 6 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	663 36 31 17	22	300	11	213 5 3 4	77 5 5	23	30	26	66 855	2	52	3 3 44 4 4 4 4
Grand Total	235 311 202 296	5 1120 5 1237	747 662	460 440	1196 1259	1236 1182	225 240	87 77	23 20	30 25	27 16	94 127	2	52 30	56 123
Increase	33 15	0	85	20	63	54	15	10	3	5	11	33	1	22	67

In the report for 1858 the Normal School certificates were not given separately from the County Board

OF UPPER CANADA, 1859.—(Continued.)

TEACHERS.

23 Victoria.

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60 50 50		mal ool.		Count Board		-ë	-:	An-	nools in ras cha e year.	Schools having than one Teacher.	lary Pa	ary Pai	her, rd.	her,	acher,	acher,
Total holding Certificates.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Unclussified	Unqualified.	Cortificates An- nulled.	No. of Schools in which Teacher was changed during the year.	No. of Sch more than	Highest Salary Paid.	Lowest Salary Paid Male Teacher.	Male Teacher, with Board.	Male Teacher, without Board.	Female Teacher, with Board.	Female Teacher, without Board.
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4112 4103	190	199	825	2130 2364	768 883	117 79	6 20	2 12	788 838	167 208	1400 00	80 00	186 CO 180 OO	456 00	123 00 121 00	245 00 242 00
9			*159	*35	115	38		10	79	41		5 16	6 00	2 00	2 00	3 00

certificates, and in comparing the numbers the two kinds are here added together.

23 Victoria,

Compared		victoria. Sessional rapers (No. 50). A. 1860.							
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			TOWNS.—(Cont'd.)	Owen Sound Paris Paris Porth Porth Potenton Pote Hope Prescott Sandwich Sannia St. Catharines Since Woodstoock Total VILLAGES. Berlin Brighton Brighton Brighton Caledona Chippera

23 Victoria.

A. 1860.

	y.i	sla-		RECE	IPTS.		EXPE	NDITU	JRES.	A:	
MUNICIP'LITIES	No. of Separate Schools.	Amount of the Legisla- tive School Grant.	Legislative apportionment for Maps. Apparatus, Prizes, and Libraries.	Amountraised from School-rate ou supporters.	Amount subscribed by supporters and other sources.	Total amount received.	Amount paid to Teachers.	Amount paid for Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Lib.'s.	Amount paid for other purposes.	No. of Pupils.	No. of months en open.
Arthur, 1 " 2 Bastard, 1 Camdon, E., No. 15 Carrick, No. 1 Charlottenburg, 15 " 16 " 17 Edwardsburgh, 1 Ellice, 5 Elosicoke, 6 Fitzroy, 8 " 6 Grantham, 7 Frantham, 7 Frantham, 7 Frantham, 7 Frantham, 7 Grantham, 7 Frantham, 7 " 5 Kingston, 1 Nelson, 1 Nepean, 1 Nepean, 1 Nepean, 1 Poncida, 6 Frantham, 7 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 Frantham, 1 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50	\$ cts. 29 51 42 00 36 00 7 00 6 00 7 00 8 49 62 27 9 85 31 40 120 50 8 00 8 00 8 86 00 40 37 25 1678 57 7 12 49 90 26 00 20 00 230 30 72 00 137 45 13 60 1 50 1 1 00 2 00 1 12	\$ cts. 37 00 294 18	\$ cts 18 00 291 18 72 00 120 00 120 00 120 00 120 00 120 00 120 00 14 76 120 00 14 76 120 00 14 76 103 70 119 50 16 16 108 00 17 00 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 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" 21 22	1			57 28 3899 42	185 28 3465 51	253 28 8937 28	139 61 6227 46		35 70 113 67 2676 25	91	12

Sessional Papers (No. 50).

Schools of Upper Canada, 1859

	PEACHERS.	Religious Exercises.	NUMBER BR	OF PU	PILS I	N TH NSTR	E DIFFERENT UCTION.	MAPS, APPA- RATUS, &C.	na
1	of Religious Or ders.	No. of Schools opened and closed with prayer. No. of Schoolsusing the Bible.	No. of Pupils learning Reading.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	Book Keeping. Algebra. Geometry. Natural Philosophy. Music.	Maps. No. of Schools using Maps. No. of Maps. Apparatus. Diackboards.	When first establish
1 1 1 91 20 3 2 4 1 91 20 3 2 4 5 1 9 1 9 2925 1532 1364 590 705 197 32 19 19 41 29 7 28 13			141 22 56 36 46 46 49 49 49 55 46 61 57 1 99 45 45 75 1 37 51 37 51 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36	50 50 10 5 10 10 10 10	30 16 77 77 78 79 11 12 13 15 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18	6 2 20 20 21 4 7 7 2 2 2 10 1 1 7 7 2 2 1 10 1 1 7 7 2 2 1 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		85.885 85.885 85.85 85.85 85.85 86.85 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86.86 86 86.86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 8

23 Victoria.

TABLE F .- THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE

-	hoole.	giela-	li	RECE	IPTS.	manuscus d and Europe, defende	EXP	NDITU	RES.	PUPILS AND TIME.
CITIES.	No. of Separate Schools	Amount of the Legisla- tive School Grant.	Legislative appor- tionment for Maps, Apparatus, Prizes, and Libraries.	Amount raised from School-rate on supporters.	Amunt subscribed by supporters and other sources.	Total Amount received.	Amount paid to Teachers.	Amount paid for Maps, Apparatus, Prizes, and Lib's.	Amount paid for other purposes.	No. of Pupils. No. of Months open.
Hamilton	6	\$ ets. 615 00 443 00 146 00 1197 00 1497 00 3898 00	\$ ets.	\$ cts. 502 39 1079 54 393 91 891 56 1673 65	198 20 59 44	1740 94 738 11 2148 00 3197 37	\$ ets. 1072 50 1457 15 479 20 1711 80 2823 00 7543 65	105 93	\$ ets. 358 59 283 79 227 44 388 20 268 44 1526 46	1137 11 831 11 403 10 1358 12 1886 12 5615 11
TOWNS. Amherstburgh Barrie Belleville Brantford Brockville. Chatham Clifton Cobourg Dundas Guelph Lindsay Niagara Paris Perth Peterborough Picton Prescott St. Catharines	1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	153 00 76 00 115 00 63 00 63 00 130 00 30 00 126 00	12 00	292 00 400 00 264 97 317 90 149 50 169 42 80 70 287 31 54 52 104 36 591 20 200 00 42 00 312 70 347 00 3821 58	212 66 50 45 225 50 134 57 131 43 139 50 100 75 506 00 53 40 13 00 414 25 109 05 63 144 90 00 110 86 825 45 1166 66	120 45 \$27 50 480 54 600 33 351 00 316 40 266 40 493 71 89 00 583 77 276 41 717 34 420 00 182 86 1264 15	573 00 120 45 527 50 400 18 480 00 300 00 314 41 225 52 630 00 319 20 56 66 583 77 236 01 350 00 390 00 177 94 921 67 513 66	7 00 5 62 7 20 2 00 5 00	56 36 120 33 51 00 1 99 40 93 193 00 168 89 32 34 25 00 4 92 32 50 4 92 2718 44	207 12 117 10 357 12 269 11 259 11 104 12 91 12 103 11 232 12 202 12 199 12 108 10 201 12 95 9 239 12 354 12
VILLAGES. Berlin Napanee Newmarket. Oshawa Portsmouth Preston St. Thomas Thorold Trenton Total Counties. " Cities. " Towns Villages Grand Total	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	12 00 43 00 20 00 52 62 24 00 34 16 60 00 121 90 382 20 1572 35 3898 00 1901 00 382 20 7753 55	12 00	668 96 12931 01	3465 51 816 46 4464 65 1120 40 9867 02	300 00 401 90 2171 56 8937 28 9255 51 10199 23 2171 56 30563 58	1812 29 23003 37	10 25 52 62 7 75 2 00 72 62 33 57 185 40 60 82 72 62 352 41	9 32 14 96 73 06 73 06 25 77 43 64 119 90 286 65 2676 25 1526 46 2718 44 286 65 7207 80 7207 80	3353 11 914 11 12994 11
" " 1858 Increase De crease	94	\$531 25 *777 70	85 41	7071 41 5859 60		28206 54	6271 90	57 97.		9991 10 †3003 1

^{*} The decrease in the Grant, while there was an increase in the Schools and Pupils, is caused by a change ity, instead of having an additional amount.

† Eight Schools, with 934 pupils, not having reported in 1858, but reporting this year, will reduce the 60

SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1859 .- (Continued.)

TEACHERS.		Relig Exerc	11	NUMB		F P NCH		LS I	N TI NSTI	HE RU(DI T10	FFE ON.	RE	NT	MAPS RAT			-	ď.
Membo of Romalo. Komalo. Male. Male.	Or- 9.	No. of Schools opened and closed with prayer.	No. of Schools using the Bible.	No. of Pupils learn- ing Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book Keeping.	Algebra.	Goometry.	Natural Philosophy.	Music.	No. of Schools using	No. of Maps.	Apparatus.	Diach Contras	When first established.
8 2 6 2 7 4 3 4 3 1 2 11 6 5 16 8 8 8	6 3 5 8 22	2 4 1 9 6	2 4 1 9	1137 751 403 924 1886 5101	515 420 403 643 517 2498	508 370 403 632 517 2430	354 300 117 333 418	345 270 97 253 501	515 180 76 221 234	9 25 10 78 36 158		10 11 46 24	44 50 46 140	146 400 32 385 963	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 9 \\ 6 \\ \hline 20 \end{array} $	24 13 6 29 56 128	2 2 4]	1 9 6	1856 1854 1858 1856 1845
3 1 2	2 2 2 4 4 2 2 5	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	207 117 357 145 221 104 41 103 232 152 199 261 95 239 267 2984	131 522 267 35 113 70 15 70 120 87 96 104 48 80 260 1673	1100 58 2555 1100 1177 644 311 1000 1500 96 711 611 148 346 1966	93 58 257 42 38 12 19 30 100 54 51 51 89 1159	78 72 265 42 48 68 23 143 136 50 46 80 37 100 91 148 9 9 1517	58 52 265 70 3 3 20 40 22 25 17 41 5 47 11	10 14 4 7 6 13 2 1 1 12 14 78	6 8 8 4 4 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 5 3 3	6 6 2 2 S 4 1 S 1 36	14 11 11 11 15 49	19 40 12 15 12 20 20 41 1 18	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	13 8 8 4 1 7 6 1 8 1 8 4 	1 2 1 1 1 7	111111111111111111111111	1850 1853 1853 1854 1854 1858 1858 1853 1856 1853 1855 1855 1855 1855 1855 1855 1855
2 2	19 2 44	22 14 8 83	9 16 4 3	2925 5101 2984 744	388 1532 2498 1673 388	40 50 47 13 41 414 1364 2430 1966 414	590 1522 1159 211	19 34 237 705 1466 1517 237	15 73 197 1226 744 73	158 78 12	19 184 53 12	19 91 36 4	140 49 18	178 74	23	6 7 39	4 7 2	1 3 13 13 15 3	
30 14 16 2 in the system of											<u> </u>					· ···	<u> </u>		

in the system of apportionment, the Separ

23 Victoria. A. 1860.

TABLE G.—THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

MONEYS.

				Re	CEIPTS.				Expen.
		Leg. Gr	ant.	Lo	cal Sourc	es.	nm-	or or	us,
COUNTIES.	GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	For Masters' Sala- ries.	tus, Prizes, and Libraries.	From Fecs.	From Municipal · Grants.	Balances, and other sources.	Total Receipts for Grammar School purposes, 1859.	For Masters' Salaries	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes, and Libraries.
Stormont, Dundas, & Glongarry. Proscott and Russell Carleton	l Cornwall	272 00 396 00 432 00 200 00 750 00 176 00	\$ ets. 11 00	328 50 113 50 63 00 666 26 300 00 70 00	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 5 33 55 00 9 00 100 00 439 56 27 00 77 00	\$ cts. 1636 95 447 00 733 50 545 50 363 00 2047 30 503 00 400 00	\$ cts. 1515 62 427 00 589 00 520 00 363 00 1616 73 478 00 270 00	22 96 30 00
Leeds & Gren ville	9 Brockville 10 Prescott 11 Kemptville 12 Gananoque 13 Perth	324 00 . 300 00 . 184 00 . 400 00 .	••••••	640 00 135 00 95 75 45 87	238 25 310 00	66 01 90 00	1490 00 459 00 634 00 295 88 800 00	1384 00 459 00 600 00 295 88 800 00	
}	14 Smith's Falls 15 Lanark 16 Renfrew 17 Carleton Place. 18 Kingston	184 00.	8 33	\$5 75 102 00 33 00 482 90		130 00 106 50 113 00 16 00 80 96	642 50 616 83 263 00 200 00 1263 86	512 50 202 00 117 33 200 00 1151 90	16 66 26 00 35 75
Frontenac, Lennox, & { Addington { Prince Ed-{ ward}	19 Newburgh	188 00 310 00 472 00	12 00	104 45 110 00 237 60 140 00 30 00	742 30 613 00	200 00 77 00 158 26 25 00 270 00	724 75 387 00 1448 16 1250 00 500 00	674 45 335 00 881 28 800 00 475 00	24 00 19 58
Hastings	24 Belleville 25 Trenton 26 Sobourg	\$00 00 100 00 600 00	18 00 39 37	48 00 648 25	745 29 180 93		1611 29 280 93 1287 62	848 00 240 00 1132 00	38 80 78 74
Northumber- land and Durham	27 Port Hope 28 Bowmanville 29 Colborne 30 Newcastle 31 Peterborough	340 00. 200 00. 100 00.		434 13 120 00 78 50 130 00 181 10		30 15 19 50 1198 98	1575 44 560 00 711 96 2228 98 631 10	1452 05 520 00 711 96 180 00 530 00	93-70
Peterborough & Victoria.	32 Norwood 33 Lindsay 34 Oakwood 35 Whitby	212 00 . 210 00 .	•••••	10 00 50 00 160 00 398 00 7 64		370 00 330 00	580 00 262 00 700 00 894 00 446 67		2.3 V 3
Ontario	36 Uxbridge 37 Osbawa 38 Toronto 39 Newmarket 40 Streetsville	242 00 . 1000 00 400 00 250 00 .	13 20 36 00	30S 00 893 67 320 00 80 00	1000 00 200 00 200 00	239 03 184 39 284 25 34 00 132 86	734 39 3191 12 990 00 662 86	661 75 2820 00 720 00 447 00	26 40 72 00 16 06
York & Peel {	41 Richmond Hill. 42 Brampton	350 00. 300 00 360 00	9 50 30 75 73 78	90 84 19 17 309 50 420 00 512 50	200 00 200 00	29 96 240 05 110 00	670 80 839 22 929 00 1010 75 1966 28	601 00 749 60 709 50 723 00 1117 00	19560 80 75 147 56
Simcoe	46 Bradford 47 Collingwood 48 Milton 49 Oakville	Not open . 200 00 . 440 00 383 00 .	20 00	234 00 338 00 275 75	200 00 300 61		200 00 434 00 798 00 959 36	434 00 758 00 800 00	40 00
Wentworth	50 Hamilton 51 Ancaster 52 Dundas 53 Waterdown	250 00. 300 00.		368 00	925,00	262-17 951 07	512 17 1619 07	1600 00 125 00 1200 00 372 15	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

OF UPPER CANADA, 1859.

	PUPILS.
For Building, Rent, and Repaire. Por Contingencies and Books, &c. Total Expenditure for Grammar School purposes, 1859.	Number of pupils attending during 1859. No. of pupils whose parents resided in the town whore the grammar school is situated. No. of pupils whose parents resided out of the town, but within the count, pupils whose parents resided in other counties. No. of pupils reported as in Grammar School subjects. Number of new pupils admitted during 1859. Number of these new pupils admitted during 1859. Number of these new pupils admitted during 1859. Ltow manny, tormerry Common School boys, admitted free by scholarships.
\$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ 24 12 20 57 1582 31 54 66	1

TABLE G.—THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

For Masters' Salares, and other sources. For Masters' Salares, and Tabis, Apparating Sources. From Municipal Grants. From Receipts for Grammar School purposes, 1859. For Masters' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Frizos, and Libraries.
Masters' Salaries. Receipts for Gram. For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes, and Libraries.	
Masters' Sala- i. Prizes, and ther rees. Receipts for Gr. Receipts for Gr. Receipts for Gr. Receipts for Gr. Receipts for Gr. Receipts for Gr. Receipts for Gr. Receipts for Gr. Receipts for Gr. Receipts for Gr. Receipts for Gr. Receipts for Gr. Receipts for Gr. Receipts for Gr. Receipts for Gr. Receipts for Gr. Receipts for Gr. Receipts for Gr. Receipts for Gr. Receipts for Gr.	For Maps, Apparat Prizes, and Librari
For M ries. For Mi tus, Libr. From Gran Gran Roul F	<u> </u>
Brant	\$ cts. 140 00 25 60
	43 80 127 00
Haldimand64 Calcdonia 500 00 37 87 150 00 4 97 692 84 600 00	8-00
Norfolk	66 00 45 16
Oxford 67 Woodstock 800 00 216 55 1016 55 996 55 68 Ingersoll 367 00 458 75 3400 06 122 27 4348 02 2864 54	
Waterloo 69 Berlin	65 99 33 34
Wellington 71 Guelph 550 00 29 00 147 50 672 08 34 00 1432 58 1340 00	63 88
[[12 25 10 18 400 00	184 75
Grey 73 Owen Sound 600 00 34 75 112 44 747 19 574 36 Perth 74 Stratford 600 00 167 50 228 82 996 32 687 50	***************************************
Huron & Bruce 75 Goderich 720 00 141 98 400 00 148 44 1410 42 900 00	11 50
Middlesex	
Elgin	
(10:00
Kent	10 00
Essex	65 82
Grand Total. S1	1706.30 1527.91
Increase 6	178 39

TABLE H.-METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS AT THE

Under the authority of the Consolidated 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 Educational have contributed the necessary sum of half price to purchase a set of instruments, and but few of these (as will

		No. of months		CHARACTER OF ABSTRAS RECEIVED.						
Ŋ	ame of Meteorological Station.	has been estab- lished, to Decem- ber, 1859 inclusive	cation Office, to	Well prepared.	Indifferently prepared.	Improperly prepared.				
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Niagara Hamilton Belleville Barrie Chatham Port Sarnia ZMilton Cornwall	24	2 13 20 16 15 18 3 10	10 18 16 18	2 3 2 11 	4 2				

OF UPPER CANADA, 1859 .- (Continued.)

						-		·		U P			
TURE.				pupils attending	o. of pupils whose parents resided in the town where the	grammar school 18 situated.	No. of pupils whose parents resided out of the town, but within the county.	Number of pupils whose parents resided in other counties.	No. of pupils reported as in Grammar School subjects.	Number of new pupils admit- ted during 1859.	umber of tacse new pupils who had passed the entrance examination.	How many, formerly Common School Boys, admitted free by scholarships.	
pg	and	ur.		atte	arc	3 3	tow	her	ibj.	Sil I	new he cn	Sign	Fees
For Building, Rent, and Repairs.	æ g	Grammar School pur. poses, 1859.		2	g of	13	resided out of the within the county.	s of	200	ond B	‡	s du	per term
- Fe	For Contingencies Books, &c.	Pita P		lle .	5 3	ğ	o o		cho	№85	Number of these who had passed to examination.	orn hip	•
, E	ger C.	r Sen	i.	umber of p	ls v	S	e g	rige	E 2	<u></u>	umber of the who had pass examination.	Boy a	of three months
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Sessional Papers (No. 50).

SENIOR COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

to each Senior County Grammar School, and provision is made for the establishment thereat of a Meteorological Department. Out of the 31 Counties in which Senior County Grammar Schools have been established, but 14 be seen from the following,) make the returns required by law.

	- 		No. of months	No. of monthly		R OF ABSTRAC	rs Received
Nar	ne of Meteoro	logical Station.	since the Station	ceived at the Edu- cation Office, to December, 1859.	Well prepared.	Indifferently prepared.	Improperly prepared.
9 10 11 12 13	Perth		16 16 15 15 6 Instruments pure	12 5 None. None. hased, but not yet	1 11 sent for.	1 1 	
-	T	otal	193	80	58	15	7

23 Victoria.

TABLE I.—THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

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THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	Total in English.	In English Grammar.	In Spelling & Dicta- tion.	In Elementary Reading.	In advanced Reading.	In Derivation.	In Art of Reading and 5th Book.	In Sullivan's Literary Class Book.	In Elements of Political Economy, 5th Reader.	In Outlines of Eng- lish Literature.	In Elementary Composition.	In Advanced Campo-	Total in Latin.	In Arnold's 1st Latin Book.
1 Cornwall 2 Williamstown 3 Matilda 4 L'Orignal 5 Vankleckhill 60 ttawa 7 Richmond 8 Ashton 9 Brockville 10 Prescott 11 Kemptville 12 Gananoque 13 Perth 14 Smith's Falls 15 Lanark 16 Renfrew 17 Carleton Place 18 Kingston 19 Newburgh 20 Bath 21 Napance 22 Picton 23 Consecon 24 Belleville 25 Trenton 26 Cobourg 27 Port Hope 28 Bowmanville 29 Colborne 30 Newcastle 31 Peterborough 32 Norwood 33 Lindsay 34 Oakwood 35 Whitby 36 Uxbridge 37 Oshawa 38 Toronto 39 Newmarket 40 Streetsville 41 Richmond Hill 42 Brampton 44 Markham 45 Barrie 46 Bradford, not open	622 4047 305 222 1660 377 527 611 4116 344 1117 133 1688 277 236 763 199 722 366 139 723 367 644 1117 139 149 149 149 149 149 149 149 149 149 14	624 407 269 109 166 160 200 200 200 200 416 753 1199 720 366 703 104 405 703 703 703 703 703 703 703 703 703 703	30 400 470 470 470 470 470 470 470 470 47	30 10 200 100 3 3 111 10 5 12 12 24 28 12 12 10 10 10 10 11 10 11 10 10 10 10 10 10	211 30 222 599 122 266 600 266 266 155 222 455 1199 622 270 522 200 522 520 520 520 520 520 520 52	18 222 6 50 28 52 222		30	101 101 13 25 30 101 13 28 11 22 18		10 8 20 20 20 39 91 11 13 25 49 60 75 34 27 119 62 30 21 113 22 81 22 81 22 81 49 24 24 24 24	111 30 59 4 4 20 21	355 300 244 155 122 400 88 111 122 57 56 88 83 313 100 197 161 112 27 162 17 17 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	19 15 16 3 3 5 10 3 8 30 4 21 5 1 24 6 10 8 14 30 13 38 11 18 16 24 7 7 7 12 6 29 42 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12
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OF UPPER CANADA.

23 Victoria.

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In Arnold's 2nd Latin Book.	In Latin Grammar.	In Written Latin Exercises and Prose Composition.	In Prosody and Verse Composition.	Reading Cornelius Nepos or other Elementary Reader.	Rending Casar's Commentaries.	Reading Virgil or Ovid.	Reading Cicero.	Reading Sallust or Horace.	Average attendance in Latin.	Total in Greek.	In Arnold's 1st Greek Book.	In Greek Grammar.	In Written Greek. Exercises.	In Greek Prosody & Verse Composition.	Reading the Anabasis, or any Elementary, Greek.	Reading the Hiad.	Reading the Odyssey.
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TABLE I.—THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

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l Cornwall 2 Williamstown 3 Matilda 4 L'Orignal 5 Vankloek Hill 6 Ottawa 7 Richmond 8 Ashton 9 Brockville 10 Prescott 11 Kemptville 12 Gananoque 13 Perth 14 Smith's Falls 15 Lanark 16 Renfrew 17 Carleton Place 18 Kingston 19 Nœburgh 20 Bath 21 Napance 22 Picton 23 Consecon 24 Belleville 25 Trenton 26 Cobourg 27 Port Hope 28 Bowmanville 20 Colborne 30 Nowcastle 31 Peterborough 32 Norwood 33 Lindsay 34 Oakwood 35 Whitby 36 Uxbridge 37 Oshawa 38 Toronto 39 Næwmarket 40 Streetsville 41 Richmond Hill 42 Brampton 44 Markham 45 Barrie 46 Bradford,notopen 47 Collingwood 48 Milton 49 Oakville 50 Hamilton 51 Ancaster 52 Dundas 53 Waterdown 54 Brantford 56 Brantford 56 Brantford 57 Waterdown 54 Brantford 58 Waterdown 54 Brantford 56 Aris	10 15 5 40	35 40 35 44 25	7 2 8 3	22 8 5 40	10	3 1 8	1	100 440 255 177 540 24 300 65 11 22 700 6 5 11 4 4 6 5 11 25 12 21 16 52 52 53 9 8 15 13 8 28 9 12 10 2 2 4 4 8 50 8 4 11 2 2 5 5 8 8 1 5 1 3 1 3 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	200 111 122 2 3 3 3 8 4 4 4 4 4 8 7 7 3 3 6 6 6 6 3 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 2 1 1 7 2 3 2 2 2 3 3 2 1 1 7 2 3 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 3 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 3 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 3 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 3 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 1 1 7 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	29	33 30 28 25 10 50	3 3 0 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 3 3 5 3 1 0 1 1 1 6 3 2 2 0 1 7 7 7 2 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 6 2 2 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7	4 20	10 6 2 5 25 1	9 100 12 15 12 15 12 15 12 15 12 15 12 15 12 15 12 15 15 15 16 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	100 22 33 3 1 1 1 1 1 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 4 4 4 4	6 10 3 2 2 10 6 4 2 1 1 2 8 35 60 8

Sessional Papers (Nc. 50).

OF UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)

		Y.	IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.	IN OTHER STUDIES.
Total in Geography. In Auction Geography. In Modern Geography. In Canadian Geography. In Canadian Geography.	Total in History. In Greek and Roman History and Anti- quities. In other Ancient His- tory.	In History of Great Britain and Ireland. In History of Canada.	Total in Physical Science. In Elements of Nat'l. Ilistory, 3rd and 4th National Readers. In Elements of Nat'l. Philosophy, Physiology, and Geology. In Elements of Chemistry.	Total in Writing. Who Write Well. Who Write Indifferently. In Book-keeping. In Drawing.
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TABLE I.—THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

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-	THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	Total in English.	In English Grammar.	In Spalling and Dietation.	In Blementary Reading.	In Advanced Reading.	In Derivations.	In Art of Reading and 5th Book.	In Sullivan's Literary Class Book.	In Elements of Poli- tical Economy, 5th Reader.	In Outlines of English Literature.	In Elementary Composition.	In advanced Composition.	Total in Latin.	In Arnold's 1st Latin Book.
51555555555555555555555555555555555555	St. Catharines Grimsby Beamsville Welland Drummondville Thorold Caledonia Simcoc Port Dover Woodstack Ingersell Berlin Galt Guelph Elora Owen Sound Strafford Goderich London St. Thomas Vionna Chatham Sarnia Windsor. Total 1859 " 1858.	43 20 357 577 380 399 411 700 537 4181 4183	1100 200 355 18 37 57 28 39 41 700 26 65 44 70 26 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31	50 50 50 61 63 63 64 64 64 65 64 65 64 65 64 67 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68	21 30 21 30 21 30 25 30 26 28 30 1097 662	3 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 6 3 5 4 5 1 3 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4	212 433 433 222 339 411 699 41 38 65 65 1316	24 28 10 35 18 39 23 37 70 16 34 15 50 22		35 35 35 34 599 200	31	18	20 24 24 25 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	000 16	11 80 5 9 3 10 6 7 7 9 26 30 27 9 11 27 6 8 17 2 2 10 32 8 8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
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OF UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)

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In Ainold's 2nd Latin Book.	In Latin Grammar.	In Written Latin Ex- ercises and Prose Composition.	In Prosody and Verse Composition.	Reading Cornelius Nepos or other Ele- mentary Reader.	Reading Cæsar's Commentaries.	Reading Virgil or Ovid.	Reading Cicero.	Reading Sallust or Horace.	Average attendance in Latin.	Total in Greek.	In Arnold's 1st Greek Book.	In Greek Grammar.	In Written Greek Exercises.	In Greek Prosody & Verse Composition.	Reading the Anabasis or any Elementary Greek.	Reading the Iliad.	Reading the Odyssey.
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TABLE I.—THE COMMON SCHOOLS

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

	IN FRENCH.	IN MATHEMATICS.
THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	Total in French. In Elements of French Grammar. In advanced French Grammar. In Written French Exercises & Compositn. In French Dictation and Conversation. Reading Voltaire's Charles XII.	Total in Arithmetic. Total in Buelid. Total in Buelid. In First Four Rules of Arithmetic. Reluce tion, and Fractions. In the Higher Rules of Arithmetic. In the Higher Rules of Algebra. In Equations and the Ilin Equations of Algebra. In Euclid, B. II. & II. First Buelid, B. III. & IV. & Doff., of V. & VI. In Elements of Plane Trigonometry. In Mensuration and Surveying.
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OF UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)

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42 10 40 15 28 5 23 28 111 49 62 29 42 5 42 25 33 18 35 18 35 10 10 10 37 16 35 18 35 35 35 18 35 35 35 18 35 35 36 10 22 22 23 9 14 11 0 41 2 72 18 72 72 82 10 60 12 40 12 28 70 70 70 31 6 25 14 34 8 34 34 65 22 43 65 65 5 60 50 36 36 36 36 36 37 1 36	23	3	40	40	42 2: 27 1: 1111 2: 43 1: 26 1: 37 1: 57 2: 38 2: 40 :: 40 :: 71 1: 72 6: 41 2: 70 4: 71 2: 70 4: 54 4: 71 2: 70 4: 70 4:	1 13 1 1 10 2 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	10 10 10 10 11 12 14 14 20
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TABLE K.—THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

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Sessional Papers (No. 50.)

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TABLE L.-THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF UP .:.

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TABLE M .- THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA, 1859.

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* Of these 1958 Certificates, 247 had either expired or been superseded by others in December, 1859, so that the actual number valid at the close of that year was \$11; but of these, 83 were granted to Students in December, 1859, and were therefore not available for that year. The actual number available for 1859 was 728.

Abstract No. 2.—Counties from whence Applicants for Admission to the Normal School cane. TABLE M .- The Normal School for Upper Canada, 1859 .- (Continued.)

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TABLE M.—The Normal School for Upper Canada, 1859.—(Continued.)

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ż	Female.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	432
Methodists.	Male.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	561
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	Female.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	317
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olics.	Female.		55
Roman Catholics.	Mule.	<u> </u>	10
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		12246578601121111111111111111111111111111111111	

* A very large proportion of these Students have attended two or three Séssions, so that this number greatly exceeds that of the different individuals who have entered the Institution as Students.

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Other Persuasions.	Plale.	2000041-0044 9 0498 C
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Disciples.	Male.	1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 4
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ns.	Femule.	
Unitarians	Male.	
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lists.	Female.	
Universalists.	Male.	
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Qunkers.	Male.	- 01 -01466
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THE	UPPE	First Session, Second Session, Third Session, Frith Session, Frith Session, Sixth Session, Sixth Session, Sixth Session, Winth Session, The Benth Session, The Bession, It Perenth Session, It Perenth Session, It Pourteenth Session, It Pourteenth Session, It Fourteenth Session, It Sixteenth Session, It Soventeenth Session, It Seventeenth Session, It Seventeenth Session, It Seventeenth Session, It Seventeenth Session, It Wenter, first Session, It Wenter, first Session, It Wenter, first Session, It Wenter, first Session, It Wenter, first Session, It Wenter, first Session, It Wenter, first Session, It Wenter, first Session, It Wenter, first Session, It Wenter, first Session, It Wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, first Session, It wenter, firs
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TABLE N .- THE OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF UPPER CANADA, 1859.

			COLLEGES	•	ACA		ES AS		RIVATE		TO	TAT.
MUNICIPALITIES.	No. of Colleges.	No. of Students.	Annual Income or Legislative Aid.	Amount Received from Fees.	No. of Academics & Private Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Months Open.	No. of Trachers.	Amount Received from Fees.	Total Colleges, Academies and Private	Total Students and Pupils.	Total Amount Re- ceived from Fees or Legislative Aid.
Glengarry				. \$ ets.				.,	S ci	ę.		\$ ets.
Stormont] 2		9 9	 2 3	200 (250 (1 14 2 42	
Grenville					1	6	 3 6	 2 1		10	1 20 1 6	36 00
Lanark Renfrew Frontenac Addington				•••••	4	39	9 18		328	60	2 25 4 39 6 183	177 50
Lennox Prince Edward Hastings					2	34		2 5	160 (2 34 5 58	160 00
Northumberland Durham Peterboro'					5		7 8	2 5	196 (10	2 37 5 84	196 00
Victoria Ontario Vork					1 15	,	12 9	1 15	50 (554 (1 14 5 180	
Wentworth					3 14 7	186 56	10 10 10	15 7 8	330 (440 (370 (85 (1 00	3 55 4 186 7 56 7 154	440 00 370 00
Lincoln Welland Haldimand					2 1 5	45 9 62	 2 10	5 21 - 12 53	4 8 351 (2 45 1 9 5 62	4 50
Norfolk					6 7 6 6	113 58	17 6 5 8	6 7	176 (239 (607 (598 (10	6 105 7 113 6 58 6 137	239 00
Perth					21 :: ::	15 35 29	:: 5 7	7 2 2 1	720 (80 (54 -	0	2 15 3 35 3 29	720 00 80 00
					3 5 2	38 114	12 7 7	 3 5	72 (296 (24 (10	1 7 3 38 5 114 2 68	72 00 296 00 24 00
Lambton					1 2	18	4 9	2 1 1			2 68 1 18 2 45	8 00
Total	·····				133	2085	8	138	7581 :	13	32085	7581 97
CITIES. Toronto	* S		\$0000 00 7160 0 0		14 15 17	680		25	5400 0 6001 8 6750 0	0 1	2 1300 6 680 9 975	6001 S
Cingsion London Ottawa	* 1	70	1200 00	1200 00	4 9	120 270		12	3400 (00	4 120 0 340	3400 0 2400 0
Total	11	1095	88360 00	30800 00	60	2320	11:	45	21551 8	0 7	1 3415	140711 8

^{*} These statistics are principally taken from information obtained in 1856; no official reports being received.

TABLE N.—The other Educational Institutions, &c.—(Continued.)

·		C.	OLLEGES.		VCVD		S AND		VATE		TOTA	LL.
TOWNS.	No. of Colleges.	No of Students.	Annust Income or Legislative Airl.	Amount Received from Fees.	No. of Academies & Private Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Months Open.	No. of Teacher?.	Amount Received from Fees.	7.5	Pupils,	Total A mount Received from Fees or Legislative Aid.
			S ets.						Ş ets.		-	S ets.
Amberstburgh					·			····				
Barrie						40	10	6	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4	40	••••••
Bowmanville		•••••				•••••			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
Brantford					S	120	10	10	360 00	s	120	360 00
Prackville		1			. 4			7		4		
Chatham								!		5		
Clifton		ļ				20	6	2	50 00		20	50 00
Cohourg	. P 1	240	750 00	950 00	11		11	15	3500 00 60 00		460 62	5200 m 60 M
Collingwood	.	·····			3		11	3	2400 00		100	2400 00
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dali				1	3	::8				. ::	38	
inliioderich					4		70	4		i 4	35	
inelph	.[.	l		: . 5			5.			60	240 0
Lindsny				.	1 2	10	::	2		1 2	10	
Milton		.¦							•••••••		•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Niagara Uakville								2	278 00	3	42	278 0
Owen Sound		•				42	12	•	218 00	'i "	4	270 0
Paris	1				J	14	12	1	112 00	1	14	112.0
Perth					9							1
Peterborough						ļ				.lj]	
Picton						50	4	3	250 00	ह्य व	50	250 0
Port Hope						ļ	ļ			<i></i>		
Prescott				3000 00	: '	70	12	5	700 00			
Sandwich	•	1 38	٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠	. 2000 00	<u>'</u>	60	12	·····		.1		2000
sarnia St. Catharines					1	00	1.5				1 ""	
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Berlin Bradford Brangton Brighton Caledonia Chippewa Clinton Colborne						1 50 1 50 1 7:) 1:) 1:) 1:) 1:	;	75 0 80 0	0	1 50 1 14	220 75 80
Berlin Bradford Brampton Brighton Caledonia Chippewa Clinton Colborne Elora						50	1 12	2 1	75 0 80 0	0	50 1 1-1 1 10 2 23	75 80 160
Berlin Bradford Brampton Brighton Caledonia Chippewa Clinton Colborne Elora Elora Embro						50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	1 12	2 1	75 0 80 0 2 160 0	0	50 1 1. 1 10 2 2; 1 2.	75 80 160
Berlin Bradford Brampton Brighton Caledonia Chippewa Clinton Colborne Elora Embro Fergus						50	1 12	2 1	75 0 80 0 2 160 0	0	50 1 1-1 1 10 2 23	75 80 160
Berlin Bradford Brampton Brighton Caledonia Chippewa Clinton Colborne Elora Embro Pergus Fort Eric						50 1 50 1 1 10 1 10 2 2 20 1 20 1 20	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		75 0 80 0 2 160 0	0	1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	75 80 160 168
Berlin Bradford Brampton Brighton Caledonia Chippews Clinton Colborne Elera Embro Fergus Fort Eric Hawkesbury						50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		75 0 80 0 2 160 0	0	50 1 1. 1 10 2 2; 1 2.	75 80 160 168
Berlin Bradford Brampton Brighton Caledonia Chippews Clinton Celborne Elera Embro Fergus Fort Eric Hawkesbury Ingersoll						5 50 1 50 1 1 10 1 10 2 2 2: 1 2- 1 2- 1 2-	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		75 0 80 0 2 160 0	0.00	1 50 1 1 10 2 2 23 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1	75 80 160 168
Berlin Bradford Brampton Brighton Caledonia Chippews Clinton Colborne Elora Embro Fergus Fort Eric Hawkesbury Hespeler Ingersoll Iroquois						50 1 50 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 3 4	0	2 1	75 0 80 6 2 160 0 168 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 50 1 14 1 10 2 23 1 24 1 2.	220 75 80 160 168 4 63
Berlin Bradford Brampton Brighton Caledonia Chippews Clinton Colborne Elora Embro Fergus Fort Erie Hawkesbury Hespeler						5 50 1 50 1 1 10 1 10 2 2 2: 1 2- 1 2- 1 2-	0	2 1	75 0 80 0 2 160 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 50 1 1 10 2 2 23 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1	220 75 80 160 168 4 63

TABLE N.—THE OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, &c.—(Continued.)

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	•	(*	olleges.		ACA		CHOO		IVATE	: .	тот	AL.
VILLAGES.—Con'td.	No. of Colleges.	No. of Students.	Annual Income or Legislative Aid.	Amount Received fr n Fees.	No. of Academies & Private Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Months Open.	No. of Teachers.	Amount Received from Fees.	Total Colleges, Academics and Private Schools.	Total Students and Pupils.	Total Amount Received from Fees or Legislative Aid.
			S ets.	S ets.					S cts.			S ets.
Mitchell	l	اا										
Napanee					2	50	12	2		2	50	•••••
Newburgh												
Newcastle New Humburg					ı	30	6	4	500 00	1	30	500 00
New Hamburg	l											
Newmarket					2	50	12	3		2	50	
Oshawa												•••••
Pembroke	i									1		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Portsmouth				!	2	53	12	2	193 20	2	53	193 20
Preston												
Renfrew	l				l							
Richmond		l										
Smith's Falls		l			5	88	S	5	450 00	5	88	450 00
Southampton	1											
St. Mary's	1	1			i i	20	8	1		1	20	
St. Thomas					! 3	50	12			3	50	
St. Thomas	1				2	::2	9			2	32	800 00
Streetsville	1	1		1	1	20	10		300 00			
Thorold	i				2	50	10		500 00	2	50	500 00
Trenton	1		 		ł							
Vienna	1	l		J								
Waterloo	1			!								•••••
Waterloo	١	l		l								
Yorkville				·								
		 		ļ·								
Total	;	ļ .];	42	726	10	42	4259 20	42	726	4259 20
				<u>'</u>								
Total Counties	·····					2085	S	138			2085	7581 97
" Cities				30800 00		2320			21551 80		3415	140711 80
· Towns	2	278		2950 00		1051	9				1329	11950 00
" Villages					42	726	10	42	4259 20	42	726	4259 20
		-	20110 00			2100		210	47.640.07		2555	164502 97
Grand Total				33750 00°		6182	9		41642 97		7555	166724 92
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Value of Books sent in 1859.			40 00 20 00 10 00	20 00	167 00	28 50 96 00 36 50	100 00	14 50	48 00	30 00 56 24	23 00
Amount of Legis- lativo Appor- told nament told name			20 00 10 00 5 00	10 00 12 00	203 50	11 25 48 90 78 25	200 60	7 25	34 OC	15 00 28 12	11 50 30 00
Amount of Local Appropriation 1859.			20 00 10 00 5 00	10 00	203 50	14 25 48 00 18 25	200 00	7 25	21 00	15 00 28 12	30 00
COUNTY TES AND NAMES NAMES COMMON SCHOOL LIBRARIES.	finsect :	Clarence, No. 3	Greens No. 10 Ifunitey, No. 2 March, No. 2	Elizabethtown, No. 20	Ramsay, Township	MoNeb, No. 4. McNab, No. 6. McNab, No. 36; Horton, No. 2.	Iddington : Amberst Island, Tp	Iluntingdon, No. 10	Otombee, No. 12	Fencion, No. 2 Mariposa, No. 9	Uxbridge, No. 5
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TABLE O.—STATEMENT No. 1.—The Free Public Libraries of Upper Canada, 1859.—(Continued.)

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TABLE O.—STATEMENT No. 2.

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TABLE O.—STATEMENT No. 2.—(Continued.)

.≡ The Mechanics' Institutes* which have received Libraries from the Depository, and the Number of Volumes sent to each, are, Alphabetical order, as follows:

	1.018.	Years.	van pininer e	1.06%.	Years.
Baltimore. Berlin Chatham Cobourg Collingwood	12 12 12 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	1853 1853 1853 1856 1856	Thoraid Twonto. Vankleckhill Whitby	200 275 106 263	1858 1856 1858 1858
Fouthill Lindsay Guolph Huntingdon, C. E. Milton SNapauce Newmarket Oakville Port Pery	13.7 106 150 150 68 250 250 109	1858 1853 1853 1853 1853 1854 1856 1858	Pooks were also sent to Leeds and Grenville Agricultural Society MeGill College, Montreal Sarnia Dialoctic Society Southwold Agricultural Society Various other institutions, &c.	33.17 208 208 82 83 233	1855 1857 1858 1858 1856 1851-8
Smith's Falls. St. Catharines	108	1857-8 1854-9		4093	

establish and maintain Libraries, and to procure Maps and school apparatus, upon the same terms as such things are now supplied by the Educational Department to Township and School Municipalities, in proportion to the same which they have transmitted to him, or may transmit for such purposes; and in the same manner to 26.. "It shall be lawful for the Chief Superintendent of Education to assist Mechanies' Institutes, and all other Institutions receiving Legislative aid in Upper Caunda, to * In order to aid these Institutes in the further extension of their Libraries, the following section was inserted in the new draft of Bill, but it was withdrawn :-establish prizes of books and other publications in public schools and other institutions aided by the Legislature.

TABLE O.—STATEMENT No. 3.

TABLE showing the value of articles sent out from the Educational Depositories from the years 1851 to 1859, inclusive.

YEAR.	per cent. ha	which the 100 is been appor- in the Legisla-	at Catalogue prices, with- out any appor-	Total value of Library, Prize, and School Books,
	Public Library Books.	Maps, Apparatus and Prize Books.	tionment from the Legisla- tive Grant.	Maps, and Apparatus, despatched.
1551 1852			\$ cts. 1414-25 2981-13	\$ ets. 1414-25 2981-13
1853	51376 23 9947 15 7275 82	4655 53 9320 87	4233 14 5514 18 4389 40 5726 76	4233 14 56890 41 18992 08 22323 45
1857		18118 28 11810 28 11905 02	6451 20 6972 05 6679 30	40770 40 22765 32 21389 96
Total	§94588 75	\$55809 98	. \$44361 41	\$194760 14

TABLE O.—STATEMENT No. 4.—Showing the Value of Books Imported into Canada from the Years 1850-'59.

The following Statistical Table has been compiled from the "Trade and Navigation Returns" for the years specified, showing the gross value of books (not maps or school apparatus) imported into Canada. This table proves conclusively how incorrect is the statement that the operations of the Educational Depository interfere with the interests of the booksellers.

Vern	entered at	Value of Books entered at Ports in Upper Canada.	Books imported	Proportion imported for the Educational Department of Upper Canada.
1850 1851 1892 1853 1854 1855 1856 1857 1858	158700 171452 194356 208636 224400	\$141700 171732 159268 254280 397808 338792 427992 309172 191942 184304	\$243580 292432 300444 412980 479260 533148 636628 533572 363197 323361	\$ \$4 3296 1288 22764 44660 25624 10208 16028 10692 5308
•	\$1631612	\$2486990	\$4118602	\$139952

N.B.—Up to 1854, 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 of the principal ports only, and the rest as "Other Ports." In 1854, the proportion entered in Lower Canada was within thirteen per cent of a third part of the whole, and, accordingly, 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 former and one-third to the latter.

TABLE P.—THE GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS

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of Upper Canada, 1859.

SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR.

Sessional Papers (No. 50).

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TABLE P.-THE GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS

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TABLE P.—THE GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS

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TABLE P.—THE GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS

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Sessional Papers (No. 50.)

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OF UPPER CANADA, 1859 .- (Continued.)

SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR.

Sessional Papers (No. 50.)

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Great Britain, Ireland, de. Single Hemispheres. Classical and Scriptural. Other Maps and Charts.	Globes. Complete Sets of Appuratus. Orreries. Tellurians and Lunarians. Xumeral Frames. Geo. Forms and Solids, (pieces.) Other School Apparatus, Other School Apparatus, (pieces.) Addicorological Appara	Natural History and Phenomena. Scriptural History. Other Object Lessons. National Tablet Lessons. Other Tablet Lessons.	No. of Volumes of Prize Books. Variour Articles.
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TABLE P.—THE GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS

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A. 1860.

TABLE Q.-The Superannuated or Worn-out Common School Teachers.-(Continued.)

10. Name. 154 Robert Linens. 155 Alexander Middleton. 157 George Miller. 157 Jereminh O'Leury. 158 James Weutherhead. 159 A. McCornick. 160 John Dowar. 161 Thomas Baldwin. 162 James Bodish. 163 Annes Bodish. 164 William Mitchell.		h. of	. i	Cause of Discontinuing Teaching. Age and Infirmity Infirmity Bebility Infirmity Age and Infirmity Age and Infirmity Infirmity Age and Infirmity Age and Infirmity Age and Infirmity Infirmity Infirmity Infirmity Infirmity Infirmity Infirmity Infirmity	2522325252 Ago in 1859. Xenrs of Teach Years of Teach Xenrs of Teach Years of Teach Years of Teach Years of Teach	Not Amount of Person of Amount of Person paid from paid from 1st Dect. See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I See I	
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TABLE R.—The Grammar and Common Schools of Upper Canada, 1859.—(Continued.)

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TABLE R.-The Grammar and Common Schools of Upper Canada, 1859.-(Continued.)

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1857.	324888 12 12 276 3 3731 4034 11707 [11335 4073 6523 67314 272637 272637 272637 272637 272637 272637 272637 272637 851026 8112138 57552 10708 8118189 814849 8149307 814849
1856.	12 12 13 133 1335 1335 1338 1338 1338 5220 5220 52145 251145 251145 2520428 \$1078108 \$192014 \$192014 \$132609 \$2311 \$132014 \$192014 \$132014 \$132014 \$132014
1855.	297623 10 65 307 307 310 1325 3710 1100 13726 13726 13726 13726 227864 227864 227864 227864 227864 227864 227864 227864 8219164 8219164 829272 8219164 82955 83155992 83155992 83155992 83155992 83155992 83155992 83155992 83155992 83155992 83155992 83155992 83155992 83155992 83155992 83155992 83155992 83155992 83155992
1851.	277912 9 64 206 3244 3526 1177 806 4237 5423 5173 5273 \$1635 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$17547 \$175
1853.	268957 87 644 186 3137 3137 31388 11052 1440 756 201388 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$18976 \$1
1852.	953239 963755 8 60 181 3010 3262 901 751 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 17958 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 179587 1795
1851.	950551 958607 77 175 175 2191 4257 3301 4257 355 632 2191 4557 355 877336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$7736 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336 \$77336
1850.	803.193 259238 7 7 25928 224 224 2050 3319 252 684 2070 4663 370 151891 151891 153678 8353716 \$56776 \$10472 No Reports. do do do do do do do do do do do do do d
1310.	253364 37 39 157 39 157 2871 3076 3076 3048 3048 3048 3048 3040 3209 3209 3209 3209 3209 3209 3209
18 ts.	725879 241102 6 33 117 2580 2580 2580 2588 No Reports. 1115 2345 2345 2345 2345 130739 130739 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60
No.	122 23 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25

An Approximation only—no specific information having been received by the Department. A decrease—enused by the institution of an Butrance Examination for the Grammar Schools.

Including Normal and Model Schools, &c., from 1855. Principally taken from 1856....no report heing received since

? Including holidays and vacations.

Principally taken from 1856—no report being received since.

Ralances due but not collected were included until 1858, but from that date Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 22 representactual payments only. If we add to the Grand Total Balances due but not collected were included until 1859 being \$83792. ***Academies not included until 1851. ** Academies included until 1851.

to compare our yearly progress in Edicational matters. The Returns are now pretty extensive, and embrace all Institutions of Learning, from the Common Sebool up to Nork. - The Returns in the foregoing Table, up to the year 1817, are not very complete; but since that period they have been sufficiently so to establish data by which annual Report, of a Department of Public Instruction should present, in one comprehensive tabular view, the actual state and progress of all our Educational Instituthe University; but hitherto the sources of information regarding this latter class of Institutions have been rather private than official, which should not be the case.

TABLE U.—(Statement No. 1)—THE GRANTS TO GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA, 1859.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT TO COMMON SCHOOLS.

			AMOUNT OF	Apportionmen	er for 185
MUNICIPALITIES.	Amount Paid.**	Amount Unpaid.	To Common Schools.	To Separate Schools.	Total.
and the second of the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second s	S ets.	S ets.	S ets.	\$ cts.	
lengarry	\$ ets. 2390-97	27 50	\$ cts. 2182 00	236 47	\$ 0 2418
terment	1785 00		1785 00		1785
)undas	2191 00	 	2191 00		2191
rescott	1865 90		1804 00	61.90	1865
Russell	785 00	9 00	785 00	155.00	785
arleton renville	3517 20 2347 00	2 00	3371 00 2312 00	155 20 35 00	3526 2347
eeds	3842 00	13 00	3797 00	58 00	3855
anark	3290 00		3290 00		3290
enfrew	1967 97	32 03	2000 00		2000
rontenae	2618 62		2452 00	166 62	2618
ddington	2152 96		2111 00	41 96	2152
ennox	854 00 2161 40	75 60	854 00	36 00	\$54 2237
rince Edward	4092 00	73 60	2201 00 4052 00	40 90	4092
orthumberland	4008 00		3982 00	26 00	4008
orham	3572 00		3572 00		3572
eterborough	2074 00		2074 00		2074
ictoria	1923 00		1923 00		1923
ntario	4206 00		4206 00		4206
ork	6330 72	73 00	6260 00	143 72	6403
cel	2866 73 4168 00	\$ 27 51 00	2875 00 4102 00	117 00	2875 4219
imeoe alton	2203 52	31 00	2192 00	11, 52	2203
entworth	3316 64		3266 00	50 64	3316
rant	2299 00		2299 00		2299
inculn	2052 00		2011 00	41 00	2052
Celland	2311 00		2311 00		2311
aldimand	2880 00		2825 00	55 00 8 00	2880 3012
orfolkxford	3012 00 4449 00		3004 00 4449 00	1 500	4449
aterloo	3723 94		3549 00	174 94	3723
Tellington	4329 31		4177 00	152 31	4329
rev	3258 25	12 75	3271 00	[3271
erth	3050 00		3007 00	43 00	3050
uron	4845 00		4845 00		4845 2043
ruce	2033 50 5152 70	9 50	2003 00 5125 00	40 00 27 70	5152
liddlesex	3422 00		3422 00	21 10	3422
cnt	2574 00		2552 00	22 00	2574
ambton	2274 00		2274 00		2274
ssex	2206 99		2130 00	76 99	2206
	124402 32	311 65	122893 00	1820 97	124713
Cities.					
oronto	4620 00		3123 00	1497 00	4620
lamilton	2660 00		2045 00	615 00	2660 1596
lingston	1596 00 1529 00		1153 00 1383 00	443 00 146 00	1529
ondon	2408 00	••••••	1211 00	1197 00	2408
,			ł .		

^{*} Up to July, 1860.

TABLE U.—(Statement No. 1).—The Grants to Grammait and Common Schools in Upper Canada, 1850:—(Continued).

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT TO COMMON SCHOOLS.

			-		
			AMOUNT OF	Apportionmen	r For 1859.
·	Atnount	Amount			
MUNICIPALITIES.	Paid.	Unpaid.	To	То	
		o apara	Common	Separate	Total.
		1	Schools.	Schools.	
			1	1	
					
Towns.	S ets.	\$ ets.	S ets.	\$ ets.	S ets.
Amherstburgh	252 00		136 00	116 00	252 00
Barrie	189 00 603 00		119 00 411 00	70 00 192 00	189 00 603 00
Belleville	231 00		231 00	192 00	231 00
Brantford	635 00		566 00	69 00	635 00
Brockville	504 00		353 00	151 00	504 00
Chatham	414 00		352 00	62 00	414 00
Clifton	102 00		63 00	39 00	102 00
Collingwood	557 00	147 00	472 00 147 00	85 00	557 00 147 00
Cornwall	210 00	14, 00	210 00		210 00
Dundas	388 00		272 00	116 00	388 00
Galt	346 00		346 00		346 00
Goderich	357 00		357 00		357 00
Guelph	425 00 179 00		272 00 103 00	153 00- 76 00	425 00 179 00
Lindsay			99 00	70 00	99 00
Niagara	294 00		179 00		294 00
Oakville	165 00		765 00	115 00	165 00
Owen Sound	212 00		212 00		212 00
Paris	294 00 273 00		231 00 210 00	63 00	294 00 273 00
Perth Peterborough			206 00	63 00	336-00
Picton			142 00	130 00	172 00
Port Hope	571 00		571 00	30 00	571, 00
Prescott] j	126 00	126 00	252 00
Sandwich	\$4 00 193 00		84 00 193 00		\$4 00 193 00
Sarnia	649 00		404 00	245 00	649 00
Simcoe	252 00		252 00	1	252 00
Whitby	276 00		276 00		276 00
Windsor	244 00 336 00		244 00 336 00		244 00 336 00
Woodstock	330 00		350 00		3.10 00
	10094-00	147 00	8340-00	1901 00	10241-00
Incorporated Villages.	2				0
Berlin	215 52	[]	201 00	14 52	215 52 94 00
Bradford	94 00 168 00		94 00 168 00		168 00
Brighton, Tp			100 00		
Caledonia			196 00		
Chippewa	168 00		168 00		168 00
Colhorna Th			117 00		117 00
Colborne, Tp			168 00		
Embro, Tp					
Fergus	126 00		126 00		
Fort Erie	42 00		42 00		
Hawkesbury, Tp			***************************************		
Hespeler, Tp Ingersoll			252 00		252 00
₩ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					1
	•	147.			

TABLE U.—(Statement No. 1).—The Grants to Grammar and Common Schools in Upper Canada, 1859.—(Continued).

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT TO COMMON SCHOOLS.

			AMOUNT OF	Apportionme	NT FOR 1859.
MUNICIPALITIES.	Amount Paid.**	Amount Unpaid.	To Common Schools.	To Separate Schools.	Total.
1 190 Carean			C: .10	D ata	Øt oter
Incorporated Villages Continued.	\$ ets.	S ets.	\$ cts. 53 00	\$ ets.	\$ cts 53 00
Iroquois	53 00				
Kemptville		{············	159 00		159 00
Kineardine			94 00		94 00
Mitchell			145 00	70.00	145 00
Napanee		[167 00	12 00	179 00
Newburgh, Tp		.]			
Newcastle			134 00		134 00
New Hamburgh	115 00		115 00		115 00
Newmarket	126 00		83 00	43 00	126 00
Oshawa	160 00		140 00	20 00	160 00
Pembroke, Tp	İ				
Portsmouth, Tp	1				
Preston			159 00	24 00	183 00
Renfrew, Tp		\		1	
Richmond, Tp					
Smith's Falls			108 00		108 00
Southampton, Tp			1		
St. Mary's			180 00		180 00
St. Thomas.		1	176 00	34 16	210 16
Stratford			294 00	.74 10	294 00
Streetsville			142 00		142 00
			154 00	60 00	214 00
Thorold					
Trenton			151 00	121 90	272 90
Vienna		[126 00		126 00
Waterloo	134 00	[134 00		134 00
Welland, Tp					
Yorkville	142 00		142 00		142 00
•			l ————		
	4717 58		4388 00	329 58	4717 58
		1			
7770 1 7770117 1 MT 0 27		1	į .		
RECAPITULATION.					
Counties	124402 32	311 65	122893 00	1820 97	124713 97
Cities	12813 00		8915 00	3898 00	12813 00
Towns	10094 00	147 00	8340 00	1901 00	10241 00
Villages	4717 58	[4388 00	329 58	4717 58
01	150000 00	1	7.44500 00		750405 55
Grand Total	152026 90	458 65	144536 00	7949 55	152485 55

[#] Up to July 1860.

TABLE U.—(Continued.)

(Statement No. 2).—THE UPPER CANADA GRAMMAR SCHOOL FUND, 1859.

COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.	Amount Paid.	Amount Unpaid.	Amount of Apportionment.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Prescott and Russell Carleton Leeds and Grenville. Lanark and Renfrew Frontenac, Lennox and Addington. Prince Edward Hastings Northumberland and Durham Peterborough and Victoria. Ontario York and Peel Simcoe Halton. Wentworth Brant. Lincoln Welland Haldimand Norfolk Oxford. Waterloo Wellington Grey Perth Huron and Bruce Middlesex. Elgin	\$ cts. 1552 00 632 00 1026 00 1658 00 1001 00 1618 00 672 00 900 00 1750 00 1072 00 938 00 3040 00 823 00 1465 00 1019 00 520 00 500 00 1672 00 1672 00 1672 00 1672 00 1672 00 1672 00 1672 00 1672 00 1672 00 1672 00 1672 00 1672 00 1672 00 1672 00 1672 00 1672 00 1672 00 1672 00 1672 00 1672 00 1672 00 1672 00 1672 00	\$ cts. 100 00 158 00 16 00 199 00 128 00 200 00 200 00 200 00 200 00 200 00 35 00 16 00 283 00 200 00 33 00 35 00 37 00	\$ Cts. 1552 00 732 00 1154 00 11674 00 1200 00 1746 00 872 00 1200 00 1350 00 1072 00 1138 00 1350 00 858 00 1465 00 1000 00 903 00 700 00 932 00 1200 00 1062 00 1040 00 600 00 600 00 720 00 1200 00 1200 00
Kent	750 00 620 00 400 00	420 00	750 00 620 00 820 00
Total	32117 00	2863 00 .	34980 00

RECAPITULATION.

FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Amount Paid up to July, 1860, on Account of 1859.	Amount Unpaid.	Amount of Apportionment.		
Common and Separate Schools Grammar Schools. Poor Schools, (as detailed in Account Table V, Statement No. 2, page 151)	\$ cts. 152026 90 32117 00	\$ ets. 458 65 2863 00	\$ cts. 152485 55 34980 00 899 07		
Grand Total	185042 97	3321 65	188364 62		

TABLE V.—Accounts of the Educational Department, Upper Canada, for the Year 1859.

Statement No. 1.-LEGISLATIVE GRANT TO COMMON SCHOOLS.

[U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, chapter 64, section 106.]

1859.	EXPENDITURE.		AM	OUNT.		EXPENDITURE.	AMOUMT.			
Jan'ry 1 to Dec. 31.	By sundry Payments to the following Municipalities:-									
2001 021	Counties.					Towns (Continued.)				
	_	\$	cts.	ş	ets.			cts.	\$	cta.
	Stormont, Dundas, and Glen-					Chatham	352			
	Broggett and Brown 1 CO 500	6158	00	1		Cobourg				
	Prescott and Russell, \$2,589, and \$60 for 1858	2649	nn	}		Cornwall				
	Carleton, \$3371, and \$31.92 for		UU			Galt				•
	1858		92	ĺ		Goderich			1	
	Leeds and Grenville	8109	00	1		Guelph		00		
	Lanark and Renfrew, \$5,290.					Lindsay				
İ	less \$32.03		97	İ		Milton			1	
-	Frontenac, Lennox, and Ad-		مم	1		Niagara				
	Prince Edward, \$2,201, less		Gu	-		Oakville Owen Sound			İ	
i	\$39.60		40	1		Paris				
	Hastings					Perth				
1	Northumberland and Durham	7554	00			Peterborough				
	Peterborough and Victoria	3997	00	ļ		Picton	142	00		
ł	Ontario		00			Port Hope				
1	York and Peel, \$9,135, less \$31.27	3109	۳.,			Prescott				
İ	Simcoe, \$4,102, and \$272 for	9109	(.)			Sandwich Sarnia				
1	1858	1374	00			St. Catharines				
1	Halton	2192	00			Whitby			-	
- 1	Wentworth	3266	00			Windsor	244	00		
ļ	Brant	2299	0.0						7056	3 00
Į.	Lincoln					10 16 11 11 1				
1	Welland Haldimand	2811	00			Town Manicipalities.		1		
1	Norfolk	300.1	00			Amherstburgh	136	οn		
	Oxford					Barrie	119			
	Waterloo	3549				Clifton, \$63, and \$40 for 1858				
- 1	Wellington, \$4,177, and \$16 for					Simcoe		00		
1	1858	4193				Woodstock	336	00		
1	Grey, \$3,271, less \$12.75	3258	25						9.16	3 00
	Perth, \$3,007, and \$60 for 1858 Huron and Bruce					Villages.				
j	Middlesex	5125	00) uages.		i		
	Elgin				ı	Berlin	201	00		
	Kent					Bradford	94			
1	Lambton	2274	00			Brampton	168	00		
3	Essex	2130	00			Caledonia				
1			—	123211	7 27	Chippewa				
1	Cities.					Clinton				
	Ciries.		i			Elora Fergus				
1	Terente	3123	00			Fort Erie	42			
- 1:	Toronto Kamilton	2045	00			Ingersoll				
1.	Kingston	1153	00		1	Iroquois	53	00		
1	London	1383	00			Kemptville				
1	Ottawa	1211	oc			Kincardine	94			
ĺ	Ì		-	\$913	0.0	Mitchell	145		-	
1	Towns.		1			Napanee				
1	Loiens.		1			Newcastle New Hamburgh				
1	Belleville	411	oel			Newmarket	83			
	Brantford	566			1	Oshawa	140			
	Brockville	353	00			Preston	159		-	
			-		- 1			1		1.1

TABLE V.—ACCOUNTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, &c.—(Continued.) Statement No. 1.—(Continued.)

1859.		EXPENDITURE.	AMO	UNT.	expenditure.	KV	OUNT.
Jan'ry 1 to Dec. 31.	Smith's St. Mary St. Thon Stratford Streetsvi Thorold Trenton.	rgcs.—(Continued.) Falls	176 00 294 00 142 00 154 00	\$ cts.	Villages.—(Continued.) Waterloo Yorkville By Balance in course of e penditure Total	142 00	4388 00 144522 27
18	59.		1	teceipts.		AMO	UNT.
"	1 12 28	"Proportion of Warr "Do. do.	ant for t	his service o.	858	1943 79 144536 00	12286 39

Statement No. 2.—Poor School Fund. [U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, chapter 64, section 120.]

1859.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOU	NT.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	
Jan'ry 1 to Dec. 31.	By payments to various Counties, in aid of the following Schools:— Stormont, Dundas, & Glengarry: Mountain, No. 5. Winchester, No. 5. Prescott and Russell: Cambridge Carleton: Marlborough, No. 12 Lanark and Renfrew: Alice and Petawawa Bromley, No. 4. Algona, No. 1. Grattan, Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6. Sebastopol, No. 2 Bathurst, Nos. 7 and 13. Dalhousie, Nos. 1, 4, 5. Lavant, No. 2 Do. No. 5. Do. No. 5. Do. No. 5. Westmeath, Nos. 4, 7, 8. Frontenac, Lennox, & Addington Oso and Olden, No. 1.	35 00 60 00 20 00 100 00 20 00 15 00 20 00 12 00 50 00	40 00 120 00 15 00	Huron and Bruce: Biddulph, No. 8. Ashfield Grey Morris Turnberry Morris, No. 1. McKillop, No. 6 Stephen, No. 6 Usborne, No. 3 Widdlesex: Mosa, No. 7 Kent: Romney, No. 1 Essex: Malden Bruce Mines:	20 00 20 00 25 00 50 00 50 00 15 00 20 00 15 00	5 cts. 75 00 40 00 175 00 20 00 10 00 25 00 52 07

TABLE V .- ACCOUNTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, &c .- (Continued.)

Statement No. 3 .- ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT.

[U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, chapter 65, section 33 and 34.]

1859.	EXPENDITURE.	AMO	OUNT.	EXPENDITURE.	AM	OUNT.
рес. 31	By sundry payments of count of 1857, 1858 and to the following: SEPARATE SCHOOLS. City of Hamilton Kingston London Ottawa Toronto Town of Amherstburgh Berlin Berlin Brantford Brackville Chatham Clifton Cobourg Dundas Guelph Lindsay Niagara Paris Perth Petrorough Picton Prescott St. Catharines Village of Napance Oshawa Preston St. Thomas Thorold Trenton Section No. 1, Arthur No. 2, No. 1, Carrick No. 15, Camden Ed No. 16, No. 17, No. 16, No. 17, No. 16, No. 17, No. 16, No. 17, No. 16, No. 17, No. 1, Edwardsburgh No. 6, Etobicoke. No. 8, Fitzroy No. 8, Fitzroy No. 8, Fitzroy No. 8, Fitzroy No. 8, Fitzroy No. 8, Fitzroy No. 8, Fitzroy No. 8, Fitzroy No. 8, Fitzroy No. 8, Fitzroy No. 8, Fitzroy No. 8, Fitzroy No. 8, Fitzroy No. 8, Fitzroy No. 8, Fitzroy No. 8, Fitzroy No. 8, Fitzroy No. 8, Fitzroy No. 8, Fitzroy No. 8, Fitzroy No. 8, Fitzroy No. 8, Fitzroy No. 8, Fitzroy No. 8, Fitzroy No. 8, Fitzroy No. 8, Fitzroy No. 8, Fitzroy No. 8, Fitzroy No. 8, Fitzroy No. 8, Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 4, Fitzroy No. 2, Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 3, Flamboro' Fitzroy No. 15,	\$ ets. 564 90 568 12 149 70 1076 10 1770 18 148 34 90 55 278 52 57 05 177 00 48 58 37 10 73 30 219 13 200 10 73 06 55 86 64 14 186 68 164 36 277 35 6 00 32 05 17 20 14 85 71 63 49 14 38 50 67 50 19 22 18t. 35 60 19 22 18t. 35 60 19 22 18t. 35 60 19 22 18t. 35 60 19 22 18t. 35 60 19 22 18t. 35 60 19 22 18t. 35 60 19 22 18t. 35 60 19 22 18t. 35 60 19 22 18t. 35 60 19 22 18t. 35 60 31 46 64 32 77 11 32 56 31 46 31 46 32 77 11	\$ cts.	" No. 7, " " No. 8, Kingston " No. 10, 1 " (Portsm " No. 10, Lancaster " No. 11, " " No. 3, Leeds and L downe, Front " No. 10, Lochiel " No. 10, Lochiel " No. 1, Markham Vaughan " No. 1, Nelson " No. 1, Nelson " No. 1, Nichol " No. 1, Orillia " No. 2, Nottawasag : " No. 1, Orillia " No. 6, Oneida " No. 6, Pilkington " No. 6, Pilkington " No. 7, Pittsburgh " No. 8, " " No. 8, Sandwich " No. 9, " " No. 5, Sheffield " No. 9, Wellesley " No. 9, Wellesley " No. 9, Wellesley " No. 10, "	\$ cts. 26 000 7 E. 19 96 6 26 78 35 59 35 59 32 3 76 6 12 26 02 2ans 45 70 37 00 41 60 and 19 14 11 52 22 93 45 75 56 68 22 93 45 75 56 68 15 95 12 45 11 00 24 33 16 20 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 02 11 03 18 59 19 11 10 22 11 03 18 33 16 33 17 19 11 18 13 18 59 19 26 97 19 11 10 22 11 02 11 03 11 30 12 20 60 13 34 13 35 11 30 13 30 48 33 35	\$ cts
	" No. 6, " " No. 1, Gloucester " No. 7, Grantham	" 12 30 37 05 43 64		By Balance in course of penditure		4459 28
	" No. 1, Greenock	19 62		Total		12723 42
1859	9.	RE	CEIPTS.		AMOU	NT.
anuary I " 1 une 28	2 " Proportion of	ended-per acc Warrant for t	his Servic	.58e	\$ cts. 2000 00 7964 00	\$ cts 2759 42 9964 00

TABLE V.—ACCOUNTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, &c.—(Continued.)

Statement No 4 .- GRAMMAR SCHOOL FUND.

[U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, chapter 63, sections 8 and 9.]

1859.	1	EXPENDITURE.	MOUA	INT.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	
Jau'ry 1 to Dec. 31.	of the latter 1859, t 1859, t Stormont Prescott Carleton Leas an Lanark a Frontena Prince E Hastings Northum Peterbor Ontario York and Simcoe Halton.	y payments on account apportionment for the half of 1858, and for o the following Counties. t, Dundas, & Glengarry and Russell d Grenville	932 00 1357 00 1902 00 1226 00 1640 00 922 00 800 00 1875 00 1241 00 1069 00 3347 50 1105 00 849 00	S ets.	Counties.—(Continued.) Brant. Lincoln Welland Haldimand. Norfolk Oxford Waterloo Wellington Grey Perth Huron and Bruce Middlesex Elgin Kent Lambton Essex. By Balance in course of expenditure Total.	1125 00 402 00 470 00 1047 00 1560 00 1051 00 1265 00 520 00 600 00 720 00 1160 00 960 00 745 00 610 00	
18	59.		. 1	RECEIPTS		AMO.	UNT.
	1 12 28	" Proportion of Warn " Do. do	ant for th	is servic	58	13056 21	\$ cts. 9957 83 30862 21 40820 04

Statement No. 5.—Model Grammar School, and Examiners and Inspectors for Grammar Schools.

[U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, chapter 64, section 120, clause D.]

1859.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.
Jan'ry 1.	By Balance per account of 1858. "Salaries and Wages for last quarter of 1858 and 1859. Model Grammar School "Books, Apparatus, and School requisites "Advertising and Printing "expended in completion of the building and furniture, and for repairs and contingencies "Light, Water, and Coal	7070 97 536 75 136 23 1292 70 334 24 42 80 150 00 9563 6	3By Rev. W. Ormiston, M. A., Inspector of Grammar Schools, and Secretary of the Committee of Exami- ners, 1st October, 1858, to 31st December, 1859 "G. R. R. Cockburn, Esquire, M. A., Inspector of Gram- mar Schools and Exami- ners, 1st April to 31st December, 1859 Total	750 00

TABLE V.—Accounts of the Educational Department, &c.—(Continued.) Statement No. 5.—(Continued.)

1859.	RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.
January I to Dec. 31.		7 7
	" Balance	7439 00 13144 82
	Total	20583 82

Statement No. G .- THE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

[U. C. Consolidated Statutes, chapter 64, sections 120 and 119.]

1859.	RECEIPTS.	OKV	UNT.	EXPENDITURE.	AMC.	UNT.
Jan'ry 1, to Dec.31	To Warrants issued quarterly on account of the salaries and current expenses of the Normal and Model Schools "Warrants issued quarterly to facilitate the attendance of Students at the Normal School "Model School Fees, and other receipts	\$200 00 4000 00 3140 35		By Balance per account of 1859. Salaries and Wages for last quarter of 1858 and 1859 Books, Apparatus, maps, and School requisites Do. on account of 1858. "Advertising and Printing Furniture, repairs to roof, furnaces, etc., and contingencies "Light, Water, and Fuel	11101 09 1469 55 571 30 575 64 2033 80 1297 57 426 00	17474 95 1802 00

Statement No. 7.—Building Fund-Normal and Model Schools, Toronto.

(Balance from the Estimates of 1854.)

1859.	RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.		EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT		
Jan'ry 1 to Dec. 31.	To Balance, per account of 1858	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 1555 16	By paid for sinking two Wells, and furnishing Chain Pumps. "Alterations and Permanent fixtures, Carpenters' and Painters' account. "Clock for Hall	368 00 100 00		

TABLE V .- ACCOUNTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, &c .- (Continued.)

Statement No. 8 .- Public School Libraries, Maps and Apparatus.

[U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, chapter 64, section 120.]

1859.	RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.		EXPENDITURE.	. AMOUNT.	
to	To proportion of Warrant for this service	2102 S2 3 00 5952 51	5700 00	By Balance as per account of 1859	7928 91 5630 10 47 85 446 14 34 15 626 10	539 99
	Books, &c, (for School purposes) during the year "Amount received in 1859, for goods sent in 1860	6679 30	14737 63 168 15	" Salaries of Dep'itory Clerks	210 50	1364 74 1500 00 16963 74
	Total		20605 78	Total		20605 7

Statement No. 9 .- SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS.

[U. C. Consolidated Statutes, chapter 64, section 120.

1859.	RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.		EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	
Jan'y 1 to Den. 31	To Amount of Warrants received for this service	4000 00 488 00 4488 531	00 81	By Balance per account of 1858 Payments during the year, (on account of 1858 and 1859) as per Table Q, Page 130, &c. Subscriptions returned to unsuccessful applicants and others, withdrawing from the Fund		\$ cts. 1065 90 3921 91 32 00 5019 81

TABLE V .- ACCOUNTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, &c .- (Continued.)

Statement No. 10 .- JOURNAL OF EDUCATION FOR UPPER CANADA.

[U. C. Consolidated Statutes, chapter 64, section 120.]

1859.	RECEIPTS.	OMA	UNT.	EXPENDITURE.	AMO	UNT.	
Jan'ry 1 to Dec. 31.	To Balance unexpended per account of 1858 " Warrants for this service during the year" " Subscriptions and other receipts	1800 00 78 73	1144 61	By Printing and Mailing the Journal of Education for 1859, and for the miscellaneous expenses of the publication			

Statement No. 11.—EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM, LIBRARY, AND PRACTICAL SCIENCE FUND. [U. C. Consolidated Statutes, chapter 64, section 120.]

1859.	RECEIPTS.	AMO	UNT.		EXPENDITURE.		AM0	UNT.	
to	To Amount of Warrants for this service, \$2000 and \$800 "Proceeds of sale of Engrav- ings, Pedestals, and Photo- graphs	2800 00 17 15	•	15)7	By Balance per account of 1858	219 344 27 153	ets. 566 567 49 333	15162	ets. ? 78
	Total	•••••	16109	22	Total		••••	16109	22

TABLE V .-- AccounTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, &c.- (Continued.)

				
	R B.	Total Expenditure.	\$ cts. 14452 27 899 07 899 07 8264 14 84799 50 2058 82 2158 17 686 00 16603 74 5019 81	271103 53
	EXPENDITURE.	Expenditure during the Year. Expenditure.	\$ cts. 144522 27 899 07 899 07 8264 14 34799 50 10713 69 19897 57 585 00 16423 75 3953 91 1828 79 946 44	242834 13
159.	ВX	Balance 1st January.	\$ cts. 9870 13 1630 60 539 99 1065 90	28269 40
Statement No. 12Departmental Balance Sheer, 31st December, 1859.		NAMES OF THE DIFFERENT ACCOUNTS.	Statement No. 1.—Common School Grant No. 2.—Poor School Fund No. 2.—Poor School Fund No. 4.—Grammar School Fund No. 6.—Model Grammar School and Inspectors. No. 6.—Mornal and Model Schools. No. 7.—Building Fund of 1830-1. No. 9.—Superannuted Teachers. No. 10.—Journal of Education No. 11.—Educational Museum and Library.	Total
Sta		Total Receipts.	\$ cts. 158766 18 16876 18 19723 42 19820 04 7430 00 15340 35 1555 16 20605 78 4488 90 3023 34 2817 15 268227 42	271103 53
	RECEIPTS.	Balance 1st. Receipts during Tot	\$ cts. 146479 79 9964 00 30862 21 7439 00 15340 35 20605 78 4488 00 1878 73 2817 15 239875 01	
	R	Balance 1st. January.	\$ cts. 12280 30 649 00 2759 42 1957 83 1555 76 1344 61	

APPENDICES TO THE ANNUAL REPORT

UF

THE NORMAL, MODEL, GRAMMAR,

AND

COMMON SCHOOLS

IN UPPER CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1859.

APPPENDIX A.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA.

I.—Inspector's Report upon the State of the County Grammar Schools of the Western Section of Upper Canada, for the Year 1859.

Hamilton, 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 connected 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 beg leave 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 years, the advancement obviously 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 Toronto, and to these my remarks specially refer; and as I visited the same section in 1855, a brief comparison may not be out of place here, as evidence of the progress referred to.

In 1855, number of schools established, 37-open, 27

In 1859, " " 44 " 39

In 1855, number of pupils in classics, 400—Mathematics, 300—French, 90 In 1859, " " 796 " 530 " 440

In 1855, average number of classical pupils for each school, 15

In 1859, although twelve additional schools are open, 204.

Since 1855, 15 new school-houses have been erected, many of them large, 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 Sarnia, Simcoe, Beamsville, and Grimsby. Extensive alterations 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 visited by me, five 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 school 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 for the use of the Grammar School, the Common School Trustees have given the use of an apartment in the Common School House. In most instances where the Common School and Grammar School are united, houses have been built with a view of accommodating both. Of the 39 schools open when visited, 19 are Union Schools; of the remaining 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 American; 8 have obtained certificates from the Provincial Board, and 3 were appointed before the present regulations came in force. A more uniform standard of qualification is highly desirable, and if practicable, and acted upon, would lead also to greater uniformity in the methods of discipline and instruction. We surely but give utterance to the common conviction, when 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 as I could ascertain, range as follows:—

T	master	recei	ving,	\$ 400
5	"	"	cach	500
10	ii.	"	"	600
6	46	46	"	700
8	"	"	"	800
4		cc	u .	1000
4	"	"	more than	100.

The average salary amounts to about \$760 per annum. The fees charged for admission vary much indeed; the average being about \$3 per term. The number of pupils in attendance is still increasing, especially in the more advanced 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 Geometry, 485. In regard to attendance, the schools may be thus classed:—

Schools having less than 10 Classical Pupils, 10—average, 7.6

" more than 10, less than 15, 10 " 12.8

" " 15, " 25, 10 " 16.6

" " 25, 9 " 47.3

Entire number of Schools, - - 39 " 20.4

If those schools having less than 10 pupils were struck off, the average would be about 25 classical pupils to each school. The discipline 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 observed 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 repeatedly made, that some modification of the present law in reference to the jurisdiction, support and organization of these schools, is urgently required, to impart to them increased vigour and efficiency. The Trustees of these schools,a most intelligent and influential class of men,—however zealously disposed to carry on the schools in a satisfactory manner, are 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 hence defeat the object in view; or by asking voluntary contributions, which, even when liberal, are too variable 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 Munici

pal authorities of the cities or towns where they are located, and such authority required 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 A greater uniformity in the use of text-books, and a more general adherence to the prescribed programme of studies, would, in my judgment, be attended with most beneficial results. It might, also, be considered whether the time of the summer vacation should not be changed, as the schools are generally very thinly attended during the month of August, and many parents do not feel disposed to send their children to school, to commence a new term, in the beginning of that usually sultry month. With a strong conviction, deepened by years of past experience, 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 evidence 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 opened to every one 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 secured to all.

> I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

> > (Signed,)

W. ORMISTON.

Inspector of Grammar Schools.

To the Reverend E. RYMRSON, D.D., Chief Superintendent of Education Canada West.

II.—Inspector's Report upon the State of the County Grammar Schools of the Eastern Section of Upper Canada, for the Year 1859.

TORONTO, March, 1860

Sir,—I have already had the honor 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 condition and prospects of those schools, and the best means of securing 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 education, and while we may with honest pride rejoice in the immense good effected by our Common 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 efficiency which they might easily attain, were those impediments removed which at present obstruct their free It would be unreasonable to demand from a new country action and progress compelled to turn knowledge to account almost as soon as acquired, 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 interests of the whole people; but yet an impartial review compels me to acknowledge that not a few of these institutions enjoying the title and privileges of Grammar 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 inducements 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 Common 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 Trustees. The force of this observation will be more apparent when I state, that of the schools 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 secure 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 Section. 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 training to enable them to matriculate at any of our Universities; or, if they are fortunate enough 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 advantageously 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 miscrable 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 fees, which render the average income 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 Grant 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 efficient 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 believe that the remuneration now offered, however scanty, is fully proportioned to the services generally 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 generally that in this Province, where there are so many avenues to talent, a gentlemana graduate of a University—of strictly moral habits, trained intellectual powers, and possessed of the many requisites to constitute a successful teacher, should continue above a year or two to barter his talents for \$600, is, to say the least, most unreasonable. Accordingly, I

have generally found that the best men have described 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 Trustees was the frequent changes of masters to which the school had been subjected, and the consequent disarrangement of studies. With every new master came not only a derangement in the studies, but also in the class-books, each one having his own ideas or his own interest to consult in, the choice of books. 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 effected, yet, to make this change complete and lasting, the class-books authorized by the Council of Public Instruction require to be diminished or altered; and a stringent law, to be strictly enforced by the Inspectors, requires to be passed, to the effect that after 1862 or 1863 certain classbooks shall be used and no others, on the penalty of losing the Government Grant. various booksellers throughout the country will then know precisely which books to keep on hand, and their doing so will take away every excuse from those teachers who do not But even were the masters more liberally remunerated, I do not believe carry out the law. that the schools can be efficiently conducted so long as there is but one master, and he is left perfectly free to organize a school of forty or fifty boys and girls. It is impossible that one 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 One great secret in the education of children, is to keep them constantly occupied, and by directing into the proper channel their animal 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 blame 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 determine which particular subject each boy will study. Accordingly one boy may take a little Latin and Arithmetic, conceiving 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 I believe these evils 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 advantages will thus be secured, and at the same time, irregular attendance, a very frequent cause of complaint, will be, to a great extent, diminished. In connection 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 discipline 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 the foul air and as want of space to pay proper attention to the duties of the class-room. The comparative efficiency of the schools in circumstances so unfavorable is highly creditable to the zeal of many of the teachers. So various are the methods of instruction pursued that it is impossible to express any decided opinion regarding them. The teachers themselves are graduates of various Universities, English, Irish, Scotch, and American, while several have never passed through any University curriculum. Their attainments are thus very unequal and their ideas of school government and of education generally, 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 merely 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. 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 This principle is too often lost sight of, and the human amount of real knowledge. 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 have no 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 men 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 having labored under the disadvantage of having never received a liberal education themselves, are incapable of forming a correct judgment in such matters. These, however, are generally 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 Trustees should retain the full power of appointing any Grammar School Teacher, they should not have the power of dismissing him without appeal to some independent authority. Few educated gentlemen of high spirit will place themselves, or remain long, in a position in which they must to some extent be the slaves of an illiterate trustee. Here I gladly 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 unadvisable for Parliament to pass any such general law as that universally 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 The evil already terrible, increases daily, and the common sense maxim, '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 are, on the whole, much inferior 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 have pointed out have arisen to a very great extent from the eagerness of the people to secure

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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 have 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 have been encouraged to make."

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

(Signed,)

G. R. R. COCKBURN, Inspector of Grammar Schools.

To the REVEREND E. RYERSON, D.D., Chief Superintendent of Education, Canada West.

APPENDIX B.

HOLIDAYS AND VACATIONS IN THE COMMON AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

"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 every 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 Monday in August; the second, for eight days, at Christmas.

"Note.—In Cities, Towns, and incorporated Villages, the summer vacation shall continue four weeks, from the first Monday in August.

"Adopted by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, on 10th July, 1860.

"4. All agreements between trustees and teachers shall be subject to the foregoing regulations; and no teacher 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, VACATIONS, DAILY EXERCISES, AND HOLIDAYS IN THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA.

"1. There shall be four terms each year, to be designated 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 Monday in August, and end the Friday next before the 15th of October; the autumn term shall begin the Monday following the close of the summer term, and shall end the 22nd 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-

* The number of teaching days in the rural schools, in each month, omitting the allowed holidays and vacations, is as follows:

(First half of the year.)		(Second half of the year.
		(Second half of the year. July
April Sable, these will vary.	20	September
June	21	December 16
Total	129	Total

ation, and of not more than ten minutes during each forenoon and each afternoon. Nevertheless, a less number of hours of daily teaching may be determined upon in any Grammar

School, at the option of the board of trustees.

"3. Every Saturday shall be a holiday; or, if preferred by the board of trustees and head master of any grammar school, the afternoons 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 required to be held in each Grammar School, by the eighth clause of the twenty-fifth section of the Consolidated Grammar School Act, 22 Vic., cap. 637, shall take place, the one immediately 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

of December, 1854.

"Approved by the Governor General in Council, as intimated to the Chief Superintendent of Education, on the 15th day of February, 1855."

APPENDIX C.

PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES GRANTED BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION

The Chief Superintendent of Education, on the recommendation of the masters of the Normal School, and under the authority of the following 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 teachers in the Normal School, may give to any teacher of Common Schools a certificate of qualification, which shall be valid in any part of Upper Canada until revoked; but no 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 general programme

according to which all teachers in Upper Canada are required to be examined and classified, and are valid until revoked, or until the expiration of the time mentioned in the certificate according to the following form:

> GRADE (A, B, or C,) OF THE FIRST (OR SECOND) CLASS. Certificate of Qualification, Normal School, for Upper Canada.

This is to Certify, That having attended the Normal School during the Session. 18, and having been carefully examined in the several IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES.—branches named in the margin, is hereby recommended to Number One being the highest. the Chief Superintendent of Education, as eligible to receive 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 17th day of December, 1858.

Head Master.

Second Master.

In accordance with the foregoing recommendation, and under the authority vested in the Chief Superintendent of Education, by the 107th section of the Upper Canada Consolidated Common School Act (22nd Victoria, chapter 64).

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Spelling ————————————————————————————————————
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Aptitude to teach
Conduct

[L. S.]

E do hereby grant to a First [or Second] Class Certificate of Qualification as a Common School Teacher, of the grade and standing above indicated, which certificate shall be valid in any part of Upper Canada, until revoked by this Department, for 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].

> > Chief Superintendent 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:

Twenty-first Session,—Dated 22nd June, 1859.

Second Class .- Grade C .- Expire one year from date.

963 Gardiner, Ann. (867)*

964 Gardiner, Elizebeth. (868.)

Twenty-second Session,—Dated 22nd December, 1859.

MALES.

First Class .- Grade A.

965 Dow, John (883.)

966 Peters, George (901.)

First Class.—Grade B.

967 Frood, Thomas (891.)

968 Malloch, Donald McGregor.

969 O'Brien, Patrick (897.)

970 Shaw, Alexander (893.) 971 Smith, William Wakefield (902.) 972 White, William Henry (903.)

First Class .- Grade C.

973 Boyes, James Stephen (906). 974 Cann, Samuel Bracheton (894.)

975 Donald, Jackson. 976 Leduc, Thomas (457.) 977 McArthur, John (895.) 978 McDonald, Alexander (924.)

979 McKellar, John Archibald.

980 Miller, Arnoldus (900.) 981 Nash, Samuel Lemmy (245.)

Second Class .- Grade A.

982 Barrick, Eli James (636.) 983 Campbell, Neil (541.)

984 Clare, Samuel.

985 Collins, Joseph Jonathan.

986 Cranfield, Richard Ebenezer.

987 Curry, Robert Nicholas (801.) 988 Fleming, Robert McMillan. 989 Kitchen, Edward (911.) 990 Macoun, John.

991 Platt, John Milton. 992 Ridgway, Robert. 993 Sturk, John Dunn (635.)

Second Class .- Grade B.

994 Brine, Henry James (713.) 995 Brown, William (627.)

996 Chaisgreen, Charles.

997 Greenlees, Andrew.

998 Howell, Lewis (922.) 999 Kennedy, John. 1000 Leggett, Joseph.

1001 Little, Archibald (923.)

1002 McLennan, Simon (818.) 1003 McNabb, John.

1004 Mercdith, William.

Second Class .- Grade C .- (Expire one year from

1005 Ball, Martin Edward. 1006 Beer, William.

1007 Clark, William Andrew. 1008 Code, John Richard.

1009 Fitchett, David.

1010 Haight, George Lester.

1011 Jackson, Duncan. 1012 Keam, Peter.

1013 McHale, John.

1014 McLean; Archibald.

1015 Messmore, Alexander. 1016 Munn, John.

1017 Platt, Gilbert George.

1018 Vanalstine, William Henry.

1019 Wilcox, Richard Jefferson.

FEMALES.

First Class .- 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 student named. 166

A. 1860.

	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
First Class.—Grade B.	Expired Certificates.—Continued.
1025 Carnochan, Janet.	No. 717, 2d Class C., obtained 2nd Class A, 790
1026 McCorkindale, Margaret (940.)	110, 40 40 40
1027 Guthric, Margaret (837.)	120, do almoon, mood, chimica to time, 1000
	120, 10 00000000000000000000000000000000
First Class.—Grade C.	" 721, do McLelland, John, exp'd 15 April, 1859 " 722, do Maxwell, James, exp'd 15 April, 1859
1028 Charlton, Mary Ellen.	" 723, do Pysher, David, do do
1029 Cowan Elizabeth (953.)	" 724, do Obtained 2nd Class B, 810
1030 Gordon, Eliza (958.)	" 725, do Snell, Charles, expired 15 April, 1859
1031 McKay, Elizabeth (949.)	" 726, do Windsor, Francis, do do
Second Class Grade A.	" 762, do Burr, Hester, do do
1032 Duncan, Alice.	" 763, do Obtained 2nd Class C, 865
1033 Fraser, Mary Ann (956.)	" 764, do do do 866
1034 Garden, Mary Louisa (957.)	" 765, do do 2nd Class B, 851
1035 Sharp, Sarah Ann (961.)	" 766, do McCann, Susan, expired 15 April, 1859
	" 767, do Proctor, Sarah A., do do
Second Class.—Grade B.	" 768, do Obtained 2nd Class A, 847
1036 Armstrong, Annie.	" 769, do Thompson, Jane, exp'd 15 April, 1859
1037 Armstrong, Helen.	" 770, do Wilson, Margaret, do do
1038 Collar, Eliza.	" 812, do Beach, Wm. G., expired 15 Oct., 1859
1039 Harris, Fanny Jane.	" 813, do Bielby, Wm., do do
1040 Henderson Elizabeth.	" 814, do Brodie, James, do do
1041 Mullin, Sarah.	" 815, do Obtained 2nd Class A, 894
1042 Robinson, Grace.	" 816, - do Duncan, Alex., expired 15 Oct., 1859
1043 Rogers, Christina.	" 817, do Obtained 2nd Class B, 908
1044 Sparrow, Caroline.	" 818; do McLennan, Simon, exp'd 15 Oct., 1859
	" 819, do Malloy, Alex., do do
Second Class Grade C (Expire one year from	" S20, do Bates, James M., do do
dute.)	" 821, do Milne, Wm., do do
1045 Brown, Elizabeth.	" S22, do Rutledge, James, do do
1046 Carroll, Charlotte.	" 823, do Walker, Thomas, do do
1047 Chambers, Mary.	" 824, do Way, Daniel S., do do
1048 Childs, Sarah.	" 864, do Barnard, Sarah, do do
1049 Clark, Maria Chapman.	" 865, do Chesnut, Harriet H., do do
1050 Fraser, Catherine.	" 866, do Evans, Jessie, do do
1051 Freeland, Henrietta.	" 867, do Obtained 2nd Class C, 963
1052 Grainger, Mary Jane.	" 868, do do do 964
1053 Hall, Agnes.	" 869, do Harper, Jane, expired 15 Oct., 1859
1054 Patterson, Elizabeth Caroline.	" S70, do Hurd, Helen M., do do " S71 do Obtained 2nd Class A 939
1055 Rattray, Jessie.	orr, to obtained and one are the
1056 Robertson, Margaret.	012, do 11111111, 111111110eth, exp (1 15 Oct., 1005
1057 Scarlett, Catherine.	0101 10 2012011 1211111 100 110
1058 Shurtleff, Mary Jane.	ora, an round, outstille, no an
Expired Certificates.	" 877, do Wilson, Helen. do do
	Total number of Certificates granted, 1058
Nos. 46 to 72, Third Class, expired 1st July. 1854.	Expired, up to 31st December, 1859,
Nos. 134 to 150 " 1st November, 1854	
No. 713, 2nd Class C, obtained 2nd Class B, 994.	Obtained higher Certificates, 112
" 714, do Burns, R., expired 15 April, 1859.	241
" 715, do Forrest, John, do do " 716, do Foster, Jessie, do do	Total Certificates valid on 31st December, 1859, 811
" 716, do Foster, Jessie, do do	2000 00.000000 1000 000 0000000000000000

(Certified),

ALEXANDER MARLING,

Registrar.

APPENDIX D.

Apportionment of the Legislative School Grant for Upper Canada, for the year 1860.

No. 1:—Circular to the Clerk of each County, City, Town, and Village Municipality in Upper Canada.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmitherewith, a certified copy of the apportionment, for the current year, of the Legislative School Grant to each City, Town, Village, and Township in Upper Canada. This apportionment 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' Re-

ports, have been transmitted to the Department.

The statistics of school population for 1859, upon which the present year'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 accommodation and instruction. By this means also a more just and equitable apportionment has been made to those new and thinly settled Counties where poor schools have heretofore existed, and where the ordinary Legislative and Municipal grants have not been sufficient to enable Trustees to sustain the schools during the school year.

Where Separate Schools existed in 1859, the sum apportioned to the Municipality has been divided among the Common and Roman Catholic Separate Schools therein, according to the average attendance 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 population, 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 Schools, and unduly adding to the apportionment of those Municipalities in which Separate Schools do exist—such as Cities, Towns, and Villages. If the apportionment be increased to any Municipalities beyond the proportion of school population, it ought to be so increased to the poorer Counties and Townships rather, than to the wealthier Cities, Towns, and Villages; for it is in these latter that Separate Schools are chiefly established.

The gross sum apportioned this year is the same as that of last year.

I trust that the liberality of your Council will be increased in proportion to the growing necessity and importance of providing for the sound and thorough education of all the youth of the land.

1 am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

E. RYERSON.

622 00

Education Office, Toronto, 31st May, 1860.

1. County or Glenga				
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do for Separate Schools !				
Kenyon			500	0(
Lancaster			475	Úŧ
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Lochiel			538	Ü
do for Separate Schools	70	θÛ	• •••	••
	2077		\$2097	00

2. County of Stormont.	
Cornwall\$591	L 00
Finch	5 00
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\$1836	5 00
<u> </u>	
3. COUNTY OF DUNDAS.	
Matilda 573	3 00
Mountain 434	1 00

\$2102 00

Williamsburgh

(Consens on Descriptions	1 . O Commerce on Transport Constraint
4. COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.	9. County of Lanark.—Continued.
Alfred	Elmsley, North
Caledonia	Lanark 328 00
2 6 6 6 6 7 1 6 7 00	Montague
Hawkesbury West 247 00	Pakenham
Longueuil	Ramsay
Plantagenet, North	
Plantagenet, South	Sherbrooke, South
	\$2314 00
\$91 00 \$1668 00	\$3001E 111
Total for County \$1759.	10. County of Renfrew.
	Admaston\$197 00
5. COUNTY OF RUSSELL.	Algona and Brudenell 24 00
Cambridge	Alice and Petewawa 82 00
Clarence 158 00	Bagot, Blithfield and Brougham 230 00
Cumberland	Broinley 162 00
Russell 208 00	Grattan
* OAC AA	Horton
\$839_00	McNab
-	Pembroke
6. COUNTY OF CARLETON.	Ross 171 00
Fitzroy	Sebastopol
do for Separate Schools \$24 00	Stafford
do for Separate Schools 96 00	
do for Separate Schools 96 00	Wilberforce 195 00
Gower, North	\$2032.00
Huntley	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
March	
Marlborough	11. COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.
Nepcan	Bedford, Olden, Oso and Palmerston \$131 00 Hinchinbrooke and Kennebec 55 00
do for Separate Schools 12 00	
Osgoode 578 00	Kingston
Turbolton 66 00	Loughborough
	Pittsburgh and Howe Island 462 00
\$132 00 \$3209 00	do Sep. Schools 42 00 ·
Total for County \$3341.	Portland, Barrie and Clarendon 275 00
· ·	Storrington 348 08
7. County of Grenville.	Wolfe Island 329 00
Augusta	do for Separate Schools 50 00
210 Million 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1	
Edwardsburgh 586 00	\$113 00 \$2325 00
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Edwardsburgh	Total for County \$2438.
Edwardsburgh 586 00 do for Separate Schools \$26 00 Gower, South 112 00 Oxford—an Rideau 505 00 Wolford 395 00	\$113 00 \$2325 00 Total for County \$2438. 12. COUNTY OF ADDINGTON.
Edwardsburgh	\$113 00 \$2325 00 Total for County \$2438. 12. County of Addington. Amherst Island
Edwardsburgh	\$113 00 \$2325 00 Total for County \$2438. 12. COUNTY OF ADDINGTON. Amherst Island
Edwardsburgh	Total for County \$2438. 12. COUNTY OF ADDINGTON. Amherst Island
Edwardsburgh	\$113 00 \$2325 00 Total for County \$2438. 12. COUNTY OF ADDINGTON. Amherst Island
Section	S113 00 \$2325 00
Edwardsburgh	Total for County \$2438. 12. COUNTY OF ADDINGTON. Amherst Island
Edwardsburgh 586 00 do for Separate Schools \$26 00 Gower, South 505 00 Oxford—on Rideau 505 00 Wolford 395 00 do for Separate Schools 20 00 Total for County \$2398. S. County of Leeds. Bastard and Burgess, South \$525 00	\$113 00 \$2325 00 Total for County \$2438. 12. COENTY OF ADDINGTON. Amherst Island
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Edwardsburgh 586 00 do for Separate Schools \$26 00 Gower, South 112 00 0xford—on Rideau 505 00 Wolford 395 00 do for Separate Schools 20 00 Total for County \$2398. S. County of Leeds \$525 00 Crosby, North 272 00 Crosby, South 239 00 Elizabethtown 677 00 Elimsley, South 147 00 Kitley 501 00 Kitley 501 00 Kitley 501 00 501 00 Kitley 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 501 00 5	\$113 00 \$2325 00 Total for County \$2438. 12. COUNTY OF ADDINGTON. Amherst Island
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Edwardsburgh 586 00 do for Separate Schools \$26 00 112 00 0xford—on Rideau 505 00 Wolford 395 00 do for Separate Schools 20 00 505 00 Wolford 20 00 505 00 Wolford 20 00 505 00 Wolford 20 00 505 00 Wolford 20 00 505 00 Wolford 20 00 505 00 Wolford 20 00 505 00 Wolford 20 00 505 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 Wolford 20 00 W	S113 00 \$2325 00
Edwardsburgh 556 00 do for Separate Schools \$26 00 Gower, South 112 00 Oxford—on Rideau 505 00 Wolford 395 00 do for Separate Schools 20 00 Total for County \$2398. S. COUNTY OF LEEDS. Bastard and Burgess, South 272 00 Crosby, North 272 00 Crosby, South 239 00 Elizabethtown 677 00 Kitley 501 00 Kitley 501 00 Leeds and Lansdowne, Front 440 00 Leeds and Lansdowne, Rear 258 00 Leeds and Lansdowne, Rear 258 00	\$113 00 \$2325 00 Total for County \$2438. 12. COUNTY OF ADDINGTON. Amherst Island
Edwardsburgh 586 00 do for Separate Schools \$26 00 Gower, South 112 00 Oxford—on Rideau 505 00 Wolford 395 00 do for Separate Schools 20 00 Total for County \$2398. S. County of Leeds Schools 525 00 Crosby, North 272 00 Crosby, South 279 00 Elizabethtown 677 00 Elizabethtown 501 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 0	S113 00 \$2325 00
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Edwardsburgh 586 00 do for Separate Schools \$26 00 112 00 Oxford—on Rideau 505 00 Wolford—an Rideau 505 00 Wolford 395 00 do for Separate Schools 20 00 S2352 00 Total for County \$2398. S. COUNTY OF LEEDS. Bastard and Burgess, South 5525 00 Crosby, North 272 00 Crosby, North 677 00 Elizabethtown 677 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Kitley 501 00 Kitley 501 00 Crosby South 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown 570 00 Elizabethtown	\$113 00 \$2325 00 Total for County \$2438. 12. COUNTY OF ADDINGTON. Amherst Island
Edwardsburgh 586 00 do for Separate Schools \$26 00 Cower, South 112 00 Oxford—on Rideau 505 00 Wolford 395 00 do for Separate Schools 20 00 Total for County \$2398. S. County of Leeds Bastard and Burgess, South 272 00 Crosby, North 272 00 Crosby, South 577 00 Elizabethtown 677 00 Elizabethtown 501 00 Kitley 501 00 Leeds and Lansdowne, Front 440 00 Leeds and Lansdowne, Rear 258 00 Yonge and Escott, Front 409 00 Yonge and Escott, Rear 191 00	Total for County \$2438. 12. COUNTY OF ADDINGTON. Amherst Island \$141 00 Anglesea and Kaladar \$51 00 Camden, East \$894 00 do for Separate Schools. \$24 00 \$506 00 Sheffield \$303 00 do for Separate Schools \$22 00 \$300 do for Separate Schools \$22 00 \$300 do for Separate Schools \$200 \$300 do for Separate Schools \$200 \$300 do for Separate Schools \$200 \$300 do for Separate Schools \$200 \$300 do for Separate Schools \$200 \$300 do for Separate Schools \$200 \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools \$300 do for Separate Schools
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Edwardsburgh 586 00 do for Separate Schools \$26 00 Gower, South 505 00 Wolford—on Rideau 505 00 Wolford 395 00 do for Separate Schools 20 00 Total for County \$2398. S. Countr of Leeds \$525 00 Crosby, North 272 00 Crosby, South 279 00 Elizabethtown 677 00 Elizabethtown 501 00 Kitley 501 00 Leeds and Lansdowne, Front 440 00 do for Sep. Schools \$30 00 Leeds and Lansdowne, Rear 258 00 Yonge and Escott, Front 409 00 Yonge and Escott, Rear 191 00 Total for County \$3689.	S113 00 \$2325 00
Edwardsburgh 586 00 do for Separate Schools \$26 00 Cower, South 112 00 Oxford—on Rideau 505 00 Wolford 395 00 do for Separate Schools 20 00 Total for County \$2398. S. County of Leeds Bastard and Burgess, South 272 00 Crosby, North 272 00 Crosby, South 239 00 Elizabethtown 677 00 Elizabethtown 501 00 Leeds and Lansdowne, Front 440 00 Leeds and Lansdowne, Rear 258 00 Yonge and Escott, Front 409 00 Yonge and Escott, Rear 191 00 Total for County \$3689.	\$113 00 \$2325 00 Total for County \$2438. 12. COUNTY OF ADDINGTON. Amherst Island
Edwardsburgh 586 00 do for Separate Schools \$26 00 Gower, South 505 00 Wolford—on Rideau 505 00 Wolford 395 00 do for Separate Schools 20 00 Total for County \$2398. S. County of Leeds Bastard and Burgess, South 272 00 Crosby, North 272 00 Crosby, South 677 00 Elizabethtown 677 00 Elizabethtown 501 00 Leeds and Lansdowne, Front 440 00 do for Sep. Schools \$30 00 Leeds and Lansdowne, Rear 255 00 Yonge and Escott, Rear 191 00 Total for County \$3689. 9. County of Lanark. Bathurst 505 00 South 191 00 South 501 00 South 191 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South 501 00 South	Total for County \$2438.
Edwardsburgh 586 00 do for Separate Schools \$26 00 112 00 Oxford—on Rideau 505 00 Wolford—on Rideau 505 00 Wolford 395 00 do for Separate Schools 20 00 546 00 \$2352 00 Total for County \$2398. S. COUNTY OF LEEDS. Eastard and Burgess, South 5525 00 Crosby, North 272 00 Crosby, South 677 00 Elizabethtown 677 00 Elizabethtown 501 00 Kitley 501 00 Go for Sep. Schools \$30 00 Go for Sep. Schools \$30 00 Sep. Sep. Sep. Sep. Sep. Sep. Sep. Sep.	S113 00 \$2325 00
Edwardsburgh 556 00 do for Separate Schools \$26 00 Gower, South 112 00 Oxford—on Rideau 505 00 Wolford 395 00 do for Separate Schools 20 00 S2352 00 Total for County \$2398. S. COUNTY OF LEEDS. Bastard and Burgess, South 272 00 Crosby, North 272 00 Crosby, South 567 00 Elizabethtown 677 00 Elizabethtown 501 00 Leeds and Lansdowne, Front 440 00 Kitley 501 00 Leeds and Lansdowne, Rear 258 00 Yonge and Escott, Front 409 00 Yonge and Escott, Rear 191 00 Total for County \$3689. 9. COUNTY OF LANARK. Bathurst 556 00 Beckwith 556 00 Bergess, North 124 00 Beckwith 556 00 Bergess, North 124 00	S113 00 \$2325 00
Edwardsburgh 586 00 do for Separate Schools \$26 00 Gower, South 112 00 Oxford—on Rideau 505 00 Wolford 395 00 do for Separate Schools 20 00 Total for County \$2398. S. County of Leeds 395 00 Crosby, North 272 00 Crosby, North 272 00 Crosby, South 501 147 00 Elmsley, South 501 00 Leeds and Lansdowne, Front 440 00 do for Sep. Schools \$30 00 Leeds and Lansdowne, Rear 258 00 Yonge and Escott, Front 409 00 Yonge and Escott, Rear 191 00 Total for County \$3689. 9. County of Lanark Bathurst 536 00 Burgess, North 124 00 Burgess, North 124 00 Burgess, North 124 00 Burgess, North 124 00 Burgess, North 124 00 Burgess, North 124 00 Burgess, North 124 00 Bullousie and Lavant 191 00	S113 00 \$2325 00
Edwardsburgh 556 00 do for Separate Schools \$26 00 Gower, South 112 00 Oxford—on Rideau 505 00 Wolford 395 00 do for Separate Schools 20 00 S2352 00 Total for County \$2398. S. COUNTY OF LEEDS. Bastard and Burgess, South 272 00 Crosby, North 272 00 Crosby, South 567 00 Elizabethtown 677 00 Elizabethtown 501 00 Leeds and Lansdowne, Front 440 00 Kitley 501 00 Leeds and Lansdowne, Rear 258 00 Yonge and Escott, Front 409 00 Yonge and Escott, Rear 191 00 Total for County \$3689. 9. COUNTY OF LANARK. Bathurst 556 00 Beckwith 556 00 Bergess, North 124 00 Beckwith 556 00 Bergess, North 124 00	S113 00 \$2325 00

I. Communicati II. communicati	91 Comme on Vone
15. COUNTY OF HASTINGS.	21. COUNTY OF YORK. Etobicoke
Hungerford	do for Separate Schools \$16 00
Huntingdon	Georgina 161 00
Madoc and Tudor 435 00	Gwillimbury, North 187 00
Marmora 176 00	Gwillimbury, East 569 00
Rawdon 479 00	King 873 00
Sidney 642 00	Markham 1013 00
Thurlow 496 00	Searborough 517 00
do for Separate Schools \$26 00	Vaughan 908 00
Tyendinaga S10 00	do do Separate Schools 21 00
\$26 00 \$3952 00	York 1025 00
Total for County \$3978.	do for Separate Schools 96 00
Total for county graves	the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and the first parties and
16. County of Northumberland.	\$133 00 \$6271 00
Alnwick \$108 00	Total for County \$6404.
Brighton 450 00	· -
Cramahe	22. COUNTY OF PREL.
Haldimand 712 00	Albion \$589 00
Hamilton 576 00	Caledon 550 00
Monaghan, South	Chinguacousy 843 00
Murray 485 00 Percy 438 00	Gore of Toronto 137 00
	Toronto 800 00
do for Separate Schools	20010 00
beymout	\$2919 00
\$36 00 \$3842 00	
Total for County \$3878.	23. COUNTY OF SINCOE.
-	Adjala \$252 00
17. COUNTY OF DURHAM.	Essa
Cartwright	
Cavan	Gwillimbury, West 410 00 Innisfil 472 00
Clarke	Medonte
Darlington	Mono. 498 00
Hope	Mulmur
Munvers	Nottawasaga 409 00
\$3778 00	Orillia and Matchedash 151 00
	do for Sep. Schools (Orillia) \$59 00
10 Comme de Bananya nordin	Oro 423 00
Asphodel \$353 00	Sunnidale
Belmont and Methuen 98 00	Tay and Tiny
Douro	
Dummer and Burleigh 254 00	Tossorontio
Ennismore 98 00	do for Separate Schools 10 00
Monaghan, North	to in separate seasons minima as or
Otonabee 556 00	\$69 00 \$4347 00
Smith and Harvey 280 00	Total for County \$4416.
29042.00	
\$2063 00	_
10 0	24. COUNTY OF HALTON.
19. COUNTY OF VICTORIA.	Esquesing
Eldon	Nassagaweya
Emily	
Mariposa	do for Separate Schools \$12 00 Trafalgar 567 00
Ops	Training at
Verulam and Somervillo	\$12 00 \$2130 00
	Total for County \$2142.
\$2027 00	
20. COUNTY OF ONTARIO.	25. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.
Brock	Ancaster
Mara and Rama	Barton
Pickering 1013 00 Reach 696 00	Binbrooke
Scott	Flamborough, East
Seugog Island	do for Separate Schools \$41 00
Thorah 180 00	Flamborough, West
Uxbridge	Glanford
Whitby 331 00	Saltfleet 299 00
Whitby	Saltfleet 299 00
Whitby	

26. County of Brant.	32. County of Waterloo.
Brantford	Dumfries, North \$460 00
Burford	Waterloo
Dumfries, South 436 00	Wellesley 660 00
Oakland	do for Separate Schools\$109 00
Onondaga 260 00	Wilmot 675 00
	do for Separate Schools 72 00
\$2169 00	Woolwich 588 00
O= Comerce on Tangor v	\$181 .00 \$3347 00
27. County of Lincoln.	Total for County \$3528.
Caistor	-
•	33. County of Wellington.
Gainsborough 341 00 Grantham 398 00	Amaranth \$118 00
	Arthur and Luther 267 00
do for Separate Schools \$53 00	do for Separate Schools\$127 00
Louth	Eramosa 446 00
Niagara	Erin 616 00
N10gara 212 10	Garafraxa 490 00
\$53 00 \$1994 00	Guelph 300 00
Total for County \$2047.	Maryborough 228 00
rotal for country 22041.	Minto 100 00
28. County of Welland.	Nichol 244 00
	do for Separate Schools \$33 00
Bertie	Peel 601 00
Crowland	Pilkington 297 09
Pelham 301 00	do for Separate Schools 23 00
Stamford	Puslinch 585 00
Thorold	
Wainflect	\$183 00 \$4292 00
	Total for County \$4475.
Willoughby 174 00	
	34. COUNTY OF GREY.
	Artemesia \$377 00
29. County of Haldinand.	Bentinck 336 00
Canborough \$167 00	Collingwood 120 00
Cayuga, North 299 00	Derby 131 00
Cayuga, South 108 00	Egremont 177 00
Dunn 127 00	Euphrasia 178 00
Moulton and Sherbrooke 342 00	Glenelg 286 00
Oneida 313 00:	Holland 286 00
do for Separate Schools \$46 00	Melanethon 160 00
Rainbam 294 00	Normanby 355 00
Seneca 407 00	Osprey 249 00
Walpole 572 00	Proton 170.00
	St. Vincent 375 00
\$46 00 \$2629 00	Sullivan 150 00
Total for County \$2675.	Sydenham 393 00
30. County of Norfolk.	- \$3743.09
Charlotteville \$434 00	35. COUNTY OF PERTH.
Houghton	Blanchard \$448 00
Middleton	Downie 446 00
Townsend	Easthope, North 404 00
Walsingham	Easthope, South 288 00
Windham	Ellice 215 00
do for Separate Schools \$ 9 00	Do for Separate Schools \$27 00
Woodhouse 383 00	Elma 235 00
60 00 6000 00	Fullarton 384 00
\$9 00 \$3061 00	Hibbert 306 09
Total for County \$3070.	Logan 176 00
91 Carrena an Armana	Mornington
31. COUNTY OF OXFORD. Blandford	Wallace 193 00
Blenheim	00× 00 co to c co
Dereham	\$27 00 \$3435 00
Nissouri, East	Total for County \$3462.
Norwich, North	TO CONTRACT OF HARMAN
Norwich, South	36. COUNTY OF HURON.
Oxford, North	Ashfield
Oxford, East	Biddulph
Oxford, West 282 00	Colborne 233 00
	Goderich 463 00
Zorra, West	Grey 255 00
AULIA, 17 050 400 00	Hay 342 00
\$4501.00	Howick 107 00
	Hullett

36. COUNTY OF HURON.—Continued.				
Mettillivray		OUNTY OF I		
McKillop	Bosanquet			
Morris 150 00 Stanley 411 00	Brooke			
Stephen	Dawn Enniskillen			
Tuckersmith	Euphemia			
Turnberry 77 00	Moore			
Usborne	Plympton			380 00
Wawanosh 352 00	Sarnia			. 123 00
g 5070 //0	Sombra			
\$5272 00	Warwick	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		. 401 00
37. COUNTY OF BRICE.				\$2302 00
Arran, Amabel and Albemarle				22002 00
Bruce 273 60 Bruce 227 00	42.	COUNTY OF	Essex.	
Carrick	Anderdon			. \$207 00
Do for Separate Schools \$20 00	Colchester			
Culross 116 00	Gosfield			
Elderslie 178 00	Maidstone	ata Calmala	0.17.00	. 191 00
Greenock	Do for Separa Malden		\$47 00	206 00
Do for Separate Schools 31 00	Merser			254 00
Huron	Rochester			106 00
Kinloss 105 00	Sandwich			420 00
Saugeen 199 00	Do for Separa	nte Schools.	42 00	
	Tilbury, West		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	118 00
\$51 00 \$2167 00			250 00	\$2082 00
Total for County \$2218.	Total for Coun	tv \$2171.	-500 M	32002 00
38. COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.	200011010000	···		
Adelaide	Apportionment to C	Sties, Towns	and Village	s for 1860.
Carradoc 453 00	237770777072310111 (0	tttony 3 onti	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	J
Delaware)	1	
Dorchester, North			R. Cath.	
Ekfrid	CITIES.	Common Schools.	Separate	Total.
Lobo		ischools.	Schools.	
Metcalfe		. }		
Mosa				
Nissouri, West	Toronto	\$3010 00	\$1400 00	\$4410 00
Westminster 659 00	Hamilton	1812 00	414 00	2226 00
Do for Separate Schools \$17 00	Kingston	993 00	477 00	1470 00
Williams	London	1346 00	147 00	1493 00
Do for Separate Schools 20 00	Ottawa	631 00	698 00	1329 00
\$37 00 \$5283 00		\$7792 00	\$3136 00	10928 00
Total for County \$5320.		Q1102 00	Coron on	10020 00
39. County of Elgin.)		·
Aldborough	TOWNS.			
Bayham				
Dorchester, South	Amherstburgh	\$159 00	\$114 00	\$273 00
Dunwich	Barrie	131 00	63 00 184 00	194 00 564 00
Malabide	Belleville	350 00 230 00	12 00	242 00
Southwold 732 00	Bowmanville	231 00	12 (231 00
Yarmouth	Brantford	607 00	97 00	704 00
\$3408 00	Brockville	380 00	142 00	522 00
	Chatham	326 00	68 00	394 00
40. County of Kent.	Clifton	54 00	36 00	90 00
Camden \$278 00	Cobourg	434 00		571 00 189 00
Chatham	Collingwood	189 00 210 00		210 00
Dover, East and West	Dundas			343 00
Harwich	Galt			310 00
Howard	Goderich	336 00		336 00
Orford	Guelph			428 00
Raleigh	Ingersoll			186 00
Do for Separate Schools	Lindsay		1	179 00 99 00
Tilbury, East	Milton	99 00 181 00		272 00
Zone	Oakville			165 00
	Owen Sound			206 00
\$52 00 \$2789 00	Paris			307 00
Total for County \$2841.) 79			
<u>.</u>	72			
				41 - 38

TOWNS Contin'd	Common	R. Cath.		Summary of Apportionment to Counties for 1860.				0.
	Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.	Counties.	Common Schools.	Separate Schools.	Tota	ıl.
Peterborough	224 00 189 00			1 0)	2007 00	1011		
Picton	139 00			1. Glengarry 2. Stormont			1	
Port Hope			504 00	3. Dundas	2102 00	VI	010.	
Prescott				4. Prescott	1668 00			
Sandwich	96 00		96 00	5. Russell	839 00) ()()
Sarnia	186-00		186 00	6. Carleton				
St. Catharines			630 00	7. Grenville	2352 00			
Simcoe	220 00		220 00	8. Lecds	. 3659 00		3689	00
Whithy			278 00	9. Lanark	3314 00			
Windsor		.1	262 00	10. Renfrew	2032 00			
Woodstock	291 00	••• •••	291 00	11. Frontenae	2325 00			
	8510 00	2000: 00	070511 00	12. Addington	1985 00	1	1 000	
	8519 00	\$2025 00	\$10544 00	13. Lennox 14. Prince Edw'rd				. 00
INCORPORATED	{ !	1		15. Hastings	3952 00		2100	
VILLAGES.	ĺ	1	•	16. Northumb'rl'd	3842 00			
Ashburnham	in Ton	makin		17. Durham	3778 00	(:	1	
Bath		asnip.		18. Peterborough.		1	0000	
Bradford	\$87 00	usup.	\$87 00	19. Victoria	2027 00		2027	
Brampton	204 00		204 00	20. Outario	4259 00		4259	
Brighton	134 00		134 00	21. York	6271 00			
Calcdonia	158 00		158 00	1 22. Peel	2919 00		2919	0.0
Cayuga	117 00	1	117 00	23. Simcoe	4347 00	69 66	4416	00
Chippawa	145 00		145 00	24. Halton	21::0 00			
Clinton	99 00		99 00	25. Wentworth	2962 00	41.00		
Colborne	94 00		91 00	26. Brant	2169 00		2769	
Dunville	in Tow	nship.		27. Lincoln	1994 00	53 00		
Elora	155 00)	155 00	28. Welland 29. Haldimand	2139 00	***	2139	
Embro	63 00		63 00	29. Haldimand	2629 00			
Fergus	109 00		109 00	30. Norfolk	3061 00			
Fort Eric			42 00	31. Oxford	4501 00 3347 00	181 00	4501 3528	
Hawkesbury	126 00 89 00	•••	126 00	33. Wellington		183 00		
Hespeler	86 00	••• •••	89 00	34. Grey	3743 00	1000 (10	3743	
Kemptville	123 00	••• •••	$\begin{array}{c} 86 & 00 \\ 123 & 00 \end{array}$	35. Perth	3435 00	27 00	3462	
Kincardine	96 00	•••	96 00	36. Huron	5272 00	00	5272	
Mitchell	126 00	•••	126 00	37. Bruce	2167 00	51 00	2218	
Napance	160 00	29 00	189 00	38. Middlesex	5283 00	37 00	5320	
Newburgh	117 00		117 00	39. Elgin	3408 00		3108	00
Newcastle	142 00		142 00	40. Kent	2789 00	52 00	.2841	0.0
New Hamburgh	131 00		131 00	(4). Lambton	2302 00		2302	00
Newmarket	102 00	42 00	144 00	42. Essex	2082 00	89 00	2171	0.0
Oshawa	110 00	50 00	160 00					
Pembroke	71 00		71 00		\$123562 00	\$1714 00	\$125276	110
Portsmouth	88 00	47 00	135 00	(de	RAND TO	TALS.		
Preston ,	130 00	34 00	164,00					
Renfrew	in Tow	nship.			Common	Separate]	
Richmond	in Tow		770 00		Schools.	Schools.	Total	
Smith's Falls	110 00	•••	110 60				<u> </u>	
Southampton	60 00 in Tow		60 00	Total Counties	\$123562 00	\$1714 .00	\$125276	00
Stirling	265 00	usup.	265 00	" Cities	7792 00	3136 00	10928	
St. Thomas	118 00	25 00	143 00	" Towns	8519 00	2025 00	10544	00
tratford	281 00	23 00	281 00	" Villages	4788 00	334 00	5122	1)t)
Strathroy	in Town		201.00					
Streetsville	136 00		136 00		144661 00	\$7209 00	151870	00
l'horold	146 00	33 00	179 00	Additional sum res	erved for a	ny Roman		
Prenton	90 00	74 00	164 00	Catholic Separ	ate Schools	which may	}	
Vienna	00 00r		109 00	be established			630	00
Waterloo	147 00		147 00					
Welland	77 00		77.00				\$152500	00
orkville	145 00		145 00	1				,
}-						-		
	\$4788 00	\$334 00]	\$5122 00	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				

Nore.—The school moneys apportioned to the various counties, cities, towns, and villages, as per the foregoing statement, were payable to the Toronto agents of the local treasurers, on the 1st day of July 1860. Wherever the apportionment is withheld, it has been owing to the omission or neglect on the part of the local school authorities to comply with the school law, and to transmit to the Educational Department the necessary reports or audited returns—blank forms of which were furnished from the Department early in the year.

ERRATUM.

On Page 8, 13th line from bottom, for "Grammars used" read "Grammar Schools."

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,

FOR

LOWER CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR

1859.

Iranslated and Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



Q U E B E C.

PRINTED BY THOMPSON & CO., ST. URSULE ST.

1860.



REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,

FOR LOWER CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1859.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION.

Montreal, April 21, 1860.

fe the Honorable

THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,—I have the honor to present to you my Fifth Report on the state of Public

Education in Lower Canada.

The appointment of the Council of Public 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 colleagues, and their well-known zeal in the cause of public instruction—a 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 to us 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 call a meeting on the very earliest day which I could name at that season of the year. On the 10th of January, at 2 p. m., all the members, except three,—absent under unavoidable circumstances,—met in the Council Room at Montreal. Hon. Sir Etienne P. Taché was unanimously chosen to be Chairman; and the Council appointed for their ordinary meetings the second Tuesday in the months of February, May, August and November, and named three committees:—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 code of rules for 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 committees 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 influence, 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 whatever deficiencies may still exist in our educational system.

The general results of the year 1859 have been as satisfactory as those of preceding years. The details will be found in the Reports of the Directors of the Normal Schools

in the Statistical Tables drawn up by the Department, and in the extracts from the Re-

ports 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 themselves 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 usefulness 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 operating 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 instruction, and disseminating them by little and little throughout the country, where they will surely be adopted and followed when the results are made apparent, Normal Schools will still further and more effectually serve the cause of education.

All who have obtained diplomas, since these schools were established, except one, have evinced a disposition to engage as teachers, on such remuneration being offered to them, as I have deemed sufficient under the regulations made to that effect; and whereas, many municipalities which are comparatively rich, and yet entertain none 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 population 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 school. More than this: six of the pupils who have left the McGill Normal School are now teachers in Upper Canada, and two from the Jacques Cartier School are teaching in Prince Edward's Island.

Meanwhile, we may entertain a hope, 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 Jacques Cartier School; 7 pupil-teachers (male) and 76 (female), the McGill School; 34 pupil-teachers (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 organizing 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 106 diplomas have been granted, that is to say: to 57 Model School Teachers, among whom were 6 pupil-teachers for the Jacques Cartier 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 School.

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 McGill School, 148; and the Laval School, 125. Of the number, 187 have received diplomas, i. e.: 35 from the Jacques Cartier School; 86 from the McGill School; and 66 from the Laval School.*

^{*} 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 second and even a third year, in order to get a Model School diploma; and there are at the present time four at the Laval School, who having obtained the second diploma are studying with a view of obtaining the diploma of an Academical Teacher.

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 By-law; the remainder are ready to accept employment as teachers, whenever it is offered to them; several being at the point of obtaining it.

Again, a considerable number of the pupils 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 purpose 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 certificates. This circumstance brings the number of Normal School pupils, who are now engaged as teachers.

up to 140.

To this number belong, as I have before said, two pupils of the Jacques Cartier School who are teachers in Prince Edward's Island, and six of the McGill School teaching in Upper Canada. Five pupils of the latter institution are teachers in families and indepen-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 receiving 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. Some teachers, have, as before said, attended only a part of the course with a view to perfect themselves for the task of tuition. The examinations which the pupils have had to undergo before obtaining their diplomas, 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 each subject of instruction, so that pupils who have even carried off several prizes have hitherto failed to obtain a diploma. It is pleasant to observe that nearly all the pupils are from the country; and that nearly all the counties of Lower Canada have furnished their contingent.

In consequence of the removal of the Government offices from Toronto to Quebec, the Laval Normal School, which occupied the building known as the Old Château, 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 execution of his suggestions by the Department of Public Works, the school was but little interrupted by the unlucky occurrence. The classes were even re-opened at the ordinary period, and the institution has been installed in its new position much more conveniently than I at first thought possible. 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 argument, previously advanced, for the erection, at the earliest 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 care, made great progress in those branches of education, as well as his brother Professors, whose esteem he had acquired, lavished on him to the last moment tokens of the deepest 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 Publique 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 a 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. Juneau, the teacher of the Model School having been appointed School Inspector for the Counties of Levis and Dorchester, has been succeeded by M. Cloutier, the teacher of the Model School at St. Nicholas, who holds the diploma of the Laval Normal School

as a Model School Teacher.

I have, in the course of the year, 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 acquirements, and I think a more decided vocation for the teachers' profession. It has been more easy to maintain order and good discipline than heretofore. Thirty-one new students have been admitted, and there have been more than fifty candidates for admission. As the boarding department can admit no more, the regulation requiring a strict examination as preliminary to admission, intrinsically good in itself, has been vindicated by the circumstances.

Of the 31 new students, 26 come from the former District of Montreal, and 5 from that of Three Rivers. Those of St. Francis and Ottawa, 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 zeal and ability, has this year been remarkable. The lectures on the history of Canada, delivered by the Principal, have been largely developed, and the Rev. Mr. Verreau has spared no pains of research nor expense to attain the greatest possible precision in the narration of interesting facts relating to the early establishment of Europeans in America. At his personal expense he has, with praiseworthy generosity, caused several unedited documents to be copied in France.

The lessons on the various branches of physical science accompanied with demonstrations and experiments, although not supposed to form skilful professors in any of them, serve to convey to the pupils much useful knowledge which may become the foundation of future studies, 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 Ireland, or to give lessons on familiar subjects

(object lessons).

M. Ossaye, 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 p. m. In addition to the lectures, 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 economy which they will acquire, must have the same advantages as those general ideas which I mentioned above, in respect of other sciences. They have already had 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 arts, far different, as they confess, from what some of them once entertained.

The public lectures on General History by the Rev. Mr. Desmazures, and on Philology and French Grammar by Mr. Devisme, have been attended by a considerable number of strangers. 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 drew

up reports of the above lectures, and the best of them have appeared in the Journal de l'Instruction Publique. The Rev M. Desmazures, who, without other connexion with the Normal School than that supplied by his love for learning 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 have benefited by the lessons which he has with equal ability and generosity 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 Institution of a collection of Canadian birds, consisting of 160 individuals, the greater part of which were acquired for half their 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 same time inspire their pupils with a taste for the science itself.

At the McGill School, the year is divided into two terms. In the first term of the past year there were 83 pupils; in the second, 77. Several left during the first. The whole

number attending the school within the year is 83, as before observed.

In this, as in the Laval School, steps have been taken to qualify some of the pupils to receive an academical diploma, such teaching being supplementary 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 exercises and examinations of the McGill School, and visited it during the year, and I am bound to express my approbation of the progress made in the several branches taught, particularly in the art of giving lessons on familiar subjects (object lessons,) in literary composition, arithmetic, and the various natural sciences. The success which has attended the labors of Professor Fronteau in teaching the French language, is very satisfactory, particularly if we consider the short time allowed for that study in the programme. The Head Master, and Professors Hicks and Robins, devote their energies, with the most praiseworthy zeal, to the teaching of the several branches of their department.

Within the last year an Infant School has also been added to the Model School, with excellent success, and, as the females 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, seemed 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 and 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 establishment 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 entrusted to those Reverend Ladies deserve great praise.

The two Model Schools attached to the Laval School have received a large share of the attention of the Principal during the year, and he has effected several important im-

provements 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 belonging to the Jacques Cartier Normal School, eighty-four. These numbers, added to the 219 pupil teachers, make a total of 888 pupils who have received instruction in the course of the year in the Normal Schools. The whole amount expended by these institutions within the year has been \$36,810, 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 honorable office which they fill in public opinion, and of encouraging them to persevere in their work, setting at nought the strong temptations which beset them and allure them to other pursuits. 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 remuneration 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, none but ex-teachers to be School Inspectors. Setting aside the prominence and respectability thus accorded to the profession generally, teachers are perhaps the only class of persons who can, for the slender endowment attached to it, undertake the duties of the office; and in them we may naturally look for a greater measure of zeal and fitness, superior special qualifications, and certainly more experience. 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 inspectors chosen. 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. stances 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 themselves to the education of youth to reflect, 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 difficulties 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 leave 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'Instruction Publique and the Lower 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 published 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 consisting 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 year, 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 the year 1859, have exceeded the receipts by \$839; but twice that sum is due for subscriptions, and a considerable portion of the debt was incurred for the binding of a certain 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. Subscriptions 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 improvement of their material and social condition, is acknowledged by all to be the 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 put 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, but the results of such forbearance are such, that in many places, teachers are engaged irrespectively 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 painful 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 education throughout Lower Canada, 3,348 diplomas have been accorded either 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 employment, being unwilling to engage at the low salaries offered them.

[•]A large part of the arrears mentioned has been since collected; and it is hoped that, by the end of the year, the debt will be considerably diminished.

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The main cause of the evil will be removed, I trust, 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 be imposed by the Council of Public Instruction. It has been a painful duty, that I have felt myself bound repeatedly 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, contained in my former reports, in terms which demand my attention, I deem it incumbent on me to make the correspondence public.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Quebec, December 14, 1859.

Sin,—I have the honor to transmit to you for your information, by command of His Excellency the Governor 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,)

ET. PARENT,
Assistant Secretary.

Honorable P. J. O. CHAUVEAU, S. E., Montreal.

QUEBEC, December 12th, 1859.

Honorable CHARLES ALLEYN,
Provincial Secretary.

Sin,—I am requested by the Catholic Board of Examiners of Teachers of Quebec to transmit to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, the following resolution, adopted by the said Board at a special meeting holden on the 9th instant.

Resolved,—That this Board have observed with regret the censure of the Board of Examiners, expressed in general terms, by the Superintendent of Education for Lower

Canada in his Report 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 said Superintendent for 1857.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your very humble and obedient servant,

(Signed,)

NAPOLEON LACASSE, Secretary.

Education Office, Montreal, December 28, 1859.

To the Honorable the Provincial 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 transmitted to me, and I am bound to declare that the remarks 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 Public 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 cra which will spare them the painful necessity of dismissing "incompetent teachers. However salutary 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 studied 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 hanctôt says, (1857):—"The examination which the law obliges 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 cause. I could mention several Municipalities in which these female teachers, holding diplomas, receive salaries of £36 and £40, and are yet scarcely able to write. This is a very serious evil, 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 them."

Inspector Béland 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- binière there are twelve or thirteen of such individuals employed, and as might be ex-

" pected, that Parish has not a single qualified teacher within its bounds."

Inspector Dorval says, (1858):—"I cannot, however, conclude, without saying a word concerning an evil which is generally felt in my District. I speak of the too great facility with which the diploma 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 management of affairs by the School Commissioners, is incalculable; it is still more so with regard to the body of teachers generally, for this ease in obtaining diplomas causes an unjust competition between teachers of a very different capacity, although furnished with the same diploma, which makes their engagement to be a mere affair of contract with the lowest bidder, particularly in some Municipalities where the main object is cheap education."

Inspector Maurault says, (1858):—"Difficulties arise in many localities from the bad "selection of teachers, more especially of female 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 branches, the inconvenience would not be so serious. 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 complaints, at their Conferences, of the unfair competition which incapable persons holding diplomas carry on to the prejudice of the

good teachers

3. The testimony of well-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 Meetings 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 themselves 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, ill-founded, in as far as it relates to that Board, or as it relates to any other Board of Exam-

iners.

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 Examiners—
1. 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.

PROVINCIAL 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 22nd instant, relative to the resolution passed by the Catholic Board of Examiners of Quebec, 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,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed,)
C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

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 energetic 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 every one, that if the grant remains the same from year to year, it does, in effect, suffer a yearly diminution in each 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 more 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, apprehend a cessation of these praiseworthy efforts, if, instead of encounaging 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 \$459,396—an increase 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 Trustees 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 \$95,312 \$91,243

This Statement indicates a decrease of \$4,069 from the last year, a decrease easily 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, Montreal and Quebec, from 1856 to 1859. The amounts would be much more considerable, if many of the municipalities had not chosen rather to increase the school tax 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 double 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 needful 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 assessment 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.
 1857.
 1858.
 1859.

 \$93,896
 \$78,781
 \$88,372
 \$109,151

The vast utility of the provision of law whereby School Commissioners and dissentient Trustees 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 figures. 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 yearly assessment at a high rate in order to make liberal provision 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

as follow:

 1856.
 1857.
 1858.
 1859.

 \$24,491
 \$21,928
 \$24,646
 \$22,083

This species of assessment must necessarily be subject to such fluctuation. It is a matter of urgent necessity, 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 usefulness 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

9. 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 Secretary-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 year.

The following table, shewing the progress of the pupils in the several branches of instruction, includes, except in the two first, those scholars of the superior schools who receive an education similar to that of the primary schools, as it does likewise the pupils of the

latter. The increase in each branch, since 1853, has been very great.

Increase over 1853.	747 59864 332588		Increase over 1853.	36995 30080 4523 4523 18471 7135 3208 38099 12707 40054																										
Increase over 1854.	404 48415 260404		Increase over 1854.	31501 3318 40617 12846 6336 31667 34611 35600 12076																										
Increase over 1855.	330 41090 249300																					•							Increase over 1855.	20955 20955 32819 32813 8333 8159 2169 27093 3047 3047 31192 28027
Increase over 1856.	280 25007 91672									Increase over 1856.	17422 20066 15155 7488 2123 15259 28417 14124 7649																			
Increase over 1857.	253 19350 74228						Increase over 1857.	15529 10539 10539 1276 1635 11787 19350 14386 7699																						
Increase over 1858.	214 11276 39040			Increase over 1858.	12203 14748 7667 2723 447 7546 3681 10145 4425 3733																									
.6981	3199 168148 498436			1829.	64362 80152 63514 30915 7135 45393 45997 53452 19773																									
.8881	2985 *156872 459306		.8581	52009 65404 65847 28196 #6689 37847 42316 42316 43307 15348																										
.4681	2946 148798 424208			.7381	48833 61943 52645 26645 5500 33606 34067 34064																									
.3881	2919 143141 406764				1899.	46940 60086 48359 23431 5013 30134 17580 39328 11824 26310																								
1855.	2869 127058 249136					1822.	43407 58033 30631 22586 1976 17700 15520 23260 9004 16439																							
1854.	2795 119733 238032													1854.	32861 47014 22897 18073 709 13826 11486 17852 7007															
.8881	2352 108284 165848								1893.	27367 50072 18281 12428 12185 6738 15353 7066 4412																				
	Institutions Pupils Contributions.			Papile reading well																										

* This number, returned 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 general recapitulation of the Table of all institutions. It is well known that there is a slight difference between the two Returns, which has been already explained.

I append to this report the annual return of the institutious of superior education, as also a statement of the annual grant to the same. Once more I am compelled 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 can afford to old claimants.

The Table of Statistics of Superior Education shews, as the aggregate 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; total, 26,

287; and an increase over the year 1858 of 412.

One Industrial College, that of Chambly, is closed, in consequence of the small number of pupils who attended it. The very extensive buildings of this College might be turned to some useful purpose by the Government, as an institution or some special school. This deserves consideration. Two new special schools of great importance on account of 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 Lapocatière by the College 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, 69

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 Cleres 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 must 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 suitable 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 permanent provision were not made for the maintenance of the institutions.

The Table of Statistics corrected by the Inspectors, 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 147. The entire number of primary schools has been 3,011, an increase of 211. The whole number of scholars in primary schools has been 141,533, increase, 10,593.

The increase is thus seen to be mainly in the primary schools.

The number of teachers who held diplomas, in schools under control, has been 626, diminution, 6; of teachers without diplomas, 350, increase, 10. That of female teachers

holding diplomas, 1,338, increase, 76; of those without them, 791, increase, 8.

The number of male teachers receiving less than \$100 is 97, diminution, 44; of those receiving \$100 to \$200 exclusively, 487, diminution, 10; of those receiving \$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 \$100 is 1,000, increase, 27; of those receiving from \$100 inclusively to \$200 exclusively, is 1,022, 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 female, are provided in addition with

lodging and firing.

The number of parish libraries reported by the Inspectors is 131, increase, 26; of volumes, 102,539, increase, 31,513. Notwithstanding this great increase, 1 have 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 Saurs Grises, the latter under that of the Sisters of Providence; Secondly, la Maitrise, established in the Quebec Suburbs (Montreal), by the Rev. Oblat Fathers.

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This last is intended for the instruction of a certain number of young persons in the Gregorian Chaunt, and in the ceremonial of the Church, together with all the branches of a

good primary education. There are 4 teachers and 75 pupils.

The Salles of 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 receive elementary instruction and familiar lessons on many useful subjects in an agreeable form. The Salle of St. Joseph Suburbs, founded by Mr. Rousselot, of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and some charitable citizens, has at present 160 scholars, and possesses all the appliances which can be desired for such an institution.

The Journal de l'Instruction Publique has published several articles on the system of the Salles d'Asile, which are especially needed in the great centres of population, where many mothers, obliged to work at a distance from home, are unable to bestow the necessary care on their young offspring. The Salles d'Asile will have the additional advantage in this country of tending to introduce a system better calculated to develope the intellect of children from five to nine years of age who attend the primary schools. It was with a view to this that one such has, under the designation of the Infant School, been annexed to the McGill Normal School; and it is intended, as soon as it may be practicable, to com-

bine one with the girls' department in each of the other Normal Schools.

To conclude, I may not omit to mention the deplorable fact that notwithstanding the great number of schools of all kinds now possessed by the two great cities of Quebec and Montreal, a large proportion of the children 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, of the still increasing population; and it is greatly to be desired that the means at the disposal of the Commissioners should be increased. For some years past the City of Quebec has voted an additional sum, but that of Montreal has hitherto refused this boon. These municipal aids ought to be given in larger measure, as should likewise that of the Government. This is a subject to which I have frequently invoked the attention of the Legislature; and it the more particularly calls 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 disappearing 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 years: but the Printing Committee of the Legislative Assembly decided not to publish the statistics in extense oftener 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 Publique.

PRÒVINCE OF CANADA.

(Copy).

By His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Edmund Walker Head, one of Her Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may concern, Greeting:-

Know ye, that reposing trust and confidence in the loyalty, integrity and ability of the Right Reverend Francis Fulford, Doctor of Divinity. Lord Bishop of Montreal; the Right Reverend Joseph Larocque, Bishop of Sydonia; the Honorable Sir Etienne Paschal Taché, Knight; the Honorable Louis Victor Sicotte; the Honorable Timitothy Lee Terrill; the Honorable Thomas Jean Jacques Loranger; the Reverend John Cook, Doctor of Divinity; the Reverend Elzéar Alexandre Taschereau, Doctor of Canon Law; the Reverend Patrick Dowd, Cristopher Dunkin, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, Côme Séraphin Cherrier, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law; Antoine Polette, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Council, learned in the Law; François Xavier Garneau, Esquire; Jacques Crémazie, 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 Law; The Reverend Patrick Dowd; Christopher Dunkin, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Assembly of Canada; Côme Seraphin Cherrier, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Counoil, 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 Instruction for Lower Canada, unto them, with all and every the powers, authority, privileges and advantages 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

EDMUND HEAD.

the Twenty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign. (Signed),

By Command.

(Signed),

CHALES ALLEYN, Secretary,

REPORTS OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL.

MR. SUPERINTENDANT,

I have the honor to present to you my Report on the state and progress of the Jucques Cartier Normal 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 acquaintance with an extended range of subjects which may be exacted by degrees and at a later period, thus giving to our course of instruction a character of constant progression. Thanks to a new arrangement of our rooms, we have been enabled to receive fifty pupils, distributed as follows:—

	Old.	New.	Total.
Mumber of Pupils Pupils from District of Montreal Three Rivers Ottawa St. Francis		31 26 5 	
Holders of Jacques Cartier Normal School Diplomas Holders of Diplomas from Board of Examiners Without Diplomas	10	· J 30	50
Pupils whose studies were commenced in a College or Academy	•••	10 21	31

I may be permitted to remark—Ist, That Berthier is still the parish which, in this district, sends us the greatest number of pupils. 2nd, That the District of Three Rivers has this year sent us five, while last year it had but one to represent it. 3rd, That generally 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 School diploma, and in the second, for the Model School diploma. To be received into the first division, the examination on admission suffices; but to enter the second, a written and oral examination must 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:—

		hours per ek.
	1st year.	2nd year.
Religions Instruction French Grammar Saglish Grammar Saglish Grammar Arithmetic and Book Keeping Sacred History and History of Canada Seography French Elecution Algebra and Geometry Elements of Physics Elements of Physics Elements of Mechanics Natural History Principles of Literature History of France History of France History of England Saligraphy Succar Drawing Jone Music and Gregorian Chant France History Jone Music and Gregorian Chant Jeano and Harmonium	2 5 4 2 2 2 2 	2 4 4
English Reading	2 1 1	2 1

Remarks:—Our pupils have, in fact, received more than two hours a week of instructions in vocal music. Mr. Brauneïs, a most zealous professor and distinguished artist, has kindly given several supplementary lessons and practises. A taste for classical music has thus been awakened among our pupils. On different occasions they have executed several difficult morecanz by the great masters, with all the success that might be expected from pupils of their age.

The lessons in rural economy and agriculture, which form part of our programme, fill a gap, the existence 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 himself gratuitously to this branch of instruction, and who has discharged his duty with that success which was expected of him; to which, however, it is needless to refer here.

In the three following tables is shown how the subjects above 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 student teachers.

Religious Instruction.

Elements of Physics. Elements of Arithmetic. Elements of Mechanics. Elements of Chemistry. Sacred History. The Principal History of Canada. Gymnastics. Object Lessons. Pencil Drawing. Natural History. Literature. French Grammar. English Grammar. History of England. Professor Devisme History of France. Elocution and Reading. Geography.

.1	Professor	Regnaud	•	-	-	-	•		Art of Teaching. Algebra. Geometry. Trigonometry. Linear Drawing. Map Drawing. Mensuration.
. 1	Professor	Boudrias	-	-		•	-		Arithmetic. Book Keeping. Mental Arithmetic. Art of Teaching.
.i	Professor	Delaney -	-	-	-	-	-	1	English Reading and Elocation. Spelling. Calligraphy. Art of Teaching.
]	Professor	Brauneïs	-	-	-	-	-		Piano and Harmonium. Vocal Music. Gregorian Chaunt.
]	Professor	Ossaye -	-	-	-	•	•]	Elements of Rural Economy and Agriculture.

Public Courses.

Course of General History by M. Desmazures, Priest of the Seminary. Course of Philology and French Grammar by Professor Devisme.

COURSE OF FIRST YEAR.

Hours.	Monday.		Tuesday,	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Ē	Friday.	Saturday.
,	Both half years.	lst half yoar.	. 2nd half year.	Both half years.	Both half years.	Ist half year.	2nd half year.	Both half years.
8 to 9 9 to 10.	Fronch English Reading.			FORE NOON. Fronch Elocution. French	NOON. Calligraphy Drawing until 114	French French Brading Continued	French Continued	Prench Gontinued
2 to 3 to 6 to 6	English Grammar Arithmetic	Continued do Sacred Hi	Continued	Continued		Geography French Elocution Arithmetic Book-keeping Sacred History Hist. of Canada	French Blocution Book-keeping ory Hist of Canada	<u> </u>
			COUR	COURSE OF SECOND	ND YEAR.			
D	Monday.		Tuceday.	Wednesday.	y.	Friday.	ny.	Saturday.
	1st half year. 2nd	2nd half year. 1st ha	1st half year. 2nd half year. 1st half year. 2nd half year.	1st half year, 2nd			lst half year. 2nd half year, 1st half year.	half year. 2nd half year.
8 to 9 A 9 to 10 F	Algobra Geometry French Litereturo		Algobra Geometry Hist. France. Hist. of Eng.	FORE Algebra French AAFTER	NOON. Geometry Drawing Literature Calligrap'y		Gcometry Alg Literature Fre	Algebra Geometry Algebra Geometry. French Literaturo French Literature.
が 6000 6000 1000 回版図	English Read'g Continued English Gram Continued Bloments of Elementsof. physics and mistry mechanics.	ohe-	Continued Continued	Continued Continued	tinued	Continued Gontinued	18 CH	(See follow ing table.) Blements of Elements physics and chemistry.

THE TWO CLASSES UNITED.

Hours.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
р.н. 2 to 3 2 to 1	(A) 23- 1			OLDS T		Agriculture	Relig's Inst.
4 to 5 5 to 6	Objit Lessons	Gymnasties	Vocal Music Relig's Iust	Art of Teac'g	Gymnasties	Vocal Music	

Lessons coincident with others.

P.M.3 to4)	Piuno	 ,	Pinbo	
The state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s			ar y pamaphar (19 a yang	
P.M. I to 1	at Model School every day.			

It will be remarked that in the distribution of the time, we devote a large share to instruction in the Model School. It is because this branch ought to be considered ered the most important part of the programme for a Normal School. Everyone is aware that to bring up and instruct children, the possession of knowledge is not alone sufficient; nor, moreover, does it suffice to have studied and thoroughly to understand the art of communicating this knowledge to others; experience, and long experience, is necessary.

It is true, that with talents and zeal experience may be acquired, but only in an imperfect manner, 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 teacher if he has attended an institution of any kind, they will always be opposed by those who have devoted themselves to education, and who comprehend 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 methods which have been imparted to them. One of the professors superintends, takes notes, and gives advice when required. One of the beneficial 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 School nearly all the matters which they themselves study, are compelled to devote themselves assignously to their studies, whilst at the same time, they acquire

led to devote themselves assiduously to their studies, whilst at the same time they acquire insensibly those habits of gravity and authority which are so necessary to a teacher.

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.

3. Of the Examinations.

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 see 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 which it places in his hand that value which it ought to possess.

4. General Remarks.

Our public courses have been followed this winter, as during the winter preceding, by a large number of persons not connected with the institution. These courses consist of General History by M. L'Abbé Desmazures, whose generous assistance has been of such use to us; and courses of Philology and French Grammar under Professor Dviesme.

The pupils of the second year were obliged to prepare abstracts of these lectures, and some 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 collections, and also that of minerals which we now possess, a small museum of natural history, which

will be most useful in affording instruction in that branch of learning.

The health of the pupils has been excellent during the past year. We have been troubled only by those slight 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, but healthful and abundant, nourishment. We have obliged them to take out-door exercise at least twice a day, and to indulge in the amusements and exercises best calculated to develope and strengthen the body. Of these, gymnastics, which form part of our course of instruction, are certainly the best; but, in practising these exercises, I have deemed it advisable to forbid anything approaching to feats of strength, and limit the instruction to what appeared to me to be truly useful and advantageous.

From the period of the opening of the Jacques Cartier Normal School to the present

time, 40 diplomas have been awarded to the pupils, as follows:-

Yours.	Total No. of Pupils.	Diplomas for Elementary Schools.	Diplomas for Model Schools.	Total of Diplomas.
In 1857. In 1858. In 1859.	27 46 50	2 10 10	7 5 6	9 15 16
	120	22	18	40

It must, however, be remarked, that several of those who had obtained their first diploms continued their studies with a view to obtain the second; this reduces to 35 the number of pupils who have obtained diplomas. Further, several pupils having pursued their studies for several years, the total number who have attended the school is reduced to \$8; of this number two died, one in 1858 before completing his studies, and the other in 1859 just as he was prepared to enter upon his profession; 9 have been again admitted to the Normal School for the school year 1859-60; one is completing his studies at the Montreal College, and one is pursuing the Course of Sciences at the Laval University.

As regards those who have begun to teach, I have collected into the following table, as exactly as possible, their names and salaries, and the parishes in which they are estab-

lished.

			SALA	RIES.	
Names of Teachers.	Parishes.	\$160 and upwards.	\$200 and upwards.	\$300 and upwards.	\$400 and upwards.
d. Corbeil	Ste. Scolastique				:
lie Moineau	Ste. Scolastique Ste. Philomène		1		
St. Hilaire	Laprairie			1	
Guibord	Ste. Rose St. Hilaire		1	•••••	
. U. Archambault X. Beausoleil	Montréal			1	1
. X. Despirines	St. Vincent				
X. Desrosiers	Tignish I. P. E	į į		•••••	
Sanche	Côte Ste. Marie St. Valentin				
Coutu	Sault au Récollet St. Constant				
Pelland	St. Anicet		1		

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.

A. Simard	St. Valentin St. Cyprien	1			
Total 25		8	8	8	

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 SCHOOLS.

The instruction given in this school is being gradually elevated from the first elements to the primary superior course of instruction.

The following subjects are taught. They are divided into three grand divisions.

FIRST YEAR.

1st Subdivision.

The alphabet, spelling, and elements of reading in both languages. Numeration, and the first simple rules by means of the

Gymnastics.

Writing (letters, syllables, words). Religion.

The Rudiments of vocal music.

2nd Subdivision.

Reading in both languages. Spelling do. do.

Object lessons in both languages.

Writing, large 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 "Partnership."

Elements of Geography

First course of Grammar in both languages.

Grammatical Analysis in both languages.

Gregorian Chaunt, vocal music.

Gymnastics.

Religion.

THIRD 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.

Elecution 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 has 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 Division.

First Di	vision,	-		-		-		-		-		-		-	49
Second	"		-		-		-		-		-		-		27
Third	u	_		-		-		-		-		-		-	8

We cannot but congratulate ourselves on the assiduity and progress of the pupils 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, Bookkeeping, 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 positions.

Thus for the present school year:

2 Pupils have entered the Normal School.

7 " have entered the College.

10 " are learning trades.

" are Clerks.

In the two preceding sessions, the first of which only lasted four months, we find that
6 Pupils entered at College.

24 " learning trades.

33 "Clerks.

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, &c.,

HOSPICE VERREAU, Principal.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL.

December, 1858.

To the Honorable

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

Sir,—The progress of the Schools since the date of last report has been satisfactory.

The number of teachers in training at the present date is 83, of whom 49 are from Montreal, and 34 from other parts of the Provinces; 77 are females and 6 males.

The Model Schools contain 300 pupils, of whom 100 are in the Primary department recently established. The long illness of Miss McCraken has proved a serious disadvantage, but I trust that she will soon resume her services; and in the meantime, by the exertions of Prof. Robins, Mr. McGregor, and the assistant teachers, the school has retained

its efficiency.

With the balance of the grant for repairs and the fees of the Model Schools, I have been enabled to creet two convenient rooms for the Primary department, which will take possession of them on re-assembling 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 management 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 in future Sessions that the Bursary fund, instead 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 attendance of pupils, and would remove much difficulty and risk of injustice in the distribution.

I 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 highest 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, therefore

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 ascertained, without asking for any addition to the public grant.

I trust that these recommendations will meet with the approval of the Government,

and that the regulations may be amended accordingly.

The Secretary will present with this report a statement of the receipts 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 SUPERINTENDANT OF EDUCATION.

July, 1859.

SIR,—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 have taken the diploma, 21 are resident in Montreal, 25 in other places. Three only-are young men.

The class of last session was of unusual merit; and I have, in consequece, been enabled 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 trained teachers of the Normal Schools, will enable them speedily to obtain good situations.

The Girls' Model School was in danger of suffering from the protracted illness of Miss McCraken; but the employment of an additional assistant trained in the Normal School, and some extra attention on the part of Professor Robins and Mr. Macgregor, have maintained its efficiency. Miss McCraken hopes to resume her labors in the next session.

The Primary Department in connection with the Model School has been successfully established, and promises to be an important auxiliary in our work. A small balance 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 Library of the Normal School. This has hitherto been very deficient, and the amount of the Parliamentary grant, though sufficient with economy to meet the current expenses, has not permitted me to purchase books to such an extent of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the interpretation of the teachers in the teachers in the teachers in the teachers in the teachers in the teachers in the teachers in the teachers in the teachers in the teachers in the teachers in the teachers in the teachers in the teachers in the teachers in the teachers in the teachers in the teachers in the teachers in the teachers in the teachers in the teachers in the teachers in the teachers in the tea

extent as the improvement 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 gymnastic erections and means of illustration imperatively required by these schools.

The accounts of receipts and expenditures 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,

Secretary.

For J. W. DAWSON,

Principal of McGill Normal School.

I beg leave to add to this Report, the following statistics of the employment of Teachers trained in this School since its commencement:—

Total number of persons who have received Diplomas	83
aid In Schools not receiving Government aid	
Have returned to study for the Model School Diploma. Are teaching in Public Schools in Upper Canada. Are teaching in Private Schools or families in Lower Canada. Are not known to have taught.	14

Of those who have taught in Public Schools, one male teacher has received in salary and fees, about £150 per annum. One female teacher 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

those 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 offer in Lower Canada. 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 beneficial 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 Province 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 obstacle to the employment of trained Teachers, arises from the easy terms on which untrained persons can obtain Diplomas 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 too 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 within my own knowledge, in which young persons who have failed to obtain the elmentary Diploma of this School, 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 long 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 undue 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 evil would seem to be, so to amend the Law as to enable Boards of Examiners to exact from 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 Teacher. 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 have the honor to be, Your obedient Servant,

> J. W. DAWSON, Principal, McGill N. S.

To the Honorable,

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE LAVAL NORMAL SCHOOL.

Quebec, 15th August, 1859.

To the Honorable P. J. O. CHAUVEAU, 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 TEACHERS.

There were in this department at the opening of the classes on the 15th September las t thirty-four students, thirty-two of whom 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 enabled to take charge of the agricultural class at the St. Anne's College. At the close of the year, therefore, we have 32 pupil teachers.

1st. First Division.

This division is composed of 18 pupils, several of whom have brilliant talents. They have 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 general 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 may easily 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 Cohnew d'honneur, and have been referred to with praise in the Journal of Instruction.

I have also made the pupils study the History of Canada to the Union in 1840, and

the commencement of the History of France.

I have also made them finish their course of natural philosophy, and I then gave them some idea of chemistry and astronomy.

Mr. de Fenouillet had begun some elementary lessons in intellectual and moral philo-

sophy, 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 cos-

mography and the use of the Globes.

He has also undertaken to communicate to them a large portion of the History of

England.

Mr. Lacusse has been successful in teaching them Bookkeeping by double entry. And lastly, Mr. Doyle has given them lessons in English Syntax with analysis and translation.

2nd. Second Division.

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 exercises, and Bookkeeping by single entry.

3rd. The two 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 the highest importance to this latter course, for however thoroughly the pupils may become acquainted with the different branches to which they devote themselves, the main object of their attendance at the Normal School will not be obtained, unless they acquire the art of

imparting a knowledge of these branches to others. Of this they seem to feel the importance, as they have followed this course with the most sedulous attention. deavoured 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 displayed a most praiseworthy zeal in the discharge of his duties. He has spared no pains to hasten the progress of his pupils: he has also had the satisfaction of witnessing the execution by them of most difficult pieces of vocal music, in a style quite 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 Fenouillet labored. having by degrees assumed a serious aspect, you were pleased, on my recommendation, to obtain the appointment of Mr. Napoleon Lacasse, a teacher of many years' experience, as As you yourself have witnessed, the selection has been a happy one, assistant professor.

and the new professor has proved himself thoroughly competent in every respect.

The illness of Mr. de Fenouillet, with occasional intermissions, the frequent change of professors which has been the result, the summary orders we received to give up the Old Chateau, and the consequent necessity of holding the public examination one month before the period fixed, have been the obstacles which the pupils have this year had to surmount.

Diligence, however, has overcome every difficulty, and they have been enabled to distinguish themselves at two literary and musical soirces, which were held on the 27th December, and the 28th April last. At these meetings they have had an opportunity of exercising themselves in elocution and declamation. On the 14th 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 hands, sixteen for model schools and one for elementary schools, after undergeing a rigorous examination.

I ought to acknowledge the valuable assistance I have received during the year from Mr. Biron, the Master of Study, and the good will which has been universally displayed

in observing the regulations of the house.

II. DEPARTMENT OF FEMALE PUPIL TEACHERS.

This department has contained as many as 52 female teachers, four having left from illness, the number has been reduced to 48.

1 - First Division.

It contained 25 pupils who studied the following branches under Messicurs de Fenouillet and Lacasse, French grammar with grammatical analysis and logical analysis, and Book-keeping by single entry; under Mr. Toussaint, geography with map-drawing, arithmetic, cosmography and English history; under myself, the history of Canada and litera-I can only more strongly reiterate the praises I awarded to these young ladies in my last Report; their success is daily more complete, and they well deserve the language of approval in which you have been pleased 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 year. They have studied French grammar and grammatical analysis, also arithmetic with Mr. Lacasse, geography and Canadian history to the conquest, with Mr. Toussaint.

The Two Divisions United.

The Ursuline ladies have undertaken to give instruction in English Grammar with analysis, Euglish Literature, Sacred History, 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 pupils underwent a public examination in the new and spacious hall prepared for these proceedings. Their answers to the examiners, their compositions, 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 zeal; 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.

I give here the number of p	oupils for the years 1857, 1858 at	ıd 1859 :—	
** * * *	ss	1857_58	1858–59. 32 48
\mathbf{T}	otal	63	80 110 115
Т	otal	252	285
G	rand Total	$\overline{315}$	365

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.

Residences of the Pupils.	Male.	Female.	Total.
City of Quebec		13	20
County of Bellechasse.	7	12	19
do Montmorency	ni	5	îŝ
do Québec	5	9	14
do Montmagny	4	6	ĩó
do Charlevoix	7	1 1	.8
do Dorchester	4	2	6
do Lévi	4	2	-6
do Lotbinière	1	4	ີ5
do Portneuf	1	4	5
do Témiscouata	3	1	. 4
do Kamouraska	2	1	3
do L'Islet	2	1 1	3
do Nicolet	1	1. 1	.2
do Rimouski	0	1	1
do Yamachiche	. 0	1	l
Nova Scotia	, 0	2	2
Total	59	66	125

Of the male student teachers, four were married and one a widower.

Seventeen male student teachers and fourteen female student teachers left without diplomas. This was due principally to sickness or incapacity; some left after being but a few days at school.

Sixty-eight diplomas were awarded 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, 16 keep Model Schools, with salaries ranging from £50 to £80; 5 have not yet 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 salaries ranging from £25 to £55, the other three are not

yet employed.

Of the 18 first mentioned female pupil teachers, 12 keep Model Schools, and have salaries ranging 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 have no em-

ployment, and one has a diploma for a model school.

Recapitulation-Of 67 pupils holding diplomas, there are 49 keeping school and 18

are unemployed, that is to say, 8 male and 10 female teachers.

I give below the names of the parishes in which our pupils are employed, classed according to the remuneration they allow them. I have the satisfaction of being able to add, that from the information I receive, more particularly from the Curés, the majority of these teachers discharge their duties with intelligence and success. What appears to give special 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 Donnelly,
Beaumont,
St. Pascal,
St. Jean Deschaillons,
St. Nicolas.

MM. Pelletier,
Donnelly,
Legendre,
Girardin,
Létourneau,
Cloutier,

Emond. St. Nicolas, Tréflé Côté, Grande Rivière, Larue, St. Gervais Pageau, Gentily, Chicoutimi, Boily, do Mignault, St. Henri, Louis Roy, Pointe-aux-Trembles, Lefebvre, St. Charles, Tremblay, Baie St. Paul. Boivin, Eboulements, Cléophe Côté, Ste. Famille, Ile d'Orléans, Joseph Piémont,

Elementary Schools.

Caughnawaga, MM. Dumas, Batiscan, Gagné, St. François, Rivière du Sud, Langlois.

FEMALE TEACHERS.

Model Schools.

Dlles. Louise Couture, Pointe du Lac, St. Michel, Philomène Vallée, Sweeney, do St. Antoine de Tilly, Flyn, Stanfold, Sophie Pérusse, St. Jean Port Joli, Létourneau, Armstrong, Somerset, Grande Baie, De Tonnancour, St. Anicet, Darveau, St. Romuald, Chamberland, Cacouna, Lafrance, St. Sylvestre, Sinnott.

Elementary Schools.

Dlles. Pageau, Jeune Lorette, (Indian), St. Ambroise, Angers, do Blais, Ninteau, do St. Sylvestre, Falardeau, St. Nicolas, Garneau, McGoldrick. St. Colomban, Normand. Malbaie, Pacaud. St. Gervais, Julienne Côté.

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 sentiments of religion; strongly imbued with every good principle, he witnessed the approach of death with the calmness and resignation of the true Christian; 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, &c.,

JEAN LANGEVIN,

Prêtre, Principal



TABLE A.—Statement of Amounts levied for Primary Schools in the different School
Municipalities of Lower Canada, for the year 1859.

Municipaliti	es of Low		1000	year 1859.		
Inspectorship of	Amt. of annual grant	Assessment or voluntary contribution to equal amt. of grant.	Amount of assessmt. levied over & above amount of grant, also epecial assist- ance.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of s c h o o l-houses, &c.	Total amount levied by assessment, or by voluntary con- tribution.
J. B. F. PAINCHAUD. 1. Magdalen Islands	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 304 00	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 115 20	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 883 20
J. MEAGHER. 1. Port Cox	235 50 115 08 143 58 154 12 119 12 79 40 115 78 187 72 177 32 177 32 81 37 50 00 100 80	235 50 115 03 143 58 154 12 119 12 79 40 115 78 187 72 177 32 177 32 81 37 50 00 100 80	248 00 162 00 100 00 24 00 107 00 20 38 92 00 149 68 298 88 159 00 25 00 200 00	131 10 112 00 180 00 181 60 278 00 176 00 135 36 86 00 78 10	400 00 136 00 536 00	614 60 389 08 423 58 359 72 504 12 499 78 207 78 649 38 611 56 326 37 75 00 378 90
A. BÉCHARD. 1. Cap Rosier	109 40 134 54 79 82 97 03 40 08 67 95 96 07 20 30 108 70 131 62 248 06 53 08	109 40 134 54 79 82 97 03 40 08 67 95 96 07 20 30 108 70 131 62 248 06 53 08	40 20 13 00 100 00 50 00 220 00 70 00 94 00 139 38 84 00 30 00 840 58	20 00 110 00 10 50 80 00	200 00 200 00 200 00 600 00 1200 00	109 40 194 74 292 82 207 03 150 58 117 95 396 07 90 30 402 70 471 00 932 06 83 08
V. MARTIN. 1. Chicoutimi 2. St. Joseph 3. Bagot 4. Bagotville 5. Laterrière 6. Labarre, otc. Total	217 57 80 65 143 58 195 88 51 33 40 00 729 01	217 57 80 65- 143 58 195 88 51 33 40 00 729 01	348 43 266 35 521 12	80 50 74 21 152 00 33 00 33 71	50 00 460 00 112 60	696 50 807 00 217 79 981 60 84 33 40 00
S. BOIVIN. 1. Baie St. Paul	442 58 293 00 100 21 368 83 80 23 99 40 177 87 130 10 152 03 101 61	442 58 293 00 100 21 368 82 80 23 99 40 177 87 130 10 152 03 101 61	166 42 312 00 109 00 119 25 45 77 102 13 37 90 14 42 49 00	166 00 100 04 90 00 444 10 21 20 85 05 162 80 32 00	200 00 200 90 256 40	775 00 705 04 299 21 1132 18 347 20 99 40 280 00 253 05 585 65 182 61

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Bright and the second	وأشاسه الساحي	÷				
Inspectorship of	Amt. of annual grant	Assessment or voluntary contribution to equal amt. of grant	Amount of assessmt. levied over & above amount of grant, also special assistance.	Montbly fees.	Assessment for erection of school-houses, &c.	Total amount levied by assessment, or by voluntary contribution.
G. TANGUAY.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1. Ste. Anne, No. 1 2. Ixworth 3. Rivière Ouelle	\$4 00 \$1 67 281 01 206 15 246 57 \$3 52 323 43 437 75 148 \$3 159 57 287 25 138 57 208 28 370 23 162 32 395 62 58 00 131 22 32 345 231 05 137 58 193 57 263 57 267 32 106 32 32 345 231 05 137 58 193 57 267 32 106 32 32 34 45 231 05 137 58 193 57 267 32 106 32 32 45 231 05 132 25 331 59 342 90	84 00 81 67 281 67 286 15 246 57 83 52 323 43 437 75 148 83 159 57 287 25 138 57 206 28 370 23 162 32 395 62 395 62 321 05 131 22 323 105 138 58 193 57 227 32 166 28 193 57 227 32 166 28	165 93 8 34 135 17 12 35 514 01 6 48 248 00 62 25 90 50 8 43 41 75 310 09 66 77 128 48 197 81 100 00 38 31 49 70 270 91 92 82 29 03 193 05 316 06 168 00 155 21 226 75 135 44 216 36	36 80 416 20 52 00 25 00 350 00 146 00 79 20 100 00 198 80 647 26 24 00 40 80 19 80 106 00 78 75 50 40 254 20 72 00 54 00 75 20 165 33 340 33	94 40 	286 73 90 01 832 38 270 50 854 98 115 00 639 43 850 00 239 53 314 00 408 20 548 66 523 65 387 18 635 80 290 80 1240 69 182 00 210 33 101 95 607 96 309 15 273 00 954 98 579 63 467 32 574 30 899 59
Total	6547 19	6547 19	4080 50	3744 07	567 40	14939 16
JOHN HUME. 1. St. Victor 2. St. Ephrem 3. Forsyth 4. Lambton 5. Aylmer 6. Broughton 7. Leeds 8. Nelson 9. Inverness and dissentients 10. St. Calixte 11. Ste. Julio 12. St. Ferdinand and dissentients 13. Ste. Sophie 14. Ireland 15. Frampton and dissentients 16. Cranbourne 17. Standon 18. Settrington	61 90 270 37 65 78 271 33 207 40 119 63 233 40 169 05 111 60 277 17 39 82 47 45 39 02	117 57 45 72 54 53 83 52 36 85 61 90 270 37 65 78 271 33 207 40 119 63 233 40 169 05 111 60 277 17 39 82 47 45 39 02	251 10 216 10 98 69	61 00 12 00 16 40 49 00 45 08 40 00 252 00 179 20 103 00 50 00 14 80 40 10	36 00	378, 57 97, 72 150, 93 244, 52 185, 13 110, 00 474, 00 124, 78 815, 33 638, 03 404, 03 358, 56 589, 15 342, 50 415, 98 39, 82 73, 33
Total	2252 11	2252 11	2185 81	888 51	155 00	5481-4

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	gran		sessment or volun- tary contribution to equal amt. of grant.	B G E	1		otal amount levied by assessment, or by vo- luntary contribution.
	Amount of annual		≥ ± 50	e a		esmont for crec school-houses,	Total amount levied assessment, or by luntary contributi
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Inspectorship of] [2		contri	or or or or or or or or or or or or or o	Monthly fees	===	unt ont,
	5	-	Assessment tary cont	mount of levied or amount c	.	500	amo essm tary
	1 2		ssessin tary c	ie ie] =	Sel Sel	e se st
	l e		tal se	Amount lovied amoun special	8	of of	l as a
	1	,	₹ .	V	Z	70	F
	*	ets.	\$ cts.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.	S'cts.	\$ ets.
P. F. BELAND.					1		1
	} .		i .	1			1
1. St. Nicolas			378 00	94 50	568 00	\	1040 50
2. St. Romuald			192 S8 205 97	260 50 109 13	307 20 160 00	12	760 58 475 10
4. Notre Dame de la Victoire			478 38	726 00	976 00		2180 38
5. Aubigny	135		135 17	24 00	125 00	59 00	343 17
6. St. Joseph de Lévi			275 07	125 00	998 48		1398 55
7. St. Henri			426 62	295 00	535 38		1257 00
S. St. Anselme 9. Ste. Clairo	420 332		420 08 332 27	232 00 488 00	137 20	280 00	652 08 1237 47
10. Ste. Marguerite			199 90	24: 70	107 20	1.	224 60
11. Ste. Hénédine	143		143 00	20 00			163.00
12. St. Isidore	300		300 78	111 22	480 00		892 00
13. St. Lambert			125 65	2 35	14 00		142 00
14. St. Bernard	201 163		201 47 163 97	11 60 88 00	56 58		269 65 251 97
16. Ste. Mario	453		453 56	460 00			929 56
17. St. Elzear			328 84	186 16		1	515 00
18. St. Joseph de Beauce	356	62	356 62	176 80	431 79		965 21
19. Metschermet		SO.	60 80		48 00		108 80
20. St. François	399		399 54	79 00	1\$3 00 47 00	Į	
21. St. George	193 244		193 98 244 40	72 05 160 60	189 00	[313 03 594 00
23. Lotbinière			497 25	233 25	359 50		1090 00
24. Ste. Croix	304		304 25	212 00	230 15		746 40
25. St. Flavien	79		79 25	14 28	80 15	l	173 68
26. St. Antoine	278		278 38	282 21	363 50		924 09
27. St. Sylvestre 28. Ste. Agathe	518	84 86	518 S4 72 S6	211 90 94 50	149 20	200 00	1079 94 167 36
29. St. Gilles	147		147 58	290 00	1		437 58
30. St. Apollinaire	165		165 18	75 00	107 00		347 18
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Total	8080	54	8080 54	5159 75	6546 13	555 00	20341 42
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	1						
J. CRÉPAULT.							4
1. Beaumont	237		997 00	474 00	(02 00	} :	1110.60
2. St. Charles	321		237 88 321 06	474 98 478 94	405 82 234 00		1118 68 1034 00
3. St. Lazare	236		236 20	96 38	99 00	92 00	523 58
4. St. Gervais	435		435 50	236 50	391 05	100 00	1163 05
5. St. Raphaël	236		236 77	41 23	148 38	130 00	556 38
6. St. Michel, No. 1, Parish	154		154 21	101 09	120 00		375 30
7. St. Michel, No. 2, Village 8. St. Valier	153 207		153 52 207 30	127 28 80 70	480 00 75 00		760 80
9. L'Islet	508		508 15	292 00	504 46		363 00 1304 61
10. St. Roch des Aulnais	415	1	415 78	47 53	173 20		1036 51
11. St. Jean Port Joli	485		485 92	146 00	450 00		1081 92
12. St. Cyrille	62		62 58	152 32	69 12		284 02
13. Grosse Isle	50		50 00	370 00	18 00		68,00
14. Berthier	169 239		169 95	172 89 63 02	139 20 199 84		482.04 502.68
16. St. Pierre.	205		239 82 205 92	206 00	196 00		607-92
17. St. Thomas	585		585 78	87 00	269 30		942 08
18. St. Ignace	379		379 95	287 00	228 00		894 95
19. Isle aux Grues	86	77	86 77	34 03	25 00		145-80
Total	5173	OR:	5172.08	25241.20	4225 37	322 00	12945 20
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STATEMENT of amounts levied.—(Continued.)											
Inspectorship of	Aint of annual grant	Assessmt. or voluntary contribution to equal amount of grant.	Amount of assessint. levied over kabove amount of grant, also special assist- ance.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of sohool-houses, &c.	Total amount levied by assessment or by voluntary con- tribution.					
P. M. BARDY. 1. Quebec, (Catholic) 2. Beauport 3. Charlesbourg 4. St. Dunstan 5. St. Ambroise 6. Valcartier 7. Ancienne Lorette 8. Ste. Foye, and dissentients 9. St. Columban de Sillery 10. St. Roch 11. Cap Rouge 12. Grondines 13. St. Casimir 14. Deschambault 15. Cap Santé 16. St. Bazile 17. St. Raymond 18. Ecureuils 19. St. Catherine 20. St. Angustin 21. Pointe-aux-Trembles 22. St. Laurent 23. St. Jean 24. St. François 25. Ste. Famille 26. St. Pierre 27. Château Richer 28. St. Anne 29. St. Joachim 30. L'Ango Gardien 31. St, Féréol 22. Laval 33. Stoneham 34. St. Tite des Caps	54 66 358 00 194 40 372 80 101 94 578 98 540 36 64 64 204 25 152 16 393 28 482 73 99 66 236 62 79 40 248 84 225 66 288 84 122 16 176 61 72 74 118 42 123 56 173 98 134 95 113 26 115 50 93 00 55 78	\$ cts. 3049 \$2 330 50 286 92 54 66 358 00 194 40 372 80 101 49 578 98 540 36 64 45 152 16 393 28 482 73 99 66 236 62 79 40 248 84 225 66 288 84 122 16 176 61 72 74 118 42 123 56 173 98 134 95 113 26 115 5 78 67 17 35 43	\$ cts. 1016 53 196 99 348 08 65 34 158 00 254 00 23 20 420 661 02 75 86 376 75 21 84 52 92 413 67 57 25 246 38 125 60 20 00 266 34 108 06 165 83 130 42 47 58 144 44 73 02 3 00 186 74 91 61	\$ cts. 48000 00 559 20 262 80 284 20 232 00 200 00 420 06 64 00 354 76 32 80 387 00 292 08 140 00 79 20 140 00 160 00 342 00 66 66 52 00 132 00 200 00 159 20 168 00 40 00 55 00	200 00 24 00 1000 00	\$ cts. 52066 35 1086 69 897 80 320 00 800 20 448 40 628 00 722 00 1060 80 286 50 935 60 205 80 833 20 1212 48 1483 00 205 00 408 84 571 20 536 90 328 76 684 44 249 82 1218 00 400 00 218 95 459 20 375 78 195 30 145 00					
Total	9747 02	9747 02	5459 83	52999 96	1224 00	69430 81					
RÉV. R. PLEES. Quebec, (city) (Protestant)	844 30	844 30	240 00	12765 00	•	13849 30					
B. MAURAULT. 1. Baie du Febvre 2. St. Zephirin 3. St. Thomas de Pierreville 4. St. Francois, Parish 5. do Village 6. St. David 7. Yamaska 8. Gentilly 9. Blandford 10. Bécancour 11. Sto. Gertrude 12. St. Grégoire 13. St. Célestin 14. Nicolet 15. Ste. Monique, No. 1 16. do No. 2 17. St. Pierre les Becquets	428 96 149 80 356 50 211 37 74 63 439 10 357 13 347 32 54 82 473 70 153 83 479 58 125 66 430 20 333 57 56 25 371 90	428 96 149 80 356 50 211 37 74 63 439 10 347 32 54 82 473 70 153 83 479 58 125 66 430 20 333 20 56 25 371 90	231 79 \$2 50 53 50 68 63 29 58 96 96 221 39 63 18 86 15 56 97 150 12 94 00 90 00 196 58	286 80 42 00 44 40 66 40 16 80 147 20 23 52 143 50 292 40 100 00 129 50 12 00 117 00	120 93	947 55 395 23 454 40 346 40 121 01 683 26 568 71 141 52 703 35 210 80 922 10 319 66 649 70 530 15 68 25 625 75					
Total	4844 32	4487 19	1658 20	1421 52	120 98	7687 84					

	Amount of annual grant	contribution, to amount of	of assessment ver and above of grant, also assessment.		Assessment for erection of School-houses, &c.	otal amount levied by assessment or by vol- untary contribution.
Inspectorship of	lount of ar	Assessment tary contr equal grant.	Amount of assessmany of assessman levied over and abandunt of grant, aspecial assessment	Monthly fees	eesment for ereof f School-houses,	al amoun ssessmen ntary cor
P. Hubert.	\$ ets.	\$ ots.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		Total asse
Three Rivers, Town do Banlieue 1. Fief St. Maurice	689 10 112 25 88 08 210 48	689 10 112 25 88 08 210 48	519 08 299 75 135 92 30 00	85 50 18 00 9 20 76 00	200 00	1293 66 430 00 433 20 316 45
3. Pointe du Lac 4. Yamachiche 5. St. Maurice, Forges. 6. Shawenegan	226 03 441 32 40 48 43 50	226 03 441 32 40 48 43 50	248 00 200 00 108 00 74 00	88 40 13 50	703 00 121 50	1177 03 851 22 148 48 131 00
7. St. Sévère	138 42 290 78 376 05 426 87	138 42 290 78 376 05 426 87	33 40 354 12 307 06 288 65	47 60 107 60 112 00 180 00		219 42 752 50 795 11 895 52
11. St. Didace 12. St. Paulin 13. Ste. Ursule 14. Champlain	99 12 110 07 288 00 267 45	99 12 110 07 288 00 267 45	71 00 110 93 187 29 451 06	107 00 118 01 298 60	98 00	277 12 437 01 475 29 1017 11
15. St. Anne Lapérade	344 95 133 00	344 95 133 00 273 97 156 33	272 00 124 00 55 02 132 00	32 00 272 00 133 00	104 00	648 95 529 00 461 99 392 33
19. St. Maurice	229 27 120 08 296 38 111 50	229 27 120 08 296 38 111 50	188 00 48 00 23 95 16 73	204 00 19 05 72 63	200 00 57 00 35 25	821 27 244 13 428 21 128 23
23. St. Justin	252 04 5765 52	252 04 5765 52	70 00 4347 94	50 00 2044 09	1518 75	372 04 13876 20
G. A. Bourgeois. 1. Upton 2. Wiokham	198 52 80 08	198 52 80 08	111 00 160 00	171 90 125 00		481 42 365 08
3. Acton	59 40 131 90 126 97	59 40 131 90 126 97	220 00 268 05 274 15	52 00	300 00 88 00 120 00	631 40 487 95 521 12
6. St. Norbert	166 87 197 92 127 57 109 27	166 87 197 92 127 57 109 27	101 08 512 20 409 00 391 12	80 00 133 04 112 16 72 00	26 00	373 95 843 16 648 73 572 39
Total	1228 36	29 86 1228 36	770 60 3217 20	758 10	534 00	812 46 5737 66
H. Hubbard.						
1. Stanstead	634 65 346 47 280 07 59 80	634 65 346 47 280 07 59 80	96 05 346 45 215 00 61 00	2103 30 1037 60 963 20 412 80	430 00 125 00 290 00	3264_00 1855_52 1458[27] 823_60
5. Magog	105 07 377 87 208 56	105 07 377 87 208 56	34 93 799 37 522 00	288 00 1212 20 436 00	200 00 170 00	428 00 2589 44 1336 56
8 Newport 9 Hereford and Auckland	108 91	47 64 50 37 53 15 108 91	137 32 107 13 66 85 437 00	98 80 146 40 80 00 134 96	52 40 22 00 220 00	336 16 325 90 420 00 680 87
12. Brompton 13. Sherbrooke 14. Orford	104 36 319 17 80 98	104 36 319 17 80 93	271 59 180 83 95 00	438 40 286 40 26 00	100 00	814 35 886 40 201 93

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	grant	sessment or volun- tary contribution, to equal amount of grant.	f assessmen over and amount of also specia			trib trib
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Inspectorship of	u u	4 4 8		ို့ ခို	7 4	amount isessment itary con
	Amt. of annual	Assessment tary contre equal ar grant.	mount of levied above grant, assessme	Monthly fees.	Assessment tion of houses, &	l amount le assessment o luntary conti
Į.	6	ssessm tary c equal grant.	mount levied above grant, assessi	a a	18 g 21	_ 8 2 4
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	γī	As	Ā	Ž	A	To
H. HUBBARD (Continued.)	at at a	\$ ets.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.	S ets.	\$ ets.
JI. IIUBBARD.—(Outtimea.)	\$ cts.	ap cos.	4 Cts.		\$ Cia.	40 C10.
15. Ascot	273 47	273 47	495 72		700 00	1469, 19
16. Windsor	82 30	82 30	55 70	68 60		206 60
17. Melbourne	280 37	280 37	418 54	434 20		1133,11
18. Shipton	280 67	280 67	633 96	569 60		1484, 23
19. Wotton	92 45	92 45	76 00			168 45
20. Cleveland and dissentients	175 93	175 93 229 06	344 69 567 00	616 10	253 00 528 69	1389 72 1324 75
21. Durham No. 1, and dissentients 22. "No. 2	229 06 77 97	77 97	119 00	58 40	180 00	435,37
23. Kingsey	314 47	314 47	104 73	481 00	200 00	1100 20
24. Tingwick and dissentients	136 62	136 62	261 00	351 63	600 00	1359 25
25. Dudswell	89 52	89 52	171 00	165 80		426 32
26. Winslow	100 63	100 63	208 00	100 00	600 00	1008 63
27. Lingwick	112 42	112 42	155 00	219 20	136 30	622 92
28. Weedon	57 87	57 87	75 80	48 40	140 00	322 07
29. Wolfestown	50 98	50 98				50.98
30. Westbury	57 87	57 87	27 00	75 70	446 00	606 57
Total	5189 62	5189 62	7083 66	10862 69	5393 39	28529 36
			}			
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R. PARMELEE.						
1. Shefford, and dissentients	249 27	249 27	839 50	753 30	177 10	2019 17
2. Brome	291 35 318 55	291 35 318 55	460 00 559 00	1052 80 571 82	200 00	2014 15 1449 37
4. Stukely, and dissentionts	305 07	305 07	365 00	318 00	200 00	1188 07
5. Stc. Cécile de Milton	206 81	206 81	328 29	163 80	200 00	898 90
6. Roxton	154 35	154 35	372 80	280 90	261 60	1069 65
7. Farnham	175 77	175 77	167 58	160 78	(504 13
8. St. Romuald and dissentients	283 48	283 48	434 36	136 38		854 22
9. St. Valérien	65 30	65 30	125 70	24 00	276 00	491 00
10. Dunham	485 23	485 23	1174 00	512 00	159 00	2330 23
11. Stanbridge	565 23	565 23	566 47	501 38	200 00	1833 08
12. Frelighsburg	216 62 264 33	216 62 264 33	650 00 1 660 00	101 95 218 40		968 57 1142 73
13. Phillipsburg	343 15	343 15	652 11	498 64		1493 90
15. Henriville and dissentients	636 07	636 07	1795 00	753 49	260 00	3444 56
16. Clarenceville	222 17	222 17	198 00	336 00		756 17
17. St. Thomas de Foucault	151 20	151 20	158 82	327 36		637 38
18. St. Alexandre	306 33	306 33	62 00	144 80		513 13
19. Potton	237 43	237 43	1314 00	70 00		1621 43
20. Bolton and dissentients	269 25	269 25	1482 00	352 00		2103 25
21. Ely	141 57	141 57 33 08	461 00	944.00	[••••••• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	141 57 738 08
22. St. Anthanase	33 08	33 08	401 00	244 00		135 00
Total	6021 61	6021 61	12825 63	· 7521 S0-	1833 70	28202 74
T NT A A						
J. N. A. ARCHAMBAULT.	270 00	270 25	600 62	974-00-	72 00	1316 99
1. Longueuil, Parish	370 37 227 92	370 37 227 92	556 00	274 00 S61 60	12 00	1645 52
3. Boucherville	384 25	384 25	440 25	320 00		1144 50
4. St. Bruno	256 20	256 20	384 00	142 00		782, 20
5. Chambly, and dissentients	545 37	545 37	284 39	901 60		1731 36
6. St. Luc	164 53	164 53	87 39	38 80		290' 72
7. St. Jean and dissentients	654.27	654 27	305 94	395 20		1355 41
8. Blairfindic and dissentients	363 42	363 42	251 53	334 16		949 11
9. Varennes, Parish	261 85	261 85	171 99	139 00		572 84
10. Varennes, Village	196 83 298 60	196 83 298 60	546 24 250 93	200' 00 198 00		943' 07 747 52
Was Court Court in the contract of the contract of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the court of the co	200 00	42	200 33	1, 100 00	,	
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laspoötorship of	Amt. of annual grant.	tary contribution to equal amount of grant.	Amount of assessment levied over & above amount of grant, also special assessment.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of school-houses, &c.	Total amount levied by assessment or by voluntary contribution.
	, Z ,	¥ .	₹"	Z	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
J. N. A. ARCHAMBAULT.—(Con.) 12. Verchères 13. St. Marc 14. Belϕl 15. Ste. Julie 16. St. Antoine 17. St. Charles	\$ cts. 425 79 172 99 312 85 176 75 248 13 225 92	\$ cts. 425 79 172 99 312 85 176 75 248 13 225 92	\$ cts. 374 24 155 01 117 78 120 00 287 45 75 00	\$ cts. 440 00 201 00 484 00 75 00 100 00 255 00	\$* cts.	\$ eta. 1249,03 529,00 914,63 371,75 635,58 555,92
18. St. Denis	453 15 196 90	453 15 196 90	466 S9 120 00	215 74		1135 78 316 90
20. St. Jude	262 15 478 35 475 92 464 75 227 17 349 72 152 55	262 15 478 35 475 92 464 75 227 17 349 72 152 55	137 85 302 51 428 93 619 03 179 83 359 28 84 65	60 00 300 00 977 60 207 20	200 00	460 00 1080 86 1882 45 1490 98 407 00 709 00 339 20
37. St. Robert	202 10	202 10	177 00		200 00	579 10
Total	8548 S0	8548 80	7884 73	7221 90	472 00	24127 43
C. H. LEROUX. 1. St. Césaire, and dissentients 2. L'Ange Gardien 3. Abbotsford 4. St. Pie, and dissentients 5. St. Hyacinthe, Town 6. do Parish 7. La Présentation 8. St. Dominique 9. Ste. Rosalic 10. St. Simon 11. St. Hugues 12. Soraba, and dissentients 13. St. Damase 14. St. Jean Baptiste 15. Rouville 16. St. Mathias 17. Ste. Brigitte 18. St. Grégoire, and dissentients 19. St. Alexandre 20. St. Athanase 21. Iberville 22. Ste. Marie 23. St. Hélène 24. Bonaventure Total	669 95 147 38 204 38 402 62 528 75 76 244 12 277 86 264 12 248 14 308 72 386 90 303 42 211 48 244 40 188 57 382 32 306 33 372 86 180 08 559 82 106 93 40 43	669 95 147 38 204 38 492 622 528 72 375 76 244 12 277 69 12 386 90 303 42 211 48 244 40 188 57 382 32 306 33 371 86 180 08 559 82 106 93 40 43	588 10 68 25 394 40 179 00 901 08 310 12 136 00 151 48 138 19 216 00 225 40 230 00 462 00 62 00 253 00 1001 72 507 02 43 00 174 00 490 12 599 68 136 62 60 00	299 76 101 60 134 87 155 16 336 00 285 95 65 00 51 00 101 76 68 33 369 00 179 00 82 00 179 64 55 00 92 70 109 20 144 50 270 00 107 20 175 00 41 28 42 00	200 00 22 60 200 00 200 00 70 50 493 10	1557 81 517 23 756 25 S26 75 1765 80 971 33 445 12 518 86 517 36 454 66 1093 72 383 92 795 90 847 42 453 12 453 12 453 12 453 12 552 40 1282 99 998 54 493 83 816 86 777 40 1334 50 284 83 212 93 18660 06
M T		 			 	
M. LANCTOT. 1. Laprairie 2. St. Constant and dissentients 3. St. Philippe. 4. St. Jacques le Mineur. 5. St. Cyprien 6. St. Valentin and dissentients 7. Lacolle 8. St. Edonard. 9. St. Edonard. 9. St. Ferrington and dissentients 10. St. Rémi, and dissentients	596 07 374 97 338 55 295 68 606 43 450 26 484 07 294 25 228 85 416 20	596 07 374 97 338 55 295 68 606 43 450 26 484 07 294 25 416 20	265 74 1264 93 186 75 219 00	500 00 270 00 154 00 45 10 1104 00 516 14 527 84 64 00 166 13 171 98	87 50	1486, 46 1076, 82 732, 55 497, 93 2078, 43 1232, 14 2276, 84 545, 00 613, 98 915, 18

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	it	tary contribution, to equal amount of grant.	Amount of assessmt. levied over & above amount of grant, also special asses- ment.	T	e-	o d
	Amt. of annual grant.	volun- oution, nunt of	abo Tran	l	erec-	otal amount levied by assessment, or by voluntary con- tribution.
	1 2	iou io	25 S80		ू ध्रुष	487
	l ä	Assessment or tary contril to equal amo	e er of gin	Monthly fees.	Assessment for tion of 8 ch chouses, &c.	un sm
Inspectorship of	l a	8 8 2	Se to Se	3	end .	lurion
	į	# 2 #	t sage	l fg	See 3	
•	يد	Se o E	le la mai	- 7	ion	E > > c
	Αn	Ast	A	ş	Ass	Total by a by t
						<u> </u>
11. St. Michel	\$ cts. 318 20	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ c	\$ cts.
12. St. Isidore	296 61	296 61	80 00	100 00		638 25 476 61
13. Châteauguay and dissentients	328 15	328 15	240 07	177 00	1	745 22
I4. St. Clément and dissentients	567 86	567.86	620 18	574 00		1762 04
15. Ste. Martine and dissentients	531 60	531 60	146 60	666 59	j	1344 79
16. Ste. Philomène17. St. Louis de Gonzague & dissents.	274 14 420 05	274 14 420 05	156 36 1240 00	224 00 468 00		654 50 2128 05
18. St. Timothée	435 13	435 13	334 00	340 80		1109 93
19. St. Urbain 1st and dissentients	283 48	283 48	273 00	127 90		684 38
20. Ste. Cécile	166 76	166 76	210 00	134 00		510 76
21. Caughnawaga	231 75	231 75		[ļ	231 75
22. St. Stanislas de Kotska	112 61	112 61	ļ	76 00		188 61
Total	8051 67	8051 67	7223 57	6567 48	87 50	21930 22
	VV V V V		1	1 0001 70	3. 55	
			1	ı		
J. Bruce.						
I. Dundee and dissentients	137 03 356 75	137 03	228 74	161 56	40 00	567 33
 St. Anicot and dissentients Godmanchester and dissentients 	279 88	356 75 279 88	211 00 768 12	1152 48 610 58		1720 23 1658 58
4. Elgin	154 54	154 54	317 00	267 40		738 94
5. Hinchinbrooke	348 32	348 32	204 00	538 00		1090 32
6. Huntingdon & dissentats., Village	94 67	94 67	367 33	270 00		732 00
7. Hemmingford and dissentients	535 40	535 40	161 00	1000 00	445 00	2141 40
8. St. Jean Chrysostome, No. 1 9. " No. 2	36 27 360 88	36 27 360 88	244 00 404 00	266 00 524 46	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	546 27 1289 34
10. Ormstown and dissentients	454 55	454 55	1433 00	1497 00	158 00	3542 55
11. Montreal (city), protestant	564 67	564 67		33500 00		34064 67
12. Argenteuil and dissentients	323 43	323 43	1031 00	705 90		2060 33
13. Jérusalem	295 37	295 37	141 00	580 00	600 00	1616 37
14. Gore	211 05 440 23	211 05 440 23	89 00 384 00	587 20	310 00	300 05 1721 43
16. Grenville and Harrington	315 40	315 40	904 00	20, 20	310 00	315 40
17. Franklin	165 45	165 45	245 17	483 00		893 62
m						
Total	5073 89	5073 89	6228 36	42143 58	1553 00	54998 83
F Y V						
F. X. VALADE. 1. Ste. Anne	115 50	115 50	29 68	384 00		529 18
2. Ste. Geneviève, No. 1	234 12	234 12	23 88	171 52		429 52
3. Pointe Claire	214 95	214 95	108 75	307 00		630 70
4. Ste. Geneviève, No. 2	41 95	41 95	18 05	20 00	•••••	80 00
5. Lachine and dissentionts	300 92	300 92	423 08	594 00		1318 00
6. St. Laurent and dissentionts 7. Montreal (city), catholic	364 67 1440 08	364 67 1440 08	551 33	360 00 66000 00		1276 06 67440 08
8. Hochelaga and dissentients	80 50	80 50	295 50	108 00		484 00
9. St. Henri and dissentients	66 48	66 48	890 77	45 00		1002 25
10. Côtean St. Pierre	114 20	114 20	1281 80	109 00	•••••	1505 00
11. Côte des Neiges, and dissentients	231 33	231 33	1083 31	20 00	••••••	1334 64
12. Côteau St. Louis and dissentients 13. Côte Visitation and dissentients.	138 57 53 56	138 57 53 56	636 43 159 44	400 00	•••••	1175 00 213 00
14. Sault aux Récollets	278 42	278 42	75 58	340 32		694 3 2
15. Haut du Sault	33 57	33 57	22 43	41 00		97 00
16. Rivière des Prairies	143 18	143 18	81.00	199 00		423 18
17. Pointe aux Trembles	180 78	180 78	390 00	152 00		722 78
18. Longue Pointo and dissentients	141 20	141 20	104 80	164 00	200.00	410 00
19. Isle Perrot	124 12 325 07	124 12 325 07	111 88 110 93	101 76 243 00	300 00	637 76 679 00
21. Côteau du Lac	297 98	297 98	210 42	272 00	366 00	1146 40
22. St. Zotique	181 85	181 85	268 68	302 40		752 93
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STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS AVIOU.										
Inspectorship of	Amt. of annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution to equal amount of grant.	Amount of assessmt. lovied over & above amount of grant, also special assessment.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School-houses, &c.	Total amount levied by assessment or by voluntary contribu- tion.				
F. X. VALADE.—(Continued.)	\$ cts.	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.				
23. Côteau Landing and dissentients 24. Nouvelle Longueuil and dissent 25. Newton 26. St. Clet 27. Ste. Marthe and dissentients 28. Rigaud, Parish and dissentients 29. "Village 30. Yaudreuil and dissentients 31. Isle Bizard, South 32. "North	64 20 556 58 68 13 174 93 203 97 273 90 179 23 529 80 86 97 45 35	64 20 556 58 68 13 174 93 203 97 273 90 179 23 529 80 86 97 45 35	199 80 216 67 98 87 29 07 318 15 199 10 301 70 122 20 49 03 26 65	170 00 1261 40 128 00 200 00 314 66 292 00 76 00 584 48 56 00 32 76	840 60 126 40	434 00 2875 25 421 40 404 00 836 78 765 00 556 98 1236 43 192 00 104 76				
Total	7286 06	7286 06	8438 98	73449 30	1633 00	90807 34				
A. D. Dorval. 1. L'Assomption, Village	190 22 261 45 140 92 97 38 137 72 397 13 411 33 181 24 383 61 190 23 148 13 279 65 190 23 148 16 318 56 268 83 250 23 250 7 15 243 280 23 250 7 15 243 280 27 166 33 27 27 165 166 33 199 82 163 97 7 78 57 77 78 57 77	190 22 261 45 140 92 97 38 137 72 397 13 411 33 181 24 383 61 184 81 343 41 83 20 279 65 190 23 148 13 384 67 318 56 268 83 357 318 56 268 83 357 15 243 28 316 07 166 61 166 61 177 78 166 63 199 82 163 97 77 78 57 37	152 50 72 20 75 00 58 00 52 00 300 00 111 00 208 00 257 00 540 00 208 50 40 80 127 00 120 00 34 09 176 00 44 04 150 77 108 03 60 00 211 00 215 65 240 43 60 00 216 88 61 10 219 73 287 00 121 70 186 14 30 53 161 62 30 00 46 00	77 60 188 16 65 00 50 00 85 00 234 00 273 40 133 00 170 50 188 00 46 40 30 00 52 40 176 00 160 00 330 30 168 40 45 20 122 40 169 00 122 720 112 00 199 74	160 00 160 00 31 67 98 63 150 00 227 50	420 32 521 81 280 92 813 38 274 72 931 13 895 73 522 24 811 11 598 31 314 00 492 65 362 63 389 89 720 67 692 90 588 00 512 12 619 68 741 69 509 78 446 98 726 757 28 319 60 599 90 645 45 322 179 86 757 28 319 60 599 90 645 45 322 179 86 757 28 319 60 599 90 645 45 322 179 86 757 28 319 60 599 90 645 45 322 17				
Total:	8941 27	8941 27	5486 40	4195 99	1375 80	19999 46				

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	ti l	Assessment or voluntary contribution to equal amount of grant.	abovo grant, assess-		o o 1-	Total amount levied by assessment or by voluntary contribution.
1	Amt. of annual grant	8 s	Amount of assossmen levied over & above amount of grant also special assess mont.		o o j	2 to 1
1	- i	A in it	SSOSE Se to P B July		for c h	nt l
	8	255	d over & unt of special special	rģ.	د تن ب	o and
Inspectorship of	- Ē	### !	J 8 8	Monthly fees	r F Et	ssa Kry
•	ء ا	2 5	nount of levied or amount also spe mont.	ا مح	Assessment tion of houses, &	an SSO ata
ļ	0	an un	noun levie amou also ment	ĘP.	SSS On Out	- g = i
	i i	er eq	35 E E E	no.	sse tir be	ti S ti
	¥	¥ }	₹]	2	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	Ĕi
	\$ ets.	\$ cts.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
C. GERMAIN.					•	. •
1. St. Vincent de Paul	331 60	331 60	330 53	529 22	[]	1191 35
2. St. François de Sales	136 88	136 88	144 20	124 20		405 28
3. Ste. Rose, Parish	235 57	235 57	316.00	259 92		811 49
4. Do No. 1, No. 2	177 42 123 57	177 42 123 57	113 00 27 08	218 00 48 80		508 42 199 45
5. St. Martin, Village	57 S3	57 S3	58 40	48 00		164 23
7. Do	40 37	40 37	39 81	26 60		106 78
S. Do	68 75	68 75	74.24	27 00	1	169 99
9. Do Côte du Haut du Bord			1			
de l'Eau	53 83	53 83	52 59		\	106 42
10. Do Bas du Bord de l'Eau.	50 28	50 28	30 00 28 47	56 00		136 28
11. Do Abord à Plousse	86 65	86 65	50 00	112 00		227 12 110 57
12. Côte St. Antoine	41 85 216 05	41 85 216 05	125 00	18 72 176 00		517 05
14. Do Parish, North	43 67	43 67	61 32	21 27		126 26
15. Do South	36 02	36 02	36 20	17 28		89 50
16. Do Bas No. 2	56 30	56 30	51 40			107 70
17. Do Rivière Cachée	23 25	23,25	36 12	8 00		67 37
18. Do Haut	47 42	47 42	35 00	18 00		100 42
19. Terrehonne	296 03	296 03	136 65	160 00		592 68
20. St. Anne des Plaines	225 77	225 77	131 00 97 00	212 00	200 00	768 77 610 13
21. Lacorne 22. St. Jérome	203 13 540 43	203 13 540 43	460 00	180 00	130 00	1000 43
23. Do. No. 4 and dissentients	48 47	48 47	1106 00	57 60		1212 07
24. St. Sauveur	223 78	223 78	1			223 78
25. Ste. Adèle	177 52	177 52	146 00			323 52
26. Ste. Angélique No. 1, Mille Isle.	25 27	25 27	20 70	10 00		65 97
27. Do No. 2, do	23 21	23 21	31 35	12 00		66 56
28. Do No. 3, do	20 68	20 68	39 93	22 40		93 01 172 07
29. St. Raphaël, South	96 97 45 35	86 97 45 35	53 10 17 00	32 00 14 40		76 75
30. Do. North	566 SS	566 88	767 00	176 00		1509 88
32. St. Augustin	319 67	319 67	280 49	211 40		811 56
33. St. Joseph	166 68	166 68	381 10	38 80		586, 58
34. St. Benoit	300:78	300 78		330 00		. 810 78
35. St. Hermas	240 78	240 78		91 60		. 601 38
36. St. Placide	171 20	171.20		115 20		547 40
37. St. Scholastique	423 47 49 04	423 47		139 68		. 911 80 . 105 04
38. Côte Ste. Marie	123 70	123 70		68 80)	207 46
40. St. Janvier, Parish	101 63	101 63		53 60		. 226 23
41. Do Bas	38 48	38 48				. 48 97
42. Do Village	74 68	74 68	38.27	28 8		. 141 75
43. St. Canut	84 55	84 55		39 20		. 383 75
44. St. Joachim	74 77	74 77	153 98	58 8	D	. 287 55
Total	6400 00	6490 00	6040 02	2761 0	240 00	17501 55
Total	6480 23	6480 23	1	3761 2	9 340 00	17521 55
TP Madan	- M	1.				
T. McCorp. 1. Notre Dame de Bon Secours	94 62	94 62	145 99	80 4	0	321 01
2. Ste. Angelique and dissentients						652 88
3. St. André Avelin	178 15					349 9
4. Lochaber						
Buckingham and dissentients	306 47	306 4	7 451 13	582 4	0	1340 00
6. Templeton	157 45	157 4	320 97	170 0	0	648 4
7. Hull						
8. Aylmer and dissentients						
9. Wakefield	. 82 03	46 46	3 56 00			138 01

STATEMENT of amounts levied.—(Continued.)											
Inspectorship of	Amt. of annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contributions to equal amount of grant.	Amount of assessment levied over & above amount of grant, also special assessment.	Monthly fees.	Assessnt. for erection of school-houses, &c	Total amount levied by assessment or by voluntary contribu- tion.					
T. McCord.—(Continued.) 10. Masham 11. Low 12. Onslow 13. Bristol 14. Clarendon 15. Litchfield 16. Calumet 17. Mansfield and Walsham 18. Sheen 19. Chichester 20. Allumettes 21. Maniwaki 22. Portland 23. Waterloo 24. Eardley	244 67 105 37 109 12 85 37 32 12 24 10 142 73 76 82 14 53 80 92	\$ cts. 138 99 42 03 112 18 207 45 244 67 105 37 109 12 85 37 32 12 24 10 142 73 76 82 14 53 80 92 100 92	\$ ets. 107 91 68 00 320 00 228 00 133 00 98 00 80 40 390 00 52 10 327 04 35 00 446 00 44 00 115 00	S ets. 415 04 132 08 218 80 249 60 212 00 162 00 112 00 153 60 13 86 4 40 45 60 196 80	\$ cts. 146 00 180 00 84 00	\$ cts. 807 93 42 03 492 26 746 25 722 27 450 37 369 12 277 77 422 12 76 20 707 37 125 68 464 93 170, 52 412 72					
Total	3234 33	3234 33	4667 01	3621 55	890 00	12412 89					

RECAPITULATION of the statement of amounts levied for Primary Education in the Municipalities of Lower Canada.

Municipalities of Lower Canada.											
Inspectorship of	Amt. of annual grant.	Assessment or voluntary contribution to equal amount of grant.	Amount of assessment levied over & above amount of grant, also special assessment.	Montbly sees.	Assessmt, for erection of school-houses, &c	Total amount levied by assessment or by voluntary contribu- tion.					
J. Meagher. J. B. F. Painchaud V. Martin G. Tanguay A. Béchard S. Boivin J. Hume P. F. Béland J. Crépault P. M. Bardy Rév. R. G. Plees P. Hubert. G. A. Bourgeois B. Maurault H. Hubbard R. Parmelee J. N. A. Archambault C. H. Leroux M. Lanctot J. Bruce F. X. Valade A. D. Dorval C. Gormain T. McCord	6547 19 1186 65 1945 86 2252 11 8080 54 5173 06 9747 02 844 30 5765 52 1228 36 4844 32 5189 61 8548 80 7114 43	\$ cts. 1559 79 304 00 729 01 6547 19 1136 65 1945 86 2222 11 8080 54 5173 06 9747 02 844 30 5765 52 1228 36 4487 19 5189 62 6021 61 8548 80 7114 43 8051 67 5073 89 7286 06 8941 27 6480 23 3234 33	\$ cts. 1585 92 464 00 1135 90 4080 50 840 58 955 89 2185 81 5159 75 3524 89 5459 83 240 00 4347 94 3217 20 1658 20 7083 66 12325 63 7854 78 7854 78 6228 36 8438 98 5486 40 6940 03 4667, 01	\$ cts. 1358 16 115 20 339 71 3744 07 220 50 1101 19 888 51 6546 13 4225 37 52999 96 12765 00 2044 09 758 10 1421 52 10862 69 7521 80 7221 90 3535 35 6667 48 42143 58 42143 58 42143 58 42143 58 42143 58 42143 58 42143 58	\$ cts 536 00 622 60 567 40 567 40 1200 00 656 40 155 00 322 00 1224 00 1518 75 534 00 472 00 472 00 493 10 87 50 1633 00 1375 80 349 00	\$ ots. 5039 87 883 20 2227 22 14939 16 3447 73 4659 34 5481 43 20341 42 13245 32 69430 81 13649 30 13676 30 5737 66 28202 74 24127 43 18660 06 21930 22 54998 83 99807 34 19999 46 17521 55					
Total, 1859	116149 64		109151 96	251408 44	22 033 57	498436 45					

RECAPITULATION of Table B, containing the statistics of all the Institutions

1				F	INA	NCI	s.			
No.	INSTITUTIONS.	Annual expenses of insti- tion.	Annual revenue of institu- tion, from all sources.	No. of pupils receiving in- struction gratis.	No. of pupils receiving board gratis.	No. of pupils receiving part of board gratis.	Value of real property be- longing to institution.	Total amount of debts due by institution.	Value of buildings occu- pied for educational purposes.	No. of volumes in the pupils' library.
_	First Division, Superior Schools Second Division, Classical Colleges do Industrial Colleges do acad. for boys, or mixd. do academies for girls Third Division, Normal Schools Total for 1859 Increase	66226 139146 30456 47823 182855 36811	43449 130439 29651 44813 176136	227 181 739 3628	32 7 9 285 		761230 81240 53360 87443	33208 20275 58211 277498 292143	\$ 396000 531800 91200 112050 929986 56000 2117036 1674822 442214	3776 11524 4200 60529 56138

^{*} The first sum represents the value of the real estate of the University of "McGill College" and

RECAPITULATION of

1		American de l'Anni et d'	- :	and the second				(
No.	INSTITUTIONS.		No. of pupils learning astronomy.	No. of pupils learning chemistry.	No. of pupils learning na- tural history.	No. of French pupils loarning English.	No. of English pupils learning French.	No. of pupils learning Fronch grammar.	of p	No. of pupils writing. French orthographical exercs, from dictation.
1 2 3 4 5 6	First Division, Superior Schools Second Division, Classical Colleges do Industrial Colleges do acad for boys, or mixd. do academies for girls. Third Division, Normal Schools	261 30 51	326 31 313 104 48	101 79 80 30 58	162 113 260 226 79	1574 1307 1744 3247 132	649 96 445 509 90	1646 970 1852 5967 221	1124 944 1452 5294 211	971 941 1461 4980 128
	Total for 1859 Total for 1858	342 395	822 697	348 278	840 856	8004 7968	1789 1765	10656 10464		8481 8203
	Increase Diminution	53	125	70	16	36	24	192	1669	278

48

for Education, particularly those of the Superior and Secondary Schools.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

No. of volumes in the pro- fessors' library.	Total number of volumes.	No. of globes and orreries.	No. of geographical or other maps belonging to the institution.	Value of the museum of natural history.	Value of apparatus for study of natural philosophy.	No. of pupils learning ar- ithmetic.	No. of pupils learning mental calculation.	No. of pupils learning book-keeping.	No. of pupils learning algebra.	No. of pupils learning geo- metry.	No. of pupils learning tri- gonometry.	No. of pupils learning co- nic sections.	No. of pupils learning dif- ferential and integral calculus.	No. of pupils studying na- tural philosophy.
	70700			\$ 23768	\$									1
58791	18100 76884	51	43	12780	21750	1902	573	263	281	283	192	111	19	344
58791 1435 2706	6271	19	242		2420	1420	1048	291	114	212	72	14	8	192
2706	6482	83	513 756	40	1085	4038	2532	673	590	540	155	48	45	132
21661	33185	72	756			6843	5773	574	29	35				158
220	4420	19	154	220	3000	200	200	124	103	103	43	10		73
84813	145342	244	1708	36808	28255	14403	10126	1925	1117	1173	462	183	72	697
73972	130110	263	2125	35440	30807	14124	7440	1918	1207	1024	366	147	75	726
10841	15232	19	417	1368	2552	279	2686	7	90	149	96	36	3	29

of Bishop's College" (Lennoxville). The second relates to McGill College only.

Table B .- (Continued.)

OF STUDIES.

23 Victoria.

No. of pupils composing French verse.	No. of pupils practising French composition.	No. of pupils learning English parsing.	No. of pupils writing from dictation English orthographical exercises.	No. of pupils composing English verse.	No. of pupils learning Bn-glish composition.	No. of pupils learning the Latin grammar.	No. of pupils learning La- tin versification.	No. of pupils learning La- tin composition.	No. of pupils learning the Greek grammar.	No. of pupils learning Greek composition.	No. of pupils learning the Hobrew grammar.	No. of pupils learning Ita-	No. of pupils learning German.
68 36 8 41	789 500 591 2482 62	1356 679 1862 1586 192	1225 784 1558 1415 192	90 94 37	613 241 1464 888 93	1176 99 285	299 37 39	325 44 159	582 17 61	28 6 49	16 1	7 1 22	25 6 8
153 322	4424 4368	5675 5179	5174 4893	221 116	3299 2635	1564 1352	379 437	528 549	660 653	83 119	17 16	30	89 28
169	56 	496	281	105	664	212	58	21	7	36	1	80	11

RECAPITULATION of

					-				COI	URSI
No.	INSTITUTIONS.	No. of pupils learning geo- graphy.	No. of pupils learning sacred history.	No. of pupils learning ancient history.	No. of pupils learning the history of England.	No. of pupils learning the history of France.	No. of pupils learning the history of Canada.	No. of pupils learning the history of the United States.	No. of pupils learning general history.	No. of pupils learning belles-lettres.
1 2 3 4 5 6	First Division, Superior Schools Second Division, Classical Colleges do Industrial Colleges do acad. for boys, or mixd. do academies for girls Third Division, Normal Schools Total for 1859 Total for 1858 Increase Diminutiou	1611 826 2387 4075 200 9099 8755	882 506 1225 3391 200 6204 5792	444 165 226 564 83 1482 1548	573 145 420 261 118 1517 1298 219	191 185 310 487 89 1262 1865	593 360 1063 1713 209 3938 3969	70 58 187 55 79 449 386 63	338 209 317 292 83 1239 1008	122 132 46 215 39 574 651

RECAPITULATION of

		COI	URSE		STU	DII	ss.				
	1	-0A	ing	guit	ing	ing	13	NUMBI	ER OF PUPI	LS AF	PECTED
No.	INSTITUTIONS.	No. of pupils learning cal music.	No. of pupils practising gymnastics.	of pupils	of pupils rawing.	pupil ng.	No. of pupils learning dance.	Inflammation, a n d other diseases of the brain.	Consumpt'n, bronchitis, and other diseases of the respiratory organs.		Serious diseases of the digestive or- gans.
123456	First Division, Superior Schools Second Division, Classical Colleges " Industrial Colleges " nead for boys, or mix'd. " academies for girls Third Division, Normal Schools	366 523	200 52 275	114		40 40 		1 2 1 2 2	11 3 3 3 32	3 1 3 7	6 13
	Total for 1859	4790 4012				30 40		6 15	49 36	14 9	25 8
	Increase	778	211	45	12	40	3	9	13	4	7

Table B.—(Continued.)

OF STUDIES.

23 Victoria.

									, .			,		
Number of pupils learning rhetoric. Number of pupils learning declamation.	Aumoer of pupils learning intellectual and moral philosophy. No. of students in theology.	Number of pupils study- ing the elements of ju- risprudence.	Number of pupils study- ing the elements of con- stitutional law.	Number of pupils learning theoretical agriculture.	Number of pupils learning practical agriculture.	Number of pupils learning horticulture.	Number of pupils pursuing a special commercial course.	Number of pupils learning linear drawing.	Number of pupils learning architecture.	Number of pupils loarning sewing.	Number of pupils learning embroidery.	Number of pupils learning drawing.	Number of pupils learning painting.	Number of pupils learning instrumental music.
440 2038	110 67 36 14 30 342 572 81 328 85 244 4	48 17 65 53 12	30 18 19 	53 151 97 133 434 638	30 73 83 83 186 163 23	301 80 13 76 470 398	248 323 409 980 968	254 188 242 157 157 998 1015	266 229	7374	65 2927 2992 2856 136	72 92 214 535 113 1026 920 106	5 22 54 135 216 184	63 159 1112 102 1436 1552

Table B.—(Continued.)

HEALTH OF THE PUPILS.

I				-	0	THE	P	OPI	LS.					
YEAR.	SERIOU	B DISEA	SES 1	N THE	1	NU	ивег	3 OF P	UPILS	жно па	VI DI			
Neuralgia, and other diseases of the nervous system,	Fevers, and epide disorders.	Dislocations, fra 6- tures, and other ac- cidents.	Other diseases.	Total number of pu- pils sick during the summer.	Inflammation & other diseases of the brain.	Consumption, bron- chitis, and other diseases of the res- piratory organs.	Pleurisy.	Discuses of digestive	of the ner-	and opidemic	Accidentally killed.	7	Died from other dis-	Total number of pu- pils deceased dur- ing year.
2 4 4 10	5 19 368 249 641	6 8 4 4	22 18 63 111 36 250	56 49 452 422 36	4	1 4	1		1	3 5 1		4	1 8 11	3 4 18 16
9	100 541	5	250	192 823	4	3	1	1	1	9 12 	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 3 1	20 4 16	41 33 8

23 Victoria.

RECAPITULATION of

		PURSUI	TS EM	BRACE	D BY TE	E PUI	PILS	мно	HAVE	LEFT
) No.	INSTITUTIONS.	Number of pupils left, who have completed their course of studies.	Number of pupils left who have made more than half their course.	Number of pupils continuing their studies elsewhere.	No. of students left within the last two years, who have embraced the ec- clesiastical state.	Number of pupils devoted to teaching.	Number of pupils devoted to agriculture.		of Sion	Number of students pre- paring for the notarial profession.
1 2 3 4 5 6	First Division, Superior Schools Second Division, Classical Colleges Industrial Colleges acad. for boys, or mix'd. academics for girls Third Division. Normal Schools Total for 1859 Total for 1858 Increase Diminution.	128 43 99 419 377	105 82 160 203 32 583 744	20 36 141 35 282 201 31	S3 9 1 10 103 115	30 110 117 106 373 343 30	14 54 184 252 345	5 23 50 46 4	17 6 10 33 37	38 24 14

RECAPITULATION of Table B .- (Conclusion.)

			P	UPIL	S.			
INSTITUTIONS.	of Protestar	Number of pupils whose purents residewithin the county in which the institution is situated.	Number of pupils whose purents reside in Lower Canada.	of pupils s reside in a.	Number of pupils whose parents reside in the United States.	Number of pupils above 16 years of age.	Number of pupils under 16 years of age.	Total number of pupils.
First Division, Superior Schools Second Division, Classical Colleges Industrial Colleges acad. for boys, or mix'd. acad. for boys, or mix'd. academies for girls Third Division, Normal Schools	178 775 166 2277 206 81	164 1628 1677 6158 13567 81	341 1030 272 317 650 125	2 50 5 18 13 4	2 48 8 70 43 9	1478 1676 5443 13253	509 1278 286 1120 1025 219	509 2756 1962 6563 14276 211
Total for 1859	3683 3444	23275 23580	2735 1997	92 132	185 166	21850 21731	4437 4144	2628 2587
Increase	239	815	738	40	19	119	293	41

Table B.—(Continued.)

23 Victoria.

Number of pupils learn- Number of pupils learn- Number of pupils learn- Number of pupils learn- Number of pupils learn- Number of pupils learn- Number of pupils learn- Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of students cities Number of stud	WITHIN TWO YEARS.	PROFESSORS.	PUPILS.
	Number of pupils less surveying. Ing surveying. Ing surveying. Ing surveying. Ing surveying. Ing surveying. Ing surveying. Ing civil engineoring ing civil engineoring for some property of pupils Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil engineoring Ing civil	Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers. Number of reachers.	509 301 208 331 2756 1432 207 1117 1981 1962 1308 269 385 1796 5079 1484 6194 180 189 4286 14278 10021 1724 2533 14072 91 128 86 1 132 138 10397 15890 19342 2381 4564 22604 10195 15680 18997 2386 4392 22431 202 210 345 172 173

FOURTH DIVISION.—SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

No.	Name of Institu- tion.	Date of foun- dation.	By whom founded.	Composition of the administrative body.		Number of pro- fessors.	Num b cr of pup
	Deaf and dumb Institution, Coteau St. Louis Institution for fe-	1849	Rev. M. Lagoree	The Directors	Priests and Cleres de St. Viateur	3	15
3	male deaf mutes, Montreal School of agricul- ture at Ste. Anne Lapocatière	1853	Mgr. Bourget The College of Ste.	Lady Religieuses-di- rectreses	Sisters of the Cana- dian Order of Pro- vidence	5	42
4	School of arts and manufactures	1859	Chamber of arts and	the College Chamber of arts and	1 Priest and 1 lay-	2	60 211
1					. •	16	328

FIFTH DIVISION .- PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Sections.	Number of Schools.	Number of teachers, male and female.	Number of pupils.
First Section. Model Schools of the Normal Schools	4	11	667
Primary superior or model schools, com- prising the superior schools for girls		268	13444
Third Section. Elementary schools	2750	2777	127422
S	Model Schools of the Normal Schools Becond Section. Primary superior or model schools, comprising the superior schools for girls which are not mentioned in the fourth section of secondary schools	Model Schools of the Normal Schools decond Section. Primary superior or model schools, comprising the superior schools for girls which are not mentioned in the fourth section of secondary schools	First Section. Model Schools of the Normal Schools 4 11 second Section. Primary superior or model schools, comprising the superior schools for girls which are not mentioned in the fourth section of secondary schools

RECAPITULATION OF THE FIVE GREAT DIVISIONS.

No.	Divisions.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.	Number of pupils.
8 9 0 11 12	Superior schools Secondary " Normal " Special " Primary " Total		70 963 29 16 3054 4132	509 25559 219 328 141533

STATEMENT C .- Containing the Statistics of the Catholic Schools in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal.

No. 1.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC DURING 1859.

No. 2.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL, FOR 1859.

Minor Seminary of Montreal (Priests of St. Sulpice).	Students in Theology (Priests of St. Sulpice.)	St. Mary's College (Rev. Jesuit Fathers).		Schools of the Sisters of the Con- gregation of Notre Dame.	Schools for Male and Female Or- phans at the General Hospital.	School of the Sisters of Providence.	La Mattriso.	Salle d'Asile.	Irish Independent Schools.	Other Schools and Academies.	Jasques Cartier Normal School.	Model School annexed to the Jacques Cartier Normal School.	Total.
213	50	285	3002	3187	334	362	75	160	489	665	50	92	8964

No. 3.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ATTENDING THE SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY THE BRETHREN OF THE CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE AT MONTREAL, 1859.

St. Lawrence Suburbs.	St. Mary Suburbs.	Récol- St. James.	College Street.	St. Jos'h Sub.	Recapitulation.
School.	School.	School. School.	School.	School.	
French. English.	French. English.	French. French.	English.	Fr'nch Engl.	Wards. Jo .0M
	1st 2nd 2nd 2nd 3rd 3rd 5th 5th 2nd 3rd 3rd	1st C 2nd 3rd 1st C 2nd	1st 2nd 3rd	lst Class. 2nd do. 3rd do.	St. Lawrence

No. 4.

			:
	1		130
		6th Class.	120
		5th Class.	1 011
_	French	4th Olaus.	100
Quebec Suburbs School.		3rd Class.	65 10
bec Suk School.		2nd Class.	63
Queb		2nd Class.	126 6
	Inglis	lat Class.	39
	French and English.	2nd Class.	88
	ench	Ist Class.	64
		,	
burbs	glish.	4 ce Class.	114
ee Su ool.	d En	3rd Class.	86
awrence School	French and English.	Znd Class.	99
St. Lawrence Suburbs; School.	Fren	Lat Class.	96
	lish.	4th Class.	120
ty ool.	Eng 1	3rd Class.	74
Day School.	French and English.	2nd Class.	2
	Frenc	Lat Class.	64
	sb.	5th Class.	41
rria 1.	Engli	4th Class.	22
Villa Maria School.	French and English.	3rd Class.	20
. X	rench	2nd Class.	16
	E4	lst Class.	18
-		6th Class.	- 22
Boarding School. French and English.		5th Class.	8
		4th Class.	88
Boardii School.	сь вр	.ess Class.	35
	Fren	2nd Class.	7
		let Class.	28

100 (C. 17) (A. 17)			
	1.:		
	187	3 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	\$187
RECAPITULATION.	Boarding School Villa Maria	Day School St. Lawrence Suburbs Quebec Suburbs St. Antoine Suburbs Récollets School Bonsecours School St. Anne Suburbs	General Total
		3rd Class.	147
sq	lish.	2nd Class.	68
Subur ol.	l Eng	Ist Class.	
St. Anne Suburbs School.	Fronch and English.	Srd Class.	78 116 96
St. A	Fronc	2nd Class.	82
		lat Class.	75
urs	French & English	3rd Class.	37
Bonsecours School.	n & E	2nd Class.	46
Bo	Frenc	lat Cluss.	88
lets ol.		Srd Class.	98
Récolle	English	2nd Class.	, 88.
. 24 S	8	lst Class.	20
urbs	rlish.	4th Class.	132
St. Antoine Suburbs School.	French and English.	3rd Class.	8
ntoin Sch	ich an	Sad Class.	
St, A	Fren	Lat Class.	.2

STATEMENT D.—Shewing the Circuit of each Inspector, the Names of Counties, or part-of Counties, included in it, and the Residence and Salary of the Inspectors.

Nó	Name of Inspector and description of his district of inspection.	Residence.	Salary of In- spectors.
			apoctora.
			\$ cts
1	J. B. F. Painchaud, Magdalen Islands	Magdalen Talanda	125 00
2	Jos. Meagher, county of Bonaventure	Carleton	700 00
3.	A. Béchard, county of Gaspe	Grand River, Gaspé	600 00
4	V. Martin, county of Chicoutimi	Chicoutimi	
. 5	G. Tanguay, counties of Kamouraska, Rimouski & Temiscouata	St. Gervais	875.00
6	S. Boivin, counties of Charlevoix and Saguenay	Baie St. Paul	500 00:
7	John Hume, county of Megantic and part of Dorchester and		
	of Beauce	Leeds	750 00
	F. E. Juneau, counties of Dorchester and Levis		
	F. X. Béland, counties of Beauce and Lotbinière		
	J. Crepault, counties of Bellechasse, Montmagny and Islet		750-00
11	P. M. Bardy, counties of Quebec, Montmorency and Portneuf,		10000
	Catholic population of the city of Quebec	Quebec	1000:00
12	Rev. R. Plees; Protestant population of the city of Quebec	Quebec	250 00
	P. Hubert, counties of St. Maurice, Maskinonge & Champlain		750 00
14	G. A. Bourgeois, part of the counties of Drummond & Artha-	-	1
	baska, and the Catholic schools of Chester, Tingwick, King-		The State of
	sey, and Durham	St. Gregoire	700 00
	B. Maurault, counties of Nicolet and Yamaska	Gentilly	750 00
16	H. Hubbard, counties of Stanstead, Richmond, Compton, Wolfe,		
	and the Protestant schools of the townships of Chester, Ting-	Danville	
- · · · !	wick, Kingsey, and Durham	Danville	800.00
17	R. Parmelee, counties of Missisquoi, Brome and Shefford	Waterloo	875 00
18	J. N. A. Archambault, counties of Richelieu, Vercheres, and		
44	Chambly	Varennes	
19	C. H. Leroux, counties of Bagot, Rouville and St. Hyacinthe		
	Michel Caron, counties of Napierville, Iberville and St. Johns	Ste. Cecile	700 00
ZĮ.	Louis Grondin, counties of Beauharnois, Laprairie, and Cha-		
٠,	teauguay, except the Protestant schools of Ormstown and	St. Philippe	700-00
99	St. Jean Chrysostome	or rumppe	700-00
44	John Bruce, county of Huntingdon, parts of Chateauguay and of Argenteuil, and the Protestant population of the city of		
		Huntingdon	1000 00
23	Montreal	Transmagon	1000 00
20	dreuil and Soulanges, and Catholic population of the city of		La la
	Montreal	Longueuil	7000 00
24	A. D. Dorval, counties of L'Assomption, Berthier, Joliette and	Tong acam	T000:00.
##	Montcalm	L'Assomption	975 00
25	C. Germain, counties of Laval, Terrebonne, Two Mountains,	Transmining	213 00
20	and part of Argenteuil	St Vincent de Paul	750 00
26	T. McCord, counties of Ottawa and Pontiac	Avimor	875 00
20	T. HECCOLA, COMMUNES OF COMMUNE WHAT I DESIGNATION	AJIMOI	310 00
		The state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s	18825 00

23 Victoria.

STATEMENT E.—General Synoptical Table, giving a Summary

		A EIVA	~11 ~	13.	. 00	10101	Оу,що	Pucar	J. CO.	ر و رت	3	, a D	W.L.	
Fames of Inspectors.	Number of municipalities.	Number of divisions.	Number of school-houses.	Number of schools in opera- tion under control.	No. of elementary schools under control of commsrs.	f pupils.	Number of primary superior schools for boys.	Number of pupils.	No. of dissentient schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of primary superior schools for girls.	Number of pupils.	Number of academics.	Number of pupils.
District of Gaspé.* J. B. F. Painchaud John Meagher A. Béchard	1 12 12	43	43	5 29	5 35	205 1716	i		3	143				
Total	25	82	67	45	51	2377			3	143				
District of Kamouraska. George Tanguny	31	173	-66	171	159	5827	7	450			5	287	1	60
District of Quebec. S. Boivin John Hume V. X. Béland J. Crépault P. M. Bardy Rév. R. Plees P. Martin	11 18 30 20 34 3	46 77 269 113 127 5	39 56 100 51 106 6	37 63 222 134 122 15 23	36 62 214 118 144 8 21	2675 12635 5144 8300 763	1 8 5 11 4	46 645 165 508 430	4 2 5 2	110	1 2 7 3	110 310 59	2	70 282 556 120
Total	124	661	371	616	603	I	32		13	519	13	521	17	1088
District of Three Rivers. P. Hubert	26 13 16 	113 48 105 266	81 40 74 195	109 46 103	102 44 93 239	5227 1631 4335 11193	7 3 3 3 13	206	2 2 2 4	54 60 	3	215	3 4	231 408 639
District of St. Francis. H. Hubbard	33 23 56	291 269 560	260 254 514	274 233 507	271 240 511	8041 7318 15359	5 2		4 24 28	182 640 822			13 —	1117 882 1999
District of Montreal. J. N. A. Archambault C. H. Leroux J. Bruce F. X. Valade A. D. Dorval C. Germain M. Lanctot	30 23 18 43 37 44 22	133 151 150 125 161 109 144	113 132 144 83 149 93 142	160 146 139 125 155 120 140	149 146 139 80 156 102 133	6408 7133 5261 3088 7719 4668 7946	7 4 43 29 5 8 12	386 283 3318 1724 181 616 1118	4 9 14 13 7 3 12	166 200 562 477 220 62 518	3 5 2 2	184 345 40 230	5 8 5 1 1 4	834 949 519 57 120 525
District of Ottawa. T. McCord	217	973	856 111	985 91	905 91	3480	108	7626		335		799	4	230
RECAPITULATION. District de Gaspé " Kamouraska " Quebec " Three Rivers " St. Francis " Montreal " Ottal Total		82 173 661 266 560 973 107	67 66 371 195 514 856 111		51 159 603 239 511 905 91 2559	2377 5827 31619 11193 15359 42223 3480 112078	7 32 13 7 108		3 13 4 28 62 8 118	143 519 114 822 1805 335 3738		521 215 799 1822	7 25 24 4 78	60 1088 639 1999 3004 230

* The divisions of the old judicial districts have been preserved, as representing the great geographical sections of Lower Canada.

of all the Statistics collected by the Inspectors of Schools, for the year 1859.

									er 🔭 er i			- 3"					
Number of Colleges.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Normal Schools.	Number of Pupils.	No. of Educational Convents.	Number of Pupils.	No. of Independent Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Number of Institutions of all kinds.	Total Number of Pupils attending all Institutions of Education.	Number of Pupils reading from A, B, C, to fluently.	Number of Pupils able to road fluently.	No. of Pupils reading well.	Number of Pupils writing.	Number of Pupils learning simple arithmetic.	Number of Pupils learning compound arithmetic.	Number of Pupils learning book-keeping.	Number of Pupils learning orthography.
								5 35 11	205 1859 456	133 514 223	644 152	70 685 81	49 429 123	32 336 101	17 222 10	15 9	17 27 79
•••		<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>				51	2520	870	796	836	601	469	249	24	123
2	326	<u> </u>	<u></u>	5	387	1	55	170	7392	2201	2300	2891	3894	1535	1448	178	4236
 2 1 1	450 126 338	1	93	1 4 2 8 	109 705 310 1720	9 4 49 32 3	395 85 1802 1168 88	37 63 241 139 206 45 26	15120 6422	178 952 3280 1060 2338 365 312	750 662 5195 2088 3261 629 370	767 1271 6645 2071 4802 994 323	692 1186 9260 2416 6735 1572 333	519 616 7595 1035 2303 665 97	164 553 3350 955 1896 759	330 88 363 312	681 30 5935 1129 2307 1554
4	914	1	93	15	2844	97	3538	757	43232	8485	12955	16873	22194	12830	7721	1111	11671
1	15 245	ļ		3	484 168	25	99 150	47 110	6789 1897 5769	1722 917 1630	1663 980 1793	2393 534 1769	2210 630 1657	1190 355 1069	805 150 815	119 28 116	1436 119 792
_2	260	-		4	652	7	249	277	14455	4269	4436	4696	4497	2614	1770	263	2347
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23 Victoria.

1.81	STATE	MENT	E.—	Genera	l syno	ptica	ıl Ta	ble,	givi	ng a	sum	mary
Names of Inspectors.	Number of Pupils learning geography.	Loarning English Grammar.	Number of Pupils learning French grammar	Loarning parsing and syntux.	Learning epistolary style.	Learning borticulture.	Learning mathematics.	Learning monsuration.	Learning lineal drawing.	Learning vocal music.	Learning instrumental music.	Number of Pupils learning history.
District of Gaspe.												
J. B. F. Painchaud John Meagher		S	29		•	•			•••••	•••••		•••••
A. Béchard	21 28	4S 2	52 41	16						24		25
Total	49	58	122	16						24	[25
District of Kamouraska.							l	i			Ì	
George Tanguay	869	411	2252	1778	748	11	25	33	20	175	100	1260
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S. Boivin John Hume	238 179	248	435 296	309 359	31 44	•••••	22	10		•••••		47 126
F. X. Béland	4690	1275	7120	3900	1020		125	120	175	785	140	6400
J. Crépault	910	260	1474	579	107	70	20	50	31	130	48	1041
P. M. Bardy	1918	792	2463	2358	529	34	431	286	143	347	126	1863
Rev. R. Plees	1128	$1049 \\ 19$	384 153	918 51	344 6		94	75	281	582 22	171	623 69
4. Maini		. 10	1.00									
Total	9104	3643	12325	8474	2081	104	692	541	630	1866	496	10169
District of Three Rivers.												
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	1856
Mintuist of St. Francis	1					, ,				,		
District of St. Francis. Hubbard	1818	1205	131		245				7			152
R. Parmelee	1211	785	513		889							
Total	3029	1990	644		1134				. 7			152
District of Montreal						1						
District of Montreal. J. N. A. Archambault	3891	1807	5065	1986	566	38	19	35	228	429	369	4753
C. H. Leroux	2955	548	3336	2687	1282		34	187	130	804		2516
J. Bruce	5944	1039	4986				559	12		2125	377	1331
F. X. Valade		2442	4393	3605			544	424	368			4168
A. D. Dorval		176	2064				25	16		302		1008 1567
C. Germain	1376 1554	283 529	2156 2270	1861 1323	370 120		48 23	62 13		350 76		1025
E. Lancoo	1004	.,20	22.0	1.52.5								
Total	20437	6824	24270	17095	7288	278	1252	749	1910	5150	1691	16368
District of Ottawa.		}		Ì			i	•	1	1		
T. McCord	897	912	139	294	4.9	<u></u>	38	26	_28	17		76
Duckby	1		[1	1		İ	1			ļ
. RECAPITULATION. District of Gaspé	49	58	122	16					l	24		25
" " Kamouraska			2252			11	25	33	20			1260
" " Quebec	9104	3643			2081	104	692	541	630	1866	496	10169
" Three Rivers							41	70		329	15	1856
" St. Francis					1134		7050	. 740	7010	57.50	1691	15 2 16368
" " Montreal							1252 38			17		76
V 100 H 2	-		1			\ <u></u>				ļ		
Total	36294	14098	42796	29766	11724	419	2048	1419	2643	7561	2392	2990

of all the Statistics collected by the Inspectors of Schools for the year 1859.

Sessional Papers (No. 50.)

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h di-	aving	ers.	ng di-	nchers	femalo	s than	m \$100	Teachers receiving from \$200 in. to \$400 extra.	Number of teachers receiving over \$400 and upwards.	s' Sala-	s' Sala-	receiving	from extra.	from ctra.	Teachers reciving \$400 and upwards.	Minimum of foundo teachers, Salaries.	Maximum of female teachers. Salaries.	Libra-		
Teachers provided with di-	Number of teachers having	Total number of teachers.	Female teachers having	amber of female teachers	Jo J	Toachors receiving less than \$100.	Toachers receiving from \$100 in to @ 200 extra.	ving fro sxtra.	rof teachers receivir \$400 and upwards.	Minimum of teachers' Sala- ries.	Maximum of teachers'	1 :	nohers receiving fro	recoiving fi to \$400 extra.	ving \$	femulo	femalo	Public	Number of volumes	
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ę.	36 73	4 56	42 40 129	108 104 35	5 6 82	113 110 117	1 6 4	21 23 68 24	19 16 50 46	2 5 24	96 95 96	360 1200 1200	45 40	64 67 76	1 9 40	1	86 86 89	500 360	13 27	5275 18660 4500
	36 51 26	16	98 67 29		75 36 1 18	136 136 83 97	8 2	43 12 23	16 9 27	6 2	98 72	360 500	35 16	87 65 60	14 2 4		93 80 96	200 200 320	12 7 5	3090 1520
	314	-	457	-	223	792	21	214	183	39	-	ا	222	495	74	_1	80	500	84	55145
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	11 31 '2	4 14	3 45		9 22	792	21	21	4 183	3	9 7	2 120 8 3	00 22 18 1	2 49 0 3	0 :	3	. 7	260	2	10253
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REPORT ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MONIES GRANTED FOR SUPERIOR EDUCATION.

To the Honorable
The Provincial Secretary,
Quebec.

EDUCATION OFFICE, Montreal, Oct. 1, 1859.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you my 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 these 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, and 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 save 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 year, I have thought it right to add two-thirds of the allowance for that institution to the aid for the academy or high school at Missisquoi.

The following institutions have made no Report within the time appointed, and can, therefore, receive no part of the grant:—Potton 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 Council, 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.

	1859.		1855.			18 56 :		1857.	1858.	1859.
Name of Institution.	No. of Pupils in 18	Annual Grant.	Grant for building and for payment of debts.	Total Grant.	Annual Grant.	Grant for building and for payment of debts.	Total Grant.	Total Grant.	Total Grant.	Total Grant.
McGill College		£ s. d. 500 0 0	£ . 1250	£ s. d. 1750 0 0	£ s. d. 500 0 0	500		700 0 0	2730 00	\$ cta- 2661 76
Bishop's College	15	450 0 0			450 0 0			167 15 4 450 0 0	1950 00	1901 25
Total					••••••					5234 97

LIST No. 2.—CLASSICAL COLLEGES.

	1859.		1855.			1856.		1857.	1858.	1859.
Name of Institution.	No. of Pupils in I	Annual Grant.	Grant for building and for payment of debts.	Total Grant.	Annual Grant.	Grant for building and for payment of debts.	Total Grant.	Total Grant.	Total Grant.	Total Grant.
Nicolet	227 312 176 246 153 285	£ s. d. 400 0 0 500 0 0 400 0 0 400 0 0 300 0 0 282 0 0	£ 200 1000 300 900 300 500	£ s. d 600 0 0 1500 0 0 700 0 0 1300 0 0 600 0 0 800 0 0	£ s. d 500 0 0 500 0 0 400 0 0 400 0 0 400 0 0 400 0 0	£ 80 400 120 355 120 200	£ s. d 580 0 0 900 0 0 520 0 0 865 0 0 520 0 0 600 0 0	£ s. d 500 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0 400 0 0 400 0 0	\$ cts. 1950 00 1950 00 1560 00 1950 00 1560 00 1560 00	\$ cts. 1901 25 1901 25 1521 00 1901 25 1521 00 1521 00
Do. do. Quebec, for the instruction of thirty pupils named by the Government	134	282 0 0		282 0 0	282 0 0		282 0 0	282 0 0 50 0 0	1128 00 200 00	1128 00 195 00
St. Francis, Richmond	77	300 0 0		390 0 0	300 0 0		300 0 0	300 0 0	1170 00	1140 75 13858 50

LIST No. 3.—INDUSTRIAL COLLEGES.

				:		·				
-	1859.	-	1855.			1856.		1857.	1858.	1859.
Name of Institution.	No. of Pupils in 1	Annual Grant.	Grant for building and for payment of debts.	Total Grant.	Annual Grant.	Grant for building and for payment of debts.	Total Granf.	Total Grant.	Total Granf.	Total Grant.
Joliette	291 246 226 126 90 132 150 89 80 132 155 132 36 77	100 0 0	£ 150 300 150 150 100 200	£ s. d 100 0 0 400 0 0 550 0 0 350 0 0 250 0 0 350 0 0 200 0 0 200 0 0 75 0 0 75 0 0 75 0 0 75 0 0 75 0 0	£ s. d 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0 75 0 0 75 0 0	£ 60 120 60 60 40 40 80	£ s. d 250 0 0 310 0 0 370 0 0 310 0 0 160 0 0 290 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 100 0 0 75 0 0 75 0 0	£ s. d 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0 75 0 0 75 0 0	\$ cts. 975 00 975 00 975 00 975 00 390 00 975 00 390 00 390 00 390 00 390 00 390 00 292 50 292 50	\$ cts. 950 63 950 63 950 63 950 63 380 25 950 63 380 25 380 25 380 25 380 25 380 25 380 25 380 25 380 25
Total										7890 22

LIST No. 4.—Academies for Boys, or Mixed.

7		1 110.	·.—	ADEMIL			OR MII.	AED.		
	, 1859.		1855.	-		1856.		1857.	1858.	1859.
Name of Institution.	Number of Pupils, 1859	Annual Grant.	Grant for building and payment of debts.	Total Grant.	Annual Grant.	Grant for building and payment of debts.	Total Grant.	Total Grant.	Total Grant.	Total Grant.
Aylmer, Protestant. Aylmer, Catholic Aubigny St. Andre, Argentouil Ecauharnais Bonin, à St. Andre. Baic da Febvre Baic St. Paul Barnston Berthier Buckingham Belevil Cap Santé Charleston Clarenceville Cooxicook Clarendon Cassville Compton Cookshire St. Cyprien Danville Dunham Durham, No. 1 St. Eustache Farnham, Cath Farnham, Cath Farnham, Cath Farnham, Cath Farnham, Cath Farlighsburg St. Colomban de Sil-	57 50 91 25 96 66 78 94 111 76 60 136 96 28 123 80 120	50 0 0 75 0 0 100 0 0 50 0 0 100 0 0 50 0 0 100 0 0		75 0 0 75 0 0 0 75 0 0 0 0 100 0 0 0 100 0 0 0 100 0 0 0	67 10 0 0 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		67 10 0	£ s. d. 67 10 0 67 10 0 0 25 0 0 67 10 0 0 45 0 0 45 0 0 90 0 0 45 0 0 90 0 0 45 0 0 90 0 0 45 0 0 90 0 0 45 0 0 90 0 0 45 0 0 90 0 0 67 10 0 67 10 0 67 10 0 67 10 0 67 10 0 60 0 0	\$ cts. 263 25 263 25 156 00 100 00 263 25 175 50 351 00 175 50 351 00 175 50 351 00 175 50 351 00 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50 175 50	256 67 256 67 171 12 190 13 171 12 342 23 171 12 342 23 171 12 342 23
lery Ste. Foye, Protestant. Gentilly Granby Georgeville St. Grégoire Huntingdon St. Jean, Dorchester,	45	100 0 0 50 0 0 50 0 0		50 0 0 100 0 0 50 0 0 50 0 0	45 0 0 45 0 0 90 0 0 45 0 0 45 0 0 45 0 0 100 0 0		45 0 0 45 0 0 45 0 0 90 0 0 45 0 0 45 0 0 100 0 0	45 0 0 45 0 0 45 0 0 90 0 0 45 0 0 45 0 0 100 0 0	171 00 175 50 175 50 351 00 175 50 175 50 390 00	171 I2 171 12 171 12 342 23 171 12 171 12 380 25
Catholic St. Jean, Dorchester, Protestant	304 88	100 0 0		100 0 9	45 0 0 90 0 0		45 0 0 90 0 0	90 0 0 90 0 0	351 00 351 00	342 23 342 23
St. Jean, Isle d'Orléans Knowlton Kamouraska Laprairie Lotbinière Longueuil St. Laurent L'Islet Montreal (Catholic Comm'l. Acad) Montmagny Sto Marthe Missisquoi	35 58 60 105 12 363 120 78 47 204 108	50 0 0 100 0 0 75 0 0 50 0 0 150 0 0 50 0 0		50 0 0 100 0 0 75 0 0 50 0 0 150 0 0 50 0 0	45 0 0 90 0 0 67 10 0 45 0 0 40 0 0 135 0 0 45 0 0 67 10 0 75 0 0		45 0 0 90 0 0 67 10 0 45 0 0 40 0 0 135 0 0 45 0 0 67 10 0 75 0 0 45 0 0	45 0 0 90 0 0 67 10 0 60 0 0 40 0 0 75 0 0 67 10 0 67 10 0 75 0 0	175 50 351 00 390 00 234 00 156 00 292 50 526 50 263 25 256 50 292 50 175 50	171 12 342 23 380 52 228 15 152 10 285 29 513 34 256 67 256 67 285 29 171 12 262 52
Pointe-aux-Trembles Montreal Phillipsburg Sherbrooke	82 43 68	100 0 0 50 0 0 111 2 2		100 0 0 50 0 0 111 2 2	90 0 0 45 0 0		90 0 0	90 0 0	351.00 175.50	842 28

LIST No. 4.—Academies for Boys, or Mixed.—(Continued.)

	1859.	-	1855.	-	-	. 1856.	-	1857.	1858.	1859.
Name of Institution.	Number of Pupils,	Annual Grant.	Grant for Building and payment of Debts.	Total Grant.	Annual Grant.	Grant for Building and payment of Dobts.	Total Grant.	Total Grant.	Annual Grant.	Total Grant.
Sorel, Catholic	39 143 74 31 120 84 54 27 86 150	75 0 0 100 0 0 175 0 0 175 0 0 175 0 0 175 0 0 37 10 0 100 0 0 50 0 0 50 0 0		75 0 0 125 0 0 100 0 0 75 0 0	40 0 0 67 10 0 90 0 0 67 10 0 157 10 0 40 0 0 40 0 0 90 0 0 45 0 0 45 0 0		67 10 0 40 0 0 87 10 0 90 0 0 67 10 0 157 10 0 40 0 0	45 0 0 67 10 0	\$ cts. 342 00 156 00 263 25 351 00 263 25 156 00 351 00 195 00 175 50 263 25	152 10 256 67
Total										16253 82

LIST No. 5 .- Academies for Girls.

	1859.		1855.			1856.		1857.	1858.	1859.
Name of Institution.	Number of Pupils,	Annual Grant.	Grant for Build- ing and payment of Debts.	Total Grant.	Annual Grant.	Grant for Build- ing and payment of Debts.	Total Grant.	Total Grant.	Total Grant.	Total Crant.
Stc. Anne Lapérade St. Ambroise de Kildare L'Assomption St. Aimé Bay St. Paul Belœil Boucherville Cedars Chambly St. Césaire Ste. Croix Cowansville	140 60 185 145 109 98 105 48 118 164 65 22	37 10 0 37 10 0 37 10 0 50 0 0 30 0 0 50 0 0	£ s. d.	37 10 0	£ s. d. 40 0 0 25 0 0 40 0 0 33 15 0 33 15 0 25 0 0 25 0 0 25 0 0 45 0 0 45 0 0 45 0 0	£ s.d.	£ s. d. 40 0 0 25 0 0 40 0 0 33 15 0 25 0 0 25 0 0 25 0 0 45 0 0 45 0 0 45 0 0 45 0 0	£ s. d. 40 0 0 25 0 0 40 0 0 33 15 0 33 15 0 25 0 0 25 0 0 25 0 0 45 0 0 45 0 0 45 0 0	\$ cts. 156 00 100 00 156 00 131 62 131 62 100 00 100 00 175 50 175 50 175 50	S cts. 152 10 100 00 152 10 128 33 128 33 100 00 100 00 171 12 142 59 171 12 171 12
St. Charles (Industrie) Châteauguay St. Clément St. Cyprien St. Denis St. Elizabeth St. Eustache	293 106 225 174 80 111 109	50 0 0 50 0 0 75 0 0 30 0 0			45 0 0 25 0 0 45 0 0 25 0 0 67 10 0 27 0 0			60 0 0 25 0 0 45 0 0 26 0 0 60 0 0 27 0 0	234 00 100 00 175 50 100 00 100 00 234 00 105 30	228 15 100 00 171 12 100 00 100 00 228 15 102 67

LIST No. 5.—Academies for Girls.—(Continued.)

			+ + 4			E-1				
e expenses and expenses of the second	3, 1859.		1855.			1856.	**********	1857.	1858.	1859.
Name of Institution.	Number of pupils, 1859.	Annual Grant.	Grant for build- ing and pay- ment of debts.	Total Grant.	Annual Grant.	Grant for build- ing and pay-	Total Grant.	Total Grant.	Total Grant.	Total Grant.
St. Grégoire Stc. Geneviève St. Henri de Mas-	80	£ s. d					67 10		263 2	5 256 67
St. HilaireSt. HuguesSt. Hyacinthe, Sisters	105		150	225 0 0	25 0 0 67 10 0		25 0 127 10		100 00	00 00E 0
of la Présentation. St. Hyacinthe, Sisters	. 196				40 0 0		. 40 0	0 40 0 0	156 00	152 10
of Charity L'Islet Ile Verte St. Jean Dorchester St. Jacques l'Achi-	90 155 320	37 10 0		37 10 0 50 0 0	40 0 0 40 0 0 45 0 0		1 11 1	0 40 0 0 0 40 0 0 0 67 10 0	156 00 195 00	152 10 190 13
St. Joseph de Lévi Kakouna Kamouraska Laprairie	164 195 40 90 136	75 0 0 50 0 0		275 0 0 50 0 0	40 0 0 67 10 0 45 0 0 45 0 0		1	0 90 0 0	351 00 195 00 175 50	342 23 190 13 171 12
Longueuil St. Lin St. Laurent Longue Pointe Montreal, board'g sc'l	463 114 136 34	-		50 0 0	67 10 0 25 0 0 40 0 0 45 0 0	80	67 10	0 90 0 0 0 25 0 0 0 60 0 0	351 00 100 00 234 50	342 23 100 00 228 15
for 12 deaf mutes. Ste. Marie de Mon- noir	98	50 0 0			120 0 0		120 0 0		468 00	i
Sto. Marie de Beauce St. Martin, Laval St. Michel de Belle-	110 89	50 0 0	75	50 0 0 125 0 0	45 0 0 50 0 0	8 30	53 0 0		175 50 195 00 100 00	190 13
chasse	75 24 64 81 113 75	75 0 0		75 0 0	67 10 0 25 0 0 25 0 0			25 0 0 25 0 0	263 25 100 00 100 00 100 00 234 00 100 00	256 67 100 00 100 00 100 00 228 15 146 25
Portneuf Rimouski Ste. Scholastique Sherbrooke Sorel Ste. Thérèse St. Thomas de Pierre-	94 130 148 164 265 140	30 0 0 50 0 0		30 0 0 50 0 0	67 10 0 30 0 0 45 0 0 25 0 0		67 10 0 30 0 0 45 0 0 25 0 0	30 0 0 90 0 0 60 0 0	228 00 263 25 117 00 351 00 228 00 100 00	228 15 256 67 114 08 342 23 228 15 100 00
ville	65 110			50 0 0 37 10 0	45 0 0 40 0 0		45 0 0 40 0 0		175 50 156 00	171 12 152 10
magny Varennes Vaudreuil Yamachiche Youville, St. Benoit. Waterloo. Three Rivers. Ursu-	158 115 97 94 141 33	50 0 0 50 0 0				••••••	67 10 0 40 0 0 45 0 0 45 0 0	40 0 0 25 0 0 45 0 0	263 25 156 00 100 00 175 50 175 50 100 00	256 67 191 10 100 00 171 12 171 12 100 00
lines	250 47	50 0 0		50 0 0	45 0 0		45 0 0	67 10 0 45 0	263 25	256 67 219 85
Total										11253 38

LIST No. 6.—MODEL SCHOOLS.—(Continued.)

-	1858.		1855.				•	18	56.			1	857	•	18	8.	18	59.
Name of Institution	Number of pupils in 1858.	Annual Grant.	Grant for build- ing and pay- ment of debts.	t a			Annual Grant.	Grant for build-	ment of debts.		Total Grant.		Total Grant.		Total Grant	10101	Total Guant	Total Clant.
		£ s. d		£	s. d.	£	s. d			£	s. c	ı. £	s.	d.	\$	ets.	\$	ots
St. Andrew's School Quebec	77	100 0		100	0 0	100	0 0	ļ		100	0	0 100	0	0	300	00	380	25
British and Canadian School Society,							•					- 0		•			; ,	•
MontrealBritish Church and	100	200 0 0		200	0 0	200	0 0		••••	200	0	0 200	0	0	760	00	-760	50
School Society, Sherbrooke National School, Que-	66	50 0 0		50	0 0	50	0 0		•••	50	0	50	()	0	195	00	190	13
bec do Montreal		111 2 3 111 2 3		111 111	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \ 3 \\ 2 \ 3 \end{array}$	111 111	$\frac{2}{2}\frac{3}{3}$			111		3 111		3			422 422	
Society of Education, Quebec		280 0 0		280		280	0 0			280		280			1092		1064	
do do Three Rivers	290					125	0 0			125	0	125	0	0	375		477	
American Presbyter- ian School Society.																		:
Montreal	105									200		200	۰۰۰۰۰	· · ·	390		380 760	
Lorette, seh'l for girls	1254	37 10 0			0 0 10 0 10 0		0 0 10 0 10 0	1.20			0 (10 (10 (37			780 146 146	25	142 142	60
do do for boys Stanfold Caughnawaga, Indi-	66 30					15	0 0	•••••		1.5	0 (ŏ				00
an School	30	50 0 0 50 0 0		50 50	0 0	50 50	0 0			50 50	0 (0	195 195		190 190	
Cachee, Upper Town, Infant School				55	11 0	55	11 0			55	11 (55	11	0	216	45	211	04
Quebec, Lower Town, Infant School		50 9 0		50	0.0	50	0 0			50	0 (0	195		190	
St. Jacques, Montreal Deschambault	646 96	50 0 0]j	350 50	0 0	45	0 0			290 45	0 (0	0	975 175	50	950 171	12
St. Constant St. Jacques le Mineur			}	37	10 0	33				33	15 (15 (33	15	0	131 131 175	62	128 128 171	33
Pointe Claire Lachine	55 135			50	0 0	45 20 20		•••••		45 20 20	0 (20	0		80 80	00	80 80	00
Côtes des Neiges St. Antoine de Tilly.	SO				• • • • • • •	20 20 20	0.0		•••	20 20 20	0 (20		0	80 80	00	80 80	00
St. Edouard Ste. Philomène	66	•••••				20 20 20	0 0			20 20	0 (20	. 0	0	S0 80	00.	80 80	00
St. François du Lac Laprairie	76					20 20	0 0			20 20	0 0	20	. 0		80 80	00	S0 S0	00
Lacolle	125 96 33				• • • • • • •	20	0 0		•••	20 20	0 (20	0	0	80	00.	80	00
Côteau St. Louis Pointe du Lac	102 S4					20 20				20 20	0 (20	~ O	0	80	00	S0 S0	00
Rivière du Loup St. Anne de Lapérade St. Romuald de Lévi	128					20			•••	20			. 0	0		00	80	
St. Charles, St. Hya- acinthe	142											. 20	0	0	80	00		00
St. Grégoire St. Roch, Quebec	55 20										•••••	20	0	0	80	00	80 80	00
St. Henri, Hochelaga Beaumont	153 73	ļ					••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••				• • • • • •		0			00	80	00
Magog West Brome	50 47			····	•••••				••••		 	20 20		0	80	00		00

LIST No. 6.—MODEL SCHOOLS.—(Continued)

1	.		1855.			1856.		1857.	1858.	1859.
	in 1859		- 23.	· · ·	<u> </u>					
	.E		t iii			£ .				
Name of Institution.	of pupils	ın	rilc G	ا نہ	Ē	ii ii	نہ	ني: ا	ا د	
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	<u>_</u>	-	Ξã,	÷.	=	₹,	£ .	- - -	- 5	5.,
. į		enc	ots of	귵	Ē	1 = 5	=	्रन्त	=	=
	No.	Annual Grant	Graut for building, and payment of debts.	Total Grant	Annual Grant	Grant for building, and payment of debts.	Total Grant	Total (trant	Total Grant	Total Grant
New York Communication								走	\$ ets.	\$ c
ers of the City of						1				
Quebec	667							100 0 0	399 00	380.2
St. André, Kamou-	001			*************				100 0 0	1	1.00.2
raska	75				·] 			80 00	80 0
te. Anne des Plaines	77								80 00	80 0
it. Césaire	120								80 00	80.0
t Joachim des Deux-						1				
Montagnes	60								80 00	80 0
Bouchervile	100		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						80 00	80 0
achine, diss	40		••••••					·····	80 00	80.0
Malbaic	100		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						80 00 80 00	S0 0
t. Hermaste. Rose	112 ₁		•••••	•••••			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		80 00	\$0.0
t Vincent de Paul	52		•••••		•••••				60 00	60 0
st. Denis, Kamou-	02	•••••	*********			•••••			00 00	
raska	90								80 00	80.0
t. Hyacinthe	60								80 00	80.0
hicoutimi	90								80 00	80 0
t. Sévère	80								80 00	80 0
t. Roch, l'Achigan	84								80 00	80 0
hambly	94								- 60 00	.60 0
t. Pierre. Rivière	- 1	. !			-					
Sud	36			•••••			•••••		80 00	80 0
3ury	55	•••••	•••••		•••••	•••••			80 00	80 0
ranby	20				•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			80 00	80 0
t Philippe	63	••••••						20	80 00	80 0
hâteauguay	106 47			•••••						80 0
te. Scholastique	82							• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		80-0
t. Joseph de Lévi	125									50 0
ôteau du Lac	42									60 0
te. Martine	127									60 0
Bécancour	137									60-0
t. Michel Archange	130									80 0
t. Hubert	68									. 60 0
st. Jérôme	151			,						- 60 0
Vicolet	82							•••••		60 0
ault aux Récollets	66									80.0
t. Thomas, Joliette	65						•••••			80 0
t. Jean Deschaillons	91									80 0
te. Gervais	36				 					80 0 80 6
st. Nicolas, Lévi	40 46	•••••	••••••		······					80 0
New Carlisle	10			[• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					7	80 0
te. Gertrude	27								1	60 0
te. Anno	72									60 0
t. Isidore, Lapraire.	79							20		80 0
t. Henri de Lauzon	66									80 0
Total		1.	1	į .	1	1	L. A. A. A. A.	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 3	12835

EDUCATION OFFICE, Montreal, March 6, 1860.

To the Honorable

The Provincial Secretary, Quebec.

Sir,-I have the honor to transmit herewith a scheme for the supplementary distri-

bution 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 Society of Education at Three Rivers, the grant 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 preceding year, 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 fourth item is an appropriation, on a reduced scale, of fifty per cent. in favor of the Model School of the British and Canadian School Society of Quebec. 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 January last), to cover the difference between the supplementary grants for 1857 and 1858, and the unclaimed 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, Curé 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, Grande Baie, Somerset, Ste. Geneviève, de Batiscan, 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 their names, 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,
P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,
Superintendent of Education.

Second Distribution of the Fund for Superior Education, for the year 1859.

AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE		1858.		1859.	
Name of Institution.	No. of pupils.	Total gr		Total annual for 1859.	
Society of Education, Three Rivers Ste. Gertrude, Model School. Grande Baie do Quebec, British & Canadian School Society, Model Somerset, Model School. Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan. St. Zéphirin, Model School St. Isidore Terrebonne, academy for girls. Rivière des Prairies, Model School St. Valentin do	63 212 37 90 68 80 142	750 SV S0 S0 100 S0	00 00 00 00 00 00	\$ 95 20 80 390 60 80 80 80 80 80	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
Total				1105	17

LIST of Teachers inscribed on the Register of the Savings' Fund to 31st Dec., 1859.

	2151 Of Teachers last					_					-		_			=
No.	NAMES OF TEACHERS.	No. of years of mem- bership since 1848.	F	Fremum received.	Amount of premium to	be deducted from the first year's pension.	l mar ham l	No.	NAMES OF TEACHERS.	No. of years of moin- bership since 1848.		Premium received.		Amount of premium to	be deducted from the	was a bout a board
23456789011123456789011111111111221234567890111111111111111111111111111111111111	M. William M. Harty M. Alex. M. A. Moffatt M. Léon Kirouac Dile M. M. E. Blanchard M. John B. Robertson M. Félix Rosier M. Richard P. O'Donnell M. Bichard P. O'Donnell M. James Lockyer Biscoe M. Joseph Jodoin M. Benjamin Joassim M. Benjamin Joassim M. Benjamin Joassim M. Bokert Morrow M. James Garatty M. William Colgan M. James Garatty M. William Ramsay Dile. Léocadie Dubuc M. Henry Dawson M. Dominique Boudrias M. Peter Seannell M. Joseph Bernier Dile. Marie Dor. Lacerte M. Patrick Jn. T. Blake M. Chas. Honoré Paquin Dile. Angélique Butler M. Joseph Blais M. Martin Edme Grossier M. Fran. Xavier Gilbert M. Joseph Bourgouin Dile. Louis Méthot M. Louis Françs M. Joseph Bourgouin Dame Catherine O'Keeffe M. Pierre Jardin Dile. Louis Méthot M. Louis Françs M. Louis Françs M. Louis Françs Mile. Marie Dupont Mile. Marie Dupont Mile. Marie Fournier M. Rodolphe Puize M. Jos. Hilaire Biron Mile. Lemile Robitaille M. James Emslie M. James Emslie M. Basile Vanuier M. François Fortin M. François Fortin M. Francis Dowse M. Jean-Baptiste Dugal Mile. Addelaide Talon M. Jean-Baptiste Dugal Mile. Addelaide Talon M. M. Lena-Baptiste Dugal Mile. Addelaide Talon	999999999999999788947777 789999999999999	#433344323443233313332234233322332233333333		£9999999999999999999999999999999999999			611 623 634 655 6667 668 679 771 773 744 776 777 780 812 833 845 867 991 1012 1034 1056 1067 1088 1067 1088 1088 1088 1088 1088 1088 1088 108	Mlle. Genevieve Robin M. Pierre Ang'tin. Drolet M. A. Z. Gouin	99999 99999999999999999999999999999999	432332 33333333333333333333333333333333	8. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	d.000000000000000000000000000000000000	¥ £09999 9099999999999999999999999999999	s: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
52 53 54 55 56 57 58	M. Félix E. Juneau M. A. C. Wolfe M. Vital Tremblay Mile. Luce L. Désauluiers M. Barnard Gravel M. P. J. Auger M. Edouard Lafond Mile. Marie Carpentier	9	,3	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	99999	0 0 0 0 9	0:	111 112 113 114	C. Trepanier H. Fournier B. Blanchet E. Fecteau Elizabeth Lemire D. M. Laplante M. Thomas Allan M. Robert Wright	9 9 2 9 9 9	3 ;	0	0	99929999		0 0 0

List of Teachers inscribed on the Register of the Savings' Fund to December 31st, 1859.—(Continued.)

					. `		ŕ						•
No.	NAMES of TEACHERS.	No. of years of mem- bership since 1848.	Premium received.	Amount of premium to	he deducted from the first year's pension.	No.	NAMES OF TEACHERS.	No. of years of mem- bership since 1848.		Fremum received.	Amount of premium to	be deducted from the first vear's pension.	
119 120 121 123 124 135 126 127 138 139 130 131 134 135 136 137 141 142 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 156 166 167 168 1666 167 168	Mile. Elodie Béliveau Mile. Hermine Rousseau Mile. Demerise Dumas. Mile. Apolline Proulx Mile. Henriette Carrier M. A. M. Langlois M. P. A. Parent Honorine Kenny Jacques Piton Angélique Poitras Joseph Mathon Victoire Bérnbe Hercule Perrin J. Duquet Pierre Brisset E. Justin Harman Sophie Dubois Catherine Lamb Hiannah Mitchell Daniel Parthenais Vitaline Dion Olivine Blais Emilie Blais Emilie Blais Emilie Blais Emilie Blais L. K. Hétu Montagne Scott L. M. Laplante Marie Anne Tibault Jos. C. Manteith Hélène Trembluy Adèle Milette John Sam. Lawler Andrew Doyle. James Ryan	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	£ \$ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	\$9909990 9699090557509574990009599905959 95 99000967	s. d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	173 174 176 176 177 178 178 178 188 188 188 188 188 188	Urbain Courteau. Wm. McDonald. Louis F. Labonté. Victor Mignault. Clémence Frégeau L. A. Auger. Adèle Bouchard. Siméon Jude Leblane. Walter McViear F. Renaud. Germain Tremblay. Alex. Henderson. Emilie Matherbes Illenriette Geoffrard. Mde. F. Derouin Pierre Bélanger. F. X. Montmarquet Cécile Pasteur. Louise Demers. F. O. Pâquet Lauile Toussaint. Aristide Simard John Hughes. Louis Paquet. Candide Dufresne. Chs. Dolbigny. H. Lindsay. Jos. Bouin Julie Dubois. Pierre Bourassa. Louise Liévain Thos. Strong Domitilde Pâquet. F. X. Toussaint. Hezekiah Arnold Julie Couillard. Mathilde Blanchard Clothilde Tanguay D. N. St. Cyr Elizabeth Marcoux. A. H. Beauchemin Eléonore Letourneux Louis Grondin. Urgel Eugène Archambeault Amélie Sophie Bélanger. Julie St. Jacques. Daniel McSweeney. Chs. Langlois. Agnès Brulé. Archange Paré Edesse Rouleau Angélique Blanchette.	948999999999999999999999999999999999999	48686888888888888888888888888888888888	\$. d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	\$948999999 029008999995 9 F99999998999998 67477614	s. 0 0 0 0 0	
	J. B. Cloutier	5	3 (8 5	0 0	225	Maglcire Langlois Wm. Fraser	8-8	1	0 0	7	0	0

STATEMENT of the Expenses of the Journals published by the Department, for the year 1859.

1859					\$ 0	ts.	188	59		1.		\$	ets.	\$= (cts
Jany 21	A. W. Be	11	• • • • • • • • • •		10	00	Sent.	S.,	Sénécal,	Daniel	& Co			70	
** 28	Senecal.	Danial			194		4	17		do				124	
4 31	Beauchen	in & P	avette		6	30	66	30	do	do				88	
Peb. 11	Harper &	Brothe	rs		78	75	Oct.			do				124	
" 12	Sénécal. I	Daniel &	Co		97	50		20		do				78	
" 21	J. H. Wa	lker	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		14		Nov.			do				128	
" 28	Sénécal. 1	Daniel d	t Co	2	186				Paid for						0
farch 7	Bossange	& Sons.			102		"	26	Sénécal,	Daniel	& Co			78	
** 15i	Sénécal, I	Daniel &	c Co		78		Dec.	10	do	do					
" 19	B. Dawson	a			163		- ;;	26	do	do			1	136	
· 26	Senecal. 1	، Daniel	& Co		124		1						•••••	100.	• •
" 31	C. T. Pals	grave	. .		12								í	3213	- 91
pril 9	Senecal, 1	Daniel &	с Со		78			i					1	0210	
" 21	do	do			124				Amount	denosite	d in the		- 1		
" 30	do	do			78			1	Savino	e Rank	in 1859,	1			
lay 13	do	do			186			- 1			arising		- [
" 27	. do	do.				00		- 1			ions		49		
une 17	do	do			155			- 1	Grant fr						
uly 6	do	.do			78	00			Balance				00		
" 25	J. H. Wal	ker			5	00		- 1					ļ	154	AS
ug. 3	Sénécal, I	Daniel &	Co		ıs€			- 1	Balance.				82	102	. **
" 18!	do	do			78			- 1	Daiance,	• • • • • • • • • • • •		0.00	0-		
" 30	do	do				00		1							
ept. 2	Lowe & C		lin					- (2269	27	2269	2:
opt. 2	Tome 43 C	hamber	lin	• •••••	5	00						3368	.31	3368	

STATEMENT of the Expenses of the Normal Schools for the year 1859.

1859 Dec. 31	NORMAL SCHOOLS. JACQUES CARTIER. Disbursed. Disbursed. Evently from last acct. rendered. Government grant. Deposit in the Savings' Bank. Interest. Balance in hand	2240 45 \$936 00 1399 07	9013 96	LAVAL. Disbursed	4237 72 8532 00 5234 92	17767 28
1859 Doo: 31	McGILL.	12692 67 11101 07	12692 67 10030 77	Balances. in hand, 1 3678 71 2 1070 30 3 237 36 \$4986 37	٧	18004 64

STATEMENT of the Correspondence of the Department from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1859.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Jano.	July.	August.	Soptember.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.	Total letters recoived and sont.
Letters & docu- ments received	729	649	565	401	421	479	982	519	422	696	453	581	6967	20483
Letters & docu- ments despatch'd	923	872	3190	417	736	957	1050	642	433	488	3211	597	13516	

STATEMENT of the distribution of the Supplementary Aid to Poor Municipalities for 1859.

			 			
Counties.	Municipalities.	Reasons for granting supplementary nid, and for establishing amt. granted to each municipality.	Ordinary annual grant.	Amount of assess- ment.	Supplementary aid prayed for.	Supplementary nid accorded.
			9.89	A a	Su	Sul
	·		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Argenteuil	Mille Isles	New settlement: increase of popula-				-
do	Gore	Very poor; \$400 to repair school-	74 57		200 00	45 00
	ı	New settlement; built a school-house,	211 05	300 00		45 00
do	do dissentients	and repaired others	89 26	200 00	140 00	40 00
		houses		120 00	80 00	40 00
do	Stanfold	heavily	197 00	800 00		45 00
do	Tingwick	do do \$200 for building	136 61	186 00	80 00	45 00
do	St. Christophe	do do \$192	, .			.5
do	Bulstrode	for repairs	126 96 42 63	64 00	80 00 80 00	45 00 40 00
do	St. Norbert	Poor and new; \$180 to build	166 S6 115 2S		40 00 S0 00	40 00 40 00
do	Maria	do \$135 to repair				
do	Норе	buildingsdo do	187 71 154 11		70 00 80 00	40 00 40 00
do	Ristigouche	Indians	50 00 148 13		80 00	50 00
Beauce	Forsyth	New settlement; very poor	54 53	256 00		40 00 45 00
do	Aylmer St. Frédérick	do do	36 S5 163 9S	301 38 336 00	80 00 80 00	45 00 45 00
	St. Ephrem	do poor; \$200 for build-				
do	Lambton	do do	45 71 83 52	90 00 195 55	60 00 80 00	40 00 40 00
do do	Mettschemet St. Victor	i do do i	60 S0 117 56	120 00 200 00	60 00 49 00	40 00 45 00
Bagot	St. Bonaventure	do do \$150			.	
do	Acton	for buildings	40 44	187 05	80 00	40 00
		building New settlement; with a small popu-	50 60	440 00	100 00	45 00
		lation	69 12	165 00	40 00	45 00
Brome Chicoutimi	Bolton, dissents Laterière	do do New settlement, and poor	48 00 51 34	150 00 120 00	100 00	45 00 45 00
do	Bagot	do do	143 58	183 00	80 00	45: 00
do	Labarre Bagotville	do do\$\$0 for building	195 88	40 00 264 00	80 00 60 00	80 00 45 00
		\$\$0 for building			50 00	50 00
do	Chicoutimi	Makes great sacrifices; \$160 for	700.40	407 5=	i	
do	St. Joseph	buildingdo do do	193 40 80 65	421 57 392 00	100 00 60 00	45 00 45 00
	Hereford Lingwick	New and poor settlement	50 36	250 00	60 00	40 00
		for building	112 41	256 00	80 00	45 00
	Clifton	do do do \$275 for building	53 15	450 00	50 00	45 00
do Chambly	Winslow	New and poor	100 63 60 00	400 00 120 00	60 001	45 00 20 00
Champlain	St. Narcisse	New parish	111 50	128 00	100 00	40 00
do Charlevoix	Ste. Agnès	Few and poor Poor; makes sacrifices	133 00 177 86	168 00 300 00	40 00 80 00	40 00 40 00
do	Settrington	Poor and new	39 02		120 00	45 00
	Ste. Placide	Poor; \$100 for building	121 02	160 00	40 00	40 00
4.		ing New and poor municipality	171 20 84 55	432 00 335 00	80 00 80 00	45 00 45 00
	St. Colomban	do do do	123 70	174 00		40 00
		74				

STATEMENT of the Distribution of the Supplementary Aid to Poor Municipalities for 1859.—(Continued.)

Counties.	Municipalities.	Reasons for granting Supplementary Aid, and for establishing amount granted to each Municipality.	Ordinary Annual Grant.	Amount of Assessment.	Supplementary Aid prayed for.	Supplementary Aid accorded.
Drummond	. Wickham	New Settlement: makes great sacrifi			ł	
do	. St. Frédérick	do do do do	80 08 109 2			
do	. St. Germain	do do do do	127 50	432 00		
	Durham, No. 2		79 98	3 160 00	100 00	40 00
чаѕре	Grande Kiviere	Is the only Municipality in which the law works regularly in Gaspe		200 00	SO 00	48 00
do	Fox, Griffin Cove		97 0	3		45 00
Huntingdon.	Huntingdon, diss	Few and poor				
L'Islet	. Côte St Louis, diss	do doQuite new Municipality	142 00			
do	St. Cyrille	Very poor	42 58			1 72 2
Joliette	.!St. Alphonse	Poor	156 90	312 00	40 00	
	Jean de Matha					
do	St. Ambroise, diss	Few in number	34 40			
namouraska do	Tymouth	Poor; support 5 schools	148 83			
do	St. Alexandre	New and poor Settlement Poor, and support 7 schools	81 66 159 56			
	St. Flavien					
do	St. Gilles	do do 4 do	147 58			
Lévi	St. Lambert	New and poor	125.65	158 00	60 00	40 00
Montmagny	Berthier	Supports 3 schools; one of their school				
ďo	Crono Toloni	houses burned to the ground				
	Ste Tueic	Few in number	86 77	101 00	80 00	40 00
arcganoic	Duc. Ducte	2 houses	119 63	300 00	80 00	45 00
do	Ste. SophieLaval	do 6 do 4	169 05			
Montmorenci	Laval			į .		i e.
30.00	0. 0. 11	a building	55 78	90 00	80 00	40 00
Blaskinonge.	St. Paulin	Insufficiency of the grant; has 4	700.00	040 00	00.00	10.00
Montealm	Kilkenny	New Settlement; poor; has built 2	100 06	240 00	60 00	40 00
120200000000000000000000000000000000000	Thready	houses	166 33	305 00	80 00	45 00
ძი	Chertsey]		
		for building				45 00
Nicolet	Blandford	Few and poor			40 00	40 00
do	Ste. Monique No. 2	do do Poor	56 25 153 83			40 00 40 00
		Poor, and has built 2 houses				45 00
		New and poor	178 15			45 00
		Population considerably increased				
	1	since the census	152 00		200 00	40 00
Pontiac	Metane	Poor	32 12	280 00		40 00
do	St. Octave	Poor; \$173 for buildingdo \$300 do	166 20 101 25	321 50 336 00	80 00 80 00	
go	Métis	Few and poor	32 45	S2 00	40 00	
do	St. Fabien	Poor	137 58	230 40		
Richelien	St. Marcel	New Parish; population much aug-	-		-	
7) 1	0	mented since the census		216 00		40 00
Richmond	Cleveland diss	Few and poor	20 00		790.00	20 00
do	St. Sévère	New and poor Settlement	43 50		120 00	40 00
		Few in number; have raised \$296 for	138 42	200 00	60 00	40 00
		building	59 80	120 00	100 00	40 00
Shefford	Granby, diss	Makes great sacrifices, and the Settle-				
		ment is yet new	320 g0	140 00		60 00
Temisconata Wolfe	N. D. du Portage	Settlement new and poor	131 22	169 32	120 00	45 00
17 OHE	Wotton	do do do	92 45	119 00	100 00	45 00
		Total				3880 00
		-				0000 00
		75				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

23 Victoria.

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the School Inspectors, to be given as prizes, since last Report.

6 10 4 4 2 16 30 20 10 6 3 3 2 300 26 24 50 35 20 60 12 8 18 12 250 12 24 34 50 100 350 450 50 20 12 8 4 6 6 30 314 44 42 86 40 18 24 12 6 6 4 30 300 60 40 100 40 16 20 6 4 22 4 40 8 200 46 54 100 30 314 44 42 86 40 100 100 40 100 30 110 100 100 40 100 30 31 11 11 10 30 41 11 11 11 21 30 31 11		Sadlier's Popular Library.	Canon Schmidt's Tales.	Journal of Education.	Report on Education.	Canada and the Paris Exhibition, by J. C. Tache.	English Books, Protostant.	Home Book, by Cousin Alice.	The Child's Book of Nature.	Hodgin's Geography of B'tsh North America.	Series of National School Books.	Harper's Story Book.	Routledge's Series.	Books of the Religious Tract Society.	Ticknor's Series.	Nelson's Serios.	Abbott's Series.	Other Books.	Total French Books.	Total English Books, Catholic.	Total English Books, Protestant.	Total Books, Catholic and Protestant.	Grand Total of Books, Freuch
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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.

C. ALLEYN, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 7th May, 1860.

> HARBOR COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, 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 Government, 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. Peter 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 Government. As they have already stated, the Commissioners do not consider it prudent to proceed with the deepening of the Channel to twenty feet without some decisive arrangements being made for defraying the 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.

Toronto, 10th June, 1859.

Sin,—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 pleased to order that the Harbor Commissioners be informed that the Government will be prepared to advance 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. CLERK, Esq., Sec. Har. Com., Montreal.

HARBOUR OFFICE, MONTREAL, 18th 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 sixty 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 execute 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 atten-

tively 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,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

ALEX. CLERK, Secretary.

The Honorable C. Alleyn, M. P. P., Provincial Secretary, 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 25th 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 Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, dated 29th June, 1859, approved by His 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 advanced by the Government to

the above Commissioners, under the Order in Council, of the 8th 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 Commissioners, 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 two 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 exceeding 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.

TORONTO, 11th July, 1859.

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 General in Council, and that the Harbor Com missioners can act thereon accordingly.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

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 be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

E. PARENT.

To ALEX. CLERK, Esq., Sec. Har. Com., Montreal.

> HARBOR OFFICE, Montreal, 25th July, 1859.

Sir, -I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt 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 advanced 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,

ALEX. CLERK,

Secretary.

To the Hon. C. ALLEYN, M. P. P., Provincial Secretary.

RETURN

OF THE

LIST OF SUB-DIVISIONS

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.

SIR,—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.

23	V
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TABLE of the Parishes in the Diocese of St. Hyacinthe which have been canonically erected; but the erection of which has not been confirmed	for civil purposes, on the 1st April, 1860.

iC i	oria.	· .		ssionai .	raper	B (1		<i>z</i>).				A. 1800.
	DESCRIPTION.	Richoliou, 23rd November, 1831 Now composed of that part of the Seigniory of Saint Ours which is situated South of the Richard Barnabé.	Saint Césaire	St. Hyacinthe 13th Septembor, 1855 Composed of the Papineau, Dwyer, St. Jacques, St. Joseph, Blmire, and St. Charles des Jacmen Ranges, and of the Concessions of Yamaska Mountain, in the Seigniory of St. Hyacinthe, and of two numbers in the 5th, 6th, and 7th Ranges of Granby. This Parish is about to be confirmed for civil purposes.	Bodford 15th February, 1856 Composed of five numbers in the 11th, 10th, 9th, 9th, and 7th Ranges in the Township of Edition of the whole Township of Roxton, less the two first Ranges, and the first five numbers of the eleven Ranges.	Composed of all the Township of Bly, less the part thereof which is included in St. Jean Baptiste de Roxton.	Bodford 1st August, 1856 Composed of the last fourteen numbers of each of the eleven Ranges of the Township of Stukeley.	Composed of the first two Ranges of the Township of Roxton and of the last six Ranges of the Township of Shesford.	Composed of the first five Ranges of the Township of Shefford, less the first number of the fifth Range, of the last seventeen numbers of the cloven Ranges of the Township of Brome, of the the first ten numbers of the six Ranges of the Township of East Farnham, and of the first cloven numbers of the first two Ranges of the Township of Granby.	25th October, 1858 Composed of the whole Township of Dunham, and of part of the Seigniery of St. Armand.	25th Octobor, 1858 Composed of the whole Township of Sutton, and of part of the Seigniory of St. Armand.	Bedford 3rd December, 1859 Composed of the Township of Granby, less those parts thereof which belong to the Parishology of Milton, of St. Paul of Yamaska, and of St. François Xavier, of the last sixteen numbers of the six Ranges of the Township of Bast Franham, and of the first number of the fifth Range of the Township of Shefford. This Parish is about to be erected for civil purposes.
	DISTRICT. DATE OF DECREE	23rd November, 1831	24th September, 1833	13th September, 1855	15th February, 1856	Bedford 1st August, 1856	st August, 1856	Bedford 6th Juno, 1858		25th October, 1858	25th October, 1858	kd Decembor, 1859
	DISTRICT.	Richolieu	St. Hyacintho	St. Ifyacinthe	Bedford	Bedford	Bodford	Bedford	Bedford	Bedford	Bedford	Bedford
	COUNTY.	Richolicu	Rouvillo	-	Shefford	•	Shefford		Shofford	-	:	Shefford
	NAMES OF PARISHES.	Immaculate Conception de St. Ours	Saint Césairo	Saint Paul d'Yannaska Rouvillo	Saint Jean Baptisto do Roxton Shosford	Saint Joseph d'ElyShofford	Notre Damo do Bonsecours do Stukoloy Shefford	Saint JoachimShofford	Saint François Xavior Shefford Bedford 6th June, 1858	Sainte Croix de Dunham Missisquoi	Saint André de Sutton Brome	Notro Damo do Granby Shefford

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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.	REMARKS.	St. Antoins of Richolieu	brooke 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 Shorbrooke. The first object which strikes the eye in entering the Town is the Ottholio Church, and immediately around it stand the first Course of the Congregation, the College, which is kept by a Priest and Professors, who are Beelesinsties, and the Parsonage. The two educational establishments have already effected great good, and promise to do more hereafter.	toad St. Francis The contro of this Mission is the charming Village of Stanstead-Plain, a quarter of a mile from the Province line. A Priest has been resident there several years. Next after that at Sherbrooke, the Catholic Church is the finest which we meet with in the Townships.	oton St. Francis The Township of Compton forms this Mission, which has the advantage of a resident Priest, and a protty Chapel, built of wood.	This Mission, which is composed of the Township of Bolton, is about to be erected a regular Parish. Although situated in the midst of a Protestant community, it is on the increase. It has a wooden Chapel, and Divine Service is celebrated in it every fortnight by the Curé of St. Anne of Stukeley.	Stanstoad St. Francis The Western portion of the Hatley comprises this Mission, and it is served from time to time by the Mission- ary resident at Stanstead.	ton St. Francis This small Mission is composed of the Township of Eaton, has a little Chapel, and is served by the Missionary from Sherbrooke.	Stanstead St. Francis This Mission is composed of a certain number of Catholic families who have settled at the outlet of the beautiful Lake Memphramagog. A decent Chapel, finely situated, is their place of meeting to attend the sorvices, celebrated there at certain times by the Missionary from Sherbrooke.
t. Hyacin	INTY. DISTRICT.	Montreal	St. Francis	St. Francis	St. Francis	Bodford	St. Francis	St. Francis	St. Francis.
Diocese of S	COUNTY.	Vorchères	Sherbrooko	Stans	Compton	Вготе	Stanstead	Compton	Stanstead
TABLE of the Places in the I	NAMES OF PLACES.	St. Antoine of Richelieu	St. Michel of Sherbrooke	Saoré Cœur de Jesus of Stanstead	St. Thomas d'Aquin of Compton Comp	St. Etienne of Bolton Brome Bodford.	St. Catherine of Hatley	Sto. Camille of Baton	St. Patrice of the Outlet

(Signed,) L. Z. MOI

L. Z. MOREAU, Priest, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Palace of the Bishop,
St, Hyaointhe, 1st April, 18

OTTAWA, April 19, 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 I now send you a note of the Parishes and Missions which have lies in Lower Canada.

been established since that period.

This Parish was erected canonically, on 24th January, I. St. Philippe of Chatham. 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 un-

conceded lands of that Seigniory.

3. St. Etienne of Chelsea. 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. 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 Gatineau, 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 neau. 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 Curé of Calumet serves the Church of St. Elizabeth.

3. St. Malachi, North of the Township of Lochaber, comprises the Northern half of

The Mission is served by the Curé 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 Ĵuly.

To this list I ought to add the Mission to the Parish of St. François de 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), J. O'CONNOR.

> Archbishop's Palace, Quebec, 9th April, 1860.

Sir,—I am commissioned by Monseignior the Administrator to reply to your letter of the 30th 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. Fidèle, St. Fréderic, St. George, and St. Lambert, which were then under simple canonical erection, have been recognized as Parishes for civil pur-

poses.

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. Onésime, St. Ferdinand, Ste. Sophie, St. Edouard de Frampton, Notre Dame de Laterrière, Ste. Julie de Somerset, St. François 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 Gaspé, 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 Secretary, Quebec.

1.—STATEMENT OF PARISHES IN THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC, UNDER SIMPLE CANONICAL ERECTION, APRIL, 1860.

St. Cyrille de Lessard, County of L'Islet.—Decree of the 12th September, 1844.

DESCRIPTION.

A tract seven and a half miles by four and a half, composed of the Fief Lessard, two ranges of the Township of Lessard, and the unconceded Crown Lands lying between the said Fief and Township and 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-east line of the Fief and Seigniory of Vincelotte, and the prolongation thereof to the distance of forty arpents beyond the line of 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 Vincelotte.

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, Trinité, Grand Pré, and Bourg-la-Reine: bounded on the North-east, partly by the Seigniory of Beauport, and partly by that of Beaupré; on the North-west, by the line which separates the eighth from the ninth range of the Township; on the South-west, by the Fief St. Ignace; on the South-east, starting from the said Fief St. Ignace, partly by the line which separates the concession in which is situate Mr. Louis Legaré's farm (which concession is supposed to be the ninth of the Fief St. Joseph de l'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.—Decree 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 Quelle 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 dit Desjardins' farm and that belonging to Mr. Alexandre Boucher, thence towards the South-east, following the line of separation between the two above-mentioned farms, as far as the line which separates that part of the property of the heirs of Pierre Beaupré, owned by Dame Auser Levêque, wife of Louis Anctil dit St. Jean, from that owned by Mr. Alexandre 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 by a straight line crossing the farms owned by Messrs. Olivier Hudon dit Beaubien and Charles Ducette 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 Pocatière; on the South-east, by the line which separates the fifth range of La Bouteillerie from the sixth.

St. Victor 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. François or Rigaud 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 7th 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 Métis, a part of the Fiefs and Seigniories of Lepage and Thibierge, 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 Métis and the said Fief and Seigniory of Lepage and Thibierge, comprising an extent of eleven miles 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 Métis 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 Métis; 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 Pocatière or Rhéaume, 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 Port Joli, and the Fief la Pocatière; 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 Pocatière; on the North-west by the line of separation between the second 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.

west by the Township of Ashford.

N. B.—By a decree dated the 12th November, 1859, it is ordered that from and after that day, the line of the Grand Trunk Railway shall form the line 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 tract forming 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. Raphael 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.—Decree of the 26th 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. Anne and Petit St. Jean in the Parish of St. Nicolas, and the concessions of St. Grégoire, St. André, St. Thomas and Pétrée, 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 Virecrepe, from the River Chaudière 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. Jean 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 Longues 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 lastly 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 range to the line which separates the Pétrée concession from the Belvère concession; on the South-east by the line of separation between the Petrée and Belvère concessions, from the Seigniory of St. Gilles to the concession of St. André; thence towards the South-east, 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 Belvère 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 Settrington, 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 Settrington and the said Gulf Seigniory, and partly by the line of separation between the St. Croix and the St. George concessions, both signate in the Gulf Seigniory; on the South-east, partly by the line which separates Mr. Abraham Tremblay's farm from that belonging to Mr. André Robitaille, in the said St. Croix concession, and partly by the line which separates the said Township of Settrington from the Seigniory of Eboulements

St. Martin de la Rivière au Renard, District and County of Gaspé.—Decree of the 26th 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 Gaspé; 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 eight miles upon Gaspé 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 Gaspé.—Decree of the 23rd March, 1860. DESCRIPTION.

A tract of territory of irregular shape, having about fourteen miles front by an average 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 Percé; on the East and North-east, by the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

St. Michel de Percé, District and County of Gaspé.—Decree of the 23rd 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 Percé, 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 Percé, 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. Joseph du Cap Désespoir, District and County of Gaspé.—Decree of the 24th March, 1860.

DESCRIPTION.

A tract of territory comprising that part of the Township of Percé known by the name of Cap Désespoir, 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 Percé; on the South-east, by the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Notre Dame de la Grande Rivière, District and County of Gaspé.—Decree of the 26th March, 1860.

DESCRIPTION.

A tract having an extent of about ten miles front by a depth of about six miles, comprising the Seigniory of Grand Rivière 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 Désespoir above described; on the North-west by the wildlands 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 Gaspé.—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 Petit Pabos 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 New Port, District and County of Gaspé.—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 Gaspé 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 27th 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 Gaspé, 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 six miles, comprising a part of the Townships of Hope and of Cox; bounded on the North-east 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. André 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 Gaspé, County of Bonaventure.—Decree of the 29th March, 1860.

DESCRIPTION.

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 Paspébiac above described; on the North-west

by the Gaspé Company's Lands; on the South-west y the Township of New Richmond; on the South-east by the Bay of Chalcurs.

Les Saints Anges Gardiens de Cascapédiac, District of Gaspé, County of Bonaventure.

—Decree of the 29th 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 Cascapédiac River; on the South-east by the Bay of Chalcurs.

St. Brigitte de Maria, District of Gaspé, County of Bonaventure.—Decree of the 30th March, 1860.

DESCRIPTION.

A tract of irregular shape, comprising part of the Township of Maria, and having an extent of about seven miles front by seven miles in depth; bounded on the East and Northeast by the Grand Cascapédiac 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 Gaspé, County of Bonaventure.—Decree of the 31st 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. Eugène 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-east 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.,
Archbishop's Secretary.

ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE, QUEBEC, 9th April, 1860.

23 Victoria.

23 Victoria.

OBSERVATIONS.	This Parish, which is a tract cut off the rear part of Ste Aune de Beaupré, has never been creeted. It has had a Curé for ten years place in the Charles of St. Rugundi, in the County of Perland. This Mission comprises a part of the Parishes of St. Rugundi, in the County of Perland. The Priest who has charge of this Mission serves likewise the Parish of St. Edonard of Stonehan, which is canonically creeted. The Chapel at Towkeebury is built on Lot No. 6 in the 6th Range. The Priest who has charge of this Missions serves likewise the Parish of St. Dunstan of Lake Beauport, which is reveted and recognized for civil purposes. This selloment, which has been commenced on the road from St. Joachim to Bay St. Paul, is served by the Guré of St. Joachim. There three only in summer, for the Emigrants. There three Stations are served by the Curé of St. Fidele of Mount Murray. There stations are visited by the Perce Oblate, who reside at Escoumains. The importance of this Post makes it desirable that the Crown Lands Department should grant titles for land to all who claim them. These Linear Stations are under the care of the Perce Oblate, who reside at Escoumains. The importance of this Post makes it desirable that the Crown Lands Department should grant titles for land to all who claim them. These Indian Missions are under the care of the Missionaries who have charge of the coast below Mingan. In the Mission of Naguaro alone there is a population of 63 souls. Fifteen or twonty Indian families from the interior visit this Post when the Mission is in activity. This Post will become the head-quarters of the Missionaries who have charge of the coast below Mingan. In the Mission of Naguaro alone there is a population of 63 souls. The Coast of Labrador comprises the following Posts: Blane Sableh, Longue Pointe, Alarey Missiona, Grant Mecatina, Great Mecatina, Great Mecatina, Great Mecatina, Great Mecatina, Great Mecatina, Great Mecatina, Great Mecatina, Hall Hall Bay, Thalles Alarey is no Chapel at Little Saganan.
SOULS.	840 542 550 550 550 550 550 660 660 660 660 660
FAMILIES.	296 266 266 267 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30
	Cap Rouge
	St. Ferrfol. St. Felix

	This Mission is in the Township of Harvey. The Chapel is built on Lot B in the 1st Range. Thises there Posts are served by the Priests who are in charge of the Parish of St. Francis Xavier of Chiomism;		This ancient Mission of the Jesuits is visited in the summer time by the Peres Oblate, who have a ongregation of Montagnais.	The Mission comprises parts of the Townships of Leeds, Inverness, and Ireland. The Missionary residing at 8. Vital serves the three Townships of Lambton, Aylmor, and Price. The Missionary at 81. Everists has choose a constant of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of th	The Chapel is in the 8th Range, and is served by the Curé of St. Victor of Tring, a Parish only amonically erected.	This Mission is served by the Curé of St. Edouard of Frampton, a Parish canonically erected, and			· · ·		_	The Chapel of this Mission stands on No. 12 in the 3rd Range, S. W.	includes the Township of Thetford, all that part of Broughton which is not annoxed to the Parish of St. Frederic, and a small nart of Tonds		This Mission, is better known by the name of Kennebee. The Chapel is situated on No. 42 This Mission, commenced in the rear of Lotbinière, is served by the Priests who have charge of that	The Church is built on the 6th Range of the Concessions of the Fief St. Denis, and includes the	Augmentation. These Missions are served by the Curé of St. Antoine.	lat Detour du Lac ouly, there is a small wooden Chapel. The new road opened by the Government has led 40 young men to take lands and to begin clearing.	This Mission is served by the Cure of St. Modesto: and in March. 1859, included 300 communicates	This Mission is formed in rear of the Parish of St. Inuce, and comprises part of the Township of Mission and of the Seigniories of Lessard, Lopage, and Thibibage.	this mission is surven by the Cure of St. Octave of Metis. The Church is built on Lot. No. 31 of the Late Range.	The Priest residing at St. Jorome sorves the two other Missions. This Mission is known by the name of the River Blanche. The Chapel is built on Let No. 17 in		・ 「おうかい からから かっぱん かいかい かいしょう かいしょう はっかい かいしょう はない かいしゅう でき できない ないしゅう ないしゅう はんしゅう しゅうしゅう かいかい かいかい かいかい かいかい かいかい かいかい かいかい かい
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	Anse au Foin Tromblay	Rividro au Sable Hébertvillo Ouiatchouan	hiotabetchouan	Lambton. Forsyth	Tring			Standon	: :	Armagn Buckland	•	Broughton		Sault Rouge	River Bois Clair	St. Donis	Lake Temiscouata	Deglé	Vigor	McNider		Matane Township of Matane	Township of St. Denis	
	St. Fulgence	* Notre Dame Notre Dame	* Toolands	St. Vital St. Evaristo			Malachio	St. Leon				* St. Pierre				N. D. Mont Carmel St. Donis	Age of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the con		St. Epiphane	L'Assomption.		St. Jerome		

TABLE of Localities in the Diocese of Quebec, which have not been erected as Parishes, and which are known by the denomination of Missions. N. B.—The residence of the Missionary is shown by an asterisk (*).—(Continued.)

OBSERVATIONS.	428 The Chapel is built on Lot No. 66 in the 1st Range.	The difficulty of communication with these sottlements is an obstacle to their progress; a good road has been long wanted, and would be an incalculable advantage to the Settlers along the shore.	These six Missions are served by the Curé of St. Martin de la Rivière au Ronard, a Parish which has been recently canonically erected.	These two Missions are serred by the Curé of the Parishes of St. Patrice do Douglastown and of Sk. Pierre de la Malbaie, who resides at Douglastown. This Mission is served by the Curé of Sk. Joseph de Carleton. This Mission comprises 473 Indians and 37 white families.	
SOULS.	428]]	175	260 273 95 82	52 7	
FAMILIES. SOULS.			8		-
	Cap Chat	Capucin	Grand Blang Anse a Griffon Cap des Rosiers Cloridonne Grande Vallée	SE Augustin Grando Gravo 10 SE Augustin Grando Gravo 12 SE Albort Bassin Gapte 30 SE Anno. Restigoucho	
	St. Norbert Cap Chat	St. Maxime St. Annedes Monts	St. Joseph	St. Augustin St. Albort	

EDMOND LANGEVIN, Priest, Secretary to the Archbish

> Arohbishop's Palace, Quebec, 9th April, 18

BISHOP'S PALACE, MONTREAL, 11th April, 1860.

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. PARÉ,

Secretary.

Hon. C. Alleyn,
Provincial Secretary.

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PARISHES.	COUNTY.	Y. DATE OF DECREE.	DESCRIPTION.
8t. Adèle	Terrebonne Vaudreuil Own Chateauguay Joliette Ifuntingdon Terrebonne Soulanges		18th July, 1854 Formed, 1. Of the minth, tenth, and eleventh Ranges of the Township of Abererombie; 2. Of a part of the Cote St. Gabriel, West of the Rivière à Simon, the said part comprising nine Lots; 3. Of a part of the Cote St. Gabriel, West of the Rivière à Simon, the said part comprising nine Lots of the Township of Westford. 28th September, 1854
NAME OF PLACE COUNTY	COUNTY.	MISSION	N NOT YET ERECTED AS A PARISH, BUT HAVING A CHURCH.
St. Théodore	Montcalm C	omprises the Townships of '	Montcalm., Comprises the Townships of Chertsey and Wexford, and the cleventh Range of the Township of Kilkenny. There is a Church, and a Priest has been resident since November 5th, 1858.
Seoretary's	OFFICE, B	SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BISHOP'S PALACE, Montroal, April 11, 1860.	(Signod), J. O. PARÉ, Chan. Secy.

12th 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 12th day of December, 1853, and bounded and limited 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 Fief de la Chevrotière, 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 Dumoulin and Vallére 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 territory 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 Seigniorial 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 thence along the said line of division, to the River Gentilly; on the North-east by the above mentioned River Gentilly, and following its sinussities from the intersection of this River by the line aforesaid, which separates the said Township of Maddington from the Seigniory 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 above mentioned point where it discharges itself into the River 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."

30th January, 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 30th day of January, 1854, 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 an 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: On 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-east by the Seigniorial line of St. Antoine de la Baie du Febre and that of Courval; and on the North by Lake St. Peter, save and except that the land occupied by the Mission of the Abenakis Indians, which is inclosed within the said territory, shall not form part of the said Parish of St. Thomas de Princeville, and shall be excepted therefrom, as it was by the Arrêt du 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 Excellency William Rowan, Esquire, C. B., Administrator of the Government of Canada, dated at Quebec, the 21st February, 1854, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Charles Panet, Louis Massue, George Barthélimi 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 Seigniory of Gaspé and part of the Fiefs and Seigniories of Tilly, Desplaines, and Bonsecours, comprehending an extent of territory of about two leagues and a quarter in front, by about one league and sixty-eight arpents in depth, in the said Fiefs and Seigniories of Tilly and Gaspé, 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 Southwest partly by the Parish of Stc. 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 Barthélimi 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 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 erected 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-three; towards the South-west, by the Seigniory of Beaurivage, the said Parish including the end (abouts) of Belfast or New Belfast, dependant on the said Seigniory of Beaurivage, and comprised within the said Fief St.

Eticnne and the branch of the River Beaurivage, commonly called Philisgreen; and towards the South-east by the Parish of St. Elzéar 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-five."

24th March, 1854.

Parish of St. Romuald d' Etchemin, in the County of Dorchester, (now Levis) 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 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 concessions called Hétnière, St. Jean and Taniata; South-west, and towards the North-east by the River Etchemin."

6th APRIL, 1854.

A. 1860.

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 Quebec 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 Beaudry 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 line between the Fief Bailleul (Baijeul), and the Seigniory " 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 as the trait-quant of "the lands above the Achigan, continuing thence by the same trait-quane on the Seigniory "of l'Assomption as far as the division line between 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 between 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 Etienne and Pierre Magnan to "Medard Brousseau inclusive; and from the South-west corner of the land of the said "Médard Brousseau, 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 l'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 quant of the lands of St. Roch; and from the frontier " of the lard of the said Edouard Bourque, following the line 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. Esprit; thence fol-"lowing the said limits to the Seigniorial line between the said Fief 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 "North-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 " following 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 " 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 "River to the land of the above named François Gauselin."

6th APRIL, 1854.

Parish of Ste. Hélène, in the County of St. Hyacinthe (now Bagot), in the District of Montreal (now St. Hyacinthe), erected by Proclamation of His Excellency, William Rowan, Esquire, C. B., Administrator of the Government of Canada, dated at Quebec the 6th day of April, 1854, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Louis Antoine Dessaulles, Pièrre Edouard Leclere, 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 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-east and on the South-east 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, Esquire, and partly by the South-west 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 deceased 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 "Quarre"
"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-east lines of the lands Numbers
"Fifty of the said first, second, third and fourth concessions, according to the primi"tive 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), by Proclamation of 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 Report of Messrs. Louis Antoine Dessaulles, Pierre Edouard Leelere, 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. 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 Alfred Houle, inclosing an extent of territory bounded towards the South-east and North-east by the River Yamaska; towards the South-west, partly by the North-east line of the Seigniory of St. Ours, and partly by the cordon of the lands of the Petit Barrow Range; and towards the North-west, partly by the land of Michel Gaudet, in the said Petit Barrow 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 domaine of David Shaw Ramsay, Esquire, on the South-east; the Fief St. Charles, on the North-east; the cordon of the lands called Des Lagassé, on the North-west; and the River Yamaska, on the South-west."

6th April, 1854.

Annexation of part of the Parish of St. Hyacinthe to the Parish of St. Jude, in the County of St. Hyacinthe, in the District of Montreal, (now St. Hyacinthe), by Proclamation of His 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 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 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 Bourchemin West comprehended between the River Yamaska on the North-east, the River Salvaille on the North-west, the Seigniorial line of St. Ours on the South-west, and the land of Antoine Foisy on the South-east."

29th May, 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 Visitation de Champlain being bounded and limited as follows, according to a Report of Messrs. George Badeaux, the Honorable Joseph Dionne, and Jean Emmanuel Dumoulin, Valeré Guillet, and Denis Genest Labane, Commissioners 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 Southwest by the said Parish of St. Maurice, and by that of Ste. Marie Madeleine of the Cap de la Madeleine; towards 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 of Canada, dated at Quebec, the 8th day of June, 1854, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Paul Bertrand, Alexandre Kierzkowski, 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 two 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 line of the Town of St. Hyacinthe; towards the North-east, partly by the Parish of Ste. Rosalie, and partly by the domain of Madame Veuve Roch de St. Ours."

9th June, 1854.

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 Timothée Brodeur, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:—

"The said Parish shall comprehend the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, 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,

"and partly by the Seigniory 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 fourteenth range of the Township of Upton from the thirteenth range of the same Township, and partly by the above mentioned Seigniory 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), erected by Proclamation of His Excellency, James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General of Canada, &c., dated at Quebce, the 14th day of July, 1854, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Louis Antoine Dessaulles, Pierre Edouard Leelerc, 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 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 "Stanbridge; towards the South-west by the Seigniory of Monnoir; towards the North-east "by the Lots number twenty-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 Seigniory of Rougemont (St. Hyacinthe); it being understood that the "tongue of land 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 of Montreal (now St. Hyacinthe), erected by Proclamation of His Excellency, James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General of Canada, &c., dated at Quebec, the 25th day of August, 1854, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Louis Antoine Dessaulles, Pierre Edouard Leelerc, 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 an extent of territory of about six miles by five, "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 Farnham; towards the West, for the Ranges St. Charles and Casimire, by the cordon of the lands 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

" Rang double of Papineau."

29th DECEMBER, 1854.

Parish of Saint Stanislas Kostka, in the County of Beauharnois, in the District of Montreal, (now Beauharnois), creeted 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 Panet, Jacques Viger, Joseph Roy, Joseph Ubolde Beaudry and Alfred Pinsonneault, 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 Gonzague, and comprising from number twenty-two to number forty-eight, both inclusive, and from the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh ranges of Ormstown, and also the fitth 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. Timothée; and towards the South by that of St. Anicet."

13th FEBRUARY, 1855.

Parish of St. Prosper, 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 Quebec the 13th day of February, 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 à 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 Rivière des Envies, as cir. " 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 Rivière 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 à 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 "Massecotte, 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. Marie and the said Fief and Scigniory 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. Marie from the said Fief and " Seigniory of Batiscan, to the lands of the first range of the River Sainte Anne; partly by "the line separating the land of Sieur Joseph Boischer from that of Sieur Joseph Fraser, "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 seventy-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 " Rivière des Envies.'

15th February, 1855.

Description of the division line between the Parishes of Sainte Geneviève de Batiscan and Saint François 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 February, 1855, according to the Report of Messrs. George Badeaux, the Honorable Joseph Dionne, and Jean Em-

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 shall 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 Quéssy 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 Hénédine, 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 Barthélémi 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. Marguerite, comprising an extent of territory of about fifteen arpents in front by about twentyfive 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. Hénédine, 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 Eusèbe 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 General 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, Valère 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 East by the said Township of Somerset; towards the South by the Township of Arthabaska; and towards the West by the Township of Arthabaska;

" ship of Bulstrade."

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, &c., dated at Quebec, the 21st day of April, 1855, and bounded and limited 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:—

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"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."

1st 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 Edmund 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. Timothée, "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 Godmanchester, as far as the Lake St. Francis."

13th 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 extent 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. "François de la Rivière 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. Catherine from the concession of St. Agathe; thence, going towards the "North-east, following the said line of separation between the two said concessions to the "line which separates, on the North-east, the said Seigniory of La 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

"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 Fidèle 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, &c., 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 Maijesty 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 8th day of February, 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 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 Belvedère road, and going towards the South-west, following the line of separa-"tion between the Châtellenie de Coulonge and the lands of Côte Stc. Géneviève 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 du cap), above mentioned, towards the South-west line of the Cove called Victoria Cove; towards the South-west by the said South-west "line of Victoria Cove; and towards the South-east by the said River St. Lawrence."

7th March, 1856.

Annexation of part of the Parish of St. Apollinaire, in the County of Lotbiniere, in the 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 Barthelemi 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-eight arpents 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 Edmund 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, Valère 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, " bounded towards the South-west by a line drawn from the Seigniory of Deguire, running " from North to South across the Parish 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 Cote St. Joseph, being bounded as follows: "Towards the South by the Lake of Two Mountains; towards the North by the lands of "the Grande Frenière, towards the East by the lands of the little river Duchêne and the

"Seigniorial line; and towards the West by unconceded land."

9th JUNE, 1856.

Annexation of part of the Seigniory of De Lanaudière, in the County of Maskinongé, in the District of Three Rivers, to the Parish of Saint Ursule, in the County and District aforesaid, by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governer General of Canada, &c., dated at Toronto the 9th day of June, 1856; the said part of the Seigniory of De Lanaudière 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 Genest La Barre, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:

"The said part of the said Seigniory of De Lanaudière 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 Maskinongé, and partly by the offset (trait-quarré) "which limits the depth of the lands of the concession Saint Edouard."

11th July, 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 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 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 five first ranges of the Township of Roxton, 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 sixth from the seventh range of the said Township 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 which " 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 "Roxton 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 July, 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 Rivière 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.

" the South-east, following the North-east line of the said concession as far as the land of " Sieur Joseph Quellet, 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 Quellet from that of Sieur Joseph "Bélanger, 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 said 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 (Releve), 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 " 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 August, 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, &c., 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. Dominique, 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. Helène; 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 François 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 Ramsay; 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. Henry."

28th August, 1856.

Parish of St. Frederic de Beauce, in the County and District of Beauce, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund 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 Barthélemi 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 "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. Elzéar, 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 Township 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 sepa-"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 Twenty-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 Fermes, and "partly by the line which separates the said Grandes et Petites Fermes from the above-"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 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 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 comprise an extent of territory of about nine miles in front by "about nine miles in depth, bounded as follows, that is to say :-- Towards the North-west "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."

6th SEPTEMBER, 1856.

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 Badeaux, 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 territory, 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, Valère 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-east 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 Township 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 Temiscouata, 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 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 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 Township of Whitworth from the Seigniory of Rivière 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 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. Jean Charles Chapais, Alexander Fraser, Charles Hilaire Tétu, Jean George Taché, and Jean Baptiste Martin, Commis-

sioners 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: Towards the North-east partly by the road (route) called "de Castonguay," situate in the fourth concession of the Seigniory of Rivière 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 South-east by the line separating the fifth from the sixth 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 Rivière du Loup, and partly by the line which separates the said fourth concession of the Seigniory of Rivière 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.

Annexation of part of the Parish of Saint Arsène to the Parish of Saint Patrice de la Rivière du Loup, 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 Arsène 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 eleven arpents in front, by forty arpents in depth, and comprehending "the lands of Sieurs Jean Berubé, Paschal Berubé, Jean Fortier, George Michaud, Hilaire "Michaud, and Alexis Pelletier, between the North-east line of the said Parish of St. "Patrice de la Rivière du Loup and the lands of Sieur Victor Langier, 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 Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, &c., 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 Barthelemi Faribault, A. B. Sirois Duplessis, and Joseph Edouard 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 Seigniory 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 Beaurivage, and then the line which separates the "said Township of Leeds 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 North-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, fellowing 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 separates the said Seigniory "of Saint Croix from the said Seigniory of Beaurivage, at the point of beginning."

15th January, 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, &c., 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, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to Law, that is to say:—

"The said Parish shall be bounded as follows: Towards the North, on the range called Saint Philippe," by the limit (trait-quarré) 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-quarré) of the lands of Saint Claude, as far as, and including one of, the lands of Jérôme Gagnon, the North-east line whereof is prolonged to the by-road (montée) of Lacadie; towards the East by the said by-road leading to Lacadie; towards the South-east and South by the limit (trait-quarré) of the lands on the north of the little river of Lacadie, as far as, and including the land now cocupied by Etienne Béchard, then the range called Rang du Côleau, as far as the by-road (montée) which leads to Saint Cyprien, and then the range St. André, as far as, and including the land of Jean Baptiste Guerin; towards the West, partly by the Township of Sherrington, and partly by the limit (trait-quarré) of the lands of the said range of Saint André, as far as the land of Leon Trudeau, inclusively."

20th February, 1857.

A. 1860.

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 Théodore 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 Northeast, 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 little river
L'Assomption, following its course upwards to, and including the land now occupied by
Alexis Lebeau."

12th March, 1857.

Parish 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 Beaudry, Alfred Pinsonneault, Joseph Belle and Théodore 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 Côte 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, to the Parish of St. Jean Chrysostôme, by Proclamation of His Excellency 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 a Report of Messrs. Charles Panet, Louis Massue, George Barthelémi 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, Louis Cantin, Jean Baptiste Couture, Antoine Vallier, Ambroise 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, Southwest 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 Bélair Range."

13th May, 1857.

Parish of Saint Velerien, 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 13th day of May, 1857, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Louis Antoine Dessaulles, Pierre Edouard Lealere, 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 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 sixth 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 sixth 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 sixth 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 sixteen in the sixth ringe of the said Township of Milton, "and partly by the line which separates the Township of Milton from the Seigniory of St. "Hyacinthe."

9th June, 1857.

Parish of Saint Canut in the County of Terrebonie, in the District of Montreal, (now in the District of Terrebonne,) erected by Proclamaton of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, &c., dated at Toronto the 9th day of June, 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, 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 Little River du Nord, and partly by the "limit (trait quarré) of the lands situate on the North 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 Jen Baptiste Charbonneau, senior, ex-"clusively, and thence by the limit (trait-quarré) of the lands of Côte Sainte Marie and "Côte Saint Henri, including the lands known as the Domain of the Sulpicians of the Sem-"inary of Montreal; towards the South and South-yest by the rear limit (trait-quarré) and "lateral lines of the lands of Belle River and of Côe Saint Simon, and by the limit (trait"quarré) of the lands situate on the South bank of the 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 July, 1857.

Annexation of part of the Parish of Ste. Ancet, in the District of Beauharnois, to the Parish of St. Stanislas de Kostka, 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 14th day of July, 1857; the said art of the Parish of Ste. Anicet being bounded and limited as follows, according to a report of Messrs. Jacques Viger, Joseph Ubalde Beaudry, Alfred Pinsonneault, Joseph Bell and Théodore 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, bouned 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 which separates the second range from the third "range of the said Township; and finally, towards the North and North-east by the line separating the Scigniory of Beauharnois, from he 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 Dessaulles, Pièrre Edouard Leclerc, 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 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 North-west by the line which separates the eighth from the seventh concession of the Seigniory 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 South-east, 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 Richelieu,) erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir William Eyre, K. C. B., Administrator of the Government of Canala, 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 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 an extent of territory of about seven miles in front "by about four miles and two-thirds in depth, 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 Levallée and Joseph Lemoine, in the double concession of Bellevue, 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 "Hébert and of that of Jean Baptiste Héroux, 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 Héroux, 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 Héroux, in the concession Thiersant, partly by the line which divides the lands of "Joseph Petrin and of Antoine Parentean 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. Ives, 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 Bellevue, 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"

6th November, 1857.

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 November, 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 Théod. 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 ap-

pointed 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 Rivière 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 Bérubé, 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 Berube, 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 various "sinussities of the line which separates the Second Concession of the said Seigniory of "L'Islet 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 Quellet, in the Fifth Concession of Sieur Rémi "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 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 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 François "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, Louis Massue, George Barthelimi Faribault, A. B. Sirois Duplessis, and Joseph Edouard Deblois, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to

sav :--

"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 a 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 nuri-"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 MAY, 1858.

Parish of Saint Edouard de Frampton, County of Dorchester, 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 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, that is 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 follows, 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 Magdelaine "to the River Portneuf; thence, towards the South-east and South-west, following the said "River Portneuf throughout its sinussities, 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 Jésus; 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. François, 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 separates the sixteenth lot from the seventeenth 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 Inverness; 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

"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 Siméon 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 sixth 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 sixth 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, Distret of Arthabaska, erected by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of Canada, &c., dated at Toronto 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 ap-

pointed 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:—Towards the North-west by the Parish of Saint Callixte de Somerset, as canonically erected by the Decree of the late Monseigneur Joseph Signay, Archbishop of Quebec, dated the sixth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight; towards the North-east by the Township of Inverness; towards the South-east by the Parish of St. Ferdinand 'd'Halifax, 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 canonical decree of the twenty-sixth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fiftysix 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 Arthabaska aforesaid."

30th June, 1858.

Annexation of part of the Parish of Saint Grégoire le Grand, in the County and District of Iberville, to the Parish of Saint Alexandre, in the said County and District of Iberville, by Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor 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 Leclerc, 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 Saint Gregoire 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 separates the land of Paul Baillon from that of François Bédard, in the sixth 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 Chrysostôme, 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 Doucet, 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 South "as far as the by-road (montée) of the Range des Lemieux; 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 second 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, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Jacques Viger, Joseph Ubalde Beaudry, Alfred Pinsonneault, Joseph Bell and Théod. 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-quarré) of the lands of the third range of Ormstown, descending 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 (trait-quarré) separating the lands of the Concession North of the River Chateauguay from the fourth, third and second Concessions of North Georgetown to the line-road of the second Concession of North Georgetown aforesaid, and continuing thence to the said River Chateauguay; then, descending the said River Chateauguay; 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-quarré) of the lands of the aforesaid third range of South Georgetown, to the line which separates the said South Georgetown from James

"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 Parish 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-half 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 unmbers fifteen in each of the eleven ranges of the said Township of Stukely."

18th January, 1859.

Annexation of part of the Parish of Saint Césaire, in the County of Rouville, in the District of St. Hyacinthe to the Parish of Saint Pie, in the County of Bagot, and in the District aforesaid, by Proclamation of His Excellency 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. Césaire 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 territory 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 (cordon) 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 André Monty from
that of Charles Roy, and that of Eusèbe 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 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 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 Jonquière and partly by the Township Lartigne; towards the South-west by the said Township Lartigne; towards the South-east, partly by the Township 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-west, partly by the said line of separation between the said seventeenth and sixteenth lots 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-

"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 fourteenth of 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, following the said line of separation between the said Townships of Chicoutimi and Laterrière, to the Township of Jonquière."

8th March, 1859.

Parish of St. Justin, in the County of Maskinongé, 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, Com-

missioners 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 Maskinongé, and forming part of the Fief and Seigniory of Carufil, comprising, 1st. The Concession of Sainte Geneviève 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 Maskinongé from the Fief and Seigniory of Maskinongé 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 Dusablé; towards the South-east from the Fief Dusablé, 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 Côteau, 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 from the South-west line of the said Fief and Seigniory from the South-west line of the said Fief and Seigniory from the South-west line of the said Fief and Seigniory from the South-west line of the said Fief and Seigniory from the South-west line of the said Fief and Seigniory from the South-west line of the said Fief and Seigniory from the South-west line of the said Fief and Seigniory from the South-west line of the said Fief and Seigniory from the South-west line of the said Fief and Seigniory from the South-west line of the said Fief and Seigniory from the South-west line of the said Fief and Seigniory from the South-west line of the said Fief and Seigniory from the South-west line of the said Fief and S

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, Valère 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 of Cap de la Magdelaine, shall comprehend and consist of an extent of territory of
"about twelve 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
"South-east 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 between lots numbers forty-eight and forty-nine of the said North-est and South-west ranges
of Saint Felix, to the North-west range of Sainte Marguérite; and thence, resuming a

" South-westerly direction, by the line which separates the South-cast range of Saint Felix

" from the North-west range of Sainte Marguérite to the River St. Maurice."

5th April, 1859.

Parish of Sainte Julie de Somerset, in the County of Megantie, 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 5th day of April, 1859, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. Charles Panet, Louis Massuc, 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 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-east 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 Three Rivers, creeted 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 Dumoulin, Valère Guillet, and Denis Genest LaBarre, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to say:—

"The said Parish shall comprise and be composed of the Township of Shawenegan, 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 Seigniory of Cap de la Magdelaine; towards the North-west by the Township of Caxton; towards the South-west partly by the Township 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, creeted 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 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, Archbishop 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 Châtes, and partly by the line which separates the lots twenty-nine and thirty; in the second and third ranges, also called Des Châtes; towards the South-west by the Parish of Saint Maurice; towards the Northwest 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 two "ranges or concessions called the Côtes Doubles of St. Pierre, and a part of the two ranges " north and south of the River Des Chates, 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 Célestin Hénault, from the land of Célestin 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. Geneviève 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 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 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 Caxton, 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 Belle, 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 range of the Township of Kildare,

"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 May, 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, &c., 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, Commission-

ers 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 circumscribed by the Decree of the Right Reverend Claude Panet, Roman Catholic "Bishop of Quebec, 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."

13th MAY, 1859.

Parish of Saint Onésime d'Ixworth, 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 ap-

pointed 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 Pocatière 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 "Dubé, 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 Dubé to the Seigniory of Saint Rach des Aulnets; towards the "South-west by the line which separates the said Seigniory of La Pocatière 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."

4th June, 1859.

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, &c., dated at Toronto, 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, Léonard 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 Contrecœur 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 the inhabitants of the Ruisseau La Prade, and on the South-west partly by "the Parish of St. Antoine and partly by the Parish of Contrecour, to the line which " separates the Seigniories of St. Ours and Contrecœur."

19th August, 1859.

Parish of Sainte Angélique, 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 Coutlée, 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 Angélique, situate in the County of Ottawa, and being formed of that part of the Seigniory of Petite Nation commonly called the upper part (le haut) of Petite Nation, shall comprise the following côtes or ranges, that is to say:—Saint Amadée, Saint Victor, the Cascades, Saint Hyacinthe, du Moulin, Chemin Papineau, Saint François, Saint Charles, Baie Noire, Baie du Grand Campement, Grande et Petite Presqu'ile, composing the Fief Plaisance, Isle Arrowsen, the Peninsula of Quimley, the Settlements to the East of the River Rouge, and finally, all that part of the côte in 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 South, 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 Swards the East and North by the west line of the Seigniorial domain to the deopth of the lands in the front of the Seigniory; and thence, following the eastern end of the lands of Côte Saint Hyacinthe, and the end of the lands of Saint Amedée, and the present extremity of the lands situate on the eastern bank of the River Rouge:

19th August, 1859.

Parish of Saint Jean Baptiste de Rouville, in the County of Rouville, in the District of St. Hyacinthe, 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. the Honorable Louis Antoine Dessaulles and 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 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, and 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 Frédet 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 emanation of the said Canonical Decree, by Sieurs Jean Baptiste Frédet, Michel Beausoliel and Augustin Dubreuil; and moreover, that part of the Parish of Saint Césaire 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 Township, 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 Township 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 Jonquière; towards the North-west, commencing at the said Parish of Notre "Dame de Laterrière, by the line which separates the said Township of Chicou-"timi from the said Township of Jonquière, as far as the line which separates "the fifth from the tenth range of the said Township of Jonquiere; thence, towards "the North-west, following the said line of separation to the fourth range of the said Township of Jonquière; 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

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"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 separation 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 January, 1860, and bounded and limited as follows, according to the Report of Messrs. George Badeaux, Honorable Joseph Dionne, and Jean Emmanuel Dumoulin, Valère 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

"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, comprehending an extent of territory of about nine miles in breadth, on a mean depth of about ten miles; bounded towards the North-east by the Township of Warwick, on the Southeast 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 JANUARY, 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 law, 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 Township of Arthabaska. And

"3. Of the lots comprised from number thirteen, inclusively, to number twentyeight, 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 Louis Antoine Dessaulles, and Pierre Edouard Leclerc, Louis Renaud Blanchard, Léonard Boivin, and Timothée Brodeur, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, according to law, that is to

"The said Parish shall comprehend an extent of territory of about one league and a "half in breadth by about one hundred and sixty 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 Hugues; towards the South-east by the Parish of Saint Liboire; and

"towards the South-west by the Seigniorial line of Saint Hyacinthe."

21st February, 1860.

Annexation of part of the Parish of Saint Lin, 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, Théod. 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'Achie gan to the depth line (trait-quarré) 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 Walker 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 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 Saint Charles shall comprehend that part of the range Saint Simon or "Des Soixantes" 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 concession 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 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 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 South-west by the Seigniory of Grondines; towards the South-east, partly by the third range of the Seigniory of La"chevrotière, and partly by the fifth range of the Seigniory of Deschambeault."

CROWN LANDS OFFICE, Quebec, 10th April, 1860.

SIR,—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 RUSSELL, Ass't. Com. of Crown Lands.

E. PARENT, Esq., Ass't. Sec., &c., &c., &c., Quebec.

LIST OF LOWER CANADA TOWNSHIPS, Described for Erection by Letters Patent since 1853, as constituted by Provincial Statute.

Townships.	In what County.	In what District.	Date of Description.	Remarks.
Winslow Wright Cameron Mesy Tadoussac Labarre Ripon	Compton Ottawa Ottawa Chicoutimi Saguenay Chicoutimi Ottawa Wolfe Champlain	St. Francis		Detached from the Township o
Stratford Chertsey Montcalm Montminy Cathcart Franklin Arundel Bellingham Metabetchouan Aylwin	Montcalm Argenteuil Montmagny Joliette Huntingdon Argenteuil Argenteuil Chicoutimi Ottawa	St. Francis Joliette Terrebonne Montmagny Joliette Beauharnois Terrebonne Terrebonne Chicoutimi Ottawa	June 18, 1857	Unnstituted by 20 Vic. c. 120 (May 27, 1857.) Constituted by 19 & 20 Vic., 105.
Doncaster Saint Johns Desalaberry		Joliette	February 27, 1858 April 2, 1858 April 30, 1858 January 27, 1859 November 21, 1859	

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Ass't. Com. of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Office, Survey Deparment, Quebec, 7th April, 1860. 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 Three

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 Town-

ship of Aston, in the County 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 Town-

ships 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 Curé of St. Pierre Celestin.

Parish of St. André, 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 DESILETS, Ptre.,

Secretary.

BISHOP'S PALACE, THREE RIVERS, 24th April, 1860.

TABLE of Places not Canonically erected as Parishes, but known as Missions, in the Diocese of Three Rivers, in 1860.

mireione.	REMARKS.
St. Flore	This Mission is situated in the Seigniory of Cap de la Magdelaine, on the right bank of the St. Maurice, and is regularly visited by the Cure
St. Maurice Forges	of St. Etienne des Grès. An old post; visited also from time to time by the Curé of St. Etienne des Grès.
St. Didace	An old Mission, situated on the Maskinongé River and Lake Mandeville A Priest resides here permanently.
St. Tite	
. St. Bibiane	An old Mission, with a Priest residing at the Village of Richmond, in the Township of Shipton, County of Richmond.
. Windsor, West	in the County of Richmond.
St. Pierre	An old and important Mission, with a resident Priest; it is situated in the Township of Durham, County of Drummond.
Durham Station	A new Mission, at the Railway Station, in the Township of Durham; it is visited by the Priest of St. Pierre de Durham.
. Ste. Anne	A Mission with a newly erected Chapel, in the Village of Danville. This Mission, as well as that of Windsor, West, is attended by the Missionary of St. Bibiane de Richmond.
Horton	A new Mission, in the Township of the same name, attended by the Curé of St. Félix de Kingsey.
St. Jules	A Mission on the bank of the River Nicolet, in the Township of Bulstrode, County of Arthabaska, attended by the Curé of St. Christophe d'Ar- thabaska.
St. Médard	An important Mission, with a resident Priest. It is situated in the Town- ship of Warwick, County of Arthabaska-
St. Paul	A new Mission, in the Township of Chester, County of Arthabaska.
Les Anges Gardiens	A new Mission, in the Township of Ham, County of Wolfe. These last two Missions are attended by the Missionary of St. Mcdard de Warwick.
Windsor, East	A new Mission, on the eastern side of the Township of Windsor, County of Richmond. This Mission is visited by the Curé of St. Hippolyte de Wotton.
St. Camille	An important Mission, in the Township of Wotton, County of Wolfe. This Mission also is visited by the Curé of St. Hippolyte.
St. Janvier	A new Mission, in the Township of Weedon, County of Wolfe
St. Gabriel	A Mission, in the Township of Stratford, These four Missions are
St. Olivier	of Wolfe
St. Romain	A new Mission, in the Township of Winslow,

(Certified.)

LUC DESILETS, Pt., Secretary.

Bishop's Palace, Three Rivers, 24th April 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 Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Seigniorial Fund, to 31st December, 1859.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 11
DISBURSEMENTS.	_ _
	\$ cts. \$ cts.
To paid Seigniors	624335 57
" " Commissioners, Quebec	29357 19
" " Professional Services, do	13984 50
Secretary and Olerks, do	25236 59 4630 93
" Travelling Expenses, do	12419 40
" " Office Contingencies. do	15540 04
Omot Conduction do	101168 65
" " Commissioners, Montreal	36405 00
" Professional Services, do	2592 06
" Secretary and Clerks, do	16599 19
" Travelling Expeases, do	5525 15
" Preparing Schedules, do	25111 11
" " Office Contingencies, do	11140 24 97372 75
" " Printing Seigniorial Reports	
" Balance in hands of Commissioners	4058 60
Distilled in Manay of Commissioners	1000
	\$ 835052 54
Balance at credit of Scigniorial Fund ,	960760 74
-	
	\$ 1795813 28
	11
RECEIPTS.	
	S cts. S cts.
	ap cus. ap cus.
1955 De amount conitalizad	" " "
1855—By amount capitalized	834444 40
" voted by Legislature	" " "
" voted by Legislature	834444 40 600000 00
" voted by Legislature	834444 40 600000 00 16737 95
" voted by Legislature " at credit of Commutation Fund " Receipts on account of do	834444 40 600000 00 16737 95 3631 17 57844 80
" voted by Legislature " at credit of Commutation Fund " Receipts on account of do " Interest " 1556—By amount received on account of Commutation Fund.	834444 40 600000 00 16737 95 3631 17 57844 80 1327 12
" voted by Legislature " at credit of Commutation Fund " Receipts on account of do " Interest	834444 40 600000 00 16737 95 3631 17 57844 80 1327 12 77544 72
" voted by Legislature " at credit of Commutation Fund " Receipts on account of do " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest	834444 40 600000 00 16737 95 3631 17 57844 80 1327 12 77544 72 78881 84
" voted by Legislature " at credit of Commutation Fund " Receipts on account of do " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Samount received on account of Commutation Fund . " Interest	834444 40 600000 00 16737 95 3631 17 57844 80 1327 12 77544 72 4470 49
" voted by Legislature " at credit of Commutation Fund " Receipts on account of do " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest	834444 40 600000 00 16737 95 3631 17 57844 80 1327 12 77544 72 4470 49 75823 67
" voted by Legislature " at credit of Commutation Fund " Receipts on account of do " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest	834444 40 600000 00 16737 95 3631 17 57844 80 1327 12 77544 72 4470 49
" voted by Legislature " at credit of Commutation Fund " Receipts on account of do " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Symmetric Commutation Fund Interest " Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest Interes	834444 40 600000 00 16737 95 3631 17 57844 80 1327 12 77544 72 4470 49 75823 67 77294 16
" voted by Legislature " at credit of Commutation Fund " Receipts on account of do " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest	834444 40 600000 00 16737 95 3631 17 57844 80 1327 12 77544 72 4470 49 75823 67 540 61
" voted by Legislature " at credit of Commutation Fund " Receipts on account of do " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest	834444 40 600000 00 16737 95 3631 17 57844 80 1327 12 77544 72 4470 49 75823 67 540 61 68178 51
" voted by Legislature " at credit of Commutation Fund " Receipts on account of do " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest	834444 40 600000 00 16737 95 3631 17 57844 80 1327 12 77544 72 4470 49 75823 67 540 61 68178 51 68719 12 58259 34
" voted by Legislature " at credit of Commutation Fund " Receipts on account of do " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest " Interest	834444 40 600000 00 16737 95 3631 17 57844 80 1327 12 77544 72 4470 49 75823 67 540 61 68178 51 68719 12

Memoranda 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.

																	Seignio Lauz		Qu	int.	Lie	ens	es.
In 1854 In 1855 In 1856 In 1857 In 1858 In 1859		,															1440 1245 691 294 359	cts. 1 45 1 45 2 37 2 28 8 88 5 35 1 78	36	cts. 33 33 52 00 00 00 .	2 2 3 3 3 3	\$ 012; 211 044 165 904	1 88 1 64 2 13 7 36
Seignior Quint . Auctions				ar	·	Du	tie	s, i	Sh	op	an	i s	Sto	re l	Li	eenso	s, and Te	 ivern Li	censes	i, in L.		383 708 337 429	5 33 6 53

STATEMENT of Amount due to the Scigniors in the Districts of Quebec, Kamouraska, and Gaspé, for the casual rights, distinguishing the right of Banalité from other casual rights.

Lods et Ventes - - \$44,928 79 Banalité - - \$4,124 30 Right of Fishing - - \$172 84

STATEMENT of the "Ascertained Claims yet to be Paid" to the Proprietors of Seigniories in the Districts of Quebec, Kamouraska and Gaspé, as per Statement herewith.—These claims cannot vary.

		_	_								Annual Payment.	Capitalized.
For Lods et Ventes . For Banalité . For right of Fishing	 			,		•	•	•	•	•	\$ cts. 23128 29 2973 80 138 84 26240 93	\$ cts. 385471 50 49563 33 2314 00 437348 83

CLAIMS which may vary in consequence of the Proprietors or Censitaires having appealed to the Court of Revision.

	Annual Payment.	Capitalized.
For Lods et Ventes	\$ cts. 21800 50 1150 50 34 00	\$ cts. 363341 66 19175 00 566 67 383083 33
Total	49225 93	820432 16

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 Upper Canada."

[By Command.]

C. ALLEYN, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Quebec, 10th May, 1860.

23 Victoria.

A. 1860.

DIGEST OF RETURNS of the County Clerks in Upper

Counties and Cities.	Number of Persons Assessed.	Number of Acres Assessed.	Total actual value of Real Property.	Total actual value of Personal Property.
Toronto Hamilton Kingston London Ottawa Brant Carleton Durham Elgin Essex Frontenac, Lennox and Addington Grey Haldimand Halton Hastings Huron and Bruce Kent Lambton Lanark and Renfrew Lincoln Middlesex Leeds and Grenville Northumberland Norfolk Ontario Oxford Perth Peterborough and Victoria Prince Edward Simcoe Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Waterloo Welland Wellington Wentworth York and Peel	2486 4941 4417 6741 5941 4565 9749 7660 4164 3845 7744 14431 5370 4332 Not recei 5193 8451 9757 7374 4525 6750 7551 5571 7174 Not recei 3763 6433 8721 6692 4718 8930	188145 652225 728964 423497 385135 { 460231 472748. 496907 754384	\$ 26845600 11682306 4495234 39915034 3397033 4018869 1742440 5832152 3951588 2590301 4993666 3939961 3654106 4770008 5330519 7935967 4100732 4087885 6860771 5702131 7232723 5345999 4560638 Municip'y, 20000 6690569 8740780 3284608 4601020 3886800 4478351 5578848 Municip'y, 20000 5256452 60 125740 7177727 5849412 19932867	\$ 3662467 1302958 587103 388200 347600 668293 263393 459709 243100 211520 517153 172856 268100 697795 379180 330740 202633 225637 254090 355723 955592 347454 } 268070 616080 517842 231235 253043 454028 355728 1724767 803482 534337 1450742 380648
	233277			

Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics, 7th May, 1860. Canada, in terms of the Act, 22 Vict., cap. 99, sec. 154.

Total amt. of assessed value of		Total	Total Expenditure	Total Liabilities	Balance in hands		
Real and Personal Property.	of all Taxes.	of Income.	of all kinds.	of all kinds.	of Treasurer.	Total Assets.	Kemarks.
of assessed value of Real and Personal Personal Property. \$ 30508067 12985264 5252167 4617134 3747634 5587157 2006433 6553142 4373272 3877284 6258448 3812817 3922206 5467893 3842701 7199599 4384960 4313522 7495772 6061054 8118315 5709828 4828708 7320950 9258622 4126523 5514461 4440828	amount of all Taxes. \$ 189564 146952 60836 60378 22486 48914 18582 65301 54223 31003 40070 40273 38697 35157 {Mu. 31812 {Mu. 31812 {Mu. 77012 67036 42107 {Mu. 77012 67036 42107 {Mu. 20351 54832 214729 10382	amount of Income. \$ 726567 179430 75566 22520 16915 79472 15215 72043 28349 28659 28628 31805 50015 1725 40788 Mun. 67465 51123 Mun. 494385 112580 35204 32005 50811 Mun. 20703 43353 Mun. 106526 36495	Expenditure of all kinds. \$ 633077 457213 67041 139175 36898 79931 17250 76512 30072 22138 77651 34632 39557 12246 35649 Mun. 71400 47060 Mun.490217 28855 67752 54478 178106 98057 28072 26707 Mun. 19198 34701 48924 Mun. 22668 29258 Mun. 101450 38843 16426	Liabilities of all kinds. \$ 2514902 2267766 373552 1095447 106424 803259 406 1476756 180359 52783 102082 35462 69522 51340 67719 Mun. 224213 26766 Mun. 771067 139466 35735 768033 911642 439899 186200 249719 Mun. 2400 11555 300768 Mun. 35600 Mun. 484417 { 210483 M. 24000 3590	in hands of Treasurer. \$ 207667 29 4685 373 10300 7294 3378 15404 6238 4106 2944 3326 7950 13612 \$ 800 12193 Mun. 5964 12961 \$ 6454 4779 Mun. 7420 9444 8225 13544 13854 4779 Mun. 1781 5551 11428 Mun. 13649 6303 Mun. 5076 5841 Mun. 2713	\$ 3421100 1509420 513507 1169000 148730 753076 14927 1313840 210310 109461 110925 80514 { 1100000 45384 Mun.463613 124514 } 24402 692421 707557 266655 58423 21231716 Mun. 34924 46979 316370 Mun. 63249 88631 Mun.257233 Mun.257233 Mun. 257233 3506 589899	Remarks. Municipality gives \$3941983.
5202350 6203118 6382330	30542 27253 49822 Mu. 15194	33557 53876 41760 Mun. 24792	32506 43955 40857 Mun. 25566	59005 12262 14184 Mun. 4000	1773 9921 6389 Mun. 8458	589899 37066 113289 Mun. 34233	
5790789 8628469 7051024 21412443	38547	Mun. 46468 85657 76537 61628	25106 Mun. 50414 Not given. 72785 109391	102948	8543 Mun. 1149	61837 148295 Not given. 250130 218660	

WILLIAM HUTTON, Sec B. of Agriculture and Stastistics

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 construction 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 (specifying 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 Address from the Legislative Assembly of the 26th April last, which is returned herewith.

Maintenance and Management	.\$40,988	89
Repairs, Ordinary	. 15.593	03
Extraordinary		
•		
Total	.\$78.573	16

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
T. TRUDEAU,
Secretary.

Hon. CHARLES ALLEYN,
Provincial Secretary,
Quebec.

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 ac- crued at the rate of Tolls for 1858.
	\$ ets.	\$ cts.
Apples, Onions, and other Vegetables	380 26 88 27 34 98	97 88 27 07 0 29 87 85 475 32 105 92 43 72
Biscuit and Crackers. Bran and Ship Stuffs Brick, Line Brick, Line Carts, and Sand Butter Carts, and other Vehicles Cattle Cement and Water Line Chalk and Whiting Charcoal	87 20 151 13 22 23 11 79 0 39 993 30 33 74	109 00 201 50 27 78 14 15 0 47 1324 40 134 98
Chesse Clay Clover, and other Seeds. Coal Coffee Copperas Corn and Corn Meal Dye and Dye Stuffs Fish Flax and Flax Seeds Flour Furniture and Baggage Gypsum Hams Hemp Hides and Skins (Raw)	11 34 36 70 19 11 6685 06 407 63 9 67 5612 18 36 20 203 32 4 68 6597 79 48 84 345 74 93 46 21 43 37 78	13 61 48 93 23 89 8913 41 489 15 11 60 7482 90 144 30 243 98 5 85 9996 68 58 60 400 98 112 15 28 57 45 34
Horss Horns, Hoofs, and Bones Horses Ice Iron (Bloom and Broken Castings) Do. (Pig and Scrap) Do. (Railroad) Do. (Stoves and Castings) Do. (Safes) Do. (all other Iron not elsewhere described) Lard Leather Mahogany Manganese and Manures Manilla Marble Marble Machanics' Tools Molasses Nails Oats and Oat Meal Oil Oil Cake and Oil Meal	24 60 22 70 13 00 7 92 1150 41 2942 75 605 75 3 26 582 54 37 91 10 27 1 51 8 11 55 82 58 25 0 50 209 87 102 03 583 08	80 75 34 05 86 66 10 56 133 88 3923 66 757 18 13 04 728 17 47 39 41 08 6 04 10 81 69 71 77 36 0 62 262 34 127 54 374 62 203 06
Ores (all kinds) Pitch, Tar, and Resin	749 36 66 24	749 36 264 96

STATEMENT shewing the amount of Income received from the undermentioned Articles passing through the Welland Canal, &c.,—Continued.

		1.
		Amount that
	Amount	would have a
ARTICLES—Continued.	received at the	crued at the
	rate of Tolls	rate of Tolls
	for 1859.	for 1858.
	\$ cts.	S cte.
	i i	
Ploughs and Agricultural Implements	23 10	28 87
Pork	398 49	498 11
Potatoes	171 98	229 30
Pressed Hay and Broom Corn	2 71	3 39
Rags, Junk, and Oakum	36 18	45 22
Raw Cotton		
Rye and Rye Meal	14 36	17 95
SaltShaon	13245 07	17660 09
Sheep	0 10	0 12
Ship Stores	1 26	5 04
SlateSoda Ash	6 31	8 41
Snikas		645 08
Spikes	84 87	106 09
Stones	236 25	295 31
Sugar		929 07
Tallow	447 04	536 45
Tin and Steel		32 94
Tobacco (all kinds)	109 47 35 88	131 32 44 85
Turpentine	26 32	105 28
Wheat	32937 97	49406 95
Whiskey, other Spirits, and Wines	153 11	183 73
White Lead and Paints	68 50	274 00
Window Glass	123 55	154 44
17 001	27 18	44 61
Agricultural Products, not elsewhere described	250 84	376 26
All other Goods and Merchandize do.	2631 47	5262 94
Limber (all kinds)	11462 34	11462 34
Barrel Hoops	274 82	274 82
boards, all kinds, and Sawed Lumber	7169 93	10754 89
DORL Knees	2 06	2 06
Empty Barrels	50 25	50 25
rire wood	1315 72	1315 72
oaw llogs	593 02	671 14
outnigles	280 20	280 20
Juan es (all kings)	5151 84	6712 32
Juler Timber, Wooden Articles, and Floats	58 91	58 91
Totals on Property	107819 04	149092 06
Less, drawback on articles paid full tolls on the St. Lawrence Canal	1208 45	1208 45
The state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s	106610 59	147883 61
Total Tolls on Property		

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

I. G. O., Customs Department, 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. C. ALLEYN, Secretary.

[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, Quebec, 16th May, 1860. C. ALLEYN, Secretary

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.

		LIST OF PAPERS ENCLOSED.
		Parliamentary and Departmental.
Advertisement	s.—No. 1	Notice to Contractors that Tenders will be received until the 1st 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.
	•	Heating and Ventilating.
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.
		Governor's Residence.
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	The time for receiving Tenders for the erection of the Governor's Residence is extended to the 29th of February, 1860.
Do.	—No. 7	The time for receiving Tenders for the erection of the Governor's Residence is extended to the 10th of March, 1860.
Tenders	—No. 8	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.
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Contracts and Do.		Contract and Specification for the Parliament Buildings. Contract and Specification for the Departmental Buildings.
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Specification,— Do. —	-No. 13 -No. 14	Specification of work for Governor's Residence. 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. ceived.

No. 1.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA.

Notice to Contractors.

Scaled 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, Deputy Commissioner, P. W.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Quebec, 8th September, 1859.

No. 2.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Postponement of Time.—Public Buildings at Ottowa.

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 15th of November next, at Noon.

JOHN ROSE,

Commissioner Public Works.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS, Quebec, 22nd October, 1859.

No. 3.

NOTICE.

Public Buildings, Ottawa City.

Tenders will be received at this Office until Noon of Friday, the 30th 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 Heating for each 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 guarantee 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 syster	n; and are	e to be acc	companied	by such
certificates ar	id recommenda	tions as the j	parties may	have to of	fer, with r	espect to	its oper-
ation.		•					

JOHN ROSE,

Commissioner Public Works.

OFFICE OF THE DEP. PUBLIC WORKS, Quebec, 14th November, 1859.

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, Quebec, December 24th, 1859.

No. 5.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Public Buildings, Ottawa.

Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office until Wednesday the 22nd February next, at Noon, for the erection 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 necessary 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, Ottawa," 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 received unless in accordance with the prescribed

form.

JOHN ROSE,

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS, 3rd January, 1860.

No. 6.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.

Postponement of Time.

The Plans and Specifications for the Governor General's Residence at Ottawa will not be ready for Inspection until Wednesday the 8th February next, and Tenders will be received until Wednesday the 29th of the same month, at Noon.

JOHN ROSE,

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS, 10th January, 1860.

No. 7.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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.

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS, Quebec, 6th February, 1860.

No. 8. Schedule of Tenders for the Erection of the Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings at Ottawa.

	Parliamemtary.			DEPART- MENTAL.	Total for Parliamen- tary and Depart- mental.	REMARKS.	
NAME OF TENDER.	Amount of Tender.	To be added for Fire- proofing.	Total includ- ing Fire- proofing.	Amount of Tender.	Parl d De	The Tender of Mr. Mc- Greevy for \$579,000 was	
•	de	B Fig	Fire	l in e	Paa	accepted. It was after- wards decided, by Order	
	Ter	2 2 2	E 80 0	Ter	E T	in Council, dated 2nd	
	₹ T	£	E T	۷,	1 E 2	Nov., 1859, that the De-	
1						partmental Buildings should be made Fireproof	
James Stewart, Alexander McKenzie		\$	\$	\$	\$	at the Architect's Esti-	
and Robert McKenzie		30000	450000		!]	mate, amounting to \$48-	
James Stewart, Alexander McKen- zie. Alexander Cameron and		1			S01500	310, which was accepted	
William Mudie		 		351500		by the Contractor. The price being thus:	
Alexander Manning	387000		482000	290000	772000	Mr McGreevy's	
John Harper & Co	492000				ე იიისსს	Tender \$579000	
Thomas Snarr and George Carroll					940909	Fireproofing at	
Gibson, John & Co	340000 585748	120000 44816			108000	Architect's	
Benjamin Walton and Thos. Overend David Glass	354000				995950	Estimate 48310	
Joseph McCausland			015000	Informal		#£17910	
David Sterling & Co	560000	71085	631085		1003175	\$617310 The two lowest Ten-	
Jones, Haycock & Co	396000	38500	434500	251000	685500	ders for the Parliamen-	
F. X. Berlinquet	372930				673710	tary and Departmental	
George Sharp		50000	550000	320000	870000	Buildings were those of	
John Worthington and George	455000	40000	F00000	000000		Mr. Thomas McGreeve	
Worthington Elliott and Melville	455000 453211	48000 41000	503000 494211		201011	and Mr. Charles Peters,	
David Brown and Thos. Watson		11000	516200	238400	754600	Builders, of Quebec. Their tenders for both,	
Thomas Th. Adams	552000	102000	654000	200 100	102000	taken in the aggregate,	
Benj. G. Russell		62120	476404	339640	816044	amounted to precisely	
John Turner and Thos. Broughton		81806	578016	375185	953201	the same sum, and after	
Robt. Bell, Jas. Beachell and D. B.			1			full engiry se to the	
Harrison		54950	799950	366000	1165950	choice which should be	
Thomas McGreevy			007.000		579000	made between these par-	
Thomas McGreevy	317000	44900	361900	279000 Informal	640900	ties, the contract was	
McNevin, Laberge and McCarthy Charles Peters	313000	33000	346000	233000	570000	awarded to Mr McGree-	
N. Osburn and J. B. Stillson	51,000		040000	370000	313000	vy. At his suggestion the work was afterwards	
Marshall McRay				369740		divided, and the contract	
						for the Parliamentary	
William Holmes				328000		Buildings was made with	
Ditto (Small or Left-hand Block)		******		152000		him, and that for the	
Edward Dufton				311210		Departmental with	
Alexander Campbell		•••••		366000 614892		Messrs. Jones, Haycock	
James Goodwin & Co	•••••	***********		325392		& Co., Contractors, of	
Charles S Parley				438000		Port Hope; the latter	
Charles S. Perley Joseph Ward & Son				376967		having arranged with him to take the work at	
William Ellis & Co		***********		360900		his prices.	
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No. 9.

Schedule of Tenders received for the erection of the Governor General's Residence,
Ottawa.—March 12th, 1860.

No.	Names of parties Tendering.	Total.	Deduct for alteration of Roof.	Nett amount of Tender.
12 13 14 15 16	McKenzie Brothers, of Sarnia, and James Stuart, Kingston Jacques and Hay, Toronto. Benjamin Walton John Gyntz & Co. John Kelly, and George Bowey J. & G. Worthington John Karr & Co. Thomas Snarr James Stuart & Co. James Beachell & Co. F. X. Berlinquet Elliott & Melville Jones, Haycock & Co. O'Neill, & Chrysler, & McGarvey. McGreavy. Mallaco & Co. James Goodwin & Co. Charles Peters	165000 00 177500 00 1700000 00 152789 00 134600 00 135000 00 177280 00 1597700 00 146939 00 209000 00 93900 00 125400 00 139400 00 139400 00 97984 00	\$ cts. 4500 00 3000 00 4000 00 4600 00 5500 00 4770 00 Architect' Estimate. 3950 00 7000 00 4000 00 3800 00	\$ cts. 185000 00 160500 00 174500 00 96000 00 148189 00 151100 00 133000 00 172510 00

The above 18 Tenders, opened by the Commissioner in the presence of the Deputy Commissioner and Secretary, Monday, 12th March, 1860, at 11 o'clock.

(Signed,)

JOHN ROSE, Commissioner. SAMUEL KEEFER.

MEM.—Two other Tenders, bearing the Ottawa Post-mark—the one on the 9th, the other the 10th instant,—received too late.

(Signed,)

JOHN ROSE, Commissioner. SAMUEL KEEFER.

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 Deputy and Secretary of Public Works.

No.	Name of Tenderer.	Parliamentary Building.	Departmental Buildings.	Total. Both Buildings.	
	John Mills Ed. de Stæcklin—Parliamentary£ 1300 \ Thos. Andrews—Right block	\$ cts. 10000 00 52000 00	\$ cts. 12800 00 42920 00	\$ cts: 22800 00 94920 00	
	Robt. Mitchell & Co	47495 00	41901 00	89396 00	
	Warming by Steam on Vault System	(Accepted tender)		61285 00 75685 00 66342 00 57131 00	
5	Gilbert & Bartley	35500 00	30000 00	65500 00	
6	Unopened—Received too late, 17th Jan., 1860,				
Z	Unopened—Received too late, 18th Jan., 1860, 12-10, P. M.				

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the Contracts and Specifications, &c., 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, Quebec, 10th May, 1860.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]