

# Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming are checked below.

- Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps / Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available / Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.
- Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming / Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed / Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image / Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.
- Opposing pages with varying colouration or discolourations are filmed twice to ensure the best possible image / Les pages s'opposant ayant des colorations variables ou des décolorations sont filmées deux fois afin d'obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10x		14x		18x		22x		26x		30x	
	12x		16x		20x		24x		28x		32x

---

**APPENDIX, No. 1,**

TO THE

**EIGHTH VOLUME.**

---

# APPENDIX TO THE EIGHTH VOLUME

OF THE

## JOURNALS

OF THE

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

## PROVINCE OF CANADA.

---

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

BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE,

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

QUEEN VICTORIA.

---

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

---

**SESSION, 1849.**

---

---

*Printed by the Order of the Legislative Assembly.*

---

---

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

---

0 921339

# APPENDIX

TO THE

# EIGHTH VOLUME.

SESS. 1849.

## HEADS OF APPENDIX ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Accounts, Public ... .. .	(A.)
Agricultural Societies, ... .. .	(Q.)
Articles imported for the Military Service, ... .. .	(N.)
Assessment Returns, ... .. .	(L.)
Assurance Companies, ... .. .	(P.)
Aylwin, Mr. Justice ... .. .	(G.G.)
Bank Statements, ... .. .	(P.)
Bank Tax, ... .. .	(Z.)
Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, ... .. .	(C.C.C.C.)
Baptist Missionary Society, ... .. .	(V.)
Bedard, Mr. Justice ... .. .	(G.G.)
Bills destroyed by Fire, ... .. .	(S.S.S.S.)
Bonds and Securities, ... .. .	(D.)
Bowerman, Stephen ... .. .	(H.H.H.)
Bridges over the River des Prairies, ... .. .	(N.N.N.N.)
Canada Gazette, ... .. .	(A.A.A.A.)
Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad, ... .. .	(R.)
Charitable Institutions, ... .. .	(Y.Y.Y.)
Circuit Courts, ... .. .	(C.C.C.)
Civil Government, Estimate for 1849, ... .. .	(V.V.V.)
Clergy Reserve Fund, ... .. .	(I.I.I.I.) (J.J.J.J.)
Clergy Reserves, ... .. .	(N.N.N.)
Clerical Visitors of Sick Emigrants, ... .. .	(K.K.K.)
Clerks of the Peace, Quebec, ... .. .	(X.X.X.)
Cobourg Harbour, ... .. .	(A.A.A.)
Commutation of Tenure of Lands, ... .. .	(C.C.)
Consolidated Revenue Fund, ... .. .	(V.V.V.)
Constituencies, ... .. .	(J.)
Copyright Act, ... .. .	(N.)
Crier of the Court, Montreal, ... .. .	(O.) (O.O.O.O.)
Crown Land Agents, ... .. .	(R.R.R.)
Crown Timber Office, Bytown, ... .. .	(U.U.)
Cullers, ... .. .	(Z.Z.)
Customs Act, ... .. .	(N.)
Desjardins Canal Company, ... .. .	(W.W.W.)
Despatches, ... .. .	(N.)
Distribution of the Statutes, ... .. .	(A.A.A.A.) (C.C.C.C.)
Donegani, Joseph ... .. .	(S.S.)
Dorchester Registry Office, ... .. .	(E.E.)
Duties upon Imports from the United States, ... .. .	(W.)
Eastern Townships, ... .. .	(U.U.U.)
Education, Lower Canada, ... .. .	(O.O.)
Education, Upper Canada, ... .. .	(E.) (Z.Z.Z.Z.)
Educational Institutions, ... .. .	(Y.Y.Y.)
Electoral Divisions, ... .. .	(T.T.T.)
Emigration, ... .. .	(A.A.A.A.A.)
Estimate for 1849, ... .. .	(V.V.V.)
Ferres, James Moir ... .. .	(L.L.)
Financial Arrangements, ... .. .	(N.)
Friends' Seminary, ... .. .	(Y.)
Gaspé Fishery and Coal Mining Company, ... .. .	(H.)
Geological Survey, ... .. .	(G.)

Gowan, Ogle R. ... ..	(W.W.W.W.)
Guclph and Arthur Road Company, ... ..	(V.V.)
Halifax and Quebec Railroad, ... ..	(N.)
High School of Montreal, ... ..	(N.N.)
Immigration, ... ..	(E.E.E.)
Imports, ... ..	(X.X.)
Industry Railroad Act, ... ..	(N.)
Intemperance, ... ..	(Z.Z.Z.)
Invalids and Foundlings, ... ..	(Q.Q.)
Jarvis, S. P. ... ..	(M.M.M.M.)
Jesuits' Estates, ... ..	(J.J.J.)
Kelly, William Moore ... ..	(V.V.V.V.)
King's College, ... ..	(I.I.I.)
Labrador Fisheries, ... ..	(L.L.L.L.)
Land Patents, ... ..	(X.X.X.X.)
Lauzon, Seignior of ... ..	(Y.Y.Y.Y.)
Lumber exported from below Quebec, ... ..	(A.A.)
Lumber Trade, ... ..	(P.P.P.P.)
Magdalen Islands, ... ..	(K.K.K.K.)
M'Cord, William King ... ..	(B.B.B.B.)
M'Gill College, ... ..	(G.G.G.G.)
Mining Companies Incorporation Acts, ... ..	(N.)
Montreal and Lachine Railroad, ... ..	(N.) (S.)
Montreal Brokers' Circular, ... ..	(Z.)
Montreal Mechanics' Institute, ... ..	(U.)
Montreal Turnpike Roads, ... ..	(E.)
Morrison, Alexander ... ..	(I.I.)
Morrison, William ... ..	(D.D.)
Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad, ... ..	(Q.Q.Q.)
Observatory at Quebec, ... ..	(M.M.M.)
Papineau, André B. ... ..	(P.P.)
Park, Dr. ... ..	(M.)
Penitentiary, ... ..	(T.T.T.T.) (B.B.B.B.)
Peterborough and Port Hope Railroad, ... ..	(K.K.)
Police Office, Quebec, ... ..	(O.O.O.)
Population and Value of Property in Upper Canada, ... ..	(N.)
Post Office, ... ..	(Y.Y.) (B.B.B.)
Prothonotaries at Quebec, ... ..	(D.D.D.D.)
Public Accounts, ... ..	(A.)
Public Works, ... ..	(B.B.) (E.E.E.) (V.V.V.)
Queen's Wharf, Toronto, ... ..	(K.)
Rawdon, Village Lots in ... ..	(D.D.D.)
Rebellion Losses, Upper Canada, ... ..	(P.P.P.)
Rees, Dr. ... ..	(F.F.F.)
Registration and Statistics, ... ..	(B.)
Religious Institutions, ... ..	(Y.Y.Y.)
Reserved Bills of 1847, ... ..	(N.)
Restrictions upon Commerce, ... ..	(C.)
Saint Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, ... ..	(H.H.)
School of Navigation, ... ..	(S.S.S.)
Schools and Colleges, ... ..	(L.L.L.)
Sherbrooke Cotton Factory, ... ..	(T.)
Sheriff of Montreal, ... ..	(F.F.) (O.O.O.O.)
Shipping of Seamen, ... ..	(W.W.) (R.R.R.R.)
Stuart, Peter ... ..	(J.J.)
Surveys on the Ottawa, ... ..	(H.H.H.H.)
Suits instituted in the Superior Court of Queen's Bench, Montreal, ... ..	(R.R.)
Telfer, Dr. ... ..	(G.G.G.)
Tipstaff to the Court at Montreal, ... ..	(O.) (O.O.O.O.)
Tolls on Roads in Upper Canada, ... ..	(T.T.) (E.E.E.E.)
Toronto General Hospital, ... ..	(M.M.)
Toronto Harbour Dues, ... ..	(K.)
Toronto Lunatic Asylum, ... ..	(M.) (Q.Q.Q.Q.)
Toronto Mechanics' Institute, ... ..	(U.)
Trinity House, Quebec, ... ..	(X.) (F.F.F.F.)
Usury Laws, ... ..	(L.)
Western Telegraph Incorporation Act, ... ..	(N.)

## LIST OF APPENDIX.

SHewing :—On what days the Papers therein mentioned were presented to the House.

1849.		
A.....	February 6...	PUBLIC ACCOUNTS :—Of Canada, for the year 1847.
	March 21...	—Of ditto, for the year 1848.
B.....	" 19...	REGISTRATION and STATISTICS :—Appendix to the First Report of the Board of Registration and Statistics for the Province of Canada.—( <i>The Report was destroyed by the Fire of 25th April, 1849.</i> )
C.....	January 25...	RESTRICTIONS upon COMMERCE :—Copies of all Communications between the Imperial and Provincial Governments, relative to the proposed removal of Restrictions imposed by Imperial Acts upon the Commerce of this Province.
D.....	" 26...	BONDS and SECURITIES :—Statement of Bonds and Securities registered between 24th February, 1848, and 17th January, 1849.
E.....	" 26...	MONTREAL TURNPIKE ROADS :—Accounts of the Trustees, from 1st March to 30th November, 1848.
F.....	" 26...	EDUCATION :—Report of the Superintendent of Schools in Upper Canada, for the year 1847.
G.....	" 29...	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY of CANADA :—Report on the North Shore of Lake Huron, by William E. Logan, Esquire, Provincial Geologist.
	April 11...	—Report of Progress for the years 1847-8, by William E. Logan, Esquire, Provincial Geologist.
H.....	January 29...	GASPE FISHERY and COAL MINING COMPANY :—Copies of the Documents in virtue whereof the Order in Council of 21st November, 1848, relating to the Gaspé Fishery and Coal Mining Company, took place, giving effect to the Act 7 Vic. c. 45, and the Acts supplementary to it.
I.....	" 29...	USURY LAWS :—Copies of Despatches from Earl Grey to the Earl of Elgin, upon the subject of the repeal or modification of the Usury Laws.
J.....	" 29...	CONSTITUENCIES in UPPER and LOWER CANADA :—Returns stating the Names of the various Constituencies, the number of Representatives, and the number of Inhabitants in each Constituency.
K.....	" 29...	TORONTO HARBOUR DUES :—Amount collected for the year 1848.
		QUEEN'S WHARF, TORONTO :—Statement shewing the balance still due to the Government on account of sums advanced for constructing and repairing the said Wharf.
L.....	" 29...	ASSESSMENT RETURNS, Upper Canada, for 1847 and 1848.
M.....	" 30...	TORONTO LUNATIC ASYLUM and Dr. PARK :—Copies of Correspondence and other Documents on the subject of the dismissal of Dr. Park from the situation of Superintendent of the said Asylum.
N.....	" 30...	DESPATCHES :—Copies of Despatches from Earl Grey to the Earl of Elgin, on the subject of the Customs Act,—Copyright Act,—Halifax and Quebec Railroad,—Articles imported for the Military Service,—Montreal and Lachine, and St. Lawrence and Industry Railroad Acts,—Reserved Bills of 1847,—confirmation of certain Acts,—Mining Companies Incorporation Acts,—and Western Telegraph Incorporation Act.
	March 30...	DESPATCHES :—Copies of various Despatches on the subject of the Halifax and Quebec Railroad,—Financial arrangements,—and Population and value of Property in Upper Canada.

		1849.	
<b>O.</b> .....	January 31...		<b>CRIER and TIPSTAFF</b> of the Court of <b>QUEEN'S BENCH</b> for the District of <b>MONTREAL</b> :—Statement of their respective Incomes for the five years ending 31st December, 1848.
<b>P.</b> .....	February 1...		<b>BANK STATEMENTS</b> :—Of the Bank of Montreal; of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District; and of <i>La Banque du Peuple</i> .
	" 6...		Of the Quebec Bank; of the City Bank; of the Bank of Upper Canada; and of the Montreal Provident and Savings Bank.
	" 9...		Of the Canadian Branches of the Bank of British North America.
	" 13...		Of the Gore Bank.
	" 15...		Of the Hamilton and Gore District Savings Bank.
	" 20...		Of the City and District Savings Bank of Montreal.
	March 16...		Of the Quebec Provident and Savings Bank.
	February 19...		<b>ASSURANCE COMPANIES</b> :—Of the British American Fire and Life Assurance Company.
	" 26...		Of the St. Lawrence Inland Marine Assurance Company.
<b>Q.</b> .....	" 1...		<b>AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES</b> :—Reports of various Agricultural Societies, for the year 1848.
<b>R.</b> .....	" 1...		<b>CHAMPLAIN and ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD</b> :—Statement of the Affairs of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, for the year 1848.
<b>S.</b> .....	" 1...		<b>LACHINE RAILROAD</b> :—Statement of the Affairs of the Montreal and Lachine Railroad to 31st December, 1848.
<b>T.</b> .....	" 1...		<b>SHERBROOKE COTTON FACTORY</b> :—Statement of the Affairs of the said Factory.
<b>U.</b> .....	" 1...		<b>MONTREAL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE</b> :—Statement of the moveable property held by the said Institute.
	" 12...		<b>TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE</b> :—Statement of the real and personal estate held by the said Institute.
<b>V.</b> .....	" 1...		<b>CANADA BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY</b> :—Return of the immoveable property held by the said Corporation.
<b>W.</b> .....	" 1...		<b>DUTIES upon IMPORTS from the UNITED STATES</b> :—Return of Duties levied upon Articles imported from the United States, which may be affected by the passing of an Act for establishing a system of reciprocal free exchange with the said States.
<b>X.</b> .....	" 2...		<b>TRINITY HOUSE, QUEBEC</b> :—Accounts of the Trinity House of Quebec, for the year 1848.
<b>Y.</b> .....	" 2...		<b>FRIENDS' SEMINARY</b> :—Report of the Trustees of the Friends' Boarding School at West Lake, Prince Edward District, for 1848.
<b>Z.</b> .....	" 2...		<b>BANK TAX</b> :—Return of the Monthly issue of Bank Notes by the several Banks in Canada, since the imposition of the Bank Tax with the amount of the Tax levied on each Bank respectively, to 31st October, 1848.
	March 26...		<b>MONTREAL BROKERS' CIRCULAR</b> , dated 25th March, 1849.
<b>A.A.</b> .....	February 2...		<b>LUMBER EXPORTED</b> :—Return of the quantity of Lumber shipped and cleared from places below Quebec, in the year ending 5th January, 1849.
<b>B.B.</b> .....	" 5...		<b>PUBLIC WORKS</b> :—Report of the Commissioners of Public Works, for the year 1848.
<b>C.C.</b> .....	" 5...		<b>COMMUTATIONS of TENURE of LANDS</b> :—Returns of commutations of tenure in the Crown Domain, Jesuits' Estates, and Seignior of Lauzon, for 1848.
<b>D.D.</b> .....	" 8...		<b>MORRISON, WILLIAM</b> :—Statement of Commission and Travelling Expenses, &c., allowed to William Morrison, in his capacity of Crown Land Agent.



<b>E.E.</b> .....	1849. February 8...	<b>DORCHESTER REGISTRY OFFICE</b> :—Copies of Correspondence on the subject of certain errors and omissions in the Registry Books of the late Municipal District of Dorchester.
<b>F.F.</b> .....	“ 8...	<b>SHERIFF of MONTREAL</b> :—Statements of the Income of the Sheriff of the District of Montreal, for the years 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848.
<b>G.G.</b> .....	“ 12...	<b>BEDARD, Mr. JUSTICE</b> :—Copies of Correspondence relative to the translation of Mr. Justice Bedard from the Bench at Quebec to that of Montreal, and to the precedence claimed by Mr. Justice Bedard over two other Puisné Judges.
	“ 22...	<b>BEDARD and AYLWIN, Mr. JUSTICES</b> :—Copies of Correspondence relative to the nomination of Mr. Justice Bedard to the Bench at Montreal, and to the appointment of the Honorable Mr. Aylwin to the Bench at Quebec, as successor to Mr. Justice Bedard.
<b>H.H.</b> .....	“ 15...	<b>ST. LAWRENCE and ATLANTIC RAILROAD</b> :—Statement of the affairs of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company to 30th November, 1848.
<b>I.I.</b> .....	“ 15...	<b>MORRISON, ALEXANDER</b> :—Copies of various Documents regarding the claim of Alexander Morrison, of Niagara, to Lot 71, Township of Niagara.
<b>J.J.</b> .....	“ 15...	<b>STUART, PETER</b> .—Copies of Correspondence relative to the intended appointment of Mr. Peter Stuart, of Cornwall, to the office of Sheriff of the Eastern District.
<b>K.K.</b> .....	“ 16...	<b>PETERBOROUGH and PORT HOPE RAILROAD</b> :—Statement of the Affairs of the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company.
<b>L.L.</b> .....	“ 16...	<b>FERRES, JAMES MOIR</b> :—Copies of Correspondence relative to the dismissal of Mr. Ferres from the office of Inspector of Revenue for the second division of the District of Montreal.
<b>M.M.</b> .....	“ 19...	<b>TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL</b> :—Statement of the receipts and disbursements of the said Hospital from 2d March, 1848, to 1st January, 1849.
<b>N.N.</b> .....	“ 20...	<b>HIGH SCHOOL of MONTREAL</b> :—Statement of the Property thereof, and of its Revenue and Disbursements for the year ending 31st July, 1848.
<b>O.O.</b> .....	“ 20...	<b>EDUCATION</b> :—Report of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, for the year 1848.
<b>P.P.</b> .....	“ 20...	<b>PAPINEAU, A. B.</b> :—Various Documents relative to the dismissal of A. B. Papineau, of St. Martin, from the offices of Justice of the Peace and Commissioner of Small Causes.
<b>Q.Q.</b> .....	“ 22...	<b>INVALIDS and FOUNDLINGS</b> :—Report of the Commissioners for the relief of indigent Invalids and Foundlings in the District of Quebec.
<b>R.R.</b> .....	“ 22...	<b>SUPERIOR COURT of QUEEN'S BENCH for the DISTRICT of MONTREAL</b> :—Statement respecting the number of Suits instituted therein for the last twelve months.
<b>S.S.</b> .....	“ 22...	<b>DONEGANI, JOSEPH</b> :—Extracts from Despatches connected with the case of Joseph Donegani, of Montreal, on the Bill passed in 1845 for his relief.
<b>T.T.</b> .....	“ 22...	<b>TOLLS on ROADS in UPPER CANADA</b> :—Comparative Statement of Tolls collected upon the several Macadamized and Plank Roads in Upper Canada for the years 1847 and 1848, and the expenses attending the collection thereof.
<b>U.U.</b> .....	“ 22...	<b>CROWN TIMBER OFFICE, BYTOWN</b> :—List of persons employed in that Office, 1849.

		1849.	
			Statement of Expenses of the Commission of Enquiry into the said Office, 1845 and 1846.
<b>V.V.</b> .....	February 22...		<b>GUELPH and ARTHUR ROAD COMPANY</b> :—Statement of the Affairs of said Company, for the year 1848.
<b>W.W.</b> .....	{ " 26 } March 14 }		<b>SHIPPING of SEAMEN at QUEBEC</b> :—Correspondence with reference to the Act to regulate the shipping of Seamen at the Port of Quebec.
<b>X.X.</b> .....	February 26...		<b>IMPORTS</b> :—Statement of Imports into the Province of Canada during the years 1847 and 1848, and the value thereof, with the amount of Duties thereon.
<b>Y.Y.</b> .....	" 26...		<b>POST OFFICE</b> :—Quarterly Returns shewing the receipts and expenditure of the Post Office Department in this Province, from 5th July 1844 to 5th July, 1848. —Quarterly Returns of the Emoluments of the Deputy Post Master General, and the other paid Officers of the Post Office Department at Montreal, Quebec, Kingston and Toronto, from 5th January 1843 to 5th July, 1848.
<b>Z.Z.</b> .....	" 26...		<b>CULLERS</b> :—Report of the Select Committee on the Petition of Charles Cazeau and others, Cullers of the District of Quebec, and other references.
<b>A.A.A.</b> .....	" 27...		<b>COBOURG HARBOUR</b> :—Copies of Contracts entered into by the Board of Works for completing Cobourg Harbour, with a detailed Statement of all monies paid to Contractors in respect to the improvement of the said Harbour.
<b>B.B.B.</b> .....	" 27...		<b>POST OFFICE</b> :—Copies of Correspondence on the subject of the establishment of a General Post Office system in the British Provinces in North America.
<b>C.C.C.</b> .....	March 1...		<b>CIRCUIT COURTS</b> :—Returns from the Clerks of the Circuit Courts in Lower Canada.
<b>D.D.D.</b> .....	" 1...		<b>VILLAGE LOTS in RAWDON</b> :—Return of all Village Lots in Rawdon, shewing the number of each Lot sold, to whom, and date of Patent,—and also the number of each Lot not yet sold.
<b>E.E.E.</b> .....	" 5...		<b>IMMIGRATION and PUBLIC WORKS</b> :—Copies of Correspondence with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of Immigration and Public Works.
	April 7...		<b>IMMIGRATION</b> :—Copies of Correspondence with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of Immigration.
<b>F.F.F.</b> .....	March 5...		<b>REES, Dr.</b> :—Copies of Correspondence and other documents relating to the appointment and dismissal of Dr. Rees as Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto.
<b>G.G.G.</b> .....	" 7...		<b>TELFER, Dr.</b> :—Copies of Papers and Correspondence relative to the removal of Dr. Telfer from the office of Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto.
<b>H.H.H.</b> .....	" 7...		<b>BOWERMAN, STEPHEN</b> :—Copies of Correspondence, Petitions, and Plans, with Minutes in Council, referring to Lot No. 18 in the 1st Concession of Hallowell, in the case of Stephen Bowerman.
<b>I.I.I.</b> .....	" 8...		<b>KING'S COLLEGE</b> :—Copy of the Statute of King's College appointing Commissioners to inquire into the affairs of the said College.
<b>J.J.J.</b> .....	" 8...		<b>JESUITS' ESTATES</b> :—Copies of Accounts rendered by Louis Eléonore Dubord, of his administration of the Jesuits' Estates in the District of Three Rivers, while Agent thereof.
<b>K.K.K.</b> .....	" 8...		<b>CLERICAL VISITORS of Sick Emigrants</b> :—Return of all sums of money paid during 1848, for the service of 1847, to Clerical Visitors of Sick Emigrants at Grosse Isle, Quebec, Montreal, and elsewhere.
	" 27...		Supplementary Return of ditto ditto ditto.

	1849.	
<b>L.L.L.</b> .....	March 8...	<b>SCHOOLS and COLLEGES</b> :—Return of all special grants to Schools and Colleges, not including the annual grant of £50,000 for Common Schools, for the years 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848. —Other Documents shewing the particulars of the expenditure, the names of the Teachers or Professors, the number of Pupils, the course of instruction pursued, and the Religious body with which each Institution is connected.
<b>M.M.M.</b> .....	“ 9...	<b>OBSERVATORY at QUEBEC</b> :—Copies of Communications from the Secretary of State and the Royal Engineer Department, on the subject of erecting an Observatory at the Port of Quebec.
<b>N.N.N.</b> .....	“ 13...	<b>CLERGY RESERVES</b> :—Copies of Correspondence relative to the placing an advance of 25 per cent, by the Government, on the appraised value of the Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada.
<b>O.O.O.</b> .....	“ 16...	<b>POLICE OFFICE, QUEBEC</b> :—Copies of Complaints, Correspondence, and other Documents relative to the Police Office at Quebec.
<b>P.P.P.</b> .....	“ 19...	<b>REBELLION LOSSES</b> :—Reports of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into, and allow or reject, the claims of the Inhabitants of Upper Canada arising out of the late Rebellion and Invasion of this Province.
<b>Q.Q.Q.</b> .....	“ 21...	<b>RAILROADS</b> :—Second Report of the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Line Bills,—relative to the renewal of the Charter of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company.
<b>R.R.R.</b> .....	“ 22...	<b>CROWN LAND AGENTS</b> :—Statement shewing the number of Agents for the sale of Public Lands in Lower Canada, the amount of their collections on account of Lands and of Timber, their Commission thereon, the Contingencies of their respective Agencies, and the amount paid over to the Commissioner of Crown Lands; together with the date of their appointments, and amount and names of sureties for each.
<b>S.S.S.</b> .....	“ 22...	<b>SCHOOL of NAVIGATION</b> :—Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a Provincial School of Navigation at Quebec.
<b>T.T.T.</b> .....	“ 26...	<b>ELECTORAL DIVISIONS</b> :—Lists of the several Parishes, Seigniories, Townships, or other divisions, comprising the several Electoral Divisions of Canada as now constituted.
<b>U.U.U.</b> .....	“ 26...	<b>EASTERN TOWNSHIPS</b> :—Copies of Correspondence between Her Majesty's Government and the Association for colonizing the Eastern Townships, and other Documents in relation to the said Association.
<b>V.V.V.</b> .....	“ 26...	<b>CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND</b> :—Estimate of the probable Amount of the Expenditure and Net Revenue, for the year 1849. —Statement shewing certain charges against the Consolidated Revenue Fund on account of services for former years, not included in the Statement of the said Fund rendered up to 31st January, 1849. <b>CIVIL GOVERNMENT</b> :—Estimate of certain Expenses, for the year 1849, for which a Supply is required. <b>PUBLIC WORKS</b> :—Estimate of Expenditure to be incurred for the completion of sundry Public Works early in the Season of 1849, for which a Supply is required. —Statement exhibiting the Amount required to complete certain Contracts entered into prior to 11th March, 1848, for the construction of Public Works, beyond the amount already appropriated by Law.
<b>W.W.W.</b> .....	“ 27...	<b>DESJARDINS CANAL COMPANY</b> :—Receipts and Expenditure of the said Company from 1837 to 1848, inclusive.

		1849.	
<b>X.X.X.</b> .....	March	27...	<b>CLERK of the PEACE, QUEBEC</b> :— Statements of the receipts of the Office of the Clerk of the Peace at Quebec,—and also shewing the number of Indictments laid before the Grand Jurors in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Quebec by the Clerk of the Peace, and the nature of such Indictments, and the number of Bench Warrants issued,—for the years 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848. — Tariff of Fees authorized to be taken by the Clerk of the Peace at Quebec.
<b>Y.Y.Y.</b> .....	"	28...	<b>RELIGIOUS, EDUCATIONAL, and CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS</b> :— Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire with respect to the amount of the Annual Income of the several Religious, Educational, or Charitable Institutions incorporated by Acts of the Provincial Parliament. — Supplementary Report of ditto ditto ditto.
<b>Z.Z.Z.</b> .....	March	28...	<b>INTEMPERANCE</b> :— Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire whether any and what Legislative measures can be adopted to repress the evils growing out of Intemperance.
<b>A.A.A.A.</b> .....	"	28...	<b>CANADA GAZETTE and PROVINCIAL STATUTES</b> :— Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the system adopted in the distribution of the Canada Gazette and Provincial Statutes.
<b>B.B.B.B.</b> .....	"	29...	<b>M'CORD, WILLIAM KING</b> :— Copies of Complaints and Correspondence having reference to the conduct, &c. of W. K. M'Cord, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, Queen's Counsel, and Superintendent of Police at Quebec.
<b>C.C.C.C.</b> .....	"	30...	<b>DISTRIBUTION of the STATUTES</b> :— Statement of the Distribution of the Statutes in Upper and Lower Canada,—with an account of the disbursements and expenses attending the same.
<b>D.D.D.D.</b> .....	April	2...	<b>PROTHONOTARIES at QUEBEC</b> :— Detailed Statement of the Fees and Emoluments received by the Prothonotaries of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Quebec, and of the disbursements and expenses of their Office, in the years 1846, 1847, and 1848, and of the monies remaining deposited in their hands since 1840.
<b>E.E.E.E.</b> .....	"	2...	<b>TOLLS on PUBLIC ROADS in CANADA WEST</b> :— Copies of all Tenders made during the year 1848, to lease the Tolls on the Public Roads in Western Canada.
<b>F.F.F.F.</b> .....	"	7...	<b>TRINITY HOUSE ACCOUNTS, QUEBEC</b> :— First Report of the Select Committee on the Public Accounts for 1847, and the Accounts of the Trinity House of Quebec.
<b>G.G.G.G.</b> .....	"	10...	<b>M'GILL COLLEGE</b> :— Copies of all Papers or Correspondence between the Authorities in Canada and the Home Government, since 1840, and of various other Documents, relative to M'Gill College.
<b>H.H.H.H.</b> .....	"	10...	<b>SURVEYS on the OTTAWA</b> :— Statements of all the Surveys performed on the Ottawa and its Tributaries, since the 1st January, 1844.
<b>I.I.I.I.</b> .....	"	10...	<b>CLERGY RESERVE FUND</b> :— Returns of all the Expenditure of the Clergy Reserve money, since the passing of the Imperial Act relating to the said Reserves, from 1841 to 1848. — Statement of Lands set apart for the endowment of Churches in Upper Canada, towards the support of the Church of England. — Statement of receipts and disbursements on account of the Clergy Reserves for Upper Canada, from 1828 to 1848.
<b>J.J.J.J.</b> .....	"	10...	— Copies of Applications by Religious Denominations other than those which have been provided for by name in the Act for the settlement of the Clergy Reserves, and of Correspondence which has taken place having reference to the subject.

	1849.	
<b>K.K.K.K.</b> ..	April 10...	<b>MAGDALEN ISLANDS</b> :—Report of the Select Committee on the Petition of James Cormier and others, of the Magdalen Islands, for the abolition of the Custom House and Circuit Courts on the said Islands, and for certain alterations in their Rents.
<b>L.L.L.L.</b> .....	" 12...	<b>LABRADOR FISHERIES</b> :—Report of the Select Committee on the Petition of Antoine Talbot, of Berthier, for the protection of those engaged in the Fisheries off the Coast of Labrador from violence and robbery.
<b>M.M.M.M.</b> .....	" 13...	<b>JARVIS, S. P.</b> —Copies of various documents relative to the Accounts of S. P. Jarvis, Esquire, late Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
<b>N.N.N.N.</b> .....	" 13...	<b>BRIDGES</b> over the <b>RIVER DES PRAIRIES</b> :—Report of the Select Committee on the Petition of Joseph Aumond and others, complaining of obstructions to the Lumber Trade caused by Bridges over the River des Prairies.
<b>O.O.O.O.</b> .....	" 17...	<b>SHERIFF, CRIER, and TIPSTAFF, District of Montreal</b> :—Report of the Select Committee on the Statements of the Income derived by the said Officers for the last five years.
<b>P.P.P.P.</b> .....	{ " 18 } " 19 }	<b>LUMBER TRADE</b> :—First and Second Reports of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the Lumber Trade, the causes of its present depression, the protection of the Forests from unnecessary destruction, and upon all other matters affecting the Lumbering interests of this Province.
<b>Q.Q.Q.Q.</b> .....	" 20...	<b>TORONTO LUNATIC ASYLUM</b> :—Copies of the annual Reports of the Commissioners of that Institution, for the years 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848.
<b>R.R.R.R.</b> .....	" 24...	<b>SHIPPING</b> of <b>SEAMEN</b> at <b>QUEBEC</b> :—Report of the Select Committee on the Petition of Thomas C. Lee and others interested in the Shipping frequenting the Port of Quebec, praying for the repeal of the Act (10 and 11 Vic. c. 25) for regulating the shipping of Seamen.
<b>S.S.S.S.</b> .....	May 2...	<b>BILLS</b> destroyed by <b>FIRE</b> :—Report of the Select Committee appointed to ascertain what original Bills have been destroyed by the Fire of the 25th April last, and consider and report the course that it may be proper to take with respect to such Bills to enable the House to proceed with them from the different stages at which they had arrived.
<b>T.T.T.T.</b> .....	" 4...	<b>PENITENTIARY</b> :—Statement of the Accounts and Affairs of the Penitentiary, for the year 1848.
<b>V.V.V.V.</b> .....	" 7...	<b>KELLY, WILLIAM MOORE</b> :—Copies of Petitions, Correspondence, and other documents relating to the claims of W. M. Kelly for disbursements in the execution of his duties as Collector of the Customs at Toronto, since 14th March, 1845.
<b>W.W.W.W.</b> .....	" 16...	<b>GOWAN, OGLE R.</b> :—Copies of Correspondence connected with the appointment to office, and removal therefrom, of Ogle R. Gowan, Esquire, as Supervisor of Tolls west of Lachine.
<b>X.X.X.X.</b> .....	" 26...	<b>LAND PATENTS</b> :—Return of Land Patents granted in Lower Canada for lots of land of 500 acres and upwards, from 1795 to 1848 inclusive, with the date of each Patent, and such other information relative thereto as can be furnished from the Records of the Provincial Registrar's Office.
<b>Y.Y.Y.Y.</b> .....	" 26...	<b>SEIGNIORY</b> of <b>LAUZON</b> :—Statements of monies received and paid on account of the Seigniori of Lauzon from the period at which the Crown became the proprietor thereof, to the 20th December, 1848,—and other detailed information relating to the said Seigniori.
<b>Z.Z.Z.Z.</b> .....	" 29...	<b>EDUCATION</b> :—Report of the Superintendent of Schools in Upper Canada, for the year 1848.

<b>A.A.A.A.A.</b> ...	1849. May 29...	<b>EMIGRATION</b> :—Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the causes and importance of the Emigration which takes place annually from Lower Canada to the United States of America ; the class, and, if possible, the number of persons who have emigrated during the last five years ; the fate of the individuals and families who have emigrated, —and the best means of preventing that emigration for the future.
<b>B.B.B.B.B.</b>	“ 30...	<b>PENITENTIARY</b> :—First and Second Reports of the Commissioners appointed to investigate into the conduct, discipline, and management of the Provincial Penitentiary.
<b>C.C.C.C.</b> .....		<b>BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, and BURIALS</b> :—General Statements and Returns of, in the Districts of Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers, for the year 1848. —General Statements and Returns of, in the District of Gaspé, for the years 1847 and 1848.

Appendix  
(A.)

1848-9.

Appendix  
(A.)

1848-9.

---

# PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1847.

---

LAI D BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

---

MONTREAL:  
PRINTED BY STEWART DERBISHIRE & GEORGE DESBARATS,  
PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1848.





## SCHEDULE

OF ACCOUNTS and STATEMENTS respecting the Public Income and Expenditure  
of the Consolidated Fund of the Province of Canada.

**No. 1**—Statement exhibiting the Net Revenue of the Province of Canada for the year 1847, also an Abstract of the Expenditure during the same period, and the State of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on the 31st day of January, 1848.

## RECEIPTS.

- 2**—Statement of the Revenue from Customs Duties in the Province of Canada during the year ended 5th January, 1848, received between the 1st February, 1847, and 31st January, 1848.
- 3**—Statement of the Revenue arising from Duties on Licenses for Shops, Retailing Spirituous Liquors, Stills, Billiard Tables, Hawkers and Pedlars, Steam Boats, and Ale and Beer Houses, during the year ended 5th January, 1848, received between the 1st February, 1847, and 31st January, 1848, applicable to the Consolidated Revenue.
- 4**—Statement of Revenue arising from Duties on Licenses to Auctioneers and on Sales by Auction during the year ended 5th January, 1848, received between 1st February, 1847, and 31st January, 1848.
- 5**—Statement of Monies paid the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1847, and the 31st January, 1848, on account of the *Territorial Revenue* for the year ended the 31st December, 1847.
- 6**—Statement of Revenue arising from the Light Houses or Tonnage Duty under the Act of Upper Canada 7th Will. 4th, Cap. 95, during the year ended 5th January, 1848, received between the 1st February, 1847, and 31st January, 1848.
- 7**—Statement of the Duties on Bank Issues paid the Receiver General, pursuant to the Provincial Act of Canada, 4 & 5 Vic. Cap. 29, in the year ended 31st December, 1847.
- 8**—Statement of Revenue arising from Interest on Public Deposits received between 1st January and 31st December, 1847.
- 9**—Statement of Revenue arising from Public Works and Receipts on account of Interest on Loans to Public Works in the Province of Canada, between 1st February, 1847, and 31st January, 1848.
- 10**—Statement of Revenue arising from Fees on Militia Commissions, Exemptions from Militia Duty, and Militia Fines, paid the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1847, and the 31st January, 1848, pursuant to the Act of Upper Canada, 2nd Victoria, Cap. 9.
- 11**—Statement of Fines and Forfeitures including Seizures, paid the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between 1st February, 1847, and the 31st January, 1848, on account of the year ended 31st December, 1847.
- 12**—Statement of the Casual Revenue paid to the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1847, and the 31st January, 1848, on account of the year ended 31st December, 1847, consisting of Fees on Land Patents and Instruments under the Great and Privy Seals, Copies and Certificates of Land Patents, Inns, Country and Town Shops, Hawkers, Billiard and Ferry Licenses, including Fees on Searches and other incidental payments.

## EXPENDITURE.

- 13**—Statement of the charge for interest, &c. on the Public Debt of the Province of Canada from 1st February, 1847, to 31st January, 1848.
- 14**—Statement of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1847, and the 31st January, 1848, on account of the Expenditure for Services provided for in the Civil List Schedule A annexed to the Union Act, for the Nine Months ended the 30th September, 1847.
- 15**—Statement of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1847, and the 31st January, 1848, on account of the Expenditure for Services provided for in the Civil List Schedule B, annexed to the Union Act for the Nine Months ended the 30th September, 1847.
- 16**—Statement of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, from 1st October, 1847, to the 31st January, 1848, on account of the Expenditure for Services provided for in the New Civil List Schedule A, annexed to Provincial Act, 9th Victoria, Cap. 64.
- 17**—Statement of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, from October, 1847, to 31st January, 1848, on account of the Expenditure for Services provided for in the New Civil List, Schedule B, annexed to Provincial Act, 9th Victoria, Cap. 64.
- 18**—Statement of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1847, and the 31st January, 1848, on account of the Expenditure for Services provided for by Acts and Ordinances of the late Province of Lower Canada, for the year ended the 31st December, 1847.
- 19**—Statement of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1847, and the 31st January, 1848, on account of the Expenditure for Services provided for by Acts of the late Province of Upper Canada, for the year ended the 31st December, 1847.
- 20**—Statement of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1847, and the 31st January, 1848, on account of Services provided for by Acts of the Legislature of the Province of Canada, for the year ended the 31st December, 1847.

## EXPENDITURE.—Continued.

1848-9.

- No. 21**—Statement of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1847, and the 31st January, 1848, on account of the Expenditure of the Civil Government, for the year ended the 31st December, 1845, as provided for by Act 8th Victoria, Cap. 69.
- 22**—Statement of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1847, and the 31st January, 1848, on account of the Expenditure of the Civil Government, for the year ended the 31st December, 1846, as provided for by Act 9th Victoria, Cap. 63.
- 23**—Statement of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1847, and the 31st January, 1848, on account of the Expenditure of the Civil Government for the year ended the 31st December, 1847, as provided for by Act of last Session 10th and 11th Victoria, Cap. 34.

1848-9.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- 24**—Comparative Statement of the Net Revenue and Expenditure of the Consolidated Fund of the Province of Canada, for the years 1846 and 1847.
- 25**—Statement of the Affairs of the Province of Canada, on the 31st January, 1848, in which the year 1847 is included.
- 26**—Statement of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1847, and the 31st January, 1848, in payment of various indispensable expenses of the Civil Government of Canada and for which a provision is required.
- 27**—Abstract Statement of the Payments made on account of Emigration and Quarantine Expenses for the Province of Canada during the year 1847, and up to the 31st January, 1848.

## SCHEDULE

## OF STATEMENTS exhibiting the Receipts and Expenditure of the several undermentioned Special Accounts for the year 1847.

- 28**—Statement of Monies collected under the Provincial Acts, 45 Geo. III. Cap. 12 ; 51 Geo. III. Cap. 2, and 2 Geo. IV. Cap. 7, and of the Expenses incurred in supporting and improving the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence, from the Basin of Portneuf, in the District of Quebec, to the Division Line between the late Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, for the year 1847, under the Trinity Board of Montreal.
- 29**—Statement of the Revenue arising from the Estates of the late Order of Jesuits, and of Payments made therefrom for the Encouragement of Education in Eastern Canada, for the years 1846 and 1847, as authorized by the Acts of the Province 9 Victoria, Cap. 59, and 10 and 11 Victoria, Cap. 34.
- 30**—Statement of Tonnage Duties collected during the Season of the Navigation of the year 1847, at Quebec and Montreal, under the Provincial Act, 6 Will. 4, Cap. 35, continued by Act of Canada, 8 Victoria, Cap. 26, and the Sums paid thereout, to provide for the Medical Treatment of Sick Mariners.
- 31**—Statement of Monies arising from the Sale of School Lands in that part of the Province heretofore called Upper Canada, pursuant to the Act of Canada 4 and 5 Victoria, Cap. 19, and of Warrants issued thereon between the 1st February, 1847, and the 31st January, 1848, on account of the year ended the 31st December, 1847.
- 32**—Statement of the Monies received from the rate or duty imposed by the Provincial Act of Canada, 4 and 5 Victoria, Cap. 13, on Passengers or Emigrants arriving at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, and the Amount paid thereout, for providing Medical Assistance and enabling Indigent Persons of that description to proceed to the place of their destination during the Season of the Navigation of the year 1847.
- 33**—Statement of Monies paid the Receiver General of the Province, by the District Treasurers, Canada West, between the 1st February, 1847, and the 31st January, 1848, pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada, 2d Victoria, Cap. 11, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Erection of an Asylum within that part of the Province for the reception of Insane and Lunatic Persons," shewing also the Payments made thereout.
- 34**—Statement of the Revenue arising from Tavern Licenses in Canada West, during the year ended the 5th January, 1848, received between the 1st February, 1847, and the 31st January, 1848, applicable to the payment of the Rebellion Losses in Canada West, under the Act of the Province, 8 Victoria, Cap. 72.
- 35**—Statement of the Revenue arising from Tavern Licenses in Canada East, received between the 1st February, 1847, and the 31st January, 1848, and of the payments made thereout to the different Municipal Districts in Lower Canada, during the year ended the 31st January, 1848, as authorized by Act of the Province, 8 Victoria, Cap. 72.
- 36**—Statement of the amount of Fees received on Marriage Licenses, issued during the year ended the 31st December, 1847, in Canada West, and of the Payments made therefrom, as authorized by the Provincial Act 9 Victoria, Cap. 65.
- 37**—Statement of the Amount of Fees received on Marriage Licenses issued during the year ended the 31st December, 1847, in Canada East, and appropriated towards the Payment of Rebellion Losses in Lower Canada, by the Provincial Act 9 Victoria, Cap. 65.
- 38**—Statement of the Particulars of the Payments and Deductions made from the Revenues constituting the Consolidated Fund of the Province of Canada, for Expenses of Management, Collections, Return Duties, &c. for the year ended 5th January, 1848.
- 39**—Abstract Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Province of Canada, for the year 1847.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Montreal, March, 1848.

F. HINCKS, Inspector General.



Appendix (A.) 1848-9.

No. 2.

STATEMENT of the Revenue from Customs Duties in the Province of Canada during the year ended 5th January, 1848, received between 1st February, 1847, and 31st January, 1848.

Table with columns: Authority under which the Duties are Collected (Imperial Act, Provincial Acts, Wheat Act), Gross Amount of Collections, Deductions made in Progress of Collection (Salaries and other Expenses, Return Duty), Other Expenses paid by Warrant on the Receiver General, Total Deductions, Net Revenue in Currency.

Appendix (A.) 1848-9.

Appendix (A.) 1848-9.

Table with columns: Location (e.g., PENETANGUISHINE, PORT BURWELL, COLBORNE), Imperial Act cap. 93, Provincial Acts cap. 3, Wheat Act cap. 31, Gross Amount, Deductions, Net Revenue, and a list of expenses (Coteau du Lac, Beauce, etc.).

Appendix (A.) 1848-9.

Inspector General's Office, Montreal, March, 1848. F. HINCKS, Inspector General.

For Details, see Statement No. 38. Less—Payments by Warrant on the Receiver General, for Salaries, Postages, Printing, &c. of the Customs Management Branch.

Balances outstanding 31st January, 1848. Off Balances outstanding 31st January, 1847.

Net Revenue, Currency.

Appendix (A.) 1848-9.

No. 3.

STATEMENT of the Revenue arising from Duties on Licenses for Shops, Retailing Spirituous Liquors, Stills, Billiard Tables, Hawkers & Pedlars, Steam Boats, and Ale & Beer Houses, during the year ended 5th January, 1848, received between the 1st February, 1847, & 31st January, 1848, applicable to the Consolidated Revenue.

DISTRICTS.	Shops.		Stills.		Billiard Tables.		Hawkers and Pedlars.		Steam Boats.		Ale and Beer Houses.		Total Gross Revenue.		Expenses of Collection.		Net Revenue.	
	No.	Duty. £ s. d.	No.	Duty. £ s. d.	No.	Duty. £ s. d.	No.	Duty. £ s. d.	No.	Duty. £ s. d.	No.	Duty. £ s. d.	No.	Duty. £ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MONTREAL, No. 1 Division.	695	2780 0 0	9	2511 9 9	3	2348 4 1	110	220 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	8528 4 4	497 4 6	8030 19 10	..	..
Do do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
QUEBEC	16	120 0 0	4	68 10 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186 15 4	76 15 2½	110 0 1½	..	..
ST. FRANCIS	11	82 10 0	10	358 17 6½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	443 7 6½	90 1 2	353 6 4½	..	..
BATHURST	14	105 0 0	5	156 9 3½	..	..	1	10 0 0	1	7 10 0	..	..	..	295 9 3½	76 19 0½	218 10 3	..	..
BROCK	15	112 10 0	2	205 5 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336 9 2	49 6 6	336 9 2	..	..
COLBORNE	37	277 10 0	2	380 12 7	..	..	5	40 0 0	4	30 0 0	..	..	..	737 2 7	82 15 2	654 7 5	..	..
DALHOUSIE	62	465 0 0	11	1069 18 10	1	40 0 0	8	70 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	1651 18 10	177 6 5½	1474 12 4½	..	..
EASTERN	29	217 10 0	8	1308 2 9	1	40 0 0	1	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	1398 18 7	171 4 10	1372 17 11	..	..
Do North do	65	457 10 0	6	618 18 7	1	..	29	170 0 0	7	52 10 0	..	..	..	1398 18 7	147 9 8	1251 8 11	..	..
Do Eastern do	23	172 10 0	8	577 4 7½	..	..	5	35 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	781 14 7½	130 15 11½	653 18 8	..	..
Do Western do	31	232 10 0	9	387 17 10½	..	..	6	35 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	655 7 10½	123 6 6½	532 1 4	..	..
HURON	6	45 0 0	9	201 18 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	239 18 11	96 11 10	153 7 1	..	..
JOHNSTOWN	21	180 0 0	6	722 7 4	..	..	6	45 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	992 7 4	133 18 1	858 9 3	..	..
LONDON, First Division	11	82 10 0	14	742 17 9	..	..	1	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	837 17 9	120 10 4	717 7 5	..	..
Do Second do	7	52 10 0	5	211 0 5½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	265 10 5½	61 17 3	200 13 2½	..	..
MIDLAND	34	255 0 0	6	2563 12 10	..	..	7	35 0 0	4	30 0 0	..	..	..	2883 12 10	202 15 10	2680 17 0	..	..
NEWCASTLE, Northld. Division	20	180 0 0	5	767 15 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	920 15 5	115 0 3	805 15 2	..	..
Do do	8	60 0 0	9	651 19 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	714 19 1	115 14 4	599 4 9	..	..
NIAGARA	47	332 10 0	6	507 5 9	1	40 0 0	8	60 0 0	3	23 10 0	..	..	..	982 5 9	128 19 5	853 6 4	..	..
OTTAWA	7	52 10 0	1	103 0 4	..	..	3	30 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	185 10 4	28 6 6	157 3 10	..	..
PRINCE EDWARD	8	60 0 0	1	80 11 3	..	..	2	25 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	175 11 3	28 13 4	146 17 11	..	..
SIMCOE	20	150 0 0	4	85 0 4½	..	..	..	..	2	15 0 0	..	..	..	255 0 4½	77 4 9	177 15 7½	..	..
TALBOT	8	60 0 0	6	476 8 9½	..	..	1	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	560 8 9½	100 18 1	459 10 8½	..	..
VICTORIA	15	112 10 0	3	249 11 8	..	..	..	..	2	15 0 0	..	..	..	377 1 8	66 18 4	310 3 4	..	..
WESTERN	14	105 0 0	7	239 15 5½	..	..	..	..	2	15 0 0	..	..	..	365 15 5½	87 15 0	278 0 5½	..	..
WELLINGTON	16	130 0 0	9	1131 14 1½	..	..	1	10 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	1261 14 1½	143 6 8	1118 7 5½	..	..
Totals	1243	6890 0 0	171	19499 6 11	3	120 0 0	194	820 0 0	25	187 10 0	87	123 10 0	..	27640 6 11	3134 15 0½	24505 11 10½	..	..

Add Auction Duties, as per Statement No. 4  
Total Excise, Currency

Less—Payments by Warrant on the Receiver General, viz:  
James Adams, for Six Hydrometers complete, furnished Revenue Inspectors Canada West.....  
James Porteous, being for his account of Postages up to 5th January, 1848, attending the collection and management of this Revenue.....  
Add Receipts during the Month of January last on account of 1848.....  
Less Receipts in January, 1847, included in Revenue of 1846.....

Less Balances outstanding 31st January, 1848.....  
Of Balances outstanding 31st January, 1847.....  
Net Revenue in Cash, Currency.....  
Net Revenue in Cash, Currency.....

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Montreal, March, 1848. F. HINCKS, Inspector General.

Appendix (A.) 1848-9.

## No. 4.

STATEMENT of Revenue arising from Duties on Licenses to Auctioneers and on Sales by Auction during the year ended 5th January, 1848, received between 1st February, 1847 and 31st January, 1848.

Districts and Ports.	Licenses to Auctioneers.		On Sales by Auction.	Total Gross Revenue.	Expenses of Collection.	Net Revenue
	No.	Duty.				
MONTREAL.....	28	£ 140 0 0	£ 2421 1 8	£ 2561 1 8	£ 68 1 6	£ 2493 0 2
QUEBEC.....	11	55 0 0	1348 19 6	1403 19 6	34 10 1	1369 9 5
ST. FRANCIS.....	4	20 0 0	30 2 11½	50 2 11½	1 11 10	48 11 1½
<i>By Collectors of Ports.</i>						
AMHERSTBURG.....	1	5 0 0	.. .. .	5 0 0	0 5 0	4 15 0
BELLEVILLE.....	2	10 0 0	2 7 8	12 7 8	0 7 2	12 0 6
BROCKVILLE.....	6	30 0 0	109 13 11	139 13 11	6 19 7	132 14 4
CORNWALL.....	3	15 0 0	6 9 5	21 9 5	1 1 5½	20 7 11½
COBOURG.....	7	35 0 0	0 4 9	35 4 9	1 15 3	33 9 6
CHATHAM.....	....	.. .. .	6 6 5	6 6 5	0 1 7	6 4 10
GODERICH.....	2	10 0 0	.. .. .	10 0 0	0 10 0	9 10 0
HAMILTON.....	10	50 0 0	43 7 7	93 7 7	4 13 4	88 14 3
KINGSTON.....	10	50 0 0	79 18 2	129 18 2	6 9 10	123 8 4
NIAGARA.....	....	.. .. .	0 14 3	0 14 3	0 0 9	0 13 6
OWENS SOUND.....	1	5 0 0	.. .. .	5 0 0	.. .. .	5 0 0
PRESCOTT.....	3	15 0 0	7 12 0	22 12 0	1 2 7	21 9 5
PORT DARLINGTON.....	1	5 0 0	13 14 3	18 14 3	0 13 8	18 0 7
“ DALHOUSIE.....	6	30 0 0	24 2 4	54 2 4	2 0 7	52 1 9
“ DOVER.....	2	10 0 0	.. .. .	10 0 0	0 10 0	9 10 0
“ HOPE.....	2	10 0 0	.. .. .	10 0 0	0 10 0	9 10 0
“ STANLEY.....	6	30 0 0	.. .. .	30 0 0	1 10 0	28 10 0
TORONTO.....	19	95 0 0	701 2 6	796 2 6	39 16 1	756 6 5
WINDSOR.....	....	.. .. .	0 9 10	0 9 10	0 0 6	0 9 4
Totals Currency.....	124	620 0 0	4796 7 2½	5416 7 2½	172 10 9½	5243 16 5

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1848.

F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.

## No. 5.

STATEMENT of Monies paid the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1847, and the 31st January, 1848, on account of the *Territorial Revenue* for the year ended the 31st December, 1847.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.	Currency.	Total Currency.
<i>King's Posts.</i>		
Received from the Hudson's Bay Company, One Year's Rent to the 10th October, 1847.....	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	.. .. .	600 0 0
<i>Rent of Beach and Water Lots.</i>		
Received from A. Gilmour, One Year's Rent of a Beach and Water Lot at Quebec, to the 24th June, 1847.....	22 2 0	
“ “ George Taylor, do do of a do to do .....	35 19 1	
“ “ James Gibb, do do of a do to do .....	38 15 2	
“ “ Henry Maxham, Six Years' do of a do to the 24th June, 1839, at £6 5s. 1d. per annum.....	37 10 6	
“ “ M. Bell, One Year and Eight Months' Rent of a Deep Water Lot in Lower Town at Quebec, at £11 18s. per annum.....	19 16 8	
“ “ Rev. J. Signay One Years' Rent of a Deep Water Lot at Près-de-Ville.....	3 6 2	
		157 9 7
<i>Lods et Ventes.</i>		
From Sundry Persons.....	.. .. .	1377 19 0
Carried over.....	£	2135 8 7

Appendix  
(A.)No. 5.—STATEMENT of Monies paid the Receiver General, &c.—*Continued.*Appendix  
(A.)

1848-9.

1848-9.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.	Currency.			Total Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i> .....				2135	8	7
<i>Commutation on Change of Tenure.</i>						
Received from E. L. Montizambert, for Heirs of Taylor, on a Property situate at Quebec.....	160	0	0			
“ “ “ “ on Lots in St. John's Suburbs, Quebec.....	65	0	0			
“ “ William Sheppard, on Two Lots situated in Quebec.....	150	0	0			
“ “ H. J. Scott, on a Property, do do.....	35	0	0			
“ “ H. Weston, do do do.....	55	0	0			
“ “ Abraham Joseph, Two Lots, do on St. Louis Road.....	65	0	0			
“ “ James M. McKenzie, on a Property situate at Notre Dame des Anges near Quebec.....	100	0	0			
“ “ Daniel Patton, on a do at Point Levi near Quebec.....	60	0	0			
“ “ Matthew Bell, being the principal of the rent of £11 18s. Currency, reserved upon a Deep Water Lot in the Lower Town of Quebec, granted by Letters Patent of 10th September, 1839, since revoked and regranted.....	198	16	8			
“ “ Archbishop Quebec, being in redemption of a Yearly Rent of £3 6s. 2. reserved on a Deep Water Lot at Près-de-Ville.....	55	2	9			
				943	19	5
<i>Rent of Ferries.</i>						
Received from J. Plumb, Rent of a Ferry from Prescott to Ogdensburgh for the year ended the 27th July, 1847.....	50	0	0			
“ “ J. Lewis, do of do from Brockville to Morristown, to 14th August, 1847.....	20	5	0			
“ “ Francis Baby, do of do Windsor to Detroit to 14th March, 1847.....	20	0	0			
“ “ A. Fralick, do of do at Niagara Falls to October, 1847.....	349	0	0			
“ “ Alex. Beckett, Six Months' do of do at Beckett's Landing (Rideau River) to 14th February, 1847.....	1	5	0			
“ “ Thomas Humphries, Rent of Ferry at Queenston from the 4th September, 1846, to 15th October, 1847, at £176 5s. per annum.....	195	16	8			
“ “ James Kirby, for One Year's Rent of Ferry at Fort Erie Rapids to 14th January, 1847.....	100	0	0			
“ “ Charlotte McNabb, for One Year's Rent of Ferry across the River Ottawa below Bytown, to 23d April, 1847.....	7	15	0			
“ “ Joseph Wynn, being first half yearly instalment with interest due on the Bond given by him for £212 10s. the amount of verdict obtained against him for Rent of Ferry at Queenston.....	56	10	4			
“ “ Mrs. Campbell, for Five Years' Rent of Oliver's Ferry across the Rideau Lake to 21st March, 1847.....	12	10	0			
“ “ F. A. B. Clench, One Years' Rent of Niagara Ferry, to 25th March, 1847.....	55	10	0			
“ “ James Holden, Six Months' Rent of Ferry at Williamsburg, to 12th July, 1847.....	6	5	0			
				874	17	0
<i>Receipts from the Commissioner of Crown Lands.</i>						
On account of Timber Duties, &c., (including Bonds payable the 31st July next).....	15267	3	7			
“ of Mining Licenses.....	5052	7	5			
“ of the Sale of St. Maurice Forges.....	1110	18	0			
				22330	9	0
Total Receipts.....			£	26284	14	0
<i>Payments in Deduction by Warrants.</i>						
Hon. F. W. Primrose, Twelve Months' Salary as Clerk of the Terrars of the Queen's Domain, to the 31st December, 1847.....	100	0	0			
Do do His Percentage as Inspector General of the same on the amount of Lods et Ventes, &c. to 30th June, 1847.....	72	4	1			
W. E. Logan, Being the amount of his disbursements as Provincial Geologist on the Survey of Mining Locations in the Summer of 1846.....	351	11	5			
Wm. Fitzgibbon, Expenses incurred in the Leasing of the Ferry between Belleville and Amherstburg.....	3	3	0			
				526	18	6
Total Net Currency.....			£	25757	15	6

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1848.F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General

## No. 6.

STATEMENT of Revenue arising from the Light House or Tonnage Duty under the Act of Upper Canada 7th Will. 4th Cap. 95, during the year ended 5th January, 1848, received between the 1st February, 1847, and 31st January, 1848.

PORT WHERE COLLECTED.	Amount		
	Currency.		
	£	s.	d.
AMHERSTBURG.....	5	14	0
BELLEVILLE.....	8	11	0
BATH.....	8	16	0
BROCKVILLE.....	11	16	0
CHATHAM.....	30	4	0
DUNNVILLE.....	2	10	0
GANANOQUE.....	2	11	0
GODERICH.....	1	0	0
HAMILTON.....	110	7	8
HALLOWELL.....	4	0	0
KINGSTON.....	185	5	0
NIAGARA.....	31	8	0
NEWCASTLE.....	4	3	0
OAKVILLE.....	62	2	8
OWEN'S SOUND.....	2	15	0
PORT BURWELL.....	5	1	0
“ CREDIT.....	12	17	0
“ DARLINGTON.....	6	7	0
“ DALHOUSIE.....	65	17	9
“ DOVER.....	17	6	11
“ HOPE.....	14	10	0
“ SARNIA.....	42	9	0
TORONTO.....	209	16	0
TURKEY POINT.....	12	19	4
WINDSOR.....	15	2	9
WELLINGTON.....	2	17	3
PORT MILFORD.....	1	15	0
	878	2	4
Less—Balances outstanding 31st January, 1848....	£20	15	3
Off do do 31st January, 1847....	8	12	0
	12	3	3
Net Revenue in Cash, Currency.....	£	865	19 1

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1848.

F. HINCKS,  
*Inspector General.*

## No 7.

STATEMENT of the Duties on Bank Issues paid the Receiver General, pursuant to the Provincial Act of Canada, 4 & 5 Vic. Cap. 29, in the year ended 31st December, 1847.

							Currency.		
							£	s.	d.
Amount of Duties received from the Bank of Montreal for the year ended 31st October, 1847.....							5023	15	8
Do do do Quebec Bank, do do .....							699	7	7
Do do do Bank of Upper Canada, do do .....							1938	13	2
Do do do Bank of British North America, do do .....							2379	5	11
Do do do Banque du Peuple at Montreal, do do .....							960	14	4
Do do do City Bank at Montreal, do do .....							2111	2	1
Do do do Commercial Bank at Kingston, do do .....							2069	8	7
Do do do Gore Bank at Hamilton, do do .....							823	19	10
Total Currency.....						£	16006	7	2

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1848.

F. HINCKS,  
*Inspector General.*



Appendix  
(A.)  
1848-9.

## No. 8.

Appendix  
(A.)  
1848-9.

STATEMENT of Revenue arising from Interest on Public Deposits received between 1st January and 31st December, 1847.

				Currency.		
				£	s.	d.
Amount of Interest received from the			Bank of Montreal.....	328	12	10
Do	do	do	Quebec Bank.....	59	2	8
Do	do	do	Bank of Upper Canada.....	152	19	10
Do	do	do	Bank of British North America.....	163	18	6
Do	do	do	Banque du Peuple at Montreal.....	48	8	10
Do	do	do	Commercial Bank at Kingston.....	168	0	3
Do	do	do	Gore Bank at Hamilton.....	87	11	11
Total Currency.....				£	1008	14 10

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1848.F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.

## No. 9.

STATEMENT of Revenue arising from Public Works and Receipts on account of Interest on Loans to Public Works in the Province of Canada, between 1st February, 1847, and 31st January, 1848.

WORKS.		Gross Revenue.			Deductions for Expenses of Collection, Repairs, &c.			Net Amount Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CANALS.....	Welland.....	30549	17	8½	12155	15	1½	18394	2	7
	Lachine.....	7122	1	3	2758	11	1	4363	10	2
	Burlington Bay.....	3729	5	3	273	13	3	3455	12	0
	Beauharnois.....	3959	2	0	1983	16	11	1975	5	1
	Chambly.....	476	18	8	581	2	8	..	..	..
	Cornwall.....	3336	8	11	2735	0	11	601	8	0
	Williamsburg.....	958	2	4	589	1	6	369	0	10
HARBOURS.....	Cobourg.....	719	6	5	257	8	5	461	18	0
	Dunnville.....	57	1	9¾	..	..	..	57	1	9¾
	Oakville.....	556	13	4	406	13	8	149	19	8
	Kettle Creek.....	1104	13	7	55	4	8	1049	8	11½
	Port Dalhousie.....	44	4	3	..	..	..	44	4	3
	Port Dover.....	261	5	4½	64	18	5	196	6	11½
	Port Hope.....	600	0	0	..	..	..	600	0	0
	Toronto.....	802	13	7	142	15	1	659	18	6
	Windsor or Whitby.....	472	3	5	173	12	2	298	11	3
Rond Eau.....	25	8	7	..	..	..	25	8	7	
BRIDGES.....	Batiscan.....	20	0	0	..	..	..	20	0	0
	Brantford.....	127	18	4	..	..	..	127	18	4
	Chaudière.....	89	11	7	95	18	7	..	..	..
	Chateauguay.....	12	3	1	..	..	..	12	3	1
	Delaware.....	65	0	1	..	..	..	65	0	1
	Dunnville.....	57	15	0	..	..	..	57	15	0
	Narrows Lake Simcoe.....	22	15	0	50	0	0	..	..	..
	Trent.....	20	16	6	..	..	..	20	16	6
	St. Maurice.....	114	6	6	..	..	..	114	6	6
	St. Anne de la Perade.....	40	0	0	..	..	..	40	0	0
Union.....	524	5	3	38	16	6	485	8	9	
LOCK, St. Anns.....	956	12	9½	189	5	6½	767	7	3	
SLIDES.....	Ottawa.....	3583	4	3	1483	7	6	2099	16	9
	Trent.....	1162	18	0	677	2	4	485	15	8
Carried forward.....		£	61572	12 10	24712	4 3½	36998	4 6¼		

Appendix  
(A.)

## No. 9.—STATEMENT of Revenue arising from Public Works, &amp;c.—Continued.

Appendix  
(A.)

1848-9.

1848-9.

WORKS.	Gross Revenue.			Deductions for Expenses of Collection, Repairs, &c.			Net Amount Currency.		
	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	61572	12	10	24712	4	3½	36998	4	6½
Cascades.....	496	16	1	359	18	6	136	17	7
Hamilton and Port Dover.....	2405	10	6	2454	4	8			
London and Brantford.....	2085	16	8						
Hamilton and Brantford.....	6401	13	10	1071	13	10	7415	16	8
London and Port Stanley.....	2139	3	2	447	10	0	1691	13	2
Port Hope and Rice Lake.....	315	0	0	445	0	0			
Kingston and Napanee.....	1325	4	1	1093	6	6	231	17	7
Toronto Roads.....	6465	14	11	7115	13	3			
Queenston and Grimsby.....	61	2	11	25	7	6	35	15	5
West Guiliamsbury.....	67	0	0				67	0	0
<b>Totals</b> .....	£ 83335	15	0	37724	18	6½	46577	4	11½
Deduct Excess of Expenses over the Revenue on									
Account of Chambly Canal.....				104	4	0			
" Chaudière Bridge.....				6	7	0			
" Narrows of Lake Simcoe.....				27	5	0			
" Hamilton and Dover Road.....				48	14	2			
" Port Hope and Rice Lake Road...				130	0	0			
" Toronto Roads.....				649	18	4	966	8	6
							45610	16	5½
For Details, see } Less—Payments by Warrant on the Receiver General for Repairs, Statement No. 38. { &c. to various Works.....				2778	11	4			
Welland Canal Dues refunded.....				0	18	0	2779	9	4
Less—Balances outstanding 31st January, 1848.....				542	9	0½	42831	7	1½
Of do do do 31st January, 1847.....				268	10	4	273	18	8½
<b>Net Revenue in Cash, Currency</b> .....				£			42557	8	5

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1848.F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.

## No. 10.

STATEMENT of Revenue arising from Fees on Militia Commissions, Exemptions from Militia Duty, and Militia Fines, paid the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1847, and the 31st January, 1848, pursuant to the Act of Upper Canada, 2nd Victoria, Cap. 9.

REGIMENT OR CORPS.	Fees on Commissions.			Exemption Money.			Fines.			Total Currency.		
	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
From Lieutenant Colonel, 4th Oxford Militia.....							10	0	0	10	0	0
Do do 1st Norfolk, do.....							4	10	0	4	10	0
Do do 1st Haldimand, do.....				5	0	0				5	0	0
Do do 1st Essex, do.....	5	0	0							5	0	0
Do Captain Cyrus Sumner, 3rd Battalion, Lincoln Militia.....				5	5	0				5	5	0
Do do J. O. Clark, do do.....				4	5	0				4	5	0
Do do William Adams, do do.....				2	0	0				2	0	0
Do do Develany, do do.....				5	5	0				5	5	0
Do do William Adams, 1st do Lanark, do.....							2	3	3	2	3	3
<b>Totals Currency</b> .....	£ 5	0	0	21	15	0	16	13	3	43	8	3

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1848.F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.

Appendix  
(A.)  
1848-9.

No. 11.

Appendix  
(A.)  
1848-9.

STATEMENT of Fines and Forfeitures including Seizures, paid the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between 1st February, 1847, and the 31st January, 1848, on account of the year ended 31st December, 1847.

Fines.		Currency.			Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount received from the Clerk of the Peace for the District of Montreal.....		229	14	1			
Do do do do Quebec.....		949	19	7			
Do do do do Three-Rivers.....		0	5	0			
Do from Sheriffs, Canada West.....		311	9	8			
Do from Inspectors of Licenses in Canada West.....		236	9	7			
Do from Magistrates in Canada East and West.....		80	12	6			
		£ 1708 10 5					
Less—Warrant in favor of A. C. Buchanan, Esquire, Chief Emigrant Agent at Quebec, to meet expenses in prosecutions entered against Masters of Vessels, for violation of Imperial Passenger Act, during the season of 1846.....	£26 5 11						
Do do in favor of James Dignan, to refund him that amount for Fine and Costs levied upon him for his non attendance as a Grand Juror at the Montreal Assizes.....	8 12 6				31	18	5
Total Net Fines.....					£ 1673 12 0		
Seizures.							
At the Port of Amherstburg.....		3	2	10			
Do do Beauce.....		1	14	3			
Do do Belleville.....		1	9	5			
Do do Brockville.....		5	19	3½			
Do do Cornwall.....		11	12	1			
Do do Chatham.....		0	10	10			
Do do Clarenceville.....		10	17	3			
Do do Dundee.....		0	13	4			
Do do Dickenson's Landing.....		1	16	8			
Do do Eaton.....		1	8	4			
Do do Fort Erie.....		229	16	6			
Do do Frelighsburg.....		1	13	11			
Do do Gananoque.....		5	1	1			
Do do Huntingdon.....		5	4	0			
Do do Hemmingford.....		9	5	10			
Do do Kingston.....		37	16	4			
Do do Maria Town.....		13	10	0			
Do do Maitland.....		45	8	8			
Do do Niagara.....		36	3	4			
Do do Philipsburg.....		4	0	0			
Do do Port Colborne.....		2	19	9			
Do do " Dalhousie.....		19	0	6			
Do do Queenston.....		51	16	2			
Do do Russeltown.....		0	5	4			
Do do Rivière aux Raisins.....		5	15	8			
Do do St. Johns.....		2	16	11			
Do do Sutton.....		1	0	11			
Do do Sandwich.....		36	16	7			
Do do Stanstead.....		4	14	11			
Do do Sault Ste. Marie.....		0	6	8½			
Do do Toronto.....		177	0	2			
Do do Wallaceburg.....		1	6	3			
		740 3 9½					
Less—Balances outstanding 31st January, 1848.....	£465 2 10						
“ Authorized allowances and Expenses.....	74 9 0						
		£539 11 10					
Off Balances outstanding 31st January, 1847.....	373 0 9½				166	11	0½
Net Seizures.....					573 12 9		
Total Net Currency.....					£ 2247 4 9		

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1848.

F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.



<b>RECEIPTS.</b>		Net Amount.
<i>Brought over</i> .....		£ s. d. 1137 3 0
<i>Fee Fund, (West.)</i>		
	£ s. d.	
Received from the Treasurer of the Gore District.....	53 2 10	
“ from the do of the Newcastle District.....	78 16 6	
“ from the do of the Home District.....	120 12 5	
		252 11 9
<i>Bankrupt Court Fees, (7th Victoria, c. 16.)</i>		
Received from H. Guy, Commissioner of the Bankrupt Court, District of Montreal, being Fees received by him in the year ended the 31st December, 1847.....	387 6 1	
“ from J. B. Parkyn, Clerk of the Bankrupt Court, at Quebec, being do do....	136 7 3	
		523 13 4
“ from Wm. H. Merrit, being an overpayment on interest.....	.. .. .	1 10 0
“ from Alexander Fraser, being balance unexpended by the Commissioners for the improvement of Rivière aux Raisins.....	.. .. .	94 0 0
“ from the Prothonotary at Quebec, being the proceeds of the Cut Stone furnished for Repairs to the Court House, at Quebec, which was unemployed.....	.. .. .	221 10 5
“ from do being so much awarded to the Crown on the Judgment of Distribution of the Court of Queen’s Bench, at Quebec, dated 21st October, 1847, in the case Ex parte Alford.....	.. .. .	4 8 4
“ from Thos. A. Stayner, Deputy Post Master General being the amount ordered to be paid by the Post Master General under Act 7 & 8 Victoria, cap. 49, as the surplus Postage Revenue collected in Canada, from the 5th July, 1844, to 5th July, 1846, say £5189 3 5 Sterling, Dollars at 4s 2d each, equal in Currency,	.. .. .	6227 0 1
	£	8461 16 11
<i>Payment in Deduction by Warrant.</i>		
Richard Ferguson, Amount of Fees paid by him to the Receiver General of Upper Canada, in 1816 on a Grant of Land.....	.. .. .	6 6 9
Total-Net Currency.....	£	8455 10 2

INSPECTOR GENERAL’S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1848.

F. HINCKS,  
*Inspector General.*

## No. 13.

STATEMENT of the charge for interest, &c. on the Public Debt of the Province of Canada from 1st February, 1847, to the 31st January, 1848.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Sterling.	Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bank of England.....	For 1 year's Interest to 31st December, 1847, on £360,000 Stg. Debentures, at 4 per cent.....	34400 0 0	
	For ½ per cent. Commission thereon.....	172 0 0	
	For 1 year's Interest to 1st April, 1848, on £500,000 Stg. Debentures, at 4 per cent.....	20000 0 0	
	For ½ per cent. Commission thereon.....	100 0 0	
		54672 0 0	66517 12 0
Glynn, Mills, Halifax & Co....	For 1 year's Interest to 31st December, 1847, on £400,000 Stg. Old U. C. Debentures, at 5 per cent. is.....	20000 0 0	
	For 1 per cent. Commission thereon.....	200 0 0	
	For 1 year's Interest to 31st Decr. 1847, on £76,855 7 8 Stg. Welland Canal Debentures, at 5 per cent. is.....	3842 15 4	
	For 1 per cent. Commission thereon.....	38 8 6	
	For 1 year's Interest to 31st December, 1847, on £71,000 Stg. Debentures, at 5 per cent. is.....	3550 0 0	
	For 1 per cent. Commission thereon.....	35 10 0	
	For short charged on Welland Canal Debentures to 30th June, 1845.....	126 11 3	
	For Interest, Postage, &c.....	182 8 2	
		27975 13 3	34037 1 1
Baring, Brothers & Co.....	For 1 year's Interest to 31st December, 1847, on £469,650 Stg. Old U. C. Debentures, at 5 per cent. is.....	23482 10 0	
	For 1 per cent. Commission thereon.....	234 16 6	
		23717 6 6	28356 1 7
Bosanquet & Co.....	For 1 year's Interest to 31st December, 1847, on £870 Stg. Welland Canal Debentures, at 5 per cent. is.....	43 10 0	52 18 6
Receiver General.....	For this sum paid for Interest on the Debentures held in the Province, to 31st January, 1848.....	.. .. .	15823 7 9
D. Davidson.....	For 1 year's Interest on £20,000 Chambly Canal Loan, to 1st November, 1847.....	.. .. .	1200 0 0
Noah Freer.....	For 1 year's Interest on £15,000 Chambly Canal Loan, to 1st November, 1847.....	.. .. .	900 0 0
Sundry Banks, &c.....	For Interest on Temporary Loans, &c. effected during the year 1847.....	.. .. .	975 10 3
		£	148362 11 2
	For Discount on Bills of Exchange.....		98 3 11
	Total Currency.....	£	148264 7 3

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1848.

F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.

STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1847, and the 31st January, 1848, on account of the Expenditure for Services provided for in the Civil List Schedule A. in the Union Act for the Nine Months ended the 30th September, 1847.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.		Total Currency.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
His Excellency Earl Catheart.....	Salary as Governor General from the 1st to the 29th January, 1847, at £7777 15s. 6d. per annum.....	..	..	626	10 11
His Excellency Earl Elgin.....	Do as do from the 30th January to the 30th Sep- tember, 1847, at do.....	..	..	5206	15 7
<i>Judges, Canada West.</i>					
J. B. Robinson.....	Nine Months' Salary as Chief Justice to the 30th September, 1847, at £1666 13s. 4d .....	..	..	..	..
J. B. Macatlay.....	Do as Judge of the Queen's Bench to do at £1000 .....	..	..	750	0 0
Archd. McLean.....	Do as do to do.....	..	..	750	0 0
Jonas Jones.....	Do as do to do.....	..	..	750	0 0
Christr. A. Hagerman.....	Salary as do from the 1st January, to the 12th May, 1847.....	370	17 6		
Wm. H. Draper.....	Do as do from 12th June to 30th September, 1847.....	302	4 0	673	1 6
					2923 1 6
R. S. Jameson.....	Nine Months' Salary as Vice Chancellor, at £1250 per annum.....	..	..	..	..
<i>Judges, Canada East.</i>					
Sir J. Stuart, Bt. ....	Nine Months' Salary as Chief Justice at Quebec, to the 30th September, 1847, at £1666 13s. 4d.....	..	..	..	..
Ed. Bowen.....	Do as Judge of the Queen's Bench at Quebec, to do at £1000.....	..	..	750	0 0
Philip Panet.....	Do as do to do.....	..	..	750	0 0
Elzéar Bedard.....	Do as do to do.....	..	..	750	0 0
J. R. Vallières de St. Réal.....	Salary as Chief Justice at Montreal from the 1st January to 17th February, 1847, at £1222 4s. 4d.....	..	..	162	19 2
Jean R. Rolland .....	Do as do from the 23d April to 30th September, 1847, at do.....	..	..	537	4 9
Do .....	Do as Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench at Montreal, from the 1st January to the 22d April, 1847, at £1000 per annum.....	310	8 9		
James Smith.....	Do as do from the 23d April to the 30th Septem- ber, 1847, at do.....	429	11 2	749	19 11
Samuel Gale.....	Nine Months' do to do.....	..	..	750	0 0
C. D. Day.....	Do as do to do.....	..	..	750	0 0
					2249 19 11
D. Mondelet.....	Do as Provincial Resident Judge at Three Rivers to do.....	..	..	..	..
R. H. Gairdner.....	Do as Provincial Judge at St. Francis to do at £555 11s.....	..	..	..	..
J. G. Thompson.....	Do as do at Gaspé, to do.....	..	..	..	..
					750 0 0
					416 13 3
					416 13 3
<i>Pensions to Judges.</i>					
James Reid.....	Nine Months' Pension as late Chief Justice of Mont- real to the 30th September, 1847, at £814 16s.....	611	2 0		
L. P. Sherwood.....	Do as late Judge of the Court of King's Bench, Upper Canada, to do at £666 13s. 4d.....	500	0 0		
Geo. Pyke.....	Do as do at Montreal to do at £740 14s. 8d. ....	555	11 0	1666	13 0
<i>Salaries of the Attornies and Solicitors Generals.</i>					
James Smith.....	Salary and Allowance as Attorney General East from the 1st January to the 22d April, 1847, at £1350 per annum.....	419	1 10		
Wm. Badgley.....	Do as do from the 23d April to the 30th Septem- ber, 1847, at do.....	593	8 1		
Wm. H. Draper.....	Do as do West from the 1st January to 28th May, 1847, at do.....	552	12 2		
Henry Sherwood.....	Do as do from the 29th May, to the 30th Septem- ber, 1847, at do.....	459	17 9		
J. A. Taschereau.....	Do as Solicitor General East from the 1st January to the 21st May, 1847, at £600 per annum.....	234	1 3		
J. H. Cameron.....	Nine Months' do as do West, to the 30th Septem- ber, 1847, at do.....	450	0 0	2709	1 1
					4375 14 1
<i>Carried forward.....</i>					
					18977 8 4

Appendix  
(A.)

## No. 14.—STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, &amp;c.—Continued.

Appendix  
(A.)

1848-9.

1848-9.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Currency.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	4375 14 1	18977 8 4
	<i>Circuits, Canada West.</i>		
J. B. Robinson.....	Allowance for attending the Spring Circuits in 4 Districts, at £25 each.....	100 0 0	
J. B. Macaulay.....	Do do in 4 do.....	100 0 0	
Jonas Jones.....	Do do in 3 do.....	75 0 0	
Archd. McLean.....	Do do in 4 do.....	100 0 0	
W. H. Draper.....	Do do in 3 do.....	50 0 0	
		425 0 0	
	<i>Expenses of Criminal Prosecutions, Canada East.</i>		
Henry Driscoll, Queen's Counsel.....	For services performed at the Criminal Term of February, 1847, at Montreal.....	179 10 0	
Jas. Hallowell.....	Do conducting the Crown business at the Criminal Term of January, 1847, at St. Francis.....	19 10 0	
		199 0 0	
	<i>Canada West.</i>		
John Prince, Queen's Counsel.....	For conducting the Crown business at the Spring Assizes in 1847, in the Western and London Districts.....	89 0 0	
H. J. Boulton, do.....	Do at the do in the Newcastle and Victoria Districts in 1847.....	74 10 0	
Edmund Murney.....	Do at the Fall Assize of 1846, in the Victoria District.....	31 0 0	
F. F. Carruthers.....	Do at the Spring Assize of 1847, in the Brock, Talbot, Huron and Wellington Districts.....	127 0 0	
James Duggan.....	Do at the Autumn Circuit of 1846, in the Simcoe District.....	21 0 0	
		342 10 0	
	<i>Court of Vice Admiralty.</i>		
Henry Black.....	Nine Months' Salary as Judge to the 30th September, 1847, at £222 4s. 4d. per annum.....	166 13 3	
J. P. Bradley.....	Do as Registrar to do at £166 13s. 4d.....	125 0 0	
J. B. Parkyn.....	Do as Marshall to do at £83 6s. 8d.....	62 10 0	
		354 3 3	
	<i>Salaries, Allowances and Contingencies of Sheriffs, Canada East.</i>		
W. S. Sewell, Québec.....	Nine Months' Salary as Sheriff to 30th September, 1847, at £111 2s. per annum.....	83 6 6	
Do.....	Do allowance for a Public Executioner to do at £30.....	22 10 0	
Do.....	Balance of his Contingencies for the year ended the 30th June, 1847.....	2181 10 10	
Boston & Coffin, Montreal.....	Nine Months' Salary as Sheriff to the 30th September, 1847, at £111 2s. per annum.....	83 6 6	
Do.....	Do allowance for a Public Executioner to do at £30.....	22 10 0	
Do.....	Balance of their Contingencies for the year ended 30th June, 1847.....	1843 8 9	
Isaac G. Ogden, Three-Rivers.....	Nine Months' Salary as Sheriff to the 30th September, 1847, at £93 6s. 8d. per annum.....	62 10 0	
Do.....	Do allowance for a Public Executioner to do at £30.....	22 10 0	
Do.....	Balance of his Contingencies for the half year ended the 30th June, 1847.....	372 9 5	
Representatives of late Chas. Whitther.....	Salary as Sheriff St. Francis, from 1st January to the 23d March, 1846, at £55 11s. per annum.....	12 13 0	
Geo. F. Bowen.....	Nine Months' do as do to the 30th Sept. 1847, at do.....	41 13 3	
Do.....	Amount of certain expenses due to the late Sheriff for the year ended the 31st December, 1845.....	11 17 9	
Do.....	On account of his Contingences for the year 1846.....	£100 19 0	
Do.....	Do for the year 1847.....	250 0 0	
		350 19 0	
Martin Sheppard, Gaspé.....	Nine Months' Salary as Sheriff, to the 30th September, 1847, at £77 15s. 6d.....	58 6 7	
Do.....	Do Allowance for Travelling Expenses to do at £11 2s. 2d.....	8 6 8	
Do.....	On account of his Contingencies for the year 1846.....	£150 0 0	
Do.....	Do for 1847.....	50 0 0	
		200 0 0	
		5377 18 3	
	<i>Coroners, (East.)</i>		
B. A. Panet, Québec.....	Nine Months' Salary as Coroner, to the 30th September, 1847, at £111 2s.....	83 6 6	
Do.....	Amount of his Fees and Disbursements in the half year ended 30th June, 1847.....	215 0 0	
		328 6 6	
	Carried over.....	11074 5 7	18977 8 4



To Whom Paid.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Brought over</i> .....	328 6 6	11074 5 7
	<i>Coroners, (East.)—Continued.</i>		19977 8 4
Joseph Jones, Montreal.	Three Months' Salary as Coroner to the 31st March, 1847, at £111 2s .....	£27 15 6	
Joseph Jones & M. DeSalaberry.....	Six do as do to the 30th September, 1847, at do.....	55 11 0	
		83 6 6	
Joseph Jones.....	Amount of his Fees and Disbursements from the 1st January to the 24th April, 1847. ..	£146 8 0	
Jones & DeSalaberry..	Do of their do from the 25th April to the 30th June, 1847.....	307 5 2	
Valere Guillet, Three-Rivers.....	Nine Months' Salary as Coroner to 30th September, 1847, at £55 11s. per annum.....	453 13 2	
Do .....	Amount of his Fees and Disbursements in the year ended the 30th June, 1847.....	41 13 3	
		189 16 11	
C. A. G. De Tonnancour, St. Francis....	Nine Months' Salary as Coroner to the 30th September, 1847, at £50 per annum .....	37 10 0	
Do .....	Amount of his Fees and Disbursements for the half year ended the 30th June, 1847.....	10 10 0	
Wm. Tilly, County of Gaspé.....	Nine Months' Salary as Coroner to the 30th September, 1847, at £27 15s. 4d. per annum.....	20 16 6	
Do .....	Amount of his Fees and Disbursements in the year ended the 30th June, 1847.....	23 17 6	
R. W. Fitton, Bonaventure, Gaspé.....	Nine Months' Salary as Coroner to the 30th September, 1847, at £27 15s. 4d. per annum.....	20 16 6	
Do .....	Amount of his Fees and Disbursements in the year ended the 30th June, 1847.....	38 15 0	
			1240 1 10
	<i>Clerks of the Crown, (East.)</i>		
James Green, Quebec.	Nine Months' Salary as Clerk of the Crown to the 30th September, 1847, at £44 8s. 8d.....	33 6 6	
Do .....	Amount of his Fees and Allowances in the half year ended the 30th June, 1847.....	92 19 2	
A. M. Delisle, Montreal	Nine Months' Salary as Clerk of the Crown to the 30th September, 1847, at £44 8s. 8d.....	33 6 6	
Do .....	Amount of his Fees and Disbursements in the half year ended the 30th June, 1847.....	78 11 9	
Ed. Barnard, Three-Rivers.....	Nine Months' Salary as Clerk of the Crown to the 30th September, 1847, at £22 4s. 4d. per annum	16 13 3	
Do .....	Amount of his Fees and Disbursements in the half year ended the 30th June, 1847.....	9 5 2	
Bell & Bowen, St. Francis.....	Do of their do in the do ended 30th June, 1846, .....	£25 18 10	
Wm. Bell.....	Do of his do in the year ended the 30th June, 1847.....	56 9 8	
		82 8 6	
			346 10 10
	<i>Court of Appeals, (Canada East.)</i>		
J. G. Barthe.....	Nine Months' Salary as Clerk of the Court to the 30th September, 1847, at £133 6s. 8d.....	100 0 0	
Do .....	Allowance for Stationery for the Court for the year ended the 30th June, 1847.....	6 13 4	
F. Mimee.....	Nine Months' Salary as Usher of the Court to the 30th September, 1847, at £30 per annum.....	22 10 0	
			129 2 4
	<i>Interpreters to the Courts, (Canada East.)</i>		
Simeon Lelièvre, Quebec.....	Nine Months' Salary as Interpreter to the Courts to the 30th September, 1847, at £44 8s. 8d.....	33 6 6	
Richard Dillon, Montreal.....	Do as do to do.....	33 6 6	
Frs. Bureau, Three-Rivers.....	Do as do to do at £27 15s. 4d.....	20 16 6	
			87 9 6
	<i>High Constables, (Canada East.)</i>		
Wm. Downes, Quebec.	Nine Months' Salary as High Constable to the 30th September, 1847, at £40 per annum .....	30 0 0	
Do .....	Balance of his account for services performed up to the 30th June, 1847.....	267 13 9	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	£ 297 13 9	12366 11 1
			18977 8 4

## No. 14.—STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, &amp;c.—Continued.

Appendix  
(A.)Appendix  
(A.)

1848-9.

1848-9.

To WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Brought forward</i> .....	297 13 9	12886 11 1
	<i>High Constables, (Canada East.)—Continued.</i>		18977 8 4
Benj. Delisle, Montreal.	Nine Months' Salary as High Constable to the 30th September, 1847, at £40.....	30 0 0	
Do .....	Amount of his account for services performed in the half year ended the 30th June, 1847.....	268 18 3	
Philip Burns, Three-Rivers.....	Nine Months' Salary as High Constable to the 30th September, 1847, at £30 per annum.....	22 10 0	
Do .....	Amount of his account for services performed in the half year ended 31st December, 1846.....	256 13 3	
E. Clark, St. Francis..	Nine Months' Salary as High Constable to the 30th September, 1847, at £30 per annum.....	22 10 0	
Do .....	Balance of his Account for services performed during the years 1845-6 and up to the 30th June, 1847.....	166 12 1	
	<i>Criers and Tipstiffs, (Canada East.)</i>		1064 17 4
Fredorick Mimee.....	Nine Months' Salary as Crier and Tipstaff to the Courts at Quebec, to the 30th September, 1847, at £42 4s. 4d. per annum.....	31 13 3	
Geo. J. Stanley.....	Do as Crier Montreal, to do at £22 4s. 4d.....	16 13 3	
Peter Devins.....	Do as Tipstaff do at £20.....	15 0 0	
Pierre Portugais.....	Do as Crier and Tipstaff, Three-Rivers, to do at £27 15s. 4d.....	20 16 6	
	<i>Court House Keepers, (Canada East.)</i>		64 3 0
Patrick Lowe.....	Salary as Keeper of the Court House at Quebec, from 24th June, 1846, to the 30th September, 1847, at £60 per annum.....	76 9 7	
Amable Loiselle.....	Nine Months' do as do Montreal, to do at £80 per annum.....	60 0 0	
Pierre Portugais.....	Do as do Three-Rivers, to do at £40.....	30 0 0	
John McLellan.....	Do as do of the Court Hall and Gaol at New Carlisle, to do at do.....	30 0 0	
Thomas Tuzo.....	Do as do of the do at Percé, to do at do.....	30 0 0	
C. M. Hyndman.....	Do as do and Crier of the Court of Queen's Bench at Sherbrooke, to do at do.....	30 0 0	
	<i>Keepers of Gaols, (Canada East.)</i>		256 9 7
J. McLaren, Quebec..	Nine Months' Salary as Keeper to the 30th September, 1847, at £138 17s. 8d. per annum.....	104 3 3	
Do .....	Do allowance for two Turnkeys to do at £122 4 4	91 13 3	
Thos. McGinn, Montreal.....	Do Salary as Keeper to do at £138 17s. 8d.....	104 3 3	
Do .....	Do allowance for two Turnkeys to do at £80 per annum.....	60 0 0	
Richard Gennis, Three-Rivers.....	Do Salary as Keeper to do at £61 2s. per annum.....	45 16 6	
Do .....	Do allowance for two Turnkeys to do at £80.....	60 0 0	
Patrick Read, Sherbrooke.....	Do Salary as Keeper to do at £137 15s. 4d.....	28 6 6	
	<i>Physicians to Gaols, (Canada East.)</i>		491 2 9
Thos. Fargues, Quebec.	Nine Months' Salary as Physician to the 30th September, 1847, at £222 4s. 4d.....	166 13 3	
Danl. Arnoldi, Montreal.....	Do as do to do.....	166 13 3	
Geo. Badeaux, Three-Rivers.....	Do as do to do at £55 11s.....	41 13 3	
J. B. Johnson, Sherbrooke.....	Do as do to do at £40.....	30 0 0	
	<i>Prothonotaries, (East.)</i>		404 19 9
Burroughs & Fisot, Quebec.....	Balance of their Disbursements for the half year ended the 31st December, 1846..... £156 13 3		
Do .....	On account of 1847..... 100 0 0		
Monk, Coffin & Papi- neau, Montreal.....	Do of their do for the year ended the 30th June, 1847	256 13 3	
Ed. Barnard, Three-Rivers.....	Amount of his do for the half year ended do.....	512 11 3	
Wm. Bell, St. Francis.	Do of his do for the year ended do.....	54 14 6	
Wilkie & Tremblay, Gaspé.....	Do of their do at Percé, for the do.....	99 16 9	
Do .....	Do of their do at New Carlisle for the half year ended the 31st December, 1846.....	61 0 10	
		30 9 6	
			1015 6 1
	<i>Carried over</i> .....	£	16206 9 7
			18977 8 4

Appendix  
(A.)

## No 14.—STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, &amp;c.—Continued.

Appendix  
(A.)

1848-9.

1848-9.

To WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Brought over</i> .....		16206 9 7
	<i>Clerks of the Peace, (Canada East.)</i>		
Perrault & Doucet, Quebec.....	Amount of their Fees and allowances in the half year ended the 30th June, 1847 .....	230 9 3	
DeLisle & Brehaut, Montreal.....	Do of their do in the do.....	339 14 7	
H. B. Hughes, Three- Rivers.....	Do of his do in the do.....	185 14 10	
Wm. Bell, St. Francis. Bebee, Wilkie & Trem- blay, Gaspé.....	Do of his do in the year ended do.....	30 0 10	
	Do of their do in the half year ended 30th De- cember, 1846.....	29 5 8	
	<i>Clerks of Assize, (West.)</i>		815 5 2
Wm. A. Campbell.....	For services at the Spring Circuit of 1847, in the Johnstown and Eastern Districts.....	44 16 3	
J. M. Home.....	Do at do in the Niagara, Gore, Brock and Talbot Districts.....	43 6 3	
Thos. A. McLean.....	For services at the Spring Assize in the Huron, London, Wellington and Western Districts.....	35 5 0	
Edward C. Jones.....	Do at the do in the Midland, Dalhousie and Bathurst do.....	29 5 0	
Christopher Robinson. A. G. McLean.....	Do at the do in the Victoria and Newcastle do.. Do at the Autumn Assize of 1845, and Spring and Autumn 1846.....	20 6 3 81 15 0	
C. C. Small.....	For Fees and allowances as Clerk of the Crown and Pleas at Toronto, in the year ended the 30th June, 1847.....		254 13 9
Do .....	Fuel furnished at Osgood Hall for use of the Su- perior Courts of Law and Equity and Offices thereunto belonging.....		101 14 10
	<i>Expenses of Circuit Courts, (Canada East.)</i>		126 11 0
H. A. Holland.....	Contingencies of the Circuit Court, at Yamaska, to 15th August, 1846..... £14 15 0		
Do .....	House rent for six Months to 5th Feby. 1847..... 12 10 0		
		27 5 0	
F. C. Cleve.....	One year's rent of do at Richmond, to January, 1847	7 10 0	
J. O. Bastien.....	Contingencies of do at Vaudreuil, including rent to 1st August, 1847.....	51 17 6	
J. C. Allsopp.....	Expenses of do at Nelsonville, to 5th April, 1847..	3 15 0	
John Eden.....	One year's rent of do at Gaspé, and Stationery to the 1st April, 1847.....	30 0 0	
F. H. Lemaire.....	Six Months' do of do at Two Mountains to 31st December, 1846.....	12 10 0	
Roger Lelièvre.....	One year's rent of Circuit Court at Portneuf to the 1st May, 1847.....	10 0 0	
N. E. O'Claire.....	Expenses of the do at St. Hyacinthe, during the year 1847, and up to 21st April, 1848.....	23 7 6	
L. G. DeLorimier.....	Six Months' rent of do at L'Assomption, to 1st No- vember, 1847.....	25 0 0	
L. Beaudry.....	Expenses of the do at Beauharnois for the year 1847, and up to 1st May, 1848.....	39 12 6	
A. D. Bondy.....	To enable him to pay certain accounts against the do at Berthier, including one year's rent to 1st May, 1847.....	33 17 6	
Wm. Hume.....	One year's rent of do at Leeds, to 8th May, 1847..	10 0 0	
C. A. Richardson.....	Rent and other Contingent Expenses allowed for the year ended 22d May, 1847.....	11 0 0	
James Reeves.....	Amount of certain Expenses for the do at Rimousky, for the year 1847.....	21 10 0	
Philip Chalou.....	Certain Expenses of the do at Kamouraska, includ- ing the rent to the 1st May, 1848.....	22 0 0	
Thos. J. Taschereau..	Rent of do at Ste. Marie Nouvelle Beauce, including other Disbursements for 1847.....	10 1 3	
Jno. LeBoutillier.....	Do of do at Grand Baie (Gaspé,) to 1st April, 1847, including Stationery for 1846.....	20 10 0	
G. Raby.....	Do of do at Terrebonne, to 1st September, 1847..	12 10 0	
John Fraser.....	Do of do at Restigouche, to 24th July, 1847.....	20 0 0	
Widow J. Grant.....	Do of do at Gentilly, to 1st July, 1847.....	15 0 0	
J. M. Coté.....	Six Months' rent of the Circuit Court at Yamaska, to the 8th August, 1847.....	12 10 0	
J. McGillis.....	Rent, Fuel, Stationery, &c. for do at St. Johns, for the year ended the 22d April, 1847.....	34 10 0	
G. F. Tremblay.....	Certain Expenses of the do at Percé.....	9 15 0	
	<i>Carried forward</i> ..... £	464 1 3	17504 14 4
			18977 8 4

Appendix  
(A.)

## No. 14.—STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, &amp;c.—Continued.

Appendix  
(A.)

1848-9.

1848-9.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
	<i>Brought forward</i> .....	£ s. d. 464 1 3	£ s. d. 17504 14 4
	<i>Expenses of Circuit Courts, (Canada East.) Continued.</i>		£ s. d. 18977 8 4
A. Lafontaine.....	Certain Expenses of the Circuit Court at Aylmer..	6 7 6	
A. A. Vanfelson.....	Do of do at Saguenay.....	18 10 8	
Albert Bender.....	Do of do at St. Thomas.....	37 7 6	
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		526 6 11
John Monk.....	Six Months' Salary as Clerk to the Law Officers, Canada East, to the 30th June, 1847, at £300...	150 0 0	
Do .....	Difference of do between £300 Sterling, and £300 Currency, from 1st December, 1843, to 26th April, 1847.....	113 10 5	
Do .....	Do of do from the 27th April to 30th June, 1847, between £400 Currency, and £300 Sterling....	17 17 2	
Do .....	Three Months' Salary, to the 30th September, 1847, at £400 per annum.....	100 0 0	
J. Brown.....	Nine Months' Salary as Usher of the Court of Queen's Bench, at Toronto, to the 30th Septem- ber, 1847, at £20 per annum.....	15 0 0	
J. Alexander.....	Do as Keeper and Messenger to do at £60 per annum.....	45 0 0	
Alex. Ross.....	Do as Messenger to the Court of Chancery to do at £55 11 0.....	41 13 3	
C. E. Schiller, Super- intendent of Crown Witnesses, Montreal.	For services performed at the Criminal Term of February, 1847.....	126 14 9	
Wm. B. Jarvis, Sheriff Home District.....	Attorney Provincial Court of Queen's Bench, Upper Canada, during Hilary, Easter and Trinity Terms, 1847; 36 days at 11s. 8d.....	21 0 0	
Thos. Corbett, do Mid- land, do.....	For services from February, 1843, to June, 1846...	7 3 9	
David Luck.....	For procuring Stoves, Fuel, &c. for the Offices of the Attorney Generals.....	46 13 6	
W. C. Meredith, Queen's Counsel....	For Professional Services rendered between 1844 and 1846.....	26 6 8	
Jas. Smith, Attorney General.....	Disbursements in the case of Appeal of the Queen vs. McGaurin.....	7 16 6	
J. H. Cameron, Soli- citor General.....	Allowance for Postage and Stationery for the period ended 30th June, 1847.....	25 0 0	
J. Green.....	For his Fees and Disbursements as Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the Trial of Offences committed on the High Seas, held at Quebec, in the Month of August, 1847.....	12 9 6	
J. G. Barthe.....	Do as Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the case of the Queen vs. Hall.....	2 3 10	
Smith Leith.....	Being for his time and Expenses in executing a Bench Warrant in going to Barrie in Upper Ca- nada, and arresting the Prisoner.....	42 14 2	
James Ryan.....	Salary as Messenger to the Crown Law Offices, from the 5th August to the 30th September, 1847, at £33 per annum.....	5 2 3	
Wm. Ermatinger, Su- perintendent Police, Montreal.....	Allowance to him and the Clerk of the Peace, in proceeding to Varennes, to enquire into a case of alleged Murder.....	4 0 0	
	<i>Total Currency</i> .....		£ 18841 7 0
			37818 15 4

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1848.F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.

STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada between the 1st February, 1847, and the 31st January, 1848, on account of the Expenditure for Services provided for in the Civil List Schedule B., annexed to the Union Act for the Nine Months ended the 30th September, 1847.

To WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.	
		£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	
<i>Civil Secretary's Office.</i>						
Thos. E. Campbell...	Salary as Civil Secretary, from 31st March to the 30th September, 1847, at £1111 2s. 2d. per annum	558	12	8		
Henry Cotton.....	Nine Months' Salary as 1st Clerk, to do at £277 15s. 6d. ....	208	6	6		
Wm. R. Bartlett.....	Do as 2d Clerk to do at £222 4s. 5d. ....	166	13	3		
M. Turnor.....	Do as 3d Clerk to do at £175.....	131	5	0		
Philip St. Hill.....	Do as Office Keeper, to do at £83 6s. 8d. ....	62	10	0		
John O'Brien.....	Six do as Messenger to the 30th June, 1847, at £66 per annum.....	33	0	0		
Geo. Boxall.....	Three do as do to the 30th September, 1847, at do	16	10	0		
<i>Provincial Secretary's Office, (Eastern Section.)</i>						
Dominick Daly.....	Nine Months' Salary as Provincial Secretary, to the 30th September, 1847, at £1111 2s. 2d. ....	933	6	6		
Christ. Dunkin.....	Salary as Assistant Secretary, from the 1st January to 19th May, 1847, at £550 per annum.....	213	0	11		
Etienne Parent.....	Do as do from the 20th May to the 30th September, 1847, at £600 per annum.....	219	4	7		
Thomas Ross.....	Nine Months' Salary as 1st Clerk to do at £222 4s. 5d. ....	166	13	3		
Henry Jarmy.....	Do as 2d Clerk to do at do.....	166	13	3		
Wm. H. Jones.....	Do as 3d Clerk to do at £175.....	131	5	0		
Sabin Tétu.....	Do as 4th Clerk to do at do.....	131	5	0		
A. R. Roach.....	Do as 5th Clerk to do at do.....	131	5	0		
Wm. R. Wright.....	Do as Extra Clerk to do at do.....	131	5	0		
Thos. H. Croasdaile..	Salary as do from the 1st to the 21st January, 1847, at 7s. 6d. per diem.....	7	17	6		
John Gow.....	Nine Months' Salary as Office Keeper, to the 30th September, 1847, at £83 6s. 8d. per annum....	62	10	0		
John Twamley.....	Three do as Messenger to the 30th March, 1847, at £66 per annum.....	16	10	0		
James Dorr.....	Salary as do from the 14th April to the 30th September, 1847, at do.....	30	12	11		
<i>Western Section.</i>						
Edmund A. Meredith..	Salary as Assistant Secretary, from the 20th May to the 30th September, 1847, at £500 per annum....	182	13	10		
Thos. D. Harington...	Nine Months' do as Chief Clerk to do at £300 per annum.....	225	0	0		
Grant Powell.....	Do as 2d Clerk to do at £222 4s. 5d. ....	166	13	3		
Do.....	Remuneration for performing the Duties of Assistant Secretary, from 17th December, 1846, to 20th May, 1847.....	100	0	0		
Henry E. Steele.....	Nine Months' Salary as 3d Clerk to the 30th September, 1847, at £175.....	131	5	0		
C. J. Birch.....	Do as 4th Clerk to do at do.....	131	5	0		
G. St. George Yarwood	Do as 5th Clerk to do at do.....	131	5	0		
James Webb.....	Three Months' do as Messenger, to 31st March, 1847, at £66 per annum.....	16	10	0		
John Twamley.....	Six do as do to the 30th September, 1847, at do	33	0	0		
<i>Registrar's Office.</i>						
R. A. Tucker.....	Nine Months' Salary as Registrar, to 20th September, 1847, at £666 13s. 4d. per annum.....	500	0	0		
William Kent.....	Six do as 1st Clerk to the 30th June, 1847, at £222 4s. 4d. ....	111	2	2		
Do.....	Three do as do to the 30th September, 1847, at £250 per annum.....	62	10	0		
Geo. H. Lane.....	Nine do as 2d Clerk do at £194 8s. 8d. per annum.....	145	16	7		
James Webb.....	Six do as Messenger to do at £66 per annum....	33	0	0		
<i>Receiver General's Office.</i>						
William Morris.....	Salary as Receiver General from the 1st January to the 21st May, 1847, at £1100 per annum.....	429	2	5		
John A. McDonald....	Do as do from the 21st May to the 30th September, 1847, at £1000 per annum.....	359	17	9		
<i>Carried forward.....</i>						
		£	799	0	2	5388 7 2

## No. 15.—STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, &amp;c—Continued.

1848-9

1848-9.

To WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Brought forward</i> .....	789 0 2	5388 7 2
	<i>Receiver General's Office.—Continued.</i>		
B. Turquand.....	Six months' Salary as Chief Clerk to the 30th June, 1847, at £414 8s. 8d. per annum.....	222 4 4	
Do .....	Three do as Deputy Receiver General, to 30th September, 1847, at £500 per annum.....	125 0 0	
		347 4 4	
Thomas A. Cary.....	Nine do as 1st Clerk to the do at £200 per annum.....	150 0 0	
Do .....	Difference of Salary between £200 and £250 from the 1st April, 1846 to the 30th September, 1847..	75 0 0	
		225 0 0	
Geo. Hamilton.....	Nine Months' Salary as 2d Clerk to 30th September, 1847, at £175 per annum.....	131 5 0	
Do .....	Difference of Salary between £175 and £225, from the 1st April 1846 to the 30th September, 1847..	75 0 0	
		206 5 0	
Geo. Grundy.....	Nine Months' Salary as 3d Clerk, to the 30th September, 1847, at £175.....	131 5 0	
Do .....	Difference of Salary between £175 and £225, from the 1st April, 1846 to the 30th September, 1847..	75 0 0	
Do .....	Indemnity for Extra Services performed by him in the Receiver General's Department.....	50 0 0	
		256 5 0	
James Thompson.....	Nine Months' Salary as Messenger to 30th September, 1847, at £66 per annum.....	49 10 0	
			1873 4 6
	<i>Inspector General's Office.</i>		
Wm. Cayloy.....	Nine Months' Salary as Inspector General, to 30th September, 1847, at £1000 per annum.....	750 0 0	
Joseph Cary.....	Nine Months' Salary as Deputy Inspector General, to the 30th September, 1847, at £666 13s. 4d. per annum.....	500 0 0	
Philip Durnford.....	Do as 1st Clerk to do at £300.....	225 0 0	
David A. Ross.....	Do as 2d Clerk to do at £250.....	187 10 0	
Do .....	For Extra Services performed by him from the year 1841 to 1847, inclusive, at £20 per annum.....	140 0 0	
Wm. Dickinson.....	Nine Months' Salary as 1st Book Keeper, to the 30th September, 1847, at £222 4s. 4d. per annum.....	166 13 3	
Do .....	Difference of Salary between £222 4s. 4d. at £275, from the 1st April, 1846 to the 30th September, 1847.....	79 3 6	
		245 16 9	
C. E. Anderson.....	Nine Months' Salary as 2d Book Keeper, to the 30th September, 1847, at £200 per annum.....	150 0 0	
Isaac B. Stanton.....	Six do as 3d Clerk, to the 30th June, 1847, at £150 per annum.....	75 0 0	
Do .....	Three do as do to the 30th September, 1847, at £175.....	43 15 0	
Do .....	For Extra Services during the Illness of two Clerks.	15 0 0	
		133 15 0	
Norris Godard.....	Nine Months' Salary as 4th Clerk to the 30th September, 1847, at £150 per annum.....	112 10 0	
H. H. Duffill.....	Do as 3d Clerk to do at do.....	112 10 0	
Charles Lilly.....	Salary as Extra Clerk, from 11th March to the 23d July, 1847, at 7s. 6d. currency per diem.....	50 12 6	
Patrick Gaul.....	Nine Months' Salary as Messenger, to the 30th September, 1847, at £66 per annum.....	49 10 0	
			2657 4 3
	<i>Executive Council.</i>		
Wm. Morris.....	Salary as President of Committees of the Executive Council, from 22d May to the 30th September, 1847, at £1000 per annum.....	359 17 9	
Etienne Parent.....	Do as Chief Clerk from the 1st January to the 19th May, 1847, at £600 per annum.....	230 15 5	
John Joseph.....	Do as do from the 20th May to the 30th September, 1847, at £500 per annum.....	182 13 10	
Wm. H. Lee.....	Nine Months' Salary as Clerk to do at £400 per annum.....	300 0 0	
S. B. Smith.....	Do as 2d Clerk to do at £222 4s. 4d.....	166 13 3	
F. Vallerand.....	Do as 3d Clerk to do at £200.....	150 0 0	
Wm. A. Himsworth..	Do as 4th Clerk to do at do.....	150 0 0	
Olivier Coté.....	Do as 5th Clerk to do at £175.....	131 5 0	
Ml. Naughton.....	Do as Messenger to do at £75.....	56 5 0	
David Ryan.....	Do as Door Keeper to do at do.....	56 5 0	
			1783 15 3
	<i>Carried over</i> .....	£	11702 11 2

Appendix (A.)

No. 15.—STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, &c.—Continued.

Appendix (A.)

1848-9.

1848-9.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.		Total
		£	s. d.	Currency.
	<i>Brought over</i> .....			£ s. d. 11702 11 2
	<i>Department of Public Works.</i>			
Wm. B. Robinson....	Nine Months' Salary as Chief Commissioner, to the 30th September, 1847, at £750 per annum.....	562	10 0	
C. E. Casgrain.....	Do as 2d Commissioner to do at £650 per annum .....	457	10 0	
Thos. A. Begly.....	Do as Secretary to do at £444 9s.....	333	6 9	
Do .....	To pay the Travelling Expenses of the Commissioners, from June to December, 1846.....	129	1 8	
Wm. B. Robinson....	Do from May to August, 1847.....	11	11 0	
C. E. Casgrain.....	Do from February to 30th June, 1847.....	26	7 8	
			166 0 4	
	<i>Emigrant Agent.</i>			1549 7 1
A. C. Buchanan.....	Nine Months' Salary as Chief Agent for Emigrants, to the 30th September, 1847, at £444 8s. 8d.....	333	6 6	
Do .....	Balance of the Contingent Expenses of his Office for the year ended 30th December, 1846.....	157	4 5	
Do .....	Amount of do for 6 Months ended 30th June, 1847.....	153	17 9	
			311 2 2	
	<i>Pensions, (Canada East.)</i>			644 8 8
Mrs. Rottot.....	Nine Months' Pension to the 30th September, 1847, at £40 per annum.....	30	0 0	
Margaret Finlay.....	Do to do at £22 4s. 4d.....	16	13 3	
Gen. Launière.....	Do to do at £11 2s. 2d.....	8	6 6	
Margaret Launière.....	Do to do.....	8	6 6	
Amelia De Salaberry.....	Do to do at £55 11s.....	41	13 3	
Jane Levingston.....	Do to do at do.....	41	13 3	
A. W. Cochran.....	Do to do at £222 4s. 4d.....	166	13 3	
Geo. H. Ryland.....	Do to do at £50.....	37	10 0	
Ann N. Fletcher.....	Do to do at £83 6s. 8d.....	62	10 0	
Lucy Rolette.....	Do to do at do.....	62	10 0	
Widow Caron.....	Do to do at do.....	62	10 0	
B. Tierney.....	Do to do at £100.....	75	0 0	
Rev. R. R. Burrage.....	Do to do at £111 2s. 2d.....	83	6 6	
A. Bouchette.....	Pension from the 1st January to the 10th June, 1847, at £83 6s. 8d.....	37	1 9	
E. W. R. Antrobus....	Nine Months' Pension to the 30th September, 1847, at £388 17s. 8d.....	291	13 3	
P. L. Panet.....	Do to do at £222 4s. 4d.....	166	13 3	
			1192 0 9	
	<i>Canada West.</i>			
Thos. Talbot.....	Nine Months' Pension to the 30th September, 1847, at £444 8s. 8d.....	333	6 6	
Wm. Chewett.....	Do to do at £400.....	300	0 0	
Samuel Ridout.....	Do to do at £222 4s. 4d.....	166	13 3	
Sophia Shaw.....	Do to do at £111 2s.....	83	6 6	
Ed. McMahon.....	Do to do at £233 6s. 8d.....	175	0 0	
Wm. Cloughly.....	Do to do at £27 15s. 4d.....	20	16 6	
James Nation.....	Do to do at £125.....	93	15 0	
Oneida Joseph.....	Do to do at £16 13s. 4d.....	12	10 0	
Daniel McDougall.....	Do to do at £84.....	63	0 0	
Harriet McNab.....	Do to do at £50.....	37	10 0	
F. A. Moodie.....	Do to do at £100.....	75	0 0	
Elizabeth Lawe.....	Do to do at £20.....	15	0 0	
James Carroll.....	Do to do at do.....	15	0 0	
John McMillan.....	Do to do at do.....	15	0 0	
Peter Miller.....	Do to do at do.....	15	0 0	
Susannah Kerry.....	Do to do at do.....	15	0 0	
Catherine McLeod.....	Do to do at do.....	15	0 0	
Joseph Randall.....	Do to do at do.....	15	0 0	
Sarah Usher.....	Do to do at £100.....	75	0 0	
S. McCormick.....	Do to do at do.....	75	0 0	
Margaret Bright.....	Do to do at £62 10s.....	46	17 6	
Maria Church.....	Do to do at £50.....	37	10 0	
R. H. Thornhill.....	Do to do at £125.....	93	15 0	
J. G. Chewett.....	Do to do at £150.....	112	10 0	
James Fitzgibbon.....	Do to do at £300.....	225	0 0	
Rev. Thos. Phillips....	Do to do at £33 6s. 8d.....	25	0 0	
			2156 10 3	
				3348 11 0
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....			£ 17244 17 11

## No. 15.—STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, &amp;c.—Continued.

1848-9.

1848-9.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.		Total Currency.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	<i>Brought forward</i> .....			£	17244 17 11
	<i>Contingencies of Public Offices.</i>				
David Luck.....	Three Months' Salary as Keeper of the Government Offices at Montreal, to the 31st March, 1847, at £65 per annum.....	16	5 0		
Do.....	Six do as do to the 30th September, 1847, at £126.	63	0 0		
Representatives of the late Geo. Cross.....	Salary as do at Quebec, from the 1st October to the 17th December, 1846, at £65.....			79	5 0
Morice Cross.....	Nine Months' do as do to the 30th September, 1847, at £15.....			13	15 6
Thos. D. Harington, Accountant.....	On account of the Contingencies of the Public Offices for the 6 Months ended the 30th June, 1847.....			11	5 0
				3685	0 0
					3789 5 6
	<i>Currency</i> .....			£	21034 3 5
	<i>Credit.</i> By the amount of four Warrants cancelled issued in favour of Thos. Amyot, Esquire, for his Pension for the year 1844.....				444 8 8
	<i>Total Payments Currency</i> .....			£	20589 14 9

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE  
Montreal, March, 1848.F. HINCKS,  
*Inspector General.*

## No. 16.

STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, from  
1st October, 1847, to the 31st January, 1848, on account of the Expenditure for Services  
provided for in the New Civil List, Schedule A, annexed to Provincial Act, 9th Victoria,  
Cap. 64.

TO WHOM PAID	SERVICE.	Amount.		Total Currency.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
His Excellency The Earl of Elgin.	Three Months' Salary as Governor General, to the 31st December, 1847, at £7777 15s. 6d. per annum.....			1944	8 10
	<i>Judges, (Canada West.)</i>				
J. B. Robinson.....	Three Months' Salary as Chief Justice, to 31st December, 1847, at £1666 13s. 4d.....			416	13 4
J. B. Macaulay.....	Do as Judge of the Queen's Bench to do at £1000 per annum.....	250	0 0		
Archd. McLean.....	Do as do to do.....	250	0 0		
Jonas Jones.....	Do as do to do.....	250	0 0		
Wm. H. Draper.....	Do as do to do.....	250	0 0		
R. S. Jameson.....	Do as Vice Chancellor to do at £1250 per annum.....			1000	0 0
				312	10 0
	<i>Judges, (Canada East.)</i>				
Sir J. Stuart, Baronet.....	Three Months' Salary as Chief Justice at Quebec, to the 31st December, 1847, at £1666 13s. 4d. per annum..			416	13 4
Ed. Bowen.....	Do as Judge of the Queen's Bench at Quebec, to do at £1000.....	250	0 0		
Philip Panet.....	Do as do to do.....	250	0 0		
Elzeur Bedard.....	Do as do to do.....	250	0 0		
				750	0 0
	<i>Carried over</i> .....			£	4840 5 6



Appendix  
(A.)

## No. 16.—STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, &amp;c.—Continued

Appendix  
(A.)

1848-9.

1848-9.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Brought over</i> .....		4840 5 6
	<i>Judges, (Canada East.)—Continued.</i>		
J. B. Rolland.....	Three Months' Salary as Chief Justice at Montreal, to 31st December, 1847, at £1222 4s. 4d.....		305 11 1
Samuel Gale.....	Do as Judge of the Queen's Bench at Montreal, to do at £1000.....	250 0 0	
C. D. Day.....	Do as do to do.....	250 0 0	
James Smith.....	Do as do to do.....	250 0 0	750 0 0
D. Mondelet.....	Three Months' Salary as Resident Provincial Judge at Three-Rivers, to the 31st December, 1847, at £1000 per annum.....		250 0 0
R. H. Gairdner.....	Do as Provincial Judge at St. Francis, to do at £555 11s.....		138 17 9
J. G. Thompson.....	Do as do at Gaspé, to do at do.....		138 17 9
Ed. H. Bowen.....	Do as 2d Judge at do to do at £500 per annum.....		125 0 0
	<i>Pension to Judges.</i>		
James Reid.....	Three Months' Pension as late Chief Justice at Montreal, to the 31st December, 1847, at £814 16s.....	203 14 0	
L. P. Sherwood.....	Do as Judge of the Court of King's Bench, Upper Canada, to do at £666 13s. 4d.....	166 13 4	
Geo. Pyke.....	Do as do of Montreal, to do at £740 14s. 8d.....	185 3 8	555 11 0
	<i>Salaries and Allowances for Contingencies of the Attorneys and Solicitors General.</i>		
Wm. Badgley.....	Three Months' Salary and Allowance as Attorney General East, to the 31st December, 1847, at £1350 per annum.....	337 10 0	
Henry Sherwood.....	Do as do West, to do at do.....	337 10 0	
J. E. Turcotte.....	Salary as Solicitor General East, from the 8th to the 31st December, 1847, at £600.....	39 2 7	
J. H. Cameron.....	Three Months' do as do West to do at do.....	150 0 0	864 2 7
	<i>Court of Vice Admiralty.</i>		
Henry Black.....	Three Months' Salary as Judge, to the 31st December, 1847, at £222 4s. 4d.....	55 11 1	
J. P. Bradley.....	Do as Registrar to do at £166 13s. 4d.....	41 13 4	
J. B. Parkyn.....	Do as Marshall to do at £83 6s. 8d.....	20 16 8	118 1 1
	<i>Circuit Allowances to Judges, (East.)</i>		
Elzear Bedard.....	Allowance for attending the Court of Queen's Bench, at Three-Rivers, in October, 1847.....	25 0 0	
J. R. Rolland.....	Do the Court of Appeals at Quebec, in November, 1847.....	25 0 0	
James Smith.....	Do the do in do and the Court of Queen's Bench, at Sherbrooke, in January, 1848.....	50 0 0	
C. D. Day.....	Do the Court of Appeals, in November, 1847.....	25 0 0	
R. H. Gairdner.....	Do the do in do.....	25 0 0	
D. Mondelet.....	Do the do in do.....	25 0 0	
	<i>Circuit Allowances to Judges, (West.)</i>		
Archd. McLean.....	Allowance for attending the Autumn Circuit, 1847, in 4 different Districts, at £25 each.....	100 0 0	
Jonas Jones.....	Do the do in 4 do.....	100 0 0	
J. B. Robinson.....	Do the do in 1 do.....	25 0 0	400 0 0
John Monk.....	Three Months' Salary as Clerk attached to the Crown Law Department, to the 31st December, 1847, at £300 per annum.....		75 0 0
	Total Currency.....	£	8561 6 9

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1848.F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.

STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, from October, 1847, to 31st January, 1848, on account of the Expenditure for Services provided for in the New Civil List, Schedule B., annexed to Provincial Act 9 Vict. Cap. 64.

To WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Governor's Secretary and his Office.</i>			
Thos. E. Campbell...	Three Months' Salary as the Governor's Secretary to the 31st December, 1847, at.....	1111 2 0	277 15 6
Henry Cotton.....	Do as 1st Clerk to do at.....	277 15 6	69 8 10
Wm. R. Bartlett.....	Do as 2d Clerk to do at.....	222 4 4	55 11 1
M. Turnor.....	Do as 3d Clerk to do at.....	175 0 0	43 15 0
Philip St. Hill.....	Do as Office Keeper to do at.....	83 6 8	20 16 8
Geo. Boxall.....	Do as Messenger to do at.....	56 0 0	14 0 0
			481 7 1
<i>Provincial Secretary's Office, (Eastern Section.)</i>			
Dominick Daly.....	Three Months' Salary as Provincial Secretary to the 31st December, 1847, at.....	1111 2 0	277 15 6
Etienne Parent.....	Do as Assistant Secretary to do at.....	600 0 0	150 0 0
Thos. Ross.....	Do as 1st Clerk to do at.....	222 4 4	55 11 1
Henry Jarmy.....	Do as 2d Clerk to do at.....	222 4 4	55 11 1
Wm. H. Jones.....	Do as 3d Clerk to do at.....	175 0 0	43 15 0
Sabin Tétu.....	Do as 4th Clerk to do at.....	175 0 0	43 15 0
A. R. Roach.....	Do as 5th Clerk to do at.....	175 0 0	43 15 0
John Gow.....	Do as Office Keeper to do at.....	93 6 8	20 16 8
James Dorr.....	Do as Messenger to do at.....	56 0 0	14 0 0
			704 19 4
<i>Western Section.</i>			
Edmund A. Meredith.	Three Months' Salary as Assistant Secretary to the 31st December, 1847, at £500 per annum.....	125 0 0	
Thos. D. Harington...	Do as Senior Clerk and Receiver of Fees in charge of Contingencies of Public Offices, to do at £300.....	75 0 0	
Grant Powell.....	Do as 2d Clerk to do at £222 4s. 4d.....	55 11 1	
Henry E. Steele.....	Do as 3d Clerk to do at £175.....	43 15 0	
C. J. Birch.....	Do as 4th Clerk to do at £175.....	43 15 0	
G. St. George Yarwood	Do as 5th Clerk to do at £175.....	43 15 0	
James Twamley.....	Do as Messenger to do at £56.....	14 0 0	
			400 16 1
			1105 15 5
<i>Registrar's Office.</i>			
R. A. Tucker.....	Three Months' Salary as Registrar to the 31st December, 1847, at.....	666 13 4	166 13 4
Wm. Kent.....	Do as 1st Clerk to do at.....	222 4 4	55 11 1
Geo. H. Lane.....	Do as 2d Clerk to do at.....	194 8 8	48 12 2
			270 16 7
<i>Receiver General's Office.</i>			
John A. McDonald ...	Salary as Receiver General from 1st October to the 7th December, 1847, at £1000 per annum.....	184 15 8	
F. P. Bruneau.....	Do as do from the 8th to the 31st December, 1847, at do.....	65 4 4	
			250 0 0
Bernard Turquand....	Three Months' do as Deputy Receiver General to do at.....	500 0 0	125 0 0
Thos. A. Cary.....	Do as 1st Clerk to do at.....	250 0 0	62 10 0
George Grundy.....	Do as 2d Clerk to do at.....	225 0 0	56 5 0
C. E. Anderson.....	Do as 3d Clerk to do at.....	225 0 0	56 5 0
James Thompson.....	Do as Messenger to do at.....	56 0 0	14 0 0
			564 0 0
<i>Inspector General's Office.</i>			
Wm. Cayley.....	Three Months' Salary as Inspector General to the 31st December, 1847, at.....	1000 0 0	250 0 0
Joseph Cary.....	Do as Deputy Inspector General to do at.....	666 13 4	166 13 4
Philip Durnford.....	Do as Corresponding Clerk to do at.....	300 0 0	75 0 0
Wm. Dickinson.....	Do as 1st Book Keeper to do at.....	275 0 0	68 15 0
Norris Godard.....	Do as 2d do to do at.....	200 0 0	50 0 0
David A. Ross.....	Do as 1st Clerk to do at.....	250 0 0	62 10 0
J. B. Stanton.....	Do as 2d Clerk to do at.....	150 0 0	37 10 0
H. H. Duffill.....	Do as 3d Clerk to do at.....	150 0 0	37 10 0
J. W. Dunscomb.....	Do as Surveyor of Customs to do at.....	500 0 0	125 0 0
A. S. Menzies.....	Do as 1st Clerk to do at.....	175 0 0	43 15 0
Mathew Jack.....	Do as 2d Clerk to do at.....	150 0 0	37 10 0
P. Gaul.....	Do as Messenger to do at.....	56 0 0	14 0 0
			968 3 4
<i>Executive Council.</i>			
Wm. Morris.....	Three Months' Salary as President of Committees to the Executive Council to the 31st December, 1847, at.....	1000 0 0	250 0 0
John Joseph.....	Do as Clerk to do at.....	500 0 0	125 0 0
Wm. H. Lee.....	Do as Confidential Clerk to do at.....	400 0 0	100 0 0
<i>Carried over.....</i>		£	475 0 0
			3390 2 5

Appendix (A.)

No. 17.—STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, &c.—Continued.

Appendix (A.)

1848-9.

1848-9.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.
		£	s.	d.	
	<i>Brought over</i> .....	475	0	0	£ 3390 2 5
	<i>Executive Council.—Continued.</i>				
Samuel B. Smith.....	Three Months' Salary as 2d Clerk to Executive Council to the 31st December, 1847, at.....	222	4	4	55 11 1
F. Vallerand.....	Do as 3d Clerk to do at.....	200	0	0	50 0 0
Wm. A. Himsforth.....	Do as 4th Clerk to do at.....	200	0	0	50 0 0
Olivier Coté.....	Do as 5th Clerk to do at.....	175	0	0	43 15 0
M. Naughton.....	Do as Messenger to do at.....	75	0	0	18 15 0
David Ryan.....	Do as Door Keeper to do at.....	75	0	0	18 15 0
					711 16 1
	<i>Department of Public Works.</i>				
Wm. B. Robinson.....	Three Months' Salary as Chief Commissioner to the 31st December, 1847, at.....	750	0	0	187 10 0
C. E. Casgrain.....	Do as Assistant Commissioner to do at.....	650	0	0	162 10 0
Thos. A. Begly.....	Do as Secretary to do at.....	500	0	0	125 0 0
					475 0 0
	<i>Emigrant Agent.</i>				
A. C. Buchanan.....	Three Months' Salary as Chief Agent for Emigrants to 31st December, 1847, at.....	444	8	8	111 2 2
Do.....	Amount of the Contingent Expenses of his Office for half year ended do.....				153 17 9
					264 19 11
	<i>Pensions.</i>				
Mrs. Rottot.....	Three Months' Pension to the 31st Dec. 1847, at.....	40	0	0	10 0 0
Gen. Launière.....	Do to do at.....	11	2	0	2 15 6
Margaret Launière.....	Do to do at.....				2 15 6
A. De Salaberry.....	Do to do at.....	55	11	0	13 17 9
Jane Levingston.....	Do to do at.....				13 17 9
A. W. Cochran.....	Do to do at.....	222	4	4	55 11 1
G. H. Ryland.....	Do to do at.....	50	0	0	12 10 0
A. N. Fletcher.....	Do to do at.....	83	6	8	20 16 8
B. Tierney.....	Do to do at.....	100	0	0	25 0 0
Revd. R. R. Burrage.....	Do to do at.....	111	2	0	27 15 6
Lucy Rolette.....	Do to do at.....	83	6	8	20 16 8
Widow Caron.....	Do to do at.....				20 16 8
E. W. R. Antrobus.....	Do to do at.....	388	17	8	97 4 5
P. L. Panet.....	Do to do at.....	222	4	4	55 11 1
Thos. Talbot.....	Do to do at.....	444	8	8	111 2 2
Wm. Chewett.....	Do to do at.....	400	0	0	100 0 0
Samuel Ridout.....	Do to do at.....	222	4	4	55 11 1
Sophia Shaw.....	Do to do at.....	111	2	0	27 15 6
Ed. McMahon.....	Do to do at.....	233	6	8	58 6 8
Wm. Cloughly.....	Do to do at.....	27	15	4	6 18 10
James Nation.....	Do to do at.....	125	0	0	31 5 0
Oneida Joseph.....	Do to do at.....	16	13	4	4 3 4
Daniel McDougall.....	Do to do at.....	84	0	0	21 0 0
Harriet McNab.....	Do to do at.....	50	0	0	12 10 0
F. A. Moodie.....	Do to do at.....	100	0	0	25 0 0
Elizabeth Lawe.....	Do to do at.....	20	0	0	5 0 0
James Carroll.....	Do to do at.....				5 0 0
Sarah Usher.....	Do to do at.....	100	0	0	25 0 0
S. McCormick.....	Do to do at.....				25 0 0
John McMillan.....	Do to do at.....	20	0	0	5 0 0
Peter Miller.....	Do to do at.....				5 0 0
Margaret Bright.....	Do to do at.....	62	10	0	15 12 6
Maria Church.....	Do to do at.....	50	0	0	12 10 0
Susannah Kerry.....	Do to do at.....	20	0	0	5 0 0
Catharine McLeod.....	Do to do at.....				5 0 0
R. H. Thornhill.....	Do to do at.....	125	0	0	31 5 0
J. G. Chewett.....	Do to do at.....	150	0	0	37 10 0
Jos. Randall.....	Do to do at.....	20	0	0	5 0 0
Jas. Fitzgibbon.....	Do to do at.....	300	0	0	75 0 0
Revd. Thos. Phillips.....	Do to do at.....	33	6	8	8 6 8
Geo. Hamilton.....	Do to do at.....	150	0	0	37 10 0
					1135 15 4
	<i>Contingencies of Public Offices.</i>				
David Luck.....	Three Months' Salary as Keeper of the Government Offices at Montreal, to the 31st December, 1847, at..	126	0	0	31 10 0
Maria Cross.....	Do as do at Quebec, to do at.....	15	0	0	3 15 0
Thos. D. Harington, Accountant.....	On account of the Contingent Expenses of the Public Offices for the half year ended the 31st December, 1847.....	3685	0	0	
Do.....	Do of the same for 1848.....	300	0	0	
					3985 0 0
					4020 5 0
	Total Currency.....				£ 9997 18 9

STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada between the 1st February, 1847, and the 31st January, 1848, on account of the Expenditure for Services provided for by Acts and Ordinances of the late Province of Lower Canada, for the year ended the 31st December, 1847.

ENACTMENTS.	NAMES.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
35 Geo. 3. cap. 10.	Col. Plomer Young, Adj. Genl. Militia, Canada.....	For payment of Pensions to 24 Wounded Militiamen, for the 6 months ended 30th April, 1847..	181 11 3	361 11 3
	Etienne P. Taché, Dy. Adj. Genl. Militia...		Do for do ended 31st October, 1837..	
6 Geo. 4. cap. 8.	Monk, Coffin & Papi- neau, Prothonotaries, Montreal.....	Allowance for preparing Abstracts of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the District of Montreal, for the year 1845.....	60 5 0	
	Burroughs & Fiset, do Quebec.....	Do do for do .....	31 10 0	
	Ed. Barnard, do Three Rivers.....	Do do for do .....	14 0 0	
	Wilkie & Tremblay, do Gaspé.....	Do do for do .....	6 5 0	
1 Will. 4. cap. 16.	Rev. Jos. Signay, Ro- man Catholic Bishop..	Twelve months' allowance for Ground Rent of the Bishop's Palace at Quebec, to the 31st December, 1847.....	.. . . .	112 0 0 1111 2 0
2 Vic. cap. 2.	Wm. Ermatinger.....	Twelve months' Salary as Superintendent and Ins- pector of Police at Montreal, to the 31st Decem- ber, 1847.....	300 0 0	
	Do do .....	Twelve months' Pay of 2 Policemen at Montreal, including Stationery, to the 31st December, 1847.	151 1 6	
	Wm. K. McCord.....	Do Salary as Superintendent and Inspector of Police at Quebec, to do.....	500 0 0	
	Do do .....	Do Pay of 2 Policemen, including clothing, to do.....	139 0 0	
	Do do .....	Contingent Expenses of his office, in the eighteen months ended do.....	25 12 4	
3 Vic. cap. 16.	Boston & Coffin, Sheriff, Montreal.....	On account of the Expenses of the House of Cor- rection at Montreal, for the year ended the 30th June, 1847.....	200 0 0	1115 13 10
	James Dickson.....	Do for do at Three-Rivers for the year 1847.....	50 0 0	
4 Vic. cap. 16.	T. F. Allard.....	Towards paying the Interest on Debentures issued by the Longueuil and Chambly Turnpike Trust in the year ended 31st December, 1847.....	.. . . .	250 0 0 847 12 2
4 Vic. cap. 17, & 8 Vic. cap. 55	John Porter, Secretary..	To pay the do do issued by the Quebec Turnpike Trust in the ditto.....	.. . . .	2033 8 10
4 Vic. cap. 30.	E. Clark.....	On account of his Expenses as Inspector of Registry Offices in Canada East, for the year 1847.....	.. . . .	488 0 0
25 Geo. 3. cap. 4.	Hon. J. A. McDonald, Re- ceiver General.....	To enable him to pay for 23 Notarial Extracts of Sales within the Queen's Domain.....	.. . . .	1 8 9
Will. 4. cap. 45.	Louise D'Estimauville..	Salary due her late Father Chevalier D'Estimau- ville as French Translator, late Lower Canada, from the 1st to the 31st July, 1831, at £55 11s 1d per annum.....	.. . . .	4 12 7
6 Will. 4. cap. 15, & 3 Vic. cap. 6.	Wm. S. Sewell, Sheriff, Quebec .....	Being compensation for additional duties performed by him during the four years ended the 20th March, 1847, at £5 per annum.....	.. . . .	20 0 0
8 Vic. cap. 26.	Receiver General.....	Amount paid for Bounty for the Destruction of a Wolf.....	.. . . .	2 10 0
		Total Currency.....	£	6347 19 5

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1848.

F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.

Appendix  
(A.)  
1848-9.

No. 19.

Appendix  
(A.)  
1848-9.

STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1847, and the 31st January, 1848, on account of the Expenditure for Services provided for by Acts of the late Province of Upper Canada for the year ended the 31st December, 1847.

ENACTMENTS.	NAMES.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		<i>District Schools.</i>		
47 Geo. 3, and other Acts.... }	Geo. Strachan.....	Twelve months' Salary as Master of the Brock District Grammar School for the year ended the 30th June, 1847.....	100 0 0	
	John Brown.....	Six do as do Bathurst, to 30th June, 1847 £50 0 0		
	John McIntyre.....	Do as do to 31st December, 1847....	50 0 0	
	Rev. R. J. C. Taylor	Eighteen do as do of the Colborne do to 31st December, 1847, at £100 per annum.....	150 0 0	
	Rev. John Robb....	Six do as do of the Dalhousie do to 30th June, 1847	50 0 0	
	Wm. Kay.....	Twelve do as do Eastern do to 31st December, 1847.	100 0 0	
	John Rae.....	Do as do Gore do to do.....	100 0 0	
	John Haldane.....	Do as do Huron do to do.....	100 0 0	
	Marcus C. Crombie.	Do as do Home do to do.....	100 0 0	
	Js. Windeat.....	Do as do Johnstown do to do.....	100 0 0	
	Benj. Bayley.....	Do as do London do to do.....	100 0 0	
	Stafford Lightburne.	Do as do Midland do to do.....	100 0 0	
	Rob. Hudspeth.....	Do as do Newcastle do to do.....	100 0 0	
	Dr. John Whitelaw.	Do as do Niagara do to do.....	100 0 0	
	Rev. Colin Gregor..	Six do as do Ottawa, to the 30th June, 1847.....	50 0 0	
	Wm. Cockell.....	Twelve do as do Prince Edward, to 31st Decr. 1847..	100 0 0	
	Fk. Gore.....	Eighteen do as do Simcoe, to do at £100 per annum..	150 0 0	
	Rev. Geo. Salmon...	Twelve do as do Talbot to do.....	100 0 0	
	Alex. Burdon.....	Do as do Victoria do to 30th June, 1847.....	100 0 0	
	Albert P. Salter....	Six do as do Western do to 30th June, 1847.....	£50 0 0	
	Rev. W. Ritchie....	Do as do do to 31st December, 1847.....	50 0 0	
	Arthur C. Verner...	Do as do Wellington do, from the 1st January to the 18th February, 1847, at £100 per annum.....	£13 10 8	
	Geo. Elmslie.....	Do as do from the 15th March to the 31 December, 1847, at do.	79 16 8	
			93 7 4	1993 7 4
		<i>Maintenance of Light Houses.</i>		
7 Wm. 4, cap. 96..	Thos. A. Begly.....	To enable him to pay the Salaries of the Light House Keepers for the year ended the 31st December, 1847.	1320 0 0	
	Do	Do to pay for Supplies for the same.....	244 3 2	
	Jno. McIntyre.....	Do for do do.....	96 14 3	
	Geo. L. Mowat.....	Amount of his Contract for supplying Oil for the same.	2075 3 4	
	J. W. Dunscomb...	To pay for Oil and other necessaries for do.....	47 2 8	
	Wm. Lyman & Co..	Oil furnished McGee Point Light House, Lake St. Francis.....	20 4 6	
				3803 7 11
7 Wm. 4, cap. 103 } and 1 Vic. cap. 44. . }	Receiver General...	On account of the same, for the year 1847.....		2950 0 0
		Total Currency.....	£	8746 15 3

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1848.

F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.

No. 20.

STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1847, and the 31st January, 1848, on account of services provided for by Acts of the Legislature of the Province of Canada, for the year ended the 31st December, 1847.

ENACTMENTS.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Fee Fund.</i>				
8. Vic. caps. 13 } & 37. & 9Vic. } cap. 7..... }	Hugh C. Barwick ..	Treasurer of the Brock District, to make up the deficiency of the Fee Fund, for paying the Salaries of the Judge, &c., for the year ended the 31st December, 1847.....	107 7 3	
	Thos. M. Radenhuist	Do of the Bathurst do for the do ended the 30th June, 1847.....	148 7 3	
	Fredk. Ferguson...	Do of the Colborne do for the Six Months ended do	15 15 9	
	Daniel O. Connor...	Do of the Dalhousie do for the year ended the 31st December, 1847.....	48 8 1	
	Roderick McDonald.	Do of the Eastern do for the do do.....	148 4 7	
	Henry Beasley.....	Do of the Gore do for the Six Months ended the 31st December, 1846.....	22 10 4	
	George Brown, Jr...	Do of the Huron do for the year ended the 30th June, 1847.....	168 9 7	
	John L. Schofield...	Do of the Johnstown do for do ended the 31st December, 1847.....	240 8 9	
	John Harris.....	Do of the London do for do ended the 30th June, 1847.....	108 6 9	
	Danl. McDougall...	Do of the Niagara do for do ended the 31st December, 1847.....	137 10 3	
	Z. Burnham.....	Do of the Newcastle do for Six Months ended the 31st December, 1846.....	31 18 8	
	Thos. H. Johnston...	Do of the Ottawa do for the Eighteen Months ended the 31st December, 1847.....	390 8 4	
	David Smith.....	Do of the Prince Edward do for the year ended do	206 7 11	
	Edmund Lally...	Do of the Simcoe do for do ended the 30th June, 1847.....	245 2 3	
	Henry Webster....	Do of the Talbot do for do ended 31st December, 1847.....	177 3 5	
	Philip Ham.....	Do of the Victoria do for do ended the 30th June, 1847.....	63 12 0	
J. B. Baby.....	Do of the Western do for the do ended do.....	174 5 6		
Wm. Hewatt.....	Do of the Wellington do for the do ended the 31st December, 1847.....	156 14 5		
<i>Common Schools, (Canada East.)</i>				
8 Vic. cap. 41. } & 9 Vic. cap. } 27..... }	J. B. Meilleur.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Superintendent of Common Schools, to the 31st December, 1847.....	£ 500 0 0	
	J. P. B. Belleville..	Do as Secretary, to do do.....	175 0 0	
	Wm S. Williams...	Do as Clerk, to do do.....	60 0 0	
	James Ryan.....	Salary as Messenger, from the 5th August to 31st December, 1847, at £33 per annum.....	13 7 3	
	J. B. Meilleur.....	On Account of the Contingent Expenses of the Office including Postages for the year ended the 5th January, 1848.....	353 15 4	
	Do	Do of Common Schools for the years 1846 and 1847.....	1102 2 7	
	Do	Do of the erection and repairs to School Houses.....	24593 6 1	
<i>Canada West.</i>				
7 Vic. cap. 29, & } 9 Vic. cap. 20 }	E. Ryerson.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Superintendent of Education, Canada West, to 31st Dec. 1847.....	420 0 0	
	Do	Do of a Clerk to do.....	175 0 0	
	Do	Postages and other Contingent Expenses of his Office to do.....	389 3 9	
	Do	Expenses incurred by him in visiting the several Districts in Canada West.....	75 0 0	
<i>Canada West.</i>				
7 Vic. cap. 29, } & 9 Vic. cap. } 20..... }	Geo. Hendry.....	Superintendent of Common Schools in the District of Brock, being the amount to which that District is entitled to for the year 1847.....	1059 3 9	
	Rvd. J. W. Padfield.	Do Bathurst do do.....	788 4 6 788 2 6	
<i>Carried over.....</i>			£ 1576 7 0	34037 5 8
				2591 1 1

1848-9.

1848-9.

ENACTMENTS.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.						
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
		<i>Brought over</i> .....	1576	7	0	34037	5	8	2591	1	1	
		<i>Canada West.—Continued.</i>										
7 Vic. cap. 29, & 9 Vic. cap. 29.....	Elias Burnham....	Superintendent of Common Schools in the Colborne District, being the Amount to which that District is entitled to for the year 1847.....	620	14	4							
	Hamnet Pinhey....	Do Dalhousie do for do..	500	5	1							
	Wm. Miller.....	Do Eastern do for do..	1258	17	6							
	Patrick Thornton...	Do Gore do for do..	1887	7	1							
	Hannilton Hunter....	Do Home do for do..	2585	7	0							
	John Bignal.....	Do Huron do for do..	307	9	4							
	Richey Waugh.....	Do Johnstown do for do..	1439	12	10							
	Wm. Elliot.....	Do London do for do..	1439	16	10							
	John Strachan.....	Do Midland do for do..	1129	6	10							
	Benjamin Dayter...	Do Newcastle do for do..	1426	18	2							
	Dr. D. Everaud....	Do Niagara do for do..	1283	4	7							
	Revd. Colin Gregor..	Do Ottawa do for do..	245	0	6							
	Thos. Donnelly....	Do Prince Edward do for do..	539	17	3							
	Henry A. Clifford..	Do Simcoe do for do..	648	3	7							
	Revd. W. Clark....	Do Talbot do for do..	566	16	10							
	Wm. Hutton.....	Do Victoria do for do..	645	1	3							
	Rob. Reynolds....	Do Western do for do..	998	9	10							
	Alex. Allan.....	Do Wellington do for do..	756	12	0							
	Geo. A. Barber....	Do City of Toronto do for do..	467	12	5							
	Rob. McLean.....	Do City of Kingston do for do..	182	19	8							
	Hamnet Pinhey....	Do Dalhousie for a Model School in that District.....	25	7	8							
	John Strachan....	Do Midland for Section No. 2, in that do.....	20	0	0							
	R. Waugh.....	Do Johnstown for do.....	50	0	0							
	E. Ryerson.....	To pay Teacher Common School in Village of Sydenham, Owen Sound Settlement out of balance of 1846	10	0	0				20611	7	7	
		<i>Normal School.</i>										
9 Vic. cap. 20....	Do .....	To enable him to pay the Salaries of the Masters of the Provincial Normal School at Toronto, including Contingent Expenses of the said Institution for the year 1847.....	£1500	0	0							
	Do .....	On account of Repairs to the Normal School.....	100	0	0				1600	0	0	
		<i>Total for Schools.....</i>							£	56248	13	3
		<i>Service on behalf of Prisoners in cases of Felony.</i>										
4 & 5 Vic. cap. 24	A. M. Delisle, Clerk Crown, Montreal.....	Fees on various services in cases of Felony, in the 6 Months ended the 30th June, 1847.....	34	10	8							
	James Green, do Quebec..	Do on do to do.....	24	16	8							
	Delisle & Brehaut, Clerk of the Peace, Montreal	Do on do in the year ended 31st Dec. 1847	22	4	0							
	H. B. Hughes, do Three-Rivers.....	Do on do in the do .....	19	12	0							
	Benjamin Delisle, High Constable, Montreal.....	Do on do in the do .....	19	1	0							
	William Downes, do Quebec...	Do on do in the do .....	83	2	6							
	William Bell, Clerk Crown, St. Francis....	Do on do in the 6 Months ended 30th June, 1847.....	4	5	0							
	Wm. S. Sewell, Sheriff, Quebec.	Do on do in the do .....	11	13	0							
	Representative C. Whitcher, late do St. Francis.	Services do as do during the year 1845 & 6	12	9	8							
	C. E. Schiller, Superintendent of Crown Witnesses, Montreal	Do as do in the year ended 31st Dec. 1847	94	19	3							
	Burroughs & Fiset, Prothonotary, Quebec.....	Do as do during the year 1846.....	5	16	0							
		<i>Carried forward.....</i>							£	332	9	9
									£	59172	4	1

ENACTMENTS.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		<i>Brought forward</i> .....		59172 4 1
		<i>Expenses in Conveying Convicts.</i>		
4 & 5 Vic. cap. 60.	Boston & Coffin, } Sheriff, Montreal }	Expenses of conveying Nine Prisoners from Montreal to the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston, during the half year ended 31st December, 1846.	36 5 6	
	Wm. S. Sewell, } do Quebec ... }	Do do Eight Prisoners from Quebec to do in the do	97 19 7	
	Isaac G. Ogden, } do Three-Rivers }	Do do One Prisoner from Three-Rivers to do, in the half year ended 30th June, 1847.....	38 11 9	172 16 10
		<i>Elections.</i>		
5 Geo. 4. cap. 33, & 6 Vic. cap. 1.	J. B. Bonneville....	Fees and Disbursements as Returning Officer at the Elections for the County of Dorchester, in July, 1847, and January, 1848.....	251 3 6	
	James Duncan....	Do as do at the late Election for the County of Drummond.....	146 11 10	
	B. Pouliot.....	Do as do do L'Islet.....	103 18 6	
	Joshua Chamberlain	Do as do at the late Elections for the County of Missisquoi, in June, 1847, and January, 1848.....	174 5 0	
	Louis Lemoine....	Do as do do Montmorency.....	31 2 0	
	A. M. DeSalaberry..	Do as do do Montreal.....	48 17 0	
	Ant. A. Parent.....	Do as do do Quebec.....	25 10 0	
	Pierre Gauvreau...	Do as do do Rimousky.....	19 13 0	
	Geo. F. Bowen.....	Do as do do Sherbrooke.....	132 1 9	
	Alonzo Woods.....	Do as do do Shefford.....	100 2 4	
	Pierre Menard.....	Do as do do Verchères.....	14 8 0	
	R. Edmondson.....	Do as do Town of Brockville.....	17 10 0	
	Simon Fraser.....	Do as do County Carlton.....	80 5 0	
	Jacob Harris.....	Do as do do Dundas.....	32 0 0	
	Wm. Scott.....	Do as do do Grenville.....	47 19 0	
	Jas. McLennan.....	Do as do do Glengarry.....	34 19 0	
	Wm. Ketcheson....	Do as do do Hastings.....	58 2 6	
	Adiel Sherwood....	Do as do do Leeds.....	73 14 6	
	Wm. Kingsmill....	Do as do Town of Niagara.....	3 5 0	
	H. Ruttan.....	Do as do County Northumberland.....	55 5 0	
	C. P. Treadwell....	Do as do do Prescott.....	46 19 0	
	Ralph Wilson.....	Do as do do Russell.....	31 1 0	
	J. D. Pringle.....	Do as do do Stormont.....	31 11 0	
	Rob. Stanton.....	Do as do City of Toronto.....	44 5 0	
	Simon Fraser.....	Do as do Town of Bytown.....	24 10 0	
	John McDonell....	Do as do County of Huron.....	148 10 6	
	J. D. Pringle.....	Do as do Town of Cornwall.....	23 0 0	1800 9 5
		<i>Circuit Judges.</i>		
7 Vic. cap. 16....	C. J. E. Mondelet...	Twelve Months' Salary as Circuit Judge for the District of Montreal, to the 31st December, 1847.....	500 0 0	
	Hypolite Guy.....	Do as do to do.....	500 0 0	
	John S. McCord....	Do as do to do.....	500 0 0	
	Wm. Badgley.....	Salary as do from 1st January to 22d April, 1847, at £500 per annum.....	155 4 4	
	Wm. Power.....	Twelve Months' do as do for the District of Quebec, to the 31st December, 1847.....	500 0 0	
	Jean C. Bruneau...	Do as do to do.....	500 0 0	
	Joseph A. Tasche- } reau..... }	Salary as do from the 22d May, to the 31st December, 1847, at £500 per annum.....	304 18 10	2960 3 2
7 Vic. cap. 17, & 9 Vic. cap. 24....	Ed. H. Bowen.....	Nine Months' Salary as Circuit Judge for the District of Gaspé, to the 30th September, 1847, at £500 per annum.....		375 0 0
		<i>Pensions to District Judges.</i>		
8 Vic. cap. 13....	Charles Elliott.....	Twelve Months' Pension as retired Judge of the Western District, to the 31st December, 1847....	100 0 0	
	William Falkner..	Do in do Newcastle do to do.....	100 0 0	200 0 0
		<i>Geological Survey.</i>		
8 Vic. cap. 16....	Wm. E. Logan.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Provincial Geologist, to the 31st December, 1847.....	555 11 0	
	Alexander Murray.	Do as Assistant Geologist to do.....	333 6 8	
		<i>Carried over</i> .....£	888 17 8	64690 13 6



Appendix  
(A.)

No. 20.—STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, &c.—Continued.

Appendix  
(A.)

1848-9.

1848-9.

ENACTMENTS.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	£ s. d.	Total Currency. £ s. d.
		<i>Brought over.....</i>	888 17 8	64680 13
		<i>Geological Survey.—Continued.</i>		
8 Vict. Cap. 16...	Thomas Hunt.....	Nine Months' Salary as Chemical Assistant from the 1st April to the 31st December, 1847, at £300 per annum.....	225 0 0	
	Wm. E. Logan....	Amount of Disbursements incurred on account of the Geological Survey in the year ended the 31st March, 1847.....	795 15 9	1909 13
		<i>Agricultural Societies, (Canada East.)</i>		
8 Vic. cap. 53, & 9 Vic. cap. 24...	Abram Turgeon....	Allowance to the Agricultural Society for the County of Bellechasse, for the year 1847.....	82 10 0	
	P. E. Dostaler.....	Do of Berthier, for do..	126 12 0	
	John G. Thompson..	Do of Bonaventure, for do..	75 0 0	
	Benjamin Holmes..	Do of No. 1, Chambly, for do..	75 0 0	
	John Yule.....	Do of No. 2, do for do..	75 0 0	
	Robert N. Watts...	Do of Drummond, for do..	150 0 0	
	Charles Robertson..	Do of No. 2, Dorchester, for do..	117 7 6	
	E. Duchesnay.....	Do of No. 1, do for do..	75 0 0	
	J. LeBoutillier....	Do of No. 1, Gaspé, for do..	75 0 0	
	John Eden.....	Do of No. 2, do for do..	75 0 0	
	Joseph Beaudoin..	Do of No. 1, Huntingdon, for do..	75 0 0	
	John Dunn.....	Do of No. 2, do for do..	75 0 0	
	J. R. Lambly.....	Do of County Megantic, for do..	150 0 0	
	James Lee.....	Do of Missisquoi, for do..	150 0 0	
	Moses J. Hays.....	Do of Montreal, for do..	150 0 0	
	Wm. C. Hanson....	Do of Nicolet, for do..	79 0 3	
	Hubert Proctor....	Do of No. 1, Rouville, for do..	75 0 0	
	Tim. Franchère....	Do of No. 2, do for do..	75 0 0	
	John McConnell...	Do of County Stanstead, for do..	150 0 0	
	Samuel Brookes...	Do of Sherbrooke, for do..	150 0 0	
	Do	Do payable to the do as the District Society for Three-Rivers and St. Francis, for the year 1847.....	500 0 0	
	Stephen S. Foster..	Do of County of Shefford, for the year 1847....	150 0 0	
	John McPhee.....	Do of No. 1, of Two Mountains, for do..	75 0 0	
	Rev. Jacques Paquin	Do of No. 2, of do for do..	75 0 0	
	Alpheus Kimpton..	Do of County of Terrebonne, for do..	150 0 0	
	A. Vandandaigue..	Do of No. 2, of Verchères, for do..	89 5 0	
	Xavier Malhiot....	Do of No. 1, of do for do..	75 0 0	
	J. A. Mathison....	Do of County of Vaudreuil, for do..	113 12 6	
	Francis Cottrel...	Do of do Yamaska, for do..	146 5 0	
	L. G. Brown.....	Do of do Beauharnois, for do..	150 0 0	
	Do	Do payable to the do as the District Society for the District of Montreal, for do..	500 0 0	4079 12 3
		<i>Canada West.</i>		
8 Vic. cap. 54, & 9 Vic. cap. 24...	Joseph Peers.....	Allowance to the Agricultural Society for the Brock District, for the year 1847.....	250 0 0	
	Robert Bell.....	Do to the Bathurst do for do .....	250 0 0	
	Robert Nicholls...	Do to the Colborne do for do .....	250 0 0	
	G. W. Baker.....	Do to the Dalhousie do for do .....	171 15 0	
	Martin McMartin..	Do to the Eastern do for do .....	250 0 0	
	James S. Wetenhall.	Do to the Gore do for do .....	250 0 0	
	Franklin Jackes ..	Do to the Home do for do .....	250 0 0	
	Robert Moderwell..	Do to the Huron do for do .....	250 0 0	
	John Stiles.....	Do to the London do for do .....	250 0 0	
	Thomas Glassup...	Do to the Midland do for do .....	250 0 0	
	David Smart.....	Do to the Newcastle do for do .....	250 0 0	
	John Gibson.....	Do to the Niagara do for do .....	250 0 0	
	Thos. H. Johnson..	Do to the Ottawa do for do .....	250 0 0	
	D. B. Stephenson..	Do to the Prince Edward, do for do .....	250 0 0	
	Archibald Pass....	Do to the Simcoe do for do .....	250 0 0	
	Geo. Benjamin....	Do to the Victoria do for do .....	195 7 6	
	James Dougall....	Do to the Western do for do .....	250 0 0	
	John Harland.....	Do to the Wellington do for do .....	250 0 0	
		<i>Registration.</i>		4367 2 6
8 Vic. cap. 23, & 9 Vic. cap. 44...	Ls. C. Lefrançois..	Registrar for the County of Montmorency, being for transcribing certain Documents relating to the Island of Orleans.....		210 2 9
9 Vic. cap. 45....	R. A. Fortier.....	Do for the County of Dorchester, being for certified Copies of Documents relating to the same County ..		416 5 9
		<i>Carried forward.....</i>	£	75663 10 2

Appendix (A.)

No 20.—STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, &c.—Continued.

Appendix (A.)

1848-9.

1848-9.

ENACTMENTS.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		<i>Brought forward</i> .....		75663 10 2
		<i>Commissioners investigating Claims against Public Works in Canada East and West.</i>		
9 Vic. cap. 37 & 10 & 11 Vic. cap. 24.....	Jno. C. Hatt.....	Being for 15 days' attendance as Arbitrator in the Investigation of the Claims against the Works on the River Trent.....	15 0 0	
	Wm. Freeland.....	Do 16 days' do for do do....	16 0 0	
	Thos. A. Begly.....	Being to enable him to pay the Travelling Expenses of Arbitrators in Canada West.....	57 9 1	
	P. T. Masson.....	Do for his services as Arbitrator for Lower Canada, for deciding upon certain Claims against the Public Works.....	111 10 0	
	James Somerville...	Do as do do do do.....	103 10 0	
	Edward Quinn.....	Do as do do do do.....	102 0 0	
	James Armstrong...	Do as Clerk to do do do.....	39 0 0	
7 Wm. 4, cap. 3, & 8 Vic. cap. 13.....	Wm. B. Heward....	Clerk Practice Court Toronto, being for services in copying Drafts of Rules by order of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench.....		444 8 1
				10 3 0
		<i>Relief to the City of Quebec.</i>		
9 Vic. cap. 62....	A. W. Cochran.....	Being on account of the Contingent Expenses of the Commissioners for making Loans or Advances to the Sufferers by the late Fires at Quebec in May and June, 1845.....	800 0 0	
	A. W. Cochran and Louis Panet.....	To enable them as Commissioners to pay Premiums on Insurances to be effected in virtue of the said Act.....	500 0 0	
	A. W. Cochran.....	His services as Commissioner Quebec Loan from the 26th November, 1846, to 25th July, 1847.....	170 0 0	
	Louis Panet.....	Do as do from do to do.....	170 0 0	
				1640 0 0
		<i>Expenses of the Administration of Criminal Justice, Canada West.</i>		
9 Vic. cap. 58....	Thos. M. Radenhurst	Treasurer of the Bathurst District, being the proportion of the Amount allowed by this Act for the Expenses of Administration of Criminal Justice in that District, for part of the years 1846 and 1847.	304 4 5	
	H. C. Berwick.....	Do of the Brock do for part of 1847.....	158 14 4	
	Fk. Ferguson.....	Do of the Colborne do of 1846 and 1847	83 12 2	
	Danl. C. Connor....	Do of the Dalhousie do of do	170 18 2	
	R. McDonald.....	Do of the Eastern do of 1846.....	138 18 0	
	J. Kirkpatrick.....	Do of the Gore do of 1846 and 1847	365 4 1	
	J. S. Howard.....	Do of the Home do of do	613 14 2	
	Geo. Brown.....	Do of the Huron do of do	153 19 10	
	J. Schofield.....	Do of the Johnstown do of 1847.....	247 9 9	
	John Harris.....	Do of the London do of 1846 and 1847	329 10 9	
	Wm. Ferguson.....	Do of the Midland do of 1847.....	256 17 0	
	Danl. McDougall....	Do of the Niagara do of 1846 and 1847	286 11 7	
	Z. Burnham.....	Do of the Newcastle do of do	256 4 4	
	Thos. H. Johnson....	Do of the Ottawa do of do	149 0 2	
	David Smith.....	Do of the Prince Edward do of 1847.....	62 19 5	
	Edmund Lally.....	Do of the Simcoe do of do	44 14 7	
	Henry Webster.....	Do of the Talbot do of do	151 11 2	
	Philip Ham.....	Do of the Victoria do of do	154 8 8	
	J. B. Baby.....	Do of the Western do of 1846.....	211 7 5	
	Wm. Hewatt.....	Do of the Wellington do of 1846 and 1847	159 17 6	
10 & 11 Vic. cap. 14.....	Walter C. Crofton..	Salary as Secretary to the Board of Registration and Statistics, from the 28th July to the 31st December, 1847, a £75 per annum.....		4299 17 5
10 & 11 Vic. cap. 36.....	Mrs. Vallières de St. Réal.....	Pension as Widow of the late Chief Justice Vallières de St. Réal, of Montreal, from the 18th February to the 31st December, 1847, at £200 per annum..		32 0 0
7 Victoria.....	J. Stewart.....	On account of the Survey of the St. Agnes and Grand Baie Road (Saguenay).....	308 7 2	
	Wm. Gunn.....	Do of Provisions for the same.....	76 15 11	
				395 3 1
		Total Currency.....	£	82648 8 5

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1848.

F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.

Appendix  
(A.)  
1848-9

No. 21.

Appendix  
(A.)  
1848-9.

STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1847, and the 31st January, 1848, on account of the Expenditure of the Civil Government, for the year ended the 31st December, 1845, as provided for by Act 8th Victoria, Cap. 69.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Ed. Burroughs, Prothonotary, Quebec.....	On Account of Repairs to the Court House, at Quebec...	.. .. .	76 3 6
Joseph Wenham, for Thos. G. Ridout, Cashier Bank Upper Canada.....	Being the Amount of Debentures issued by Commissioners of the late Province of Upper Canada, for the Improvement of the Inland Navigation in the Newcastle District, under Act 3. William 4, cap. 33.....	2000 0 0	
Do for do .....	Interest on the said sum from the 3rd June, 1833, to the 2nd June, 1845, being 12 years, at 6 per cent. per annum.....	1440 0 0	3440 0 0
	<i>Public Works, (Canada East.)</i>		
S. & E. Mills, and others.....	On Account of the building of a Bridge at Jacques Cartier, being Balance of the Grant.....	2022 13 0	
N. H. Baird, and others.....	On Account of work done for the building of Bridges on the South side of the River St. Lawrence, being balance of the Grant.....	3904 1 9	
Stephen Yarwood, and others....	On Account of the Stage Road, between St. John and Stanstead.....	5965 0 8	
L. T. Drummond, and others....	On Account of the Main Eastern Township Road, (Granby Road,) balance of the Grant.....	5619 0 8	
James Stuart, and others.....	On Account of Sundry Surveys, in Canada East.....	117 1 11	17627 18 0
	<i>Canada West.</i>		
Wm. J. Geary, and others.....	On Account of the Rouge Hill Bridge &c., being balance of the Grant.....	257 12 3	
Thos. A. Begly.....	On Account of the Belleville Bridge.....	47 13 6	
Wm. Buell, and others.....	On Account of Work on the Dover Road and the Erection of Toll Gates, thereon.....	225 0 0	
James West, and others.....	On Account of Work done for the Road from L'Orignal to Bytown, and Bridge.....	749 0 0	
James Morrison, and others.....	On Account of Work done for opening the Road from Lake Ontario, Windsor Harbour to Georgina Bay, on Lake Huron, &c., Scugog Road to the Narrows Bridge.	511 0 0	
Thos. A. Begly.....	On Account of the Queenston and Grimsby Road.....	60 1 11	
Do do .....	Balance of the Grant, for Surveys in Canada West.....	50 1 1	
J. M. Bryson, and others.....	On Account of Work done for the Cornwall and L'Orignal Road.....	385 18 7	
Thos. A. Begly.....	On Account of the Landing Wharf at Grosse-Isle, being the balance of the Grant.....	750 0 0	
Do do .....	On Account of the Piers at Port Stanley Harbour.....	207 12 7	
James Sutherland, and others....	On Account of Repairs and the Erection of Light Houses	43 16 5	5087 16 4
	Total Currency.....	.. .. . £	26231 17 10

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1846.

F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.

STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1847, and the 31st January, 1848, on account of the Expenditure of the Civil Government, for the year ended the 31st December, 1846, as provided for by Act 9th. Victoria, Cap. 63.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Hospitals and other Charities.</i>			
Louis Massue.....	Commissioner for the relief of Insane Persons, Foundlings and Indigent Sick Persons in the District of Quebec, being the balance of the expenses for these objects, in the year ended 31st December, 1846.....	563 11 9	
Jos. P. Bureau.....	Do do at Three-Rivers, for do to do.....	250 0 0	
Wm. B. Jarvis.....	On Account of the Expenses of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, (Balance of Grant).....	574 8 11	
Boston & Coffin, Sheriff, Montreal,	Expenses incurred by them in conveying 5 Lunatics from Montreal Gaol to the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Beauport, (near Quebec).....	31 15 9	1419 16 5
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Louis O. Gamache.....	Six Months' Salary as Keeper of a Depot of Provisions at Ellis's Bay, Island of Anticosti, to 31st December, 1846	25 0 0	
Antoine Hamel.....	Do as do at Shalop Creek, to do....	25 0 0	50 0 0
Pierre Brochu.....	Six Months' Allowance for residing on Kempt Road, to 31st December, 1846.....	.. .. .	6 5 0
Derbshire & Desbarats, Queen's Printer.....	Balance of the Grant for Expenses incurred in distributing the Laws of 1846.....	.. .. .	50 0 0
F. A. Quesnel.....	Three Months' Rent of the Building used by the Department of Public Works.....	.. .. .	50 0 0
Edouard Demers, City Treasurer, Montreal.....	Amount of Assessments on Public Buildings in the City of Montreal for the year 1846.....	568 13 0	
Francis Austin, City Treasurer, Quebec.....	On Account of the same for the do.....	591 7 0	1160 0 0
David Davidson, Manager B. N. A. Bank.....	Amount of a Draft on Halifax for £616 9 11 Cy., at 2½ per cent. discount, being the proportion of the Expenditure for the maintenance of Light Houses on the Islands of St. Paul and Scattarie due by Canada to Nova Scotia for the year 1846.....	.. .. .	601 1 8
R. H. Gairdner, Judge St. Francis.	Allowance for attending the Court of Queen's Bench at Montreal in October, 1846, under a Special Commission.....	.. .. .	25 0 0
L. H. Masson, and P. McGill...	Balance of the Grant for the Erection of a Custom House at Dundee.....	.. .. .	200 0 0
Geo. B. Faribault.....	Being the balance due for Disbursements made by him for Copying Old French Records at Quebec.....	.. .. .	11 3 0
Thomas Griffith.....	On Account of Repairs to the Gaol at Sherbrooke.....	49 10 0	
Trudeau & Grenier.....	For Repairs to the Montreal Gaol.....	128 0 2	
Germain St. Pierre.....	Do to the Court House Quebec.....	96 11 6	
Frs. Moore.....	Do to the Gaol, at do.....	100 0 0	
Pierre Chateaufvert.....	Do to the at do.....	90 12 9	464 14 5
D. A. E. Macdonell.....	Being to enable him to discharge certain Accounts for Road Work performed in the Eastern District during the year 1837, under Acts 7 Wm. 4. Cap. 112, and 2 Vict. Cap. 56.....	53 10 3	
David Thorburn.....	Do for do under Act 7 Wm. 4. Cap. 107.....	66 16 1	120 6 4
W. E. Logan, Provincial Geologist	Being the balance due on the Estimate for Printing and Translating of his Report.....	.. .. .	38 9 7
Desbarats & Derbshire, Queen's Printer.....	Printing done and Stationery furnished the Department of the Adjutant General of Militia, in the Six Months ended the 31st December, 1846.....	.. .. .	24 12 8
James Porteous, Post Master, Montreal.....	Being the Amount of Postages for the Office of the Secretary to the Commission of Enquiry into Rebellion Losses in Lower Canada, from the 6th May, 1846, to the 5th April, 1847.....	7 5 4	
J. G. Barthe.....	Being for certain services performed by him for Government after the closing of the Commission.....	50 0 0	57 5 4
<i>Expenses of the Administration of Criminal Justice, Canada West.</i>			
H. C. Barwick.....	Treasurer of the Brock District, being balance of one third of the Amount allowed for the Expenses of the Administration of Criminal Justice in that District for the year 1846.....	196 17 6	
Thos. M. Radenhurst.....	Do of the Bathurst do part for do.....	22 5 6	
Fred. Ferguson.....	Do of the Colborne do part for do.....	69 0 3	
Daniel O. Connor.....	Do of the Dalhousie do part for do.....	166 0 1	
Carried over.....£		454 3 4	4278 14 5

Appendix  
(A.)

No. 22.—STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, &amp;c.—Continued.

Appendix  
(A.)

1848-9.

1848-9.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
	<i>Brought over</i> .....	£ s. d. 454 3 4	£ s. d. 4278 14 5
	<i>Expenses of the Administration of Criminal Justice, Canada West.—Continued.</i>		
R. McDonald.....	Treasurer of the Eastern District; being balance of one third of the Amount allowed for the Expenses of the Administration of Criminal Justice in that District for the year 1846.....	100 0 0	
James Kirkpatrick.....	Do of the Gore do part for do .....	451 7 9	
J. S. Howard.....	Do of the Home do part for do .....	594 14 0	
George Brown.....	Do of the Huron do part for do .....	18 13 11	
J. L. Schofield.....	Do of the Johnstown do balance for do .....	23 0 3	
John Harris.....	Do of the London do part for do .....	18 13 2	
Wm. Ferguson.....	Do of the Midland do balance for do .....	241 2 0	
Z. Burnham.....	Do of the Newcastle do part for do .....	150 0 0	
Daniel McDougall.....	Do of the Niagara do part for do .....	258 8 7	
Thomas H. Johnson.....	Do of the Ottawa do part for do .....	30 6 11	
Edmund Lally.....	Do of the Simcoe do part for do .....	100 0 0	
Henry Webster.....	Do of the Talbot do balance for do .....	196 17 9	
Philip Ham.....	Do of the Victoria do part for do .....	150 0 0	
J. B. Baby.....	Do of the Western do part for do .....	214 16 6	
Wm. Hewatt.....	Do of the Wellington do part for do .....	132 14 11	
			3124 19 1
	<i>Lake St. Peter.</i>		
John Molson, and others.....	On Account of Work, &c., performed in deepening the Channel in the said Lake .....	4997 13 11	
	Less—The proceeds of Sale of Coals at Sorel belonging to this work.....	1141 15 1	
			3855 18 10
Reid and Larned.....	Balance of the Grant for completing the London, Chatham and Amherstburg Road.....	.. .. .	325 0 2
Thomas A. Begly, and others....	On Account of claims for damages caused by the Works on the River Trent.....	.. .. .	1102 16 10
			12687 9 4
	<b>PUBLIC WORKS.</b>		
	<i>Commenced under Act 4 &amp; 5 Vict. Cap. 28.</i>		
	<i>Welland Canal.</i>		
Geo. Prescott, and others.....	On Account of Work performed for the said Canal.....	63878 14 8	
	<i>St. Lawrence Canals.</i>		
Charles Larocque, and others....	On Account of Work done for the said Canals..... £60761 7 2		
	Less—The Sum of £351 0 5, with interest for 2 years to the 1st May, 1847, received by the Department of Public Works from the Corporation of Montreal as a debt due by them and applicable to these Works.....	393 2 9	
		60368 4 5	
	<i>Harbours and Light Houses.</i>		
Thomas A. Begly.....	On Account of the said Works.....	250 0 0	
	<i>Main North Toronto Road.</i>		
Chas. B. Hewitt, and others....	On Account of the Work performed on said Road.....	5782 0 6	
	<i>London, Chatham, Sandwich and Amherstburg Roads.</i>		
Chas. Montserrat, and others....	On Account of Work done for said Roads.....	1589 6 11	
	<i>Works commenced under the Estimate of 1845, 8 Vict. Cap. 69.</i>		
	<i>Canada East.</i>		
	<i>Building a Bridge at Jacques Cartier.</i>		
S. & E. Mills, and others.....	On Account of Work performed for said Bridge.....	594 6 1	
	<i>Gaspé Roads.</i>		
Anthony H. Sims.....	On Account of Work performed on said Roads.....	331 0 5	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....£	132793 13 0	12687 9 4

Appendix (A.)

No. 22.—STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, &c.—Continued.

Appendix (A.)

1848-9.

1848-9

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Brought forward</i> .....	132793 13 0	12687 9 4
	<i>Chemins des Caps.</i>		
Anthony H. Sims.....	On Account of Improvements of the said Road.....	80 0 0	
	<i>Bridges South of St. Lawrence.</i>		
Thos. Webster.....	On Account of the Construction of the said Bridges.....	3167 7 5	
	<i>Arthabaska Road.</i>		
Stephen Yarwood, and others.....	On Account of Work performed for said Road.....	6867 16 6	
	<i>Stage Road from St. John's to Stanstead.</i>		
J. H. Connolly, and others.....	On Account of Work done for the said Road.....	3473 4 5	
	<i>Canada West.</i>		
	<i>Rouge Hill and Bridge.</i>		
Wm. J. Geary, and others.....	On Account of Improvements done to the said Hill, &c. .	1651 4 9	
	<i>Trent Navigation.</i>		
John McArthur, and others.....	On Account of Improvements made in the said Work..	3350 4 0	
	<i>Works of a General Character.</i>		
	<i>Ottawa Works.</i>		
Duncan Graham, and others.....	On Account of the said Work and Roads connected there- with.....	£3281 8 6	
	Less—Amount received by the Department of Public Works from the Estate of Alex- ander Christie, late Contractor for part of the said Works.....	455 19 4	
		2825 9 2	
	<i>Rondeau Harbour.</i>		
Chas. Montsarrat, and others.....	On Account of Work performed for the said Harbour...	1552 2 7	
	<i>Chambly to Granby.</i>		
J. H. Connolly, and others.....	On Account of Work performed for the Main Eastern Road, from Chambly to Granby.....	3918 18 2	
	<i>Rondeau Road.</i>		
Thomas A. Begly, and others....	On Account of Work done for the said Road.....	672 3 6	
	<i>Chaudière Bridge.</i>		
Stephen Yarwood.....	Balance of the Grant for the construction of the said Bridge.....	24 5 6	
	<b>Total Currency</b> .....	£	160376 9 0
			173432 1 9

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1848.

F. HINCKS,  
Inspector-General.

STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1847, and the 31st January, 1848, on account of the Expenditure of the Civil Government for the year ended the 31st December, 1847, as provided for by Act of last Session 10th and 11th Victoria, Cap. 34.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Adjutant General of Militia.</i>		
Col. Plomer Young.....	Salary as Adjutant General of Militia from 1st January to the 26th July, 1847, at £1000 per annum.....	570 13 0	
Donald G. McDonell.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Deputy Adjutant General of Militia West, to the 31st December, 1847.....	500 0 0	
E. P. Taché.....	Do as do East to do.....	500 0 0	
Wm. M. Steers.....	Salary as Clerk in the Office from the 1st January to the 16th May, 1847, at £170 Currency per annum.....	63 19 8	
Joshua Thompson.....	Do as do from the 17th May to the 31st December, 1847, at £135 per annum.....	84 3 9	
James J. Phelan.....	Six Months' Salary as do to the 30th June, 1847, at 7s. 6d. Currency per diem.....	67 17 6	
Charles Petitclair.....	Salary as Clerk from the 1st January to the 16th May, 1847, at 5s. Currency per diem.....	£34 0 0	
Do.....	Do as do from the 17th May to the 31st December, 1847, at £130 per annum.....	81 1 5	
P. L. McDonell.....	Three Months' Salary as Clerk in the Office to the 30th September, 1847, at £135 Currency per annum.....	£33 15 0	
Do.....	Do as do to the 31st December, 1847, at £185 per annum.....	46 5 0	
Charles Dolbigny.....	Nine do as do to the 30th September, 1847, at 7s. 6d. Currency per diem.....	80 0 0	
William Rowan.....	Twelve do as Messenger to the 31st December, 1847.....	101 12 6	
E. W. R. Antrobus.....	Do as Provincial Aide-de-Camp to do.....	66 0 0	
		200 0 0	
	<i>Contingencies.</i>	2349 7 10	
James Porteous, Post-Master, Montreal.....	Amount of his Account for Postages against the Department for the Three Quarters ended the 5th October, 1847.....	£ s. d. 333 4 3	
John Ostell.....	Rent of the Building occupied by the Department up to the 30th November, 1847, at £70 per annum.....	68 6 8	
David Luck.....	To enable him to purchase Fuel, &c. for the use of the same.....	52 3 10	
Desbarats and Derbishire.....	Amount of their Account for Printing done and Stationery furnished the Department in the Six Months ended the 30th June, 1847.....	28 4 9	
Armour & Ramsay.....	Being for Stationery, &c. furnished do up to June, 1847.....	44 8 8	
Etienne P. Taché, Deputy Adjutant General.....	Sundry Disbursements of his Office including Postage for the quarter ended the 5th January, 1848.....	93 6 0	
		619 14 11	
	<i>Legislative Council.</i>		2969 2 9
René E. Caron.....	Salary as Speaker from the 1st January to the 19th May, 1847, at £1000 Currency per annum.....	£384 12 3	
Peter McGill.....	Do as do from the 21st May to the 31st December, 1847, at do.....	595 3 3	
Charles DeLéry.....	Do as Assistant Clerk from the 1st January, to the 1st June, 1847, at £350 per annum.....	969 15 6	
Do.....	Do as Clerk from the 2d June to the 31st December, 1847, at £500 per annum.....	£147 2 3 299 16 8	
John F. Taylor.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Assistant Clerk to do.....	436 18 11	
Edward L. Montizambert.....	Do as Law Clerk to do.....	350 0 0	
Robert Lemoine.....	Do as French Translator to do.....	250 0 0	
Fredrick S. Jarvis.....	Do as Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to do.....	225 0 0	
Olivier Vallerand.....	Do as Sergeant at Arms to do.....	100 0 0	
Rev. Wm. A. Adamson.....	Do as Chaplain and Librarian to do.....	100 0 0	
Thomas Brooke.....	Do as Chaplain and Librarian to do.....	200 0 0	
Michael Keating.....	Do as Doorkeeper to do.....	60 0 0	
	Do as Head Messenger to do.....	100 0 0	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	£ 2791 14 5	2967 2 9

## No. 23.—STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, &amp;c.—Continued.

Appendix  
(A.)Appendix  
(A.)

1848-9.

1848-9.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
	<i>Brought forward</i> .....	£ s. d. 2791 14 5	£ s. d. 2969 2 9
	<i>Legislative Council.—Continued.</i>		
John Fenwick.....	Allowance as Messenger during the past Session.....	45 0 0	
John Bright.....	Do as do do.....	45 0 0	
Antoine Lachance.....	Do as do do.....	45 0 0	
Charles DeLéry, Clerk Legislative Council.....	On Account of the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Council as prayed for by Address of that Body dated the 22d July, 1847.....	3000 0 0	5926 14 5
	<i>Legislative Assembly.</i>		
Sir Allan McNabb.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Speaker to the 31st December, 1847.....	1000 0 0	
William B. Lindsay.....	Do as Clerk to do.....	500 0 0	
Geo. B. Faribault.....	Do as Assistant Clerk to do.....	400 0 0	
Gustavus W. Wicksteed.....	Do as English Translator and Law Clerk to do.....	350 0 0	
Henri Voyer.....	Do as French Translator to do.....	250 0 0	
Felix Fortier.....	Do as Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to do.....	150 0 0	
George K. Chisholm.....	Do as Sergeant at Arms to do.....	100 0 0	
Sir A. N. McNabb, Speaker.....	On Account of the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Assembly, as per Address of that House dated the 22d July, 1847.....	£ 9252 0 0	
W. B. Lindsay, Clerk.....	Do of the do for do dated 28th July, 1850.....	11 5	
Do.....	Do of the do for do dated 15th June 1850.....	0 0	
		27760 11 5	30510 11 5
	<i>Pensions to Officers and Servants of the late Legislative Bodies of the two portions of the Province of Canada.</i>		
William Smith.....	Nine Months' Pension as late Clerk of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, and as Master in Chancery to the 30th September, 1847, at £393 6s. 8d. per annum.....	295 0 0	
William Ginger.....	Twelve do as Sergeant at Arms do to 31st December, 1847.....	66 13 4	
Louis Noreau.....	Do as Messenger do to do.....	20 0 0	
Pierre Lacroix.....	Do as do do to do.....	18 0 0	
Joseph Bolduc.....	Do as do do to do.....	18 0 0	
Louis B. Pinguet.....	Do as Clerk of Committees, House of Assembly Lower Canada to do.....	66 13 4	
Samuel Waller.....	Do as do do to do.....	100 0 0	
Frs. Rodrigue.....	Do as Messenger do to do.....	18 0 0	
Louis Gagné.....	Do as do do to do.....	18 0 0	
David Jardine.....	Do as Writing Clerk, House of Assembly Upper Canada to do.....	133 6 8	
William Coates.....	Do as do do to do.....	133 6 8	897 0 0
	<i>Hospitals and other Charities.</i>		
Louis Massue.....	Treasurer and one of the Commissioner for the relief of Insane Persons, Foundlings and Indigent Sick in the District of Quebec, towards the Expenses of these objects, for the year ended the 31st December, 1847.....	1149 1 2	
J. B. Trestler, Joseph Bourret & C. S. Rodier.....	On account of the same, for the District of Montreal, for 1847.....	421 14 4	
The same.....	Towards defraying the balance of the sum of £3057 3s. 4d., claimed by the Grey Nuns at Montreal as arrears due them.....	1057 3 4	
J. P. Bureau, P. B. Dumoulin & G. Badeaux.....	Commissioners for the District of Three-Rivers, being on account of the Expenses for Insane Persons, Foundlings, &c., for the year 1847.....	200 0 0	
Samuel Gerrard.....	Amount of the Grant in aid of the Montreal General Hospital, for the year 1847.....	1000 0 0	
Mrs. M. M. D. Freer.....	Amount of the Grant in aid to the Managers of the Protestant Female Orphan Asylum at Quebec, for 1847.....	100 0 0	
Mary Anne Bancroft & Mary Anne Renaud.....	Do as Directresses of the Ladies' Benevolent Society at Montreal, for Widows and Orphans, for do.....	100 0 0	
Mrs. Eliza M. Massue.....	Do to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at Quebec, for do.....	100 0 0	
Elizabeth Reid & Susan S. Wilkes.....	Do to the Montreal Protestant Orphan Asylum, for do.....	100 0 0	
Henry Jessopp.....	Do to the Male Orphan Asylum at Quebec, for do.....	100 0 0	
Josette C. Queznel.....	Do to the Charitable Association of the Ladies of the Roman Catholic Asylum at Montreal, for do.....	100 0 0	
	<i>Carried over</i> .....	£ 4427 18 10	40293 8 7



Appendix  
(A.)  
1848-9.

No. 23.—STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, &c.—Continued.

Appendix  
(A.)  
1848-9.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Brought over</i> .....	4427 18 10	40293 8 7
	<i>Hospitals and other Charities—Continued.</i>		
Rev. H. J. Grasett.....	On account of the Expenses of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, for the nine months ended the 30th September, 1847.....	£3085 18 7	
Dr. Walter Telfer.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Physician to the do to the 31st December, 1847.....	250 0 0	
Louis Massue.....	Treasurer and one of the Commissioners for the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Beauport near Quebec, being the amount of Expenses for that Institution, in the year ended the 31st December, 1847.....	3335 18 7	
		5130 6 8	12894 4 1
	<i>Various Public Institutions.</i>		
Dr. Andrew F. Holmes.....	Aid to the Medical Faculty of McGill's College, for 1847	300 0 0	
Dr. Wm. Sutherland.....	Do School for Medicine at Montreal.....	300 0 0	
Robt. Symes.....	Do to the Literary and Historical Society at Quebec...	50 0 0	
A. LaRocque.....	Do to the Natural History Society of Montreal.....	50 0 0	
Henry Weston.....	Do to the Mechanics Institute at Quebec.....	50 0 0	
Wm Footner.....	Do to the do at Montreal.....	50 0 0	
Francis M. Hill.....	Do to the do at Kingston.....	50 0 0	
John Harrington.....	Do to the do at Toronto.....	50 0 0	
Thos. Champion.....	Do to the Atheneum at do.....	50 0 0	
Henry Smith.....	On account of the Expenses of the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston, for the year 1847.....	12762 1 8	
	<i>Education.</i>		
Wm. S. Burrage.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Secretary to the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, to the 31st December, 1847.....	£100 0 0	
Do.....	Do Allowances for a Clerk, Messenger and Contingencies, to do.....	67 15 6	
Henry Boys Bursar.....	Amount of the Grant to the Upper Canada College, for the year 1847.....	167 15 6	
Rev. Alex. McNabb.....	Do to the Victoria College, for do.....	1111 2 2	
Francis A. Harper.....	Do to the Queen's College, for do.....	500 0 0	
Rev. Angus McDonell, V. G.....	Do to the Regiopolis College, at Kingston, for do.....	500 0 0	
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Thos. Amiot.....	Twelve Months' Salary as French Translator of Laws, to the 31st December, 1847.....	350 0 0	
Alexander Thomson.....	Do as Inspector of Chimnies at Three-Rivers, to do...	27 15 4	
Louis Gamache.....	Six Months' Allowance as Keeper of the Depot of Provisions at Ellis's Bay, Island of Anticosti, to the 30th June, 1847.....	£25 0 0	
Antoine Hamel.....	Do as do at Shalop Creek, to do.....	25 0 0	
John Vibert.....	Being for the maintenance of the Master of the Light House and eight of the Crew of the Brig Carricks, wrecked at Cape Rosier.....	50 0 0	
Pierre Brochu.....	Nine Months' allowance as Resident on Kempt's Road, to the 30th September, 1847, at £25 per annum.....	9 18 4	
Jonathan Noble.....	Twelve do as do to the 31st December, 1847.....	18 15 0	
Desbarats & Derbshire, Queen's Printer.....	On account of Printing the Statutes of last Session.....	25 0 0	
Do and do.....	Do of the Reserved Acts of do and the previous Session.....	£3717 7 11	
Do and do.....	Being for Publication of Proclamations and other Public Notices in the Canada Gazette, and for Subscription for the same furnished to various Institutions and Functionaries to the 30th June, 1847.....	915 6 8	
Do and do.....	On account of the distribution of the Acts of last Session, including a balance due them for 1846.....	1367 5 5	
	<i>Rent, Repairs, Alterations, &amp;c., to Public Buildings.</i>		
Trudeau & Grenier.....	On account of Repairs, &c., at Monklands.....	6000 0 0	
Do.....	Balance for completing Vaults to Receiver and Inspector Generals' Offices, Old Government House.....	439 11 2	
Do.....	For additions and alterations to Public Offices, do.....		
Thos. A. Begly.....	To enable him to pay for sundry Repairs and care of Public Offices.....	142 12 11	
		251 14 6	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	946 9 10	69678 12 0

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Brought forward</i> .....	946 9 10	6920 19 10
	<i>Rent, Repairs, Alterations, &amp;c., to Public Buildings.—Continued.</i>		
John Ostell.....	Services as Architect superintending the building of the Vaults.....	23 7 0	
G. F. Prowse.....	For Work done at Monklands.....	48 7 9	
S. & W. Charles.....	For whitewashing, &c. the Government Offices.....	33 1 6	
G. W. Aubrey & S. W. Monk.....	Twelve Months' Rent of Monklands, to the 31st August, 1847.....	170 0 0	
F. A. Quesnel.....	Nine Months' Rent of the Building occupied as Offices by the Department of Public Works, to 1st November, 1847, at £200 per annum, including £15 for Assessments.....	165 0 0	
John Donegani.....	Six do of the do occupied by the Superintendent of Education, Canada East, Attorney General East and West, &c., to 1st November, 1847, at £200 per annum.....	100 0 0	
	<i>Unforeseen Expenses.</i>		1486 6 1
D. B. Papineau.....	Being to pay the Expenses of his Journey to Quebec on Public Business, accompanied by Mr. Parent.....	16 5 9	
Joseph G. Barthe, Clerk Court } of Appeals..... }	Being for transporting Records and Documents of the Court of Appeals to and from Quebec during the past year.....	12 10 0	
Wm. K. McCord.....	Being for his remuneration as the Government Arbitrator between Lemoine and Smith, on the subject of a fishing apparatus.....	10 0 0	
Thos. Amiot, French Translator } of the Laws..... }	Being to enable him to pay Assistants employed in his Office.....	55 0 0	
Gustavus W. Wicksteed.....	Do a remuneration for professional Services rendered by him to the Government in 1846.....	100 0 0	
Felix Fortier, Clerk of the Crown } in Chancery..... }	Being on account of the Contingent Expenses attending the duties of his Office during the ensuing General Election of the Province.....	150 0 0	
Wm. D. Powell, Judge Welling- } ton District Court..... }	Being for his remuneration and Expenses as Commissioner appointed to investigate certain charges made against Messrs. Frost and Carney, Magistrates in the Owen Sound Settlement.....	29 3 3	
Charles Wetherall, Super- } intendent Police Lachine.... }	Being Expenses incurred by the Police Force under his orders whilst on duty at Montreal during the late Election.....	3 5 0	
Geo. Gurnett.....	Do to reimburse him that amount for the outlay incurred in the discovery, apprehension, and bringing to justice Stephen Tierney, convicted at the late Assizes held in Toronto, of the murder of Wm. McPhillips.....	27 0 0	
R. E. Burns.....	Do for his expenses and services as Commissioner appointed to investigate certain charges preferred against individuals residing in the neighbourhood of New Market.....	12 10 0	
Wilkie & Tremblay, Protho- } notary Gaspé..... }	Do for preparing a Copy of the Gaspé Land Register.....	76 18 6	
James Porteous, Post Master, } Montreal..... }	Amount of Postages against the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, in the Three Quarters ended 5th October, 1847.....	9 4 3	
Felix Fortier.....	To pay for the transmission of Certified Writs of Election.....	41 1 9	
Desbarats & Derbishire.....	Printing done and Stationery furnished his Office.....	49 14 0	
Simeon Lelievre.....	Twelve Months' additional Salary as Interpreter to the Courts at Quebec, to the 31st December, 1847.....	35 0 0	
Richard Dillon.....	Do as do at Montreal, to do.....	35 0 0	
Jean Brien.....	Twelve Months' Pension for Wounds received in the Public Service, to the 31st December, 1847.....	20 0 0	
	<i>Carried over</i> .....	£	9089 18 5
			69678 12 0

## No. 23.—STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, &amp;c.—Continued.

Appendix  
(A.)Appendix  
(A.)

1848-9.

1848-9.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.		Total Currency.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	<i>Brought over</i> .....	90	9 18 5	69	678 12 0
Magte. Powell.....	Twelve Months' Salary as late House Keeper of the Public Offices at Toronto, to 31st December, 1847.....		35 0 0		
	<i>Travelling Expenses to Judges, Canada East.</i>				
Sir James Stuart, Baronet, Chief Justice, Quebec.....	Allowance for attending Circuit Court at La Beauce in February, and the Court of Appeals at Montreal, in June, 1847...	37	10 0		
Ed. Bowen, Judge, Quebec.....	Do for attending the Court of Appeals at Montreal, in June, 1847, the Court of Q. B. at Sherbrooke, in January, the Circuit Court at Lotbinière, in May, 1847, and at Montreal under a Special Commission in March, 1847, and in part for attending the Court of Q. B. at Three-Rivers, in June, 1847.....	95	0 0		
Elzear Bedard, do at do.....	Do at the Court of Q. B. at Three-Rivers, in February, 1847, and the Circuit Court at Deschambault in January, and the Court of Appeals at Montreal, in June, 1847.....	62	10 0		
Philip Panet, do at do.....	Do the Circuit Courts at Lotbinière, in January, and at Portneuf, in May, and the Court of Appeals at Montreal, in June, 1847.....	50	0 0		
J. R. Rolland, Judge at Montreal..	Do at the Court of Q. B. at Three-Rivers, in February, and the Court of Appeals, in March, and the Court of Q. B., Quebec, in February, and under Special Commission, in July, 1844, also Circuit Court at St. Benoit, in June, 1847.....	87	10 0		
C. D. Day, do at do.....	Do the Court of Appeals at Quebec in March, the Ottawa Circuit in May, and the Court of Queen's Bench at Three-Rivers in June, 1847.....	62	10 0		
D. Mondelet, Judge, Three-Rivers	Do the Court of Appeals at Quebec in July, 1846, and March, 1847, at Montreal in November, 1846, and June, 1847, and the Courts of Queen's Bench at St. Francis in August, 1846, and January, 1847, and the Court of Queen's Bench at Montreal in July, 1846, under Special Commission.....	175	0 0		
Wm. Power.....	Travelling Expenses as Circuit Judge for the District of Quebec, for the Six Months ended the 30th June, 1847.....	15	0 0		
Jean C. Bruneau.....	Do as do for the do.....	15	0 0		
			600 0 0		
Louis E. Pacaud.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Commissioner of Bankrupts at Three-Rivers, to the 31st December, 1847.....	200	0 0		
William Morris, Receiver General	Amount paid for the relief of the Crew of the Bark Thames, shipwrecked on the 25th November, 1846, at Gaspé Basin.....	25	0 0		
Wm. Sharpc.....	Twelve Months' Pension in consideration of Wounds received in the Public Service, to the 31st December, 1847.....	20	0 0		
J. B. Parkyn.....	For compiling a Report, &c., concerning Bankruptcies in the District of Quebec, as called for by an Address of the Honorable Legislative Council.....	26	2 0		
Thos. A. Begly.....	To enable him to pay for a Survey of the Toronto Harbour	47	3 0		
Wm. Brampton.....	Being the Reward granted him for arresting one Peter Davis, charged with the Murder of Austen Jefferson..	25	0 0		
John Simpson.....	Do the balance of the compensation allowed him for travelling and other expenses connected with the proposed Rail-Road from Halifax to Quebec, from the 29th June, 1846, to the 13th May, 1847, at £2 per diem...	436	0 0		
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....£	10504	3 5	69678	12 0

## No. 23.—STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, &amp;c.—Continued.

Appendix  
(A.)Appendix  
(A.)

1848-9.

1848-9.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Brought forward</i> .....	10504 3 5	69678 12 0
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
The Representatives of the late } J. McDowall..... }	Being the amount alleged to be due them by the Crown under the Lease of the King's Posts, which expired in 1842.....	1800 0 0	
H. H. Killaly.....	Three Months' Salary as Engineer employed on various Public Works to the 31st December, 1847.....	222 4 4	
John F. Muncey.....	To reimburse so much disbursed by him in relieving certain shipwrecked Seamen on the Magdalen Islands, in December, 1845.....	125 10 0	
Desbarats & Derbshire.....	For distributing Register Books, Canada West.....	110 4 7	
	<i>Expenses of Commissioners appointed under Act 9th Vict. Cap. 33, for enquiring into matters of Public Business, and to take Evidence on Oath.</i>		
Henry Smith.....	Being in payment of his Services as Commissioner to investigate and report upon the charges preferred against Judge Allan.....	£ s. d. 105 0 0	
Wm. Ermatinger.....	Being Expenses as Commissioner to enquire into certain charges preferred against A. B. Papineau, J. P.....	23 10 0	
Do.....	Being for allowances and Travelling Expenses of himself and Clerk, as Commissioner to investigate charges preferred against Victor Gladu.....	24 15 0	
Wm. K. McCord.....	Being the amount of Expenses incurred in the enquiry into certain charges made against Edouard Lagueur, Justice of the Peace.....	30 19 3	
Wm. Ermatinger.....	On account of his Expenses as Commissioner appointed to enquire into the complaint of Messrs. Armstrong and others, against Mr. Hayden, Post Master at Sorel.....	15 15 9	
		200 0 0	12962 2 4
	<b>PUBLIC WORKS.</b>		
	<i>To defray Outlay and complete Contracts.</i>		
John Snarr.....	On account of Custom House at Toronto.....	37 1 1	
Augustus Lamothe.....	On account of work done for the Arthabaska Road.....	183 2 10	
James Calway.....	On account of work done for the Kennebec Road.....	50 10 0	
Stephen Yarwood.....	To pay for work done for the Chaudière Bridge.....	110 5 0	
G. M. Douglass.....	On account of work performed for Grosse Isle Wharf.....	304 15 4	
Thos. A. Begly.....	To pay for the Survey of the Missisquoi Canal.....	76 9 0	
Michel Borne.....	On account of repairs to the Chambly Canal.....	148 7 1	
Wm. Billiard.....	Being the amount granted for Tecumseth Road.....	48 12 6	
John L. Wilkinson.....	Being the amount granted for the Narrow's Bridge.....	50 16 4	
Michel Borne.....	To enable him to pay claims on the Chambly Canal.....	401 12 9	
	<i>Arbitrations.</i>		
Henry Fry.....	Being for his Services as Arbitrator.....	£ 42 10 0	
J. O. Hatt.....	Do do as do.....	51 0 0	
Wm. Freeland.....	Do do as do River Trent and the St. Lawrence Canals.....	42 0 0	
Thos. A. Begly.....	To pay the Expenses of Arbitrators in Canada East.....	448 18 8	
		584 8 8	1996 0 7
	<i>Public Works, (Canada West.)</i>		
Charles Montsarrat.....	On account of the Chatham Bridge.....	15 0 0	
Ed. Chamberlain, and others.....	On account of the Dams at Buckhorn and Bobcagegan.....	127 0 0	
David Brown, and others.....	On account of work performed for Rouge Hill.....	565 0 11	
James Watson, and others.....	On account of Owen Sound Road.....	262 1 3	
James Lyons.....	Towards opening a Road from Kingston to the Ottawa.....	100 0 0	
Wm. Graham.....	On account of the Nattawasaga Bridges and reducing the Hills between Mono and Adjala.....	65 2 6	
			1134 4 8
	<i>Carried over</i> .....	£	85770 19 7

Appendix  
(A.)  
1848-9.

## No. 23.—STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, &amp;c.—Continued.

Appendix  
(A.)  
1848-9.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
	<i>Brought over</i> .....	£ s. p.	£ s. p. 85770 19 7
	<i>Public Works, (Canada East.)</i>		
Thos. A. Begly.....	To pay for sundry repairs to Court Houses	£ s. p. 84 17 8	
Germin St. Pierre.....	Repairs to the Court House at Quebec....	77 0 0	
Pierre Chateaufort.....	Do to the Gaol and do at do.....	81 9 6	
Daniel Ray.....	Do to the Gaol at do.....	65 0 0	
W. S. Sewell.....	Do to the do at do.....	357 0 0	
M. Patry.....	Do to the do and Court House at do..	39 19 11	
F. Moore.....	Do to the do at do.....	84 8 2	
E. Burroughs.....	Do to the Court House at do.....	69 11 2	
		959 6 5	
A. F. Galt.....	On account of the Road from Waterloo to Sherbrooke....	450 0 0	
Anthony H. Sims.....	On account of the Kempt Road.....	140 0 0	
Do.....	On account of the Metis and Matane Road.....	250 0 0	
			1729 6 5
Joseph Bouchette.....	Aid towards meeting the Expenses of publishing his Map.....	200 0 0	
Rev. L. Doolittle.....	Do to the Bishop's College at Lennoxville.....	250 0 0	
J. B. Meilleur.....	Do to the College at L'Assomption.....	125 0 0	
John Wilkie.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Prothonotary, District of Gaspé, (residing at New Carlisle,) to 31st December, 1847...	50 0 0	
G. F. Tremblay.....	Do as do at Percé, to do.....	50 0 0	
Charles Lassiserac.....	Arrears of Salary due him as late Teacher at Three- Rivers.....	150 0 0	
Rev. Antoine Manseau.....	Aid to Joliette College.....	100 0 0	
Rev. J. J. Verret.....	Do to the School at St. Thérèse.....	100 0 0	
Augusta Durnford.....	Do to the University Lying-in Hospital at Montreal....	100 0 0	
Rob. Symes.....	Do to the Literary and Historical Society at Quebec, for Copying Historical Records.....	100 0 0	
Rev. M. Townsend.....	Do to the Clarenceville Academy.....	50 0 0	
Edward Hamilton, and others.....	On account of work performed for the Lachine Canal....	7351 18 0	
			8626 18 0
	Total Currency.....	£	96127 4 0

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1848.F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.

Appendix  
(A.)  
1848-9.

Appendix  
(A.)  
1848-9.

No. 24.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Net Revenue and Expenditure of the Consolidated Fund of the Province of Canada, for the years 1846 and 1847.

NET REVENUE.

EXPENDITURE.

Heads of Revenue.	1846.		1847.		Causes of Increase or Decrease.	1846.		1847.		Explanations on Increase or Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Net Customs.....	39171 1 3	381063 11 10	.. .. .	10107 9 5	Short Importations.	145249 9 3	148361 7 3	3014 18 0	.. .. .	
Excise.....	18640 8 0	28820 14 8	10180 6 8	.. .. .	Duty on Stills and Distilled Spirits.	50000 0 0	37818 15 4	.. .. .	12181 4 8	The Services under these Schedules are charged since the 1st October to the New Civil List.
Territorial.....	23536 0 1	25757 15 6	2231 15 5	.. .. .		33333 6 8	20583 14 9	.. .. .	12743 11 11	
Light House Duty.....	919 12 11	865 19 1	46 6 2	.. .. .		.. .. .	8561 6 9	8561 6 9	.. .. .	
Bank Imposts.....	15889 1 1	16006 7 2	107 6 1	.. .. .		6613 5 8	6347 19 5	.. .. .	265 6 3	
Public Works.....	48180 7 4	42557 8 5	.. .. .	5923 18 11	{ Expenses of keeping the Works in repairs.	9839 9 4	8746 15 3	.. .. .	1092 14 1	
Militia Commissions.....	48 10 0	43 8 3	.. .. .	5 1 9		75024 1 9	82518 8 5	7624 6 8	.. .. .	
Fines & Forfeitures including Seizures}	3330 4 10	2247 4 9	.. .. .	1083 0 1	{ The greater part of Seizures is now given to the Seizing Officer.	62857 0 5	26231 17 10	.. .. .	.. .. .	
Interest on Public Deposits.....	2525 16 5	1008 14 10	.. .. .	1517 1 7		104557 16 8	12087 9 4	.. .. .	32363 5 11	Similar Expenses this year amount to £22195 9s. 10d. but not charged the Consolidated Fund.
Casual Revenue.....	8552 16 9	8455 10 2	.. .. .	97 6 7		.. .. .	90127 4 0	.. .. .	17754 2 8	
Totals Currency.....	£512993 18 8	506825 14 8	12565 14 4	16732 16 4		£505228 12 5	438021 17 1	20198 10 2	76105 5 6	

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Montreal, March, 1848.

F. HINCKS, Inspector General.

Appendix (A.) 1848-9.

Appendix (A.) 1848-9.

Appendix (A.) 1848-9.

Appendix (A.) 1848-9.

No. 25. STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Province of Canada, on the 31st January, 1848, in which the year 1847 is included.

Main table on the left page with columns: Dr., £ s. d., £ s. d., Cr., £ s. d., £ s. d., £ s. d., Currency.

Main table on the right page with columns: Dr., £ s. d., £ s. d., Cr., £ s. d., £ s. d., £ s. d., Currency.

Carried over.

Appendix (A.) 1848-9.

Appendix (A.) 1848-9.

No. 25.—STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Province of Canada, &c.—Continued.

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Currency.	Cr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Currency.
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.
<i>Brought over</i> .....				3831236 5 0 1					3806788 18 5 1/2
Rebellion and Invasion Claims West.....	20000 0 0			20000 0 0	Provincial Debentures under Act 8th Vict. Cap. 92.....				20000 0 0
" " East.....	8138 12 4			8138 12 4	" " 9th " " 65.....				8438 12 4
Quebec Loan.....	52935 0 0			52935 0 0	" " 9th & 10th Vict. Cap. 62 & 35.....				52935 0 0
Lunatic Asylum Fund.....	22750 0 0			22750 0 0	" " 9th " " 61.....				22750 0 0
Law Society Upper Canada.....	6000 0 0			6000 0 0	" " 9th " " 33.....				6000 0 0
				110123 12 4					110123 12 4
<i>Special Funds for the following Investments, viz:</i>					<i>Special Funds.</i>				
Clergy Reserves Fund, West, 5 per cent. Provincial Debentures in England.....	167247 0 2			167247 0 2	Clergy Reserves Fund, Canada West.....				202665 1 8
" " Provincial Debentures with- in the Province.....	31614 11 1 1/2			31614 11 1 1/2	" " " New Sales.....				33300 18 10
" " " New Sales.....	73100 0 0			73100 0 0	" " " East.....				53392 12 1
Clergy Reserves Fund, East, 5 per cent. Provincial Debentures in England.....	58301 6 3			58301 6 3	" " " New Sales.....				5016 3 0
" " Provincial Debentures with- in the Province.....	1900 0 0			1900 0 0	Clergy Revenue Fund, West.....				15103 16 4 1/2
" " " New Sales.....	2300 0 0			2300 0 0	" " " New Sales.....				3440 8 0
Wesleyan Methodist Fund.....	3880 0 0			3880 0 0	" " " East.....				2778 0 9 1/2
Grammar School Fund.....	28162 6 8			28162 6 8	" " " New Sales.....				120 13 8
" " Accumulation of Interest.....	1590 0 0			1590 0 0	Wesleyan Methodist Fund.....				4666 12 4
					School Land Fund, Special, Distributive.....				28841 5 0
Jesuits' Estates Fund.....	29752 6 8			29752 6 8	" " " Special Account.....				3360 17 3
Cullers' Fund, Quebec.....	41915 0 0			41915 0 0					1590 0 0
	4750 0 0			4750 0 0					
Cash Account.....	8035 10 7			8035 10 7	Jesuits' Estates Fund.....				4959 17 3
Bank of England Investment Account.....	53533 6 8			53533 6 8	Cullers' Fund, Quebec.....				47454 2 4
Outstanding Bonds, Montreal, Quebec.....	55149 1 9			55149 1 9	" " " Canada West.....				4972 16 8
" " St. Johns.....	16598 13 1			16598 13 1	" " " Canada East.....				5823 12 9 1/2
" " Canada West.....	6959 13 0			6959 13 0	Marriage Licenses, Canada West.....				6278 0 0
	28810 3 4			28810 3 4	" " " Canada East.....				1453 17 10
Crown Lands Department.....	104517 11 2			104517 11 2	Lunatic Asylum.....				207 5 0
Commissioners' Department.....	17580 18 1			17580 18 1	Law fees.....				1812 2 5 1/2
Public Accountants.....	11855 4 0			11855 4 0					1325 10 9
Seigniorry Lauzon.....	3816 12 10			3816 12 10	Consolidated Revenue Fund.....				100811 1 2
Tonnage Duty, Quebec.....	4954 0 2			4954 0 2	Sinking Fund.....				53533 6 8
Trinity Fund, Montreal.....	112 5 10			112 5 10	Bank of England Agency Account.....				2842 2 8
Trinity Fund, Quebec.....	521 19 0			521 19 0	Commercial Bank.....				5000 0 0
Emigration Fund.....	403 3 3 1/2			403 3 3 1/2	Montreal Harbour Company.....				1500 0 0
Bosquet & Co.....	52153 14 7			52153 14 7	War Losses.....				513 19 5
Glyn Mills & Co.....	277 12 2			277 12 2	Montreal District Council.....				513 19 5
Civil List, Schedule A.....	177 9 1			177 9 1	Unpaid Warrants.....				19129 2 8
Unprovided Items.....	12646 9 10			12646 9 10	Royal Institution.....				151 9 4
	22195 9 10			22195 9 10	Baring & Co.....				15 19 1
					Tonnage Duty, Montreal.....				116 10 2
					Civil List, Schedule B.....				14555 17 9 1/2
Total Currency.....	£ 4618901 6 2 1/2			4618901 6 2 1/2	Total Currency.....				£ 4618901 6 2 1/2

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Montreal, March, 1848.

F. HUNCKS, Inspector General.



STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1847, and the 31st January, 1848, in payment of various indispensable expenses of the Civil Government of Canada and for which a provision is required.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Thomas A. Begly.....	To pay James Stewart, for Survey of the site of a Bridge over the Ottawa at St. Annes.....	..	..	..	21	3	4
Do .....	Expenses of Survey of St. Lawrence and Chambly Canal.....	..	..	..	50	0	0
Do .....	Do of do Broughton and Tring Road.....	..	..	..	93	12	1
Do .....	Do of Craig's Road.....	..	..	..	37	12	6
Do .....	To pay F. Hall, for investigating Claims in the Huron District.....	..	..	..	66	16	1
James Stewart.....	Expenses of the Survey of the St. Anne and Vaudreuil Bridge.....	..	..	..	40	12	6
J. B. Mills.....	Do of the St. Lawrence and Champlain Canal.....	..	..	..	162	16	6
C. E. Casgrain.....	On account of Repairs to the Temiscouata Road.....	250	0	0			
Thomas A. Begly.....	Do of the same.....	250	0	0			
F. X. Bois.....	Do do .....	25	10	9			
Hector Munroe & Co.....	Do of their contract for building a New Wing to the Old Government House at Montreal.....	..	..	..	1275	0	0
Joseph Smolenski.....	For Russian Stoves for do.....	..	..	..	150	0	0
Thomas McGinn, Gaoler Montreal.	For certain Disbursements on behalf of Indigent Debtors.	..	..	..	184	9	7
D. R. Woods, Clerk Bankrupt Court Montreal.	Amount allowed for Preparing, Engrossing, &c. the Report of cases in Bankruptcy from 1840 to the 31st May, 1847.....	..	..	..	55	12	6
Chester Roberts.....	Aid towards the support of the Bedford Academy.....	..	..	..	50	0	0
E. Demers, City Treasurer, Montreal.	Six Months' Rent of the Building used as the Parliament House to the 1st November, 1847.....	..	..	..	750	0	0
Samuel Gerrard.....	On account of the expenses of the Montreal General Hospital.....	..	..	..	400	0	0
Henry Jossopp.....	Towards the relief of Shipwrecked and Destitute Seamen.....	..	..	..	100	0	0
David Davidson.....	For draft on Halifax to reimburse the Province of Nova Scotia for Provisions paid for the Distressed Inhabitants on the Magdelin Islands.....	..	..	..	249	9	0
Reid & Larned.....	Being balance due them on account of the Chatham and Amherstburg Road.....	..	..	..	1922	15	1
Dr. Wm. Rees.....	Being in full of all claims as late Superintendent of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, as recommended by an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 4th June, 1846.....	..	..	..	543	1	8
Boston & Coffin, Sheriff Montreal.	Being the amount paid by them as the expenses of an enquiry into certain charges preferred against them by certain Magistrates of the Court of Quarter Sessions.....	..	..	..	102	15	0
Do and do	Being the Fees and Disbursements due them on executions issued against the property of Political Offenders in the years 1837 and 1838.....	..	..	..	288	8	5
Desbarats & Derbishire.....	Balance due them for Printing the Laws of last Session, &c.....	..	..	..	3502	6	2
Do do	Amount of their account for Printing the New Civil List Act and other Reserved Bills.....	..	..	..	275	12	2
Do do	Balance of their claims for General Printing, &c. during the year ended 31st December, 1847.....	..	..	..	1369	2	8
Do do	Do of their do for Printing done and Stationery furnished the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	..	..	..	66	17	11
J. Macdonell.....	For services rendered as Commissioner appointed to investigate certain charges preferred against James McGibbon, Esq.....	..	..	..	37	10	0
Wm. Ermatinger.....	Balance of expenses in enquiring into complaints of Mr. Armstrong and others against Mr. Hayden, Post Master at Sorel.....	..	..	..	21	9	3
Edward Bowen, Judge, Quebec...	Balance of his allowance for Travelling Expenses attending the Court of Queen's Bench at Three-Rivers in June, at Montreal in July, at Sherbrooke in August, 1847, and the Circuit Court at Portneuf during the year 1847.....	80	0	0			
Elzear Bedard, do do	Amount of his do for attending the Circuits in the District of Gaspé for 1847.....	75	0	0			
James Smith, do Montreal...	Do the Circuit Court at Aylmer during 1847.....	12	10	0			
D. Mondelet.....	Do the Court of Queen's Bench at Sherbrooke in August, 1847.....	25	0	0			
R. H. Gairdner.....	Do the Court of Appeals in Quebec in March, at Montreal in June, and the Court of Queen's Bench at Montreal and Three-Rivers in July and October, 1847.	100	0	0			
	Carried over.....	£			292	10	0
					12635	3	2

Appendix  
(A.)

## No. 26.—STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, &amp;c.—Continued.

Appendix  
(A.)

1848-9.

1848-9.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.		Total Currency.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	<i>Brought over</i> .....			12635	3 2
	<i>Certain Items of Expenses for the Administration of Justice formerly provided for in the Civil List Schedule A. annexed to the Union Act.</i>				
Henry Driscoll, Queen's Counsel.	Professional Services rendered in conducting Criminal Prosecutions at the August Term of 1847, at Montreal.	131	10 0		
John Duggan.....	Do at the Autumn Assizes in 1847, in the Simcoe District.....	22	10 0		
John Prince, Queen's Counsel.....	Do at the do in the Western and London Districts..	101	5 0		
H. J. Boulton, do.....	Do at the do in the Huron, Home and Newcastle do.	60	10 0		
Hy. Smith, Jr. do.....	Do at the do in the Prince Edward, Victoria and Bathurst do.....	65	10 0		
Wm. S. Sewell, Sheriff, Quebec..	Three Months' Salary and Allowance for a Public Executioner to 31st December, 1847, at £141 2s. per annum.....	35	5 6		
Do do.....	On account of his Contingencies for the Six Months ended do.....£700 0 0				
Do do.....	Do for the year 1848..... 700 0 0			1400	0 0
Boston & Coffin, Sheriff, Montreal.	Three Months' Salary and Allowance for a Public Executioner to 31st December, 1847, at £141 2s. per annum.....	35	5 6		
Do do.....	On account of their Contingencies for the Six Months ended the 31st December, 1847.....£2199 3 4				
Do do.....	Do for the year 1848..... 500 0 0			2699	3 4
I. G. Ogden, Sheriff, Three-Rivers.....	Three Months' Salary and Allowance for a Public Executioner to 31st December, 1847, at £113 6s. 8d.....	28	6 8		
Do do.....	On account of his Contingencies for the Six Months ended the 31st December, 1847.....£600 0 0				
Do do.....	Do for the year 1848..... 300 0 0			900	0 0
Geo. F. Bowen, Sheriff, St. Francis.	Three Months' Salary to the 31st December, 1847, at £55 11s.....	13	17 9		
Do do.....	On account of his Contingencies for the Six Months ended do.....	250	0 0		
Martin Sheppard, Sheriff, Gaspé..	Three Months' Salary and Allowance for Travelling Expenses to the 31st December, 1847, at £88 17s. 8d.	22	4 5		
Do do.....	On account of his Contingencies for 1847.....	100	0 0		
B. A. Panet, Coroner, Quebec....	Three Months' Salary to the 31st December, 1847, at £111 2s.....	27	15 6		
Jones & DeSalaberry, do Montreal.	Do to the do at do.....	27	15 6		
Do do.....	Amount of their Fees and Disbursements in the Six Months ended do.....	684	7 3		
Valère Guillet, do Three-Rivers.	Three Months' Salary to the 31st December, 1847, at £55 11s.....	13	17 9		
C. A. G. De Tonnancour, do St. Francis.....	Do to the do at £50 per annum.....	12	10 0		
R. W. Fitton, do Bonaventure, Gaspé.....	Do to the do at £27 15s. 4d. do.....	6	18 10		
Wm. Tilly, do County Gaspé.....	Do to the do at do.....	6	18 10		
J. Green, Clerk of the Crown Quebec.....	Do to the do at £44 8s. 8d.....	11	2 2		
A. M. Delisle, do Montreal.....	Do to the do at do.....	11	2 2		
Do do.....	Amount of his Fees and Allowances for the Six Months ended do.....	92	16 7		
Ed. Barnard, do Three-Rivers....	Three Months' Salary to the 31st December, 1847, at £22 4s. 4d.....	5	11 1		
Do do.....	Amount of his Fees and Disbursements for the Six Months ended do.....	14	5 6		
J. G. Barthe, Clerk Court of Appeals.....	Three Months' Salary to the 31st December, 1847, at £133 6s. 8d.....	33	6 8		
Do do.....	Six do allowance for Stationery for the Court to do at £6 13s. 4d.....	3	6 8		
Frederick Mimee.....	Three do Salary as Usher of the Court of Appeals to do at £30.....	7	10 0		
Simeon Lelièvre.....	Do as Interpreter to the Courts at Quebec, to do at £44 8s. 8d.....	11	2 2		
Richard Dillon.....	Do as do Montreal.....	11	2 2		
Frs. Bureau.....	Do as do Three-Rivers, at £27 15s. 4d.....	6	18 10		
William Downes.....	Do as High Constable at Quebec, to do at £40 per annum.....	10	0 0		
Do.....	For Services performed in the Six Months ended do.....£184 3 6				
Do.....	On account of the year 1848..... 30 0 0			214	3 6
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....£	7077	19 4	12635	3 2

No. 26.—STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, &c.—Continued.

Appendix (A.)

Appendix (A.)

1848-9.

1848-9.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Brought forward</i> .....	7077 19 4	12635 3 2
	<i>Certain Items of Expenses for the Administration of Justice formerly provided for in the Civil List Schedule A. annexed to the Union Act.—Continued.</i>		
Benjamin Delisle.....	Three Months' Salary as High Constable at Montreal, to 31st December, 1847, at £40 per annum.....	10 0 0	
Do .....	For Services performed in the Six Months ended do...	292 11 3	
Philip Burns.....	Three Months' Salary as High Constable, at Three-Rivers, to the 31st December, 1847, at £30.....	7 10 0	
Do .....	On account of Services performed during the year 1847..	240 0 0	
Eleazar Clark.....	Three Months' Salary as High Constable, St. Francis, to the 31st December, 1847, at £30 per annum.....	7 10 0	
Frederick Mimee.....	Do as Crier and Tipstaff to the Courts at Quebec, to do at £42 4s. 4d.....	10 11 1	
G. J. Stanley.....	Do as Crier, Montreal to do at £22 4s. 4d.....	5 11 1	
Peter Devins.....	Do as Tipstaff, do to do at £20 per annum.....	5 0 0	
Pierre Portugais.....	Three Months' Salary as Crier and Tipstaff to the Courts at Three-Rivers, to 31st December, 1847, at £27 15s. 4d.	6 18 10	
Patrick Lowe.....	Do as Keeper of the Court House, Quebec, to do at £60	15 0 0	
Amable Loiselie.....	Do as do Montreal to do at £80.....	20 0 0	
Pierre Portugais.....	Do as do Three-Rivers to do at £40.....	10 0 0	
John McLellan.....	Do as do of the Court Hall and Gaol, at New Carlisle to do at do.....	10 0 0	
Thomas Tuzo.....	Do as do at Percé do.....	10 0 0	
C. M. Hyndman.....	Do as do and Crier of the Court of Queen's Bench, at Sherbrooke to do at do.....	10 0 0	
J. McLaren.....	Do and allowance for Two Turnkeys, as Keeper of the Gaol at Quebec to do at £261 2s.....	65 5 6	
Thomas McGinn.....	Do as do and do at Montreal to do at £218 17s. 8d.	54 14 5	
Richard Gannis.....	Do as do and do at Three-Rivers to do at £141 2s.	35 5 6	
Pk. Read.....	Do as Keeper of the do at Sherbrooke to do at £37 15s. 4d.....	9 8 10	
Daniel Arnoldi.....	Do as Physician to the Gaol at Montreal to do at £222 4s. 4d.....	55 11 1	
George Baileux.....	Do as do Three-Rivers to do at £55 11s.....	13 17 9	
J. B. Johnston.....	Do as do Sherbrooke to do at £40.....	10 0 0	
James Alexander.....	Do as Keeper and Messenger to the Court of Queen's Bench, at Toronto to do at £60.....	15 0 0	
James Brown.....	Do as Usher to the do do at £20 per annum.....	5 0 0	
Alexander Ross.....	Do as Messenger to the Court of Chancery to do at £55 11s.....	13 17 9	
John Monk.....	Do increased Salary as Clerk to the Law Officers, Canada East, to 31st December, 1847, at £100 per annum	25 0 0	
J. Ryan.....	Do Salary as Messenger to the AttorneyGenerals' Offices to do at £33 per annum.....	8 5 0	
Burrongs & Fiset, Prothonotary, Quebec.....	On account of the Contingencies of their Office for the year 1847.....	100 0 0	
Monk, Coffin & Papineau do Montreal.....	Do of their do for the Six Months ended 31st December, 1847.....	162 10 0	
Edward Barnard, do Three-Rivers.....	Amount of his Contingencies in the do do.....	52 7 1	
Wilkie & Tremblay.....	For Sundry Articles furnished for the Quarter Sessions..	31 17 0	
Wm. A. Campbell.....	Fees as Clerk of Assize on the Autumn Circuit, in the Gore and Home Districts.....	48 19 6	
William George Draper.....	Do as do at the London and Western do.....	25 12 6	
J. M. Home.....	Do as do at the Prince Edward, Victoria, Newcastle and Colborne do.....	23 3 9	
Thomas A. McLean.....	Do as do at the Eastern, Ottawa, Dalhousie and Bathurst do.....	27 1 6	
C. E. Shiller, Superintendent of Crown Witnesses, Montreal....	For Services performed during the Criminal Term of August, 1847; at Montreal.....	152 12 3	
E. C. Jones.....	Fees as Clerk of Assize on the Autumn Circuit, 1847, at the Niagara, Midland, Johnston and Simcoe Districts.	50 2 6	
B. W. Smith, Sheriff, Simcoe....	Services on behalf of the Crown in Criminal Prosecutions	4 3 0	
Delisle & Brehaut.....	Fees and allowances as Clerk of the Peace, Montreal, for the Six Months ended 31st December, 1847.....	337 10 11	
H. B. Hughes.....	Do as do Three-Rivers to do.....	193 19 0	
C. C. Small.....	Fees as Clerk of the Crown and Pleas at Toronto, for the Six Months ended do.....	47 11 5	
Do .....	Balance of the Contingent Expenses of the East Wing of the Public Buildings at Toronto, for the year 1847....	48 13 8	
Louis Beaudry.....	To provide further accommodation for the Circuit Court, Beauharnois.....	23 7 6	
P. Cowan.....	Being for Rent, Fuel, Stationery for the do do Missisquoi, for 1847.....	40 11 3	
P. Chevallier.....	Do for do at St. Ours.....	35 17 6	
F. Lemaire.....	Do for do at Two Mountains for part of 1847.....	12 10 0	
	<i>Carried over</i> .....	£	9474 7 9 22109 10 11

Appendix  
(A.)

No 26.—STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, &amp;c.—Continued.

Appendix  
(A.)

1848-9.

1848-9.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Brought over</i> .....		22109 10 11
	<i>The following Items were heretofore chargeable against Schedule B. annexed to the Union Act.</i>		
William R. Wright.....	Three Months' Salary as Extra Clerk, Provincial Secretary's Office, Eastern Section, to the 31st December, 1847, at £175 per annum.....	43 15 0	
John Twamley.....	Do Additional Salary as Messenger, to do at £10....	2 10 0	
J. Dorr.....	Do as do Western Section to do at do.....	2 10 0	
George Boxall.....	Do as do Civil Secretary's Office to do at do.....	2 10 0	
William Kent.....	Do as 1st Clerk, Registrar's Office to do at £27 15s. 6d.	6 18 11	
J. W. Webb.....	Do Salary as Messenger to do at £66.....	16 10 0	
J. Thompson.....	Do Additional do as do Receiver General's Office to do at £10.....	2 10 0	
J. B. Stanton.....	Do do as 3d Clerk, Inspector General's Office to do at £25.....	6 5 0	
P. Gaul.....	Do do as Messenger do to do at £10.....	2 10 0	
			85 18 11
	Total Payments, Currency.....	£	22195 9 10

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1848.F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.

## No. 27.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Payments made on account of Emigration and Quarantine Expenses for the Province of Canada during the year 1847, and up to the 31st January, 1848.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Erection and Fittings of Sheds.</i>		
Sundry Persons.....	To Amount paid them for the Erection and Fittings of Sheds at Montreal.....	15118 5 1	
Do.....	Do do at Grosse Isle.....	10609 11 7	
Joseph Morrin.....	Do do at Quebec.....	1120 0 0	
			26817 16 8
	<i>Expenses Boards of Health, (Canada East and West.)</i>		
James Court, Acting Secretary....	To the Emigrant Commissioners at Montreal, being to enable them to meet necessary Expenses attending Emigrants.....	14000 0 0	
Adam Ferrie.....	One of the Commissioners being on account of the same.	3500 0 0	
Joseph Morrin.....	Expenses of the same and Disbursements attending the care of Sick Emigrants at the Emigrant Hospital, Quebec.....	3200 0 0	
Hammond Gowen.....	Being to remunerate him as one of the Commissioners of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital at Quebec, during the past year.....	25 0 0	
Dr. George Campbell.....	Being his do as one of the Commissioners for enquiring into the state of the Quarantine Establishment at Grosse Isle.....	50 0 0	
Dr. R. L. McDonell.....	Do as do.....	50 0 0	
Dr. J. F. Pinchaud.....	Do as do.....	25 0 0	
J. H. Cameron.....	To reimburse his Expenses incurred in proceeding to do to make arrangements on account of Emigrants.....	5 0 0	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	£	20855 0 0
			26847 16 8

Appendix (A.) No. 27.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Payments on account of Emigration, &c.—Continued.

Appendix (A.)

1848-9.

1848-9.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Brought forward</i> .....	20855 0 0	26847 16 8
	<i>Expenses Boards of Health Canada East &amp; West.—Continued.</i>		
George Garnett, Chairman Board of Health.....	On account of the Expenses attending the Emigrants at Toronto.....	11500 0 0	
Thomas Kirkpatrick, Mayor of Kingston.....	Do for do at Kingston.....	4000 0 0	
C. C. Ferrie, Chairman Board of Health.....	Do for do at Hamilton.....	500 0 0	
Philip Lowe, President Board of Police.....	Do for do at Picton.....	119 19 2	
J. R. McDonald, Secretary Board of Health.....	Do for do at Brantford.....	30 0 0	
Alfred Carter, do.....	Do for do at London.....	550 0 0	
E. G. Adams, President Board of Health.....	Do for do at St. Catharines.....	202 6 7	
R. Burritt, do.....	Do for do at Prescott.....	493 19 3	
Wm. G. Green, Commissioner Board of Health.....	Do for do at New Market.....	40 0 0	
J. V. Murphy, Chairman of do.....	Do for do at Trent.....	41 3 3	
E. Brouse, do.....	Do for do at Matilda.....	67 19 0	
Benjamin Bird, Clerk to do.....	Do for do at Port Hope.....	30 12 0	
George K. Chisholm, Chairman do.....	Do for do at Oakville.....	20 0 0	
T. Mair, do.....	Do for do at Brockville.....	150 0 0	
C. Poole & George McDonell.....	Do for do at Cornwall.....	400 0 0	
John Simpson, Chairman Board of Health.....	Do for do at Niagara.....	250 0 0	
Daniel O'Connor, do.....	Do for do at Bytown.....	350 0 0	
Dr. J. Sparham & J. Holden.....	Medical attendance rendered Emigrants at West Williamsburg.....	39 15 0	
A. B. Hawke.....	On account of Emigration Expenses in Canada West.....	4100 0 0	
Etienne Guy.....	To enable him to pay the Ladies of the General Hospital for Land taken for the Sheds.....	153 10 0	
Louis Panet.....	Do for Land for a Burial Ground for the Service of the Emigrant Hospital at Quebec.....	100 0 0	
Jeremiah Ryan.....	Being in full compensation for Injury done to his Farm in the erection of the Emigrant Sheds at Montreal.....	10 0 0	
P. Gamelin.....	On account of the Expenses of Emigrants at St. Johns..	934 17 1	
Captain Wetherall.....	Do for do at Lachine.....	801 3 5	
Rev. J. Signay, Roman Catholic Bishop, Quebec.....	Being an aid in paying the Expense of Providing for the Religious Wants of the Roman Catholic Emigrants at Grosse Isle.....	550 0 0	
Eliza M. Smith.....	Do to the House of Refuge for Widows and Orphans of Emigrants at Montreal.....	83 8 9	
Rev. J. Signay.....	To enable him to defray the Expenses of Clothing for the Roman Catholic Orphans at Quebec, under his charge.	387 0 0	
Rev. J. Bourget, Roman Catholic Bishop Montreal.....	On account of the Maintenance of the Emigrant Orphans under his charge.....	755 17 1	
Dr. T. C. Arnoldi, Jr.....	Being for Medical Attendance on the Emigrant Children admitted in the Protestant Orphan Asylum at Montreal.	29 10 7	
Mrs. Anne McCord.....	Do for the Support and Clothing of Emigrant Orphans at do.....	180 8 4	
A. B. Hawke.....	To enable him to pay the amount of Expenses incurred by the Sisters of Charity at Bytown, for the Maintenance of Sick Emigrants, up to the 1st December, 1847.....	926 13 2	
Right Rev. G. Mountain, Lord Bishop Montreal.....	To meet certain Expenses attending Emigrant Orphans under the care of the Church of England.....	100 0 0	
Rev. Angus McDonell.....	To enable the Ladies of the Hotel-Dieu at Kingston, to fit up a Suitable Building in which to receive Roman Catholic Orphan Emigrant Children.....	50 0 0	
A. T. Galt.....	Expenses incurred in the Maintenance of a Fever Hospital for Emigrants at Sherbrooke.....	6 2 8	
Dr. J. B. Johnson.....	Medical Attendance at the do.....	17 10 0	
John Fontana.....	Being for Provisions furnished by him to Shipwrecked Emigrants belonging to the Ship Miracle.....	124 6 0	
J. F. Muncey.....	Do for the same.....	105 5 0	
G. W. Wicksteed.....	To enable him to pay the Expenses of the Commission to investigate the charges preferred against Mr. Allison, late Emigrant Agent at Montreal.....	100 0 0	
Mrs. Yarwood.....	Being an advance to her in aid as the Widow of the late Emigrant Agent in defraying the expenses of her passage to England, being Six Weeks, at £200 Sterling, per annum.....	25 12 10	
Dr. Stansfeld.....	Additional Pay for Services performed as Clerk and Medical Boarding Officer at Montreal, in addition to those of Assistant Physician from 26th July to 30th November, 1847, at 5s.....	29 10 0	
			49000 9 2
	<i>Carried over</i> .....	£	75848 5 10

Appendix (A.) No. 27.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Payments on account of Emigration, &c.—Continued. Appendix (A.)

1848-9.

1848-9.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
	<i>Brought over</i> .....	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 75848 5 10
	<i>For Transport.</i>		
A. C. Buchanan.....	On account of the expenses of Transport of Emigrants...	21000 0 0	
A. B. Hawke.....	Do for the same.....	14450 0 0	35450 0 0
	Total for Emigration.....	£	111298 5 10
	<i>Expenses of Quarantine.</i>		
Joseph Parent, Inspecting Physician, Quebec.....	Amount of the Payments made for the same at Quebec and Grosse Isle, during the season of 1847.....	.. . . .	15465 17 6
	Total Payments for Emigration and Quarantine to 31st January, 1848.....	£	126764 3 4
	<i>CR.</i>		
	By Balance of Emigrant Tax from last year.....	249 12 11	
	By Amount received from Emigration Tax 1847.....	19002 9 2	
	Do from the Military Chest.....£30000 0 0		
	Less—Retained by the Commissary General, for expenses defrayed by him..... 9500 0 0		
		£20500 0 0	
	Amount placed at the Credit of the Province in the Bank of England on 31st December, 1847..... 25000 0 0		
	Sterling.....£45500 0 0		
		55358 6 8	74610 8 9
	Excess of Payments on Receipts to the 31st January, 1848.....	£	52153 14 7

N. B.—There have been further sums paid between the closing of this Account and the 15th March, 1848, amounting to £12,017 2s. 9d.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1846.

F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.

**No. 28.**

STATEMENT of Monies collected under the Provincial Acts, 45 Geo. III. Cap. 12; 51 Geo. III. Cap. 2, and 2 Geo. IV. Cap. 7, and of the Expenses incurred in supporting and improving the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence, from the Basin of Portneuf, in the District of Quebec, to the Division Line between the late Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, for the year 1847, under the Trinity Board of Montreal.

NAMES.	EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.		Total Currency.
	Amount.	Total Currency.	Amount.	Total Currency.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	.. . . .	879 14 5			
To Balance brought from last year.....			45 and 51 Geo. III.		
Robert Armour.....	125 0 0		Amount of Duties collected by Henry Jessopp, Naval Officer, in the year ended the 10th October, 1847.....	1698 1 10	
J. W. Dunscomb.....	125 0 0		Less—2½ per cent. Commission.....	42 9 2	1655 12 8
	77 5 4		2 Geo. IV. Cap. 7.		
James Holmes.....	250 0 0		Amount of Duties collected by the same on Steamers, during the Season of 1846.....	776 11 0	
Wm. K. Rayside.....	75 0 0		Less—2½ per cent. Commission.....	19 8 3	757 2 9
Henry Geo. Thompson.....	1500 0 0		Amount received from the Registrar and Treasurer of the Trinity Board at Montreal, being Fines levied during the year 1847, under Ordinance 2 Victoria, Cap. 19.....	20 0 0	
James Holmes, Registrar and Treasurer.....		2075 0 0	By Balance carried to next year.....	521 19 0	
			Total Currency.....	2954 14 5	
			Total Currency.....	2954 14 5	

To Balance brought down.....£521 19 0

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1848.  
**F. HINCKS,**  
Inspector General.

No. 29.

STATEMENT of the Revenue arising from the Estates of the late Order of Jesuits, and of Payments made therefrom for the Encouragement of Education in Eastern Canada, for the years 1846 and 1847, as authorized by the Acts of the Province 9 Victoria, Cap. 59, and 10 and 11 Victoria, Cap. 34.

NAMES.	EXPENDITURE.	CURRENCY.		RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.		CURRENCY.	
		£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	<i>For the Year 1846.</i>							
David Davidson.....	Amount payable to the Directors of the High School Montreal, being balance of the Grant for the Salary and Allowance for House Rent to the Master of the Grammar School at Montreal, for the year 1846.....	98	3 6	By Balance uninvested brought from last year.....				2027 0 0
Rev. P. Beland.....	Being the balance of the Grant in aid of the Indian School at St. Francis.....	10	0 0	Balance in the hands of the Honble. John Stewart, late Commissioner of the Jesuits' Estates, on the 31st December, 1847.....	3683	16 9		
	<i>For the Year 1847.</i>			Amount Received by him since from the Sale of the Office Furniture, &c.....	10	6 3		
David Davidson.....	Amount payable to the Directors of the High School at Montreal, for the Six Months ended 30th June, 1847, in consideration of their educating 20 Free Scholars of the poorer class.....	141	2 3	Total.....	1074	3 0		
Rev. John Cook.....	Being an aid towards the High School at Quebec, for the year 1847.....	171	2 4					
Henry Jessopp.....	Do towards the National School at Quebec.....	111	2 3					
Rev. J. Bethune.....	Do at Montreal.....	111	2 3	Less Deductions by the Commissioner.				
C. F. Baillargeon.....	Do to the Society of Education at Quebec.....	380	0 0	His Salary for the Four Months ended the 30th April, 1847, at £200 per annum.....	566	13 4		
Rev. J. Cook and others.....	Do do at Three-Rivers.....	125	0 0	Do allowance for a Clerk, at £100.....	33	6 8		
Peter Langlois.....	Do to the British and Canadian School at Quebec.....	200	0 0	Jacques Drolet, on account of his Pension as late Messenger.....	16	0 0		
Wm. Lunn.....	Do to the same at Montreal.....	200	0 0	Contingencies of his Office.....	15	2 6		
Rev. J. Cook.....	Do to the St. Andrew's School at Quebec.....	100	0 0	Balance paid the Receiver General.....				943 0 0
Jacques Viger.....	Do to the St. Jacques School at Montreal.....	250	0 0					
Edwin Atwater.....	Do to the Montreal American Presbyterian Free School.....	100	0 0					
Rev. F. Pilot.....	Do to the College at St. Anne de la Pocatière.....	300	0 0					
Rev. J. Desautniers.....	Do to the do at St. Hyacinthe.....	300	0 0					

Rev. J. M. Mignault.....	Being an aid to the College at Chambly.....	300	0 0	By Amount received from the Commissioner of Crown Lands on account of the Jesuits' Estates.....				5025 1 6
J. B. Meilleur.....	Do to the do at L'Assomption.....	175	0 0					
Charles Emond.....	Do to the Academy at Bentlier.....	100	0 0	Do received from the Commercial and British North America Banks, for interest on Debentures held by them on account of this Fund.....				1726 12 6
Loke Robinson.....	Do to the do at Charlestown.....	100	0 0					
Walter Pierce and others.....	Do to the Stansstead Academy.....	100	0 0					
Stephen S. Foster.....	Do to the Sherriff, do.....	100	0 0					
Wm. Ritchie and others.....	Do to the Sherbrooke, do.....	111	2 2					
Rev. A. Balfour.....	Do to his Academy, Waterloo.....	100	0 0					
Selby Burns.....	Amount payable to him as Master of the School under the Royal Institution at Three-Rivers.....	45	0 0					
Rev. Wm. Bond.....	Being an aid to the British North American School at Sherbrooke.....	50	0 0					
Wm. Baker.....	Do to the High School in Durham Village, Missisquoi.....	100	0 0					
Hannah Clugston.....	Do to the Infant School at Quebec.....	55	11 1					
Rev. F. Boucher.....	Do to the Female School at Lorette near Quebec.....	50	0 0					
Rev. J. J. Vinet.....	Do to the School at Ste. Therèse.....	200	0 0					
Richard Davis.....	Salary as Master of the Indian School at Caughnawags, from the 24th February to the 13th May, 1847, at £50 per annum.....	10	16 4					
Alexander Henry.....	Nine Months' do as do at St. Regis, from the 1st April to the 31st December, 1847, at do.....	37	10 0					
Rev. P. Beland.....	Being an aid for an Indian School at St. Francis.....	60	0 0					
	Total Payments, Currency.....	4182	12 2					
	Balance uninvested carried to next year.....	5533	2 4					
	Total Currency.....	9721	14 6					9721 14 6

By balance brought down.....£5539 2 4

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1848.

F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.



Appendix  
(A.)  
1848-9.

No. 30.

STATEMENT of Tonnage Duties Collected during the Season of the Navigation of the Year 1847, at Quebec and Montreal, under the Provincial Act, 6 Wm. 4 Cap. 35, continued by Act of Canada, 8 Victoria, Cap. 26, and the Sums paid thereout, to provide for the Medical Treatment of Sick Mariners.

QUEBEC.

EXPENDITURE.	Currency.	RECEIPTS.	Currency.
To Joseph Morin, Treasurer, and one of the Commissioners for the Marine Hospital, at Quebec, being on account of the Expenses of the same, for the year 1847.....	£ s. d. 2113 10 10	By Balance brought from last year.....	£ s. d. 331 10 7
Payment authorized out of this Fund, by Act 8 Vic. Cap. 72.		By Amount of Tonnage Duty levied at Quebec during the Season of 1847, £1915 9 9 Less—5 per cent. to the Collector.....	1819 14 5
By Jossopp, Wm. } K. McCord, and } Towards the Support of Shipwrecked and destitute Seamen during the Arch. Campbell } Winter 1846 and 1847.....	150 0 0	By Balance carried to next year.....	112 5 10
Total Currency.....£	2263 10 10	Total Currency.....£	2263 10 10

To Balance brought down.....£112 5 10

MONTREAL.

EXPENDITURE.	Currency.	RECEIPTS.	Currency.
To Samuel Gerard, President of the Montreal General Hospital, being on account of the Expenses of the same.....	£ s. d. 129 1 2	By Balance brought from last year.....	£ s. d. 120 1 2
To Balance carried to next year.....	116 10 2	By Amount of Tonnage levied at Montreal, during the Season of 1847.....	116 10 2
Total Currency.....£	245 11 4	Total Currency.....£	245 11 4

By Balance brought down.....£116 10 2

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1848.  
F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.

Appendix  
(A.)  
1848-9.

**No. 31.**

**DISTRIBUTIVE SCHOOL LAND FUND.**

STATEMENT of Monies arising from the Sale of School Lands in that part of the Province heretofore called Upper Canada, pursuant to the Act of Canada 4 & 5 Victoria, Cap. 19, and of Warrants issued thereon between the 1st February 1847 and the 31st January 1848, on account of the year ended the 31st December, 1847.

NAMES.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount.		Currency.		RECEIPTS.	Currency.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Venerable Geo. Okill Stuart.....	As an Aid for Additional Grammar Schools in the Midland District, for the year 1846.....	97	10 0			By balance from last year.....		2665 2 10
Rev'd. H. J. Grasett.....	Do for do Home do for 1847.....	50	0 0			Cash received from the Commissioner of Crown Lands for Interest on School Lands sold.....	£	1 10 10
Thos. Hazlitt.....	Do for Prince Edward do for 1846.....	45	0 0			Cash credited by the Receiver General, being Interest on Debentures held on account of the same.....		1467 3 7
Rev'd. J. G. Geddes.....	Do for Gore do for 1847.....	127	10 0			Cash received from the Honble. George Markland on account of Interest due by him.....		200 0 0
" Thos. Green.....	Do for Niagara do do.....	105	0 0					
" Benj. Cronyn.....	Do for London do do.....	50	0 0					
" S. S. String.....	Do Grammar School at Richmond, in the Dalhousie District.	35	5 9					
" H. Urquart.....	Do for do Eastern District do.....	90	0 0					
J. P. Roblin.....	Do for do Demeristville do in the Prince Edward do.	40	0 0					
Rev'd. F. Evans.....	Do for do Talbot do do.....	48	10 0					
" J. M. Rodgers.....	Do for do Colborne do do.....	47	4 3					
" M. Harris.....	Do for do Bathurst do do.....	52	10 0					
" S. B. Arlagh.....	Do for do Simcoe do do.....	57	10 0					
Do	Towards the Erection of a School House in same District...							
James Morris.....	Salary of Assistant Teacher Grammar School, Johnstown District.....	75	0 0	964	0 0			
	To balance carried to next year.....					Total Currency.....	£	4333 17 3
				3369	17 3			
				4333	17 3			

By balance brought down.....£3369 17 3

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1848.  
F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.

Appendix  
(A.)  
1848-9

Appendix  
(A.)  
1848-9.

**No. 32.**

STATEMENT of the Monies received from the rate or duty imposed by the Provincial Act of Canada, 4 & 5 Victoria, Cap. 13, on Passengers or Emigrants arriving at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, and the Amount paid thereout, for providing Medical Assistance and enabling Indigent Persons of that description to proceed to the place of their destination during the Season of the Navigation of the Year 1847.

EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.	
Currency.			Currency.
£	s. d.		£ s. d.
		By Balance brought from last year .....	249 12 11
To Payments on Account of Emigration Expenses for the year 1847, (for Details, See Statement No. 27).....	19252 2 1	“ Amount received from the Collector of Quebec, during the Season of 1847. £5636 4 2	
		“ Do received from do at Montreal.....	306 5 0
		N. B.—The Sum credited this Account last year for unadjusted claims due the Imperial Government, was this year paid by the Commissary General to the Receiver General, viz: £2500 Sterling, at 24s. 4d. £3041 13s. 4d.	
Total Currency.....	£ 19252 2 1	Total Currency.....	£ 19002 9 2

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1848.  
F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.

Appendix  
(A.)  
1848-9.

Appendix  
(A.)  
1848-9.

**No. 33.**

STATEMENT of Monies paid the Receiver General of the Province, by the District Treasurers, Canada West, between the 1st February, 1847, and the 31st January, 1848, pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada, 2d Victoria, Cap. 11, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Erection of an Asylum " within that part of the Province for the reception of Insane and Lunatic Persons," shewing also the Payments made thereout.

P A Y M E N T S.		R E C E I P T S.	
	Currency.	Amount.	Currency.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wm. H. Boulton, Chairman of the Commissioners, being on account of the Expenditure in erecting the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto.....	2655 6 4		2086 15 7½
Amount of Interest paid on Debentures purchased on account of the sum authorized to be issued for completing the same under Provincial Act 9 Victoria, Cap. 61....	222 10 8	165 15 3	
Balance carried to the next year.....	1812 2 5½	271 13 2	
		276 2 6	
		353 14 5	
		266 14 4	
		89 6 7	
		250 8 7	
		107 19 2	
		389 5 2	
		134 16 5	
		83 14 0	
		214 0 3	
Total Currency.....	4690 5 5½	Total Currency.....	4690 5 5½
			2603 9 10
			4690 5 5½

By Balance brought down.....£1812 2 5½

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1848.  
F. HINGCKS,  
Inspector General.

Appendix (A.) 1848-9

Appendix (A.) 1848-9.

**No 34.**

STATEMENT of the Revenue arising from Tavern Licenses in Canada West, during the year ended the 5th January, 1848, received between the 1st February, 1817 and the 31st January, 1848, applicable to the payment of the Rebellion Losses in Canada West, under the Act of the Province, 8 Victoria, Cap. 72.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.			
RECEIPTS THIS YEAR.							
No of Licenses.	Amounts.	Expenses of Collection.	Net Revenue.	Currency.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Net amount unexpended brought from last year.....				6691	6	9 1/2	
BATHURST DISTRICT.....	72	306 0 0	60 2 3	245	17	9	
BROCK..... Do	48	206 0 0	52 0 0	154	0	0	
COLBORNE..... Do	41	210 0 0	43 5 0	166	15	0	
DALHOUSIE..... Do	59	325 10 0	48 13 9	276	16	3	
EASTERN..... Do	87	469 0 0	78 18 0	390	2	0	
GORE..... Do	214	1471 0 0	138 11 1	1335	5	11	
HOME..... Do	357	2381 10 0	186 9 2	2198	0	10	
HURON..... Do	26	107 0 0	18 7 6	88	12	6	
JOHNSTOWN..... Do	37	170 10 0	22 6 3	148	3	9	
LONDON..... Do	96	490 10 0	61 5 6	428	4	6	
MIDLAND..... Do	30	153 10 0	27 18 9	125	11	3	
NEWCASTLE..... Do	112	614 10 0	76 16 3	537	13	9	
NIAGARA..... Do	167	1141 10 0	119 4 3	1022	5	9	
OTTAWA..... Do	27	135 0 0	23 10 3	111	9	9	
PRINCE EDWARD..... Do	25	142 10 0	23 15 11	118	14	1	
SIMCOE..... Do	73	292 10 0	53 1 0	239	8	3	
TALBOT..... Do	51	256 10 0	33 0 0	223	10	0	
VICTORIA..... Do	85	472 10 0	59 1 3	413	8	9	
WESTERN..... Do	100	497 10 0	70 3 9	427	6	3	
WELLINGTON..... Do	91	450 16 1	66 7 0	381	9	1	
Totals.....	2216	12892 16 1	1582 10 5	11310	5	8	
Less.—So much thereof credited in account for the year 1816.....				66188	14	8	
“ So much unpaid for the year 1817.....				65	0	4	
Of amount deducted as unpaid for 1816.....				66553	11	8	
Received during the month of January, 1818, being part of the Revenue of 1818, but received within the period of this account.....				81	5	0	
To Balance brought down.....				9331	13	8	
Total Currency.....				16025	19	5 1/2	
Total Currency.....				16025	19	5 1/2	

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Montreal, March, 1848. F. HINCKS, Inspector General.

Appendix  
(A.)  
1848-9.

Appendix  
(A.)  
1848-9.

No. 35.

STATEMENT of the Revenue arising from Tavern Licenses in Canada East, received between the 1st February 1847, and the 31st January 1848, and of the Payments made thereout to the different Municipal Districts in Lower Canada, during the Year ended the 31st January, 1848, as authorized by Act of the Province, 8 Victoria, Cap. 72.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
Currency;		Currency.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Balance brought from last year.....	2370 0 0	By Amount paid Sundry District Treasurers on Account of Municipal purposes, for the year 1846.....	7108 0 0
To Amount received from the Honorable D. Daly, being Fees on 1404 Licenses at £4 each issued during the year 1846.....	5310 0 0	By Balance carried to next Account.....	6278 0 0
To do on 1335 do 1847.....	10556 0 0		
To Amount of Fees received from the Inspector of Licenses for the Montreal District.....	40 0 0		
To do from do do Quebec do.....	20 0 0		
Total Currency.....	13386 0 0	Total Currency.....	13386 0 0

To Balance brought down.....£6278 0 0

NOTE.—Since the period of this Account, the Balance of the Fees received by the Honorable D. Daly for Tavern Licenses, during the year 1847, has been paid the Receiver General, amounting to...£688.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1848.  
F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.

Appendix  
(A.)  
1848-9.

**No. 36.**

STATEMENT of the amount of Fees received on Marriage Licenses, issued during the year ended the 31st December, 1847, in Canada West, and of the Payments made therefrom as authorized by the Provincial Act 9 Victoria, Cap 65.

NAMES.	EXPENDITURE.	CURRENCY.		RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.		CURRENCY.
		£	s. d.		£	s. d.	
Revd. Geo. Ryerson.....	Amount of the Grant in Aid of the Toronto General Hospital for the year 1847.....	750	0 0	By balance brought from last year.....	..	..	£ 1409 15 1
Revd. H. Grasett.....	Do of the Toronto House of Industry for do.....	500	0 0	Amount of Fees received this year on 2608 Licenses at £1 each.....	2608	0 0	
Thos. Kirkpatrick.....	Do for the relief of the Indigent Sick at Kingston for do.....	500	0 0	Less—Proportion of Printing, Postage and Commission.	391	14 10	
Wm. B. Jarvis.....	Balance of the Expenses in supporting the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, for the six Months ended the 31st December, 1847.....	470	2 5				2213 5 2
	To Balance carried to next year.....	1453	17 10				
	Total Currency.....£	3683	0 3	Total Currency.....		£	3693 0 3

By Balance brought down.....£1453 17 10

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1848.

F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.

Appendix  
(A.)  
1848-9.

Appendix  
(A.)  
1848-9.

Appendix  
(A.)  
1848-9.

**No. 37.**

STATEMENT of the Amount of Fees received on Marriage Licenses issued during the year ended the 31st December, 1847, in Canada East, and appropriated towards the Payment of Rebellion Losses in Lower Canada, by the Provincial Act 9 Victoria Cap. 65.

EXPENDITURE.		Currency.	RECEIPTS.		Amount.	Currency.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To this amount paid by the Receiver General on account of Interest due on Debentures issued under this Act in Payment of the Rebellion Losses in Canada East.....		437 3 7	By Balance brought from last year.....		489 0 0	247 11 8
To Balances carried to next year.....		207 5 0	By Amount of Fees received this year on 489 Licenses, at £1 each.....		92 3 1	
			Less—Proportion of Printing, Postage and Commission. ....			396 16 11
Total Currency.....		644 8 7	Total Currency.....			644 8 7

By Balance brought down.....£207 5 0

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1848.  
F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.



STATEMENT of the Particulars of the Payments and Deductions made from the Revenues constituting the Consolidated Fund of the Province of Canada for Expenses of Management, Collections, Return Duties, &c., for the year ended 5th January, 1848.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.				
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
	<i>Quebec.</i>								
	Salaries, Incidents, &c. for the Year 1847.....	..	..	..	7252	0	0		
	<i>Montreal.</i>								
	Salaries, Incidents, &c. for the Year 1847.....	..	..	..	4915	2	6		
	<i>St. John's.</i>								
William Macrae.....	Salary as Collector for Year ended 1st January, 1848..	500	0	0					
Do .....	Office Rent and Fuel for do .....	50	0	0					
Do .....	Incidental Expenses, Enregistering Bonds, Travelling Expenses, &c.....	94	17	4					
J. W. Taylor.....	Salary as Surveyor, from 5th January to 9th May, 1847, at £150 per annum.....	51	13	4					
Do .....	Do do from 10th May, 1847, to 1st January, 1848, at £200 per annum.....	128	6	8					
Benjamin Barland.....	Do as Gauger, to 1st January, 1848.....	125	0	0					
William Leggatt.....	Do as Landing Waiter, from 1st January to 30th June, 1847, at £70 per annum.....	35	0	0					
Do .....	Do as do from 1st July, 1847, to 1st January, 1848, at £100 per annum.....	50	0	0					
L. C. Vandal.....	Do as do for Year ended 1st January, 1848.....	70	0	0					
George Railton.....	Do as Clerk, from 1st January to 10th May, 1847, at £100 per annum.....	35	13	8					
Thomas Watkins.....	Do as do from 7th May, 1847, to 1st January, 1848, at £100 per annum.....	65	1	5					
F. Crispo.....	Do as Assistant do from 3rd August, 1847, to 1st January, 1848, at £75 per annum.....	30	16	8					
	<i>Philipsburg.</i>				1236	9	1		
P. P. Russell.....	Salary as Collector for the Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	200	0	0					
Do .....	Allowance for Rent of Custom House and Fuel, &c. for do .....	25	0	0					
Do .....	Postages, Stationery, &c. for do .....	2	9	2					
Ralph Taylor, Jr.....	Salary as Surveyor for do .....	100	0	0					
J. Henderson.....	Salary as Landing Waiter, from 5th January to 20th November, 1847, at £50 per annum.....	44	8	7					
	<i>Coteau du Lac.</i>				371	17	9		
W. B. Simpson.....	Salary as Collector for the Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	400	0	0					
Do .....	Allowance for Office Rent, for do .....	36	0	0					
Do .....	Do for Boat and Hands, for do .....	60	0	0					
Alexander Home.....	Salary as Landing Waiter, for do .....	50	0	0					
	<i>Stanstead.</i>				546	0	0		
James Thompson.....	Salary as Collector for Year ended 1st January, 1848..	125	0	0					
Do .....	Allowance for Office Rent, for do .....	25	0	0					
Do .....	Expenses attending the Court of Queen's Bench at Sherbrooke, as per Order in Council dated 9th March, 1847.....	8	2	6					
Andrew Patton.....	Salary as Surveyor, for Year ended 1st January, 1848..	50	0	0					
W. R. McLaughlin.....	Salary as Preventive Officer, for do .....	40	0	0					
Wm. McGowan.....	Do as do for do .....	30	0	0					
	<i>Beauce</i>				278	2	6		
Thomas J. Tascheiau.....	Salary as Collector for Year ended 5th January, 1848..	75	0	0					
Do .....	Allowance for Office Rent, for do .....	25	0	0					
	<i>Dundee.</i>				160	0	0		
L. H. Masson.....	Salary as Collector for Year ended 5th January, 1848..	200	0	0					
Do .....	Allowance for Office Rent, to 5th July, 1847.....	10	0	0					
Do .....	Fuel £3 5s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; Stationery £4 5s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; Stove and Pipes, £5 13s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; Repairs to Boat, £1.....	14	4	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>					
Do .....	Allowance for Building Custom House, as per Order in Council 20th May, 1847.....	160	0	0					
Do .....	Do for Boat, per Order 2nd July, 1847.....	17	14	6					
	<i>Carried forward.....</i>	£	311	19	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		11706	12	4

## No. 38.—STATEMENT of the Particulars of the Payments and Deductions, &amp;c.—Continued.

1848-9.

1848-9.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
	<i>Brought forward</i> .....	£ s. d. 341 19 5½	£ s. d. 14706 12 4
	<i>Dundee.—Continued.</i>		
Samuel Walsh.....	Salary as Landing Waiter, for Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	75 0 0	
William Elwell.....	Salary as do from 5th January to 15th May, 1847, at £50 per annum.....	18 7 9	
L. Amsden.....	Salary as Landing Waiter, from 5th July to 20th November, 1847, at £50 per annum.....	18 15 0	
Do.....	Travelling Expenses from the Port of Mariatown to this Port.....	3 10 0	
J. Henderson.....	Salary as Preventive Officer, from 21st November, 1847, to 1st January, 1848, at £50 per annum.....	5 11 5	
	<i>Lacolle.</i>		463 3 7½
Thomas Gordon.....	Salary as Collector for the Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	100 0 0	
Do.....	Allowance for Boat at Preventive Station, for do.....	100 0 0	
Do.....	Do Office Rent, for do.....	20 0 0	
Do.....	Allowance for Stationery, Postages, &c. for do.....	4 5 7	
Edward March.....	Salary as Landing Waiter, for do.....	50 0 0	
	<i>Compton.</i>		274 5 7
R. Vincent.....	Salary as Collector for Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	75 0 0	
Do.....	Office Rent for do.....	10 0 0	
Do.....	Stationery, Fuel, &c. for do.....	6 2 11	
Do.....	Do and Postages omitted to be credited in 1845.....	0 12 8½	
	<i>Clarenceville.</i>		91 15 7½
Charles Stewart.....	Salary as Collector for Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	100 0 0	
Do.....	Allowance for Office Rent, for do.....	20 0 0	
Do.....	For Stationery furnished for two Years and ten Months.....	4 5 0	
Andrew Holden.....	Salary as Preventive Officer for Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	16 0 0	
	<i>Hemmingford.</i>		140 5 0
G. N. Johnson.....	Salary as Collector for Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	75 0 0	
Do.....	Allowance for Office Rent, for do.....	10 0 0	
Do.....	Fuel, Stationery, &c. for do.....	5 10 0	
	<i>Huntingdon.</i>		90 10 0
James Botham.....	Salary as Collector for the Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	100 0 0	
Do.....	Office Rent, Fuel and Stationery, for do.....	12 0 0	
Do.....	Postages for do.....	0 10 11½	
	<i>Russelltown.</i>		112 10 11½
John Davidson.....	Salary as Collector for Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	125 0 0	
Do.....	Office Rent, Fuel and Stationery, for do.....	20 0 0	
Do.....	Postages for do.....	0 8 4	
Thomas Kennedy.....	Salary as Preventive Officer, for do.....	50 0 0	
	<i>Eaton.</i>		195 8 4
H. F. Moore.....	Salary as Collector for the Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	75 0 0	
Do.....	Office Rent for do.....	10 0 0	
Do.....	Fuel, Postages and Stationery, for do.....	5 9 7	
	<i>Frelighsburg.</i>		90 9 7
Anson Kemp.....	Salary as Collector for Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	100 0 0	
Do.....	Office Rent, Fuel and Stationery do.....	20 0 0	
Do.....	Postages for do.....	0 9 10	
Francis Crispo.....	Salary as Preventive Officer to 2nd August, 1847, at £50 per annum.....	23 8 9	
A. Cooper.....	Salary as do from 3rd August, 1847, at do.....	5 16 8	
	<i>Potton.</i>		154 15 3
J. H. McVey.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1848.....	100 0 0	
Do.....	Office Rent and Fuel for do.....	18 0 0	
Do.....	Stationery, &c. for do.....	3 0 1	
J. Jellyman.....	Salary as Preventive Officer for do.....	50 0 0	
			171 0 1
	<i>Carried over</i> .....	£	16490 16 4½

Appendix  
(A.)

No. 38.—STATEMENT of the Particulars of the Payments and Deductions, &amp;c.—Continued.

Appendix  
(A.)

1848-9.

1848-9.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over</i> .....				16	190	16 ½
	<i>Sutton.</i>						
Benjamin Seaton.....	Salary as Collector for Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	75	0	0			
Do.....	Office Rent, Fuel and Stationery, for do.....	20	0	0			
Do.....	Postages for do.....	0	8	3			95 8 3
	<i>St. Regis.</i>						
Saml. S. Finden.....	Salary as Collector for the Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	125	0	0			
Do.....	Office Rent for do.....	6	0	0			
Do.....	Iron Chest, Stationery, Postages, Travelling Expenses, Repairs to Boat, and Fuel for do.....	16	4	7			
G. Ley.....	Salary as Landing Waiter from 5th January to 5th April, 1847, at £50 per annum, and from 6th April, 1847, to 5th January, 1848, at £75 per annum.....	68	15	0			215 19 7
	<i>Amherstburg.</i>						
Francis Caldwell.....	Salary as Collector for the Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	100	0	0			
Do.....	Store and Office Rent, for do.....	12	9	0			
Do.....	Fuel, Postages and Lettering Store House, for do.....	4	19	10			
James Hamilton.....	Salary as Landing Waiter, for do.....	50	0	0			166 19 10
	<i>Belleville.</i>						
Henry Baldwin.....	Salary as Collector for the Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	100	0	0			
Do.....	Office Rent from 5th July, 1847 to 5th January, 1848, at £15 per annum.....	7	10	0			
Do.....	Custom House Signs, 20s.—Postages, 16s. 6d. for do.....	1	16	6			
Wm. B. Gwyn.....	Salary as Landing Waiter from 6th May, 1847, to 5th January, 1848, at £75 per annum.....	50	0	0			159 6 6
	<i>Bath.</i>						
C. McKenzie.....	Salary as Collector for the Year ended 5th Jan. 1848.....	100	0	0			
David Leahy.....	Salary as Landing Waiter from 24th December, 1846, to 5th January, 1848, at £50 per annum.....	51	15	4			151 15 4
	<i>Brockville.</i>						
W. F. Mendell.....	Salary as Collector for the Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	250	0	0			
Do.....	Office Rent from 5th January, to 5th March, 1847, at £16 per annum, and from 6th March, 1847, to 1st January, 1848, at £25 per annum.....	23	10	0			
Do.....	Fuel, Stationery, Office Furniture, Postages, &c..... £35 15 11						
Do.....	Amount paid W. H. Ellerbeck for 22½ days, at 7s. 6d..... S S 9						
Herbert Lennon.....	Salary as Landing Waiter from 6th January, to 18th May, 1847, at £50 per annum.....	44	4	8			
Do.....	Travelling Expenses from the Port of Toronto to this Port, as per Order in Council of the 16th February, 1847.....	18	6	0			
Thos. J. Lord.....	Salary as Surveyor from 13th May to the 5th July, 1847, at £50 per annum, and from the 6th July, 1847, to 5th January, 1848, at £75 per annum.....	5	17	6			
Do.....	Travelling Expenses from the Port of Cobourg to this Port.....	44	18	9			
		1	12	6			388 9 5
	<i>Bond Head.</i>						
Edward Clark.....	Salary as Collector for the Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	50	0	0			50 0 0
	<i>Chippawa.</i>						
O. T. Macklem.....	Salary as Collector for the Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	200	0	0			
Do.....	Office Rent and Fuel for do.....	25	0	0			
Do.....	Do at Falls of Niagara for do.....	7	10	0			
Do.....	Stationery at Chippawa for do.....	4	1	1½			
G. Nicholson.....	Salary as Surveyor for do.....	50	0	0			
H. N. Warren.....	Do as Landing Waiter for do.....	50	0	0			336 11 1½
	<i>Cornwall.</i>						
Guy. C. Wood.....	Salary as Collector for the Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	100	0	0			
Caleb Knight.....	Do as Landing Waiter for do.....	50	0	0			150 0 0
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....				£	18	205 6 5

## No. 38.—STATEMENT of the Particulars of the Payments and Deductions, &amp;c.—Continued.

Appendix  
(A.)Appendix  
(A.)

1848-9.

1848-9.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward</i> .....				18205	6	5
	<i>Cobourg.</i>						
W. H. Kittson.....	Salary as Collector for the Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	226	10	0			
Do .....	Office Rent for do.....	5	0	0			
Do .....	Fuel and Stationery for do.....	4	11	8½			
Joseph Bertram.....	Salary as Surveyor for do.....	50	0	0			
Thos. J. Lord.....	Do as Preventive Officer from 27th November, 1846, to 11th May, 1847, at £50 per annum.....	22	12	1			
Herbert Lennon.....	Salary as Preventive Officer from 19th May, 1847, to 5th January, 1848, at £50 per annum.....	31	5	0			
					339	18	9½
	<i>Chatham.</i>						
Wm. Cosgrave.....	Salary as Collector for the Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	125	0	0			
Do .....	Warehouse Rent for do.....	20	0	0			
Carter Johnstone.....	Salary as Landing Waiter, from 16th November, 1846, to 15th December, 1847, at £50 per annum.....	54	3	4			
					199	3	4
	<i>Dickinson's Landing.</i>						
H. Macgregor.....	Salary as Collector, from 6th January to 16th May, 1847, at £150 per annum.....	54	12	9			
Do .....	Office Rent and Fuel for do at £20 per do.....	7	5	0			
Do .....	Postages, &c. for do.....	0	12	8			
R. K. Bullock.....	Salary as Landing Waiter from 6th January to 16th May, 1847, at £50 per annum.....	18	2	4			
Do .....	Salary as Collector from 17th May, 1847, to 5th January, 1848, at £75 per annum.....	47	16	0			
Do .....	Office Rent and Fuel for do at £20 per annum.....	12	15	0			
Do .....	Postages, &c. for do.....	0	11	½			
					141	14	10½
	<i>Dunnville.</i>						
W. B. Sheehan.....	Salary as Collector for the Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	100	0	0			
Do .....	Office Rent for do.....	6	0	0			
Do .....	Fuel, Postages, Stationery, &c. for do.....	7	11	3			
Thos. R. Brooke.....	Salary as Clerk and Landing Waiter from 6th January to 5th July, 1847, at £50 per annum.....	25	0	0			
Reuben Sparling.....	Salary as Acting Clerk from the 21st July, 1847, to 5th January, 1848.....	22	10	0			
					161	1	3
	<i>Fort Erie.</i>						
Hon. James Kerby.....	Salary as Collector for the Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	150	0	0			
Do .....	Office Rent for do.....	15	0	0			
Do .....	This Sum allowed Collector, per Order in Council 10th February, 1847.....	10	5	0			
Do .....	Do do do 20th May, 1847.....	6	10	0			
Edmund Anderson.....	Balance of Salary due him as Surveyor for Year ended 5th January, 1847.....	10	13	1			
Do .....	Salary as do for the year ended 5th January, 1848.....	75	0	0			
Orange Schryer.....	Salary as Landing Waiter for do.....	50	0	0			
					317	9	1
	<i>Gananoque.</i>						
Ephraim Webster.....	Salary as Collector for the Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	150	0	0			
Do .....	Office Rent for do.....	6	0	0			
Do .....	Allowance for Boat Hire for do.....	0	17	6			
Edward Natly.....	Salary as Landing Waiter for do.....	50	0	0			
					206	17	6
	<i>Goderich.</i>						
John Galt.....	Salary as Collector for the Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	100	0	0			
Do .....	Office Rent for do.....	15	0	0			
Do .....	Postages for do.....	0	17	4			
					115	17	4
	<i>Hamilton.</i>						
John Davidson.....	Salary as Collector for the Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	400	0	0			
Do .....	Office Rent from 1st January, 1847, to 1st January, 1848.....	20	0	0			
	<i>Carried over</i> .....£	420	0	0	19687	7	7

Appendix  
(A.)

No. 38.—STATEMENT of the Particulars of the Payments and Deductions, &amp;c.—Continued.

Appendix  
(A.)

1848-9.

1848-9

NAMES.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over</i> .....	420	0	0	19657	7	7
	<i>Hamilton.—Continued.</i>						
John Davidson.....	Office Furniture, Stationery, Fuel, Light, Postages, &c. for the Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	138	3	11			
William Pring.....	Salary as Surveyor for do.....	200	0	0			
H. Vallance.....	Do as Clerk for do.....	100	0	0			
J. H. Palmer.....	Do as Landing Waiter for do.....	75	0	0			
Jos. Wetherall.....	Do as do for do.....	50	0	0			
George Maxwell.....	Salary as Preventive Officer from 11th August, 1847, to 5th January, 1848, at £50 per annum, and Allowance for Horse for do at £25 per annum.....	32	10	4			
H. Jarvis.....	Salary as Extra Landing Waiter from 5th January to 5th July, 1847, at £50 per annum.....	25	0	0			
A. Hamilton.....	Salary as do from 11th August, 1847, to 5th January, 1848, at £50 per annum.....	20	17	1			
	<i>Hallowell.</i>				1061	11	4
J. P. Roblin.....	Salary as Collector for the Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	100	0	0			
Do.....	Office Rent for do.....	7	10	0			
Do.....	Fuel, Stationery and Postages for do.....	2	7	0			
Do.....	This Amount Short Credited in the Year 1846.....	2	6	6½			
	<i>Kingston.</i>				112	3	6½
Jas. Hopkirk.....	Salary as Collector from the 5th January, 1847, to 5th July, 1847, at £400 per annum, and from 6th July, 1847, to 5th January, 1848, at £500 per annum.....	450	0	0			
Do.....	Office rent from the 1st January, 1847, to the 10th January, 1848, at £40 per annum.....	41	2	2			
Do.....	Amount paid for services of extra Tidewaiters for the year ended 5th January, 1848.....	15	17	6			
Do.....	Fuel Postages, Stationery, Office furniture, &c., for do.....	90	17	7			
G. A. Maillene.....	Salary as Surveyor for do.....	175	0	0			
H. P. Gowaa.....	Do as Clerk for do.....	150	0	0			
Do.....	Allowance being so much disbursed by him for assistance in making up the accounts of the Collectors at this Port in the Quarter ended 5th April, 1846, as per authority dated 27th September, 1847.....	19	15	0			
P. Carberry.....	Do as Landing Waiter for do.....	75	0	0			
D. Lynch.....	Do as do for do.....	75	0	0			
R. A. Kelly.....	Do as do for do.....	50	0	0			
	<i>Maria Town.</i>				1142	12	3
Alex. McDonnell.....	Salary as Collector for the Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	100	0	0			
Do.....	Office Rent, Fuel and Stationery for do.....	17	10	0			
Sam. Amsden.....	Salary as Landing Waiter, from 6th January to 5th July, 1847, at £50 per annum.....	25	0	0			
J. R. Yeilding.....	Salary as do from 6th July, 1847, to 5th January, 1848, at do.....	25	0	0			
Do.....	Travelling expenses from Port Dover to this Port.....	4	5	0			
	<i>Mailand</i>				171	15	0
John Verner.....	Salary as Collector from the 6th January to the 5th July, 1847, at £100 per annum.....	50	0	0			
Do.....	Office Rent for do at £18 per annum.....	9	0	0			
Do.....	Fuel, Stationery, Postages, &c. for do.....	1	9	½			
Dunham Jones.....	Salary as Collector from the 6th July, 1847, to 5th January, 1848, at £75 per annum.....	37	10	0			
Do.....	Office Rent for do at £15 per annum.....	7	10	0			
Do.....	Fuel, Stationery, Postages, &c., for do.....	2	1	4½			
A. Delmage.....	Salary as Landing Waiter for the year ended 5th January, 1848.....	50	0	0			
	<i>Niagara.</i>				157	10	6
Thos. McCormick.....	Salary as Collector for the year ended 5th January, 1848.....	150	0	0			
Do.....	Fuel, Stationery, Postages, &c., for do.....	7	11	3½			
D. C. O'Brien.....	Salary as Surveyor for do.....	100	0	0			
John Hall.....	Do as Landing Waiter for do.....	50	0	0			
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....				22640	11	6

Appendix  
(A.)

## No. 38.—STATEMENT of the Particulars of the Payments and Deductions, &amp;c.—Continued.

Appendix  
(A.)

1848-9.

1848-9.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Brought forward</i> .....		22610 11 6
	<i>Newcastle.</i>		
Charles Short.....	Salary as Collector for the year ended 5th January, 1848.....	100 0 0	
Do .....	Office Rent for do.....	11 0 0	
Do .....	Fuel, Stationery, Postages, &c., for do.....	6 0 11	
J. Johnstone.....	Salary as Surveyor for do.....	50 0 0	167 0 11
	<i>Oakville.</i>		
R. K. Chisholm.....	Salary as Collector for the Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	100 0 0	
Do .....	Office Rent for do.....	15 0 0	
Do .....	Fuel, Stationery, Postages, &c. for do.....	6 13 9	
A. Dixon.....	Salary as Surveyor for do.....	50 0 0	171 13 9
	<i>Otwens Sound.</i>		
Richd. Carney.....	Salary as Collector for Year ended 5th January, 1848...	75 0 0	
Do .....	Postages, Stationery, &c., for do.....	0 6 6	75 6 6
	<i>Penetanguishene.</i>		
William Simpson.....	Salary as Collector for Year ended 5th January, 1848..	25 0 0	
Do .....	Postages, &c. for the year 1845, and for do... ..	3 3 4	28 3 4
	<i>Prescott.</i>		
Alpheus Jones.....	Salary as Collector for Year ended 5th January, 1848..	125 0 0	
Do .....	Postages for do.....	0 6 4	
H. J. Jessup.....	Salary as Landing Waiter for do.....	50 0 0	
Alexr. Home.....	Extra Service as Preventive Officer at Point Cardinal..	9 17 6	185 3 10
	<i>Port Burwell.</i>		
J. P. Bellairs.....	Salary as Collector for Year ended 5th January, 1847..	100 0 0	
Do .....	Postages for do.....	0 4 4	100 4 4
	<i>Port Credit.</i>		
Wm. Adamson.....	Salary as Acting Collector for Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	50 0 0	
Do .....	Office Rent for do.....	8 0 0	
Do .....	Fuel, Postages, Stationery, &c. for do.....	7 9 7	65 9 7
	<i>Port Colborne.</i>		
Thos. Parko.....	Salary as Collector for Year ended 5th January, 1848.	200 0 0	
Do .....	Fuel, Stationery, Postages, &c. for do.....	3 8 7½	
James Wright.....	Salary as Landing Waiter for do.....	25 0 0	228 8 7½
	<i>Port Darlington.</i>		
H. S. Reid.....	Salary as Collector for Year ended 5th January, 1848..	100 0 0	
Do .....	Office Rent for do.....	8 0 0	
Do .....	Fuel, Stationery, Postages, &c. for do.....	2 10 11	
Wm. Mitchell.....	Salary as Landing Waiter for do.....	50 0 0	160 10 11
	<i>Port Dalhousie.</i>		
John Clark.....	Salary as Collector for Year ended 5th January, 1848..	125 0 0	
Do .....	Fuel, Stationery, Postages, &c. for do.....	11 19 3	
B. Trench.....	Salary as Surveyor for do.....	100 0 0	236 19 3
	<i>Port Dover.</i>		
John Haycock.....	Salary as Collector from 6th January to 1st October, 1847, at £125 per annum.....	92 7 9	
Henry Forbes.....	Salary as Landing Waiter from 6th January to 21st November, 1847, at £50 per annum.....	43 17 8	
Do .....	Salary as Acting Collector from 22nd November, 1847, to 5th January, 1848, at £125 per annum.....	15 5 8	
J. R. Yeilding.....	Salary as Landing Waiter from 6th January to 5th July, 1847, at £50 per annum.....	25 0 0	
James Ryerse.....	Salary as do from 6th July, 1847, to 5th January, 1848, at £50 per annum.....	25 0 0	
Do .....	Allowance for extra service.....	1 18 4	
W. B. Simpson.....	For travelling expenses &c., whilst in charge of this Port .....	27 15 0	
	<i>Carried over</i> .....£	231 4 5	24059 12 6½

Appendix  
(A.)

No. 38.—STATEMENT of the Particulars of the Payments and Deductions, &amp;c.—Continued.

Appendix  
(A.)

1848-9.

1848-9.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over</i> .....	231	4	5	24059	12	6½
	<i>Port Dover.—Continued.</i>						
Henry Forbes and others .....	Office Rent from 6th January to 5th July, 1847, at £15 per annum, and from 6th July, 1847, to 5th January, 1848, at £9 per annum .....	12	0	0			
Do .....	Fuel, Postages, Stationery, travelling expenses, &c. for the year ended 5th January, 1848 .....	14	6	9			
					257	11	2
	<i>Port Hope.</i>						
M. F. Whitehead .....	Salary as Collector for the Year ended 5th January, 1848 .....	125	0	0			
Do .....	Office Rent for do .....	12	0	0			
Do .....	Fuel, Postages, Stationery, &c. for do .....	5	9	10			
J. Bowker .....	Salary as Landing Waiter for year ended 5th January, 1848 .....	50	0	0			
Do .....	Allowance as per Order in Council 29th April, 1847 ..	25	0	0			
					217	9	10
	<i>Port Milford.</i>						
John Verner .....	Salary as Collector from the 6th July, 1847, to the 5th January 1848, at £100 per annum .....	50	0	0			
Do .....	Travelling expenses to attend Assizes at Brockville in a case relating to the Customs .....	4	12	3			
Do .....	Office Rent from the 6th July, 1847, to 5th January, 1848, at £18 per annum .....	9	0	0			
Do .....	Fuel, Postages, Stationery, &c. for do .....	4	17	9			
					68	10	0
	<i>Port Sarnia.</i>						
R. E. Vidal .....	Salary as Collector for the Year ended 5th January, 1848 .....	100	0	0			
Do .....	Office Rent for do .....	10	0	0			
Do .....	Stationery, &c. for do .....	2	3	3			
Thos. Forsyth .....	Salary as Landing Waiter for do .....	50	0	0			
					162	3	3
	<i>Port Stanley.</i>						
Richd. Smith .....	Salary as Collector for the Year ended 5th January, 1848 .....	200	0	0			
Do .....	Office Rent for do .....	12	10	0			
Do .....	Fuel, Postages, Stationery, &c. for do .....	6	18	6			
H. F. Sheehan .....	Salary as Surveyor from 6th January to 5th July, 1847, at £50 per annum, and from 6th July, 1847, to 5th January, 1848, at £75 per annum .....	62	10	0			
					291	19	6
	<i>Queenston.</i>						
G. McMicken .....	Salary as Collector for the Year ended 5th January, 1848 .....	150	0	0			
Do .....	Office Rent for do .....	15	0	0			
Do .....	Fuel, Postages, Stationery, &c. for do .....	3	8	9			
W. J. D. Duff .....	Salary as Surveyor for do .....	50	0	0			
S. Purdon .....	Salary as Landing Waiter from 26th May, 1847, to 5th January, 1848, at £50 per annum .....	30	9	7			
Thos. J. Lord .....	Extra Services and Travelling expenses .....	17	17	6			
Anthony Dixon .....	Do do do .....	10	10	0			
					277	5	10
	<i>Rivière aux Raisins.</i>						
John Cameron .....	Salary as Collector from 6th January to 22nd January, 1847, at £75 per annum .....	3	10	10			
Do .....	Office Rent for do at £15 per annum .....	0	14	2			
Do .....	Stationery for do .....	0	1	8			
Wm. Robinson .....	Salary as Collector from 23rd January, 1847, to 5th January, 1848, at £75 per annum .....	71	9	2			
Do .....	Office Rent for do at £20 per annum .....	19	1	1			
Do .....	Stationery, Postages, &c. for do .....	2	1	1			
W. B. Gwyn .....	Salary as Preventive Officer from 6th January to 5th May, 1847, at £50 per annum .....	16	12	5			
					113	10	5
	<i>Rond Eau.</i>						
Thos. Cronyn .....	Salary as Collector for the Year ended 5th January, 1848 .....	75	0	0			
Do .....	Fuel and Stationery, £4 16 10, Union Jack, £2 .....	6	16	10			
George Drake .....	Salary as Preventive Officer from 6th January to 10th October, 1847, at £30 per annum .....	22	18	4			
					104	15	2
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....				25542	16	8½

Appendix  
(A.)Appendix  
(A.)

## No. 38.—STATEMENT of the Particulars of the Payments and Deductions, &amp;c.—Continued.

1848-9.

1848-9.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward</i> .....				25542	16	8½
	<i>Sandwich.</i>						
J. F. Elliott.....	Salary as Collector for the Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	125	0	0			
Do .....	Office Rent for do.....	15	0	0			
Do .....	Fuel, Postages, Stationery, &c. for do.....	6	18	3			
J. Haggerty.....	Salary as Landing Waiter for do.....	50	0	0			
	<i>Sault Ste. Marie.</i>				196	18	3
Geo. Wilson.....	Salary as Collector for the Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	100	0	0			
Do .....	Fuel, £2; Tent and Bags, £5 5s; Painting Boat, 15s; Postages, 17s. 1¼d.....	8	17	1¼			
Do .....	Travelling expenses to Michipocoton, L. S.....	27	8	0			
Do .....	This amount short credited him on his Salary, and allowances from 5th April, 1845, to 5th January, 1847.....	46	11	4			
	<i>Toronto.</i>				192	16	5½
Robt. Stanton.....	Salary as Collector for the Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	500	0	0			
Do .....	Fuel, Postages, Stationery, &c. for do.....	170	6	9			
John Roy.....	Salary as Surveyor from 6th January to 5th July, 1847, at £150 per annum, and from 6th July, 1847, to 5th January, 1848, at £175 per annum.....	162	10	0			
Geo. Graham.....	Salary as Clerk for the Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	125	0	0			
G. Duggan, Sen.....	Salary as Clerk from 11th August to 10th October, 1847, at £125 per annum.....	20	16	8			
Thos. Pearson.....	Salary as do from 6th January to 10th October, 1847, at £75 per annum, and from 11th October, 1847, to 5th January, 1848, at £125 per annum.....	87	10	0			
Do .....	Allowance as Acting 1st Clerk from 6th July to 10th August, 1847, at £50 per annum.....	4	19	9			
F. W. Gowan.....	On account of his Salary as Clerk from 6th January to 20th September, 1847, at £75 per annum.....	50	10	0			
John Hemphill.....	Salary as 1st Landing Waiter, from 6th January to 5th April, 1847, at £75 per annum, and from 6th April, 1847, to 5th January, 1848, at £100 per annum.....	93	15	0			
Thos. Watkins.....	Salary as 2nd Landing Waiter from 6th January to 7th May, 1847, at £50 per annum.....	16	18	10			
Do .....	Travelling expenses from the Port of Brockville to this Port.....	3	5	0			
Wm. Elwell.....	Salary as Landing Waiter from 18th May, 1847, to 5th January, 1848, at £50 per annum.....	31	10	6			
Do .....	Travelling expenses from the Port of Dundee to this Port.....	2	10	6			
J. P. Dunn.....	Salary as Assistant Landing Waiter from 16th May, 1847, to 5th January, 1848, 235 days at 3s. 9d. per diem.....	44	1	3			
J. Hunter.....	Salary as Assistant Clerk from 6th July, 1847 to 5th January, 1848, at £75 per annum.....	37	10	0			
Wm. Mackay.....	Salary as Office Keeper, for Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	30	0	0			
	<i>Turkey Point.</i>				1381	4	3
Geo. J. Reade.....	Salary as Collector for the year ended 5th January, 1848.....	75	0	0			
Do .....	Office Rent for do.....	8	15	0			
Do .....	Postages and Stationery for do.....	0	12	9			
James Cowan.....	Salary as Landing Waiter for do.....	50	0	0			
	<i>Wallaceburg.</i>				134	7	9
John Bell.....	Salary as Collector for the Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	75	0	0			
Do .....	Office Rent for do.....	10	0	0			
Do .....	Postages, Freight and Sign board.....	2	11	5			
	<i>Wellington.</i>				87	11	5
Thos. Worthington.....	Salary as Collector for the Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	100	0	0			
Do .....	Office Rent for do £5; Fuel and Stationery, 9s. 7d.....	5	9	7			
Do .....	Travelling allowance from Fort Erie to this Port.....	24	12	0			
	<i>Whitby, late Windsor.</i>				190	1	7
Wm. Warren.....	Salary as Collector for the Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	100	0	0			
Do .....	Office Rent for do.....	10	0	0			
Do .....	Stationery, Postages, &c. for do.....	3	3	6			
W. Richey.....	Salary as Surveyor for do.....	50	0	0			
	<i>Carried over</i> .....				163	3	6
					27818	19	10½



Appendix  
(A.)

No. 38. — STATEMENT of the Particulars of the Payments and Deductions, &amp;c. — Continued.

Appendix  
(A.)

1848-9.

1848-9.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	Amount			Total		
		Currency.			Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over</i> .....				27818	19	10½
	<i>Return Duties.</i>						
	At the Port of Amherstburg.....	0	5	2			
	“ “ Clarenceville.....	4	8	0			
	“ “ <del>Montingdon</del> .....	3	17	5			
	“ “ Hamilton.....	18	15	2			
	“ “ Kingston.....	3	4	2			
	“ “ Maria Town.....	19	4	6			
	“ “ Newcastle.....	1	6	3			
	“ “ Prescott.....	8	5	3½			
	“ “ Port Dalhousie.....	234	10	6			
	“ “ “ Sarnia.....	12	15	6			
	“ “ “ Stanley.....	12	3	4			
	“ “ Rond' Eau.....	0	8	0			
	“ “ Toronto.....	30	18	6			
	“ “ Quebec.....	24	9	11			
	“ “ Montreal.....	613	9	7			
	“ “ St. John's.....	37	0	5			
	“ “ Philipsburg.....	12	6	2			
	“ “ Staustead.....	3	17	1			
	<i>Customs Management Branch.</i>				1041	4	11½
J. W. Dunscomb.....	Salary as Surveyor of Customs, from 1st January to 30th September, 1847, at £500 per annum.	375	0	0			
Do.....	Allowance for Extra Services for the Year ended 31st December, 1847.....	165	0	0			
Do.....	Transmission of Parcels, &c.....	8	7	6			
Do.....	Travelling Expenses up to 30th September, 1847.....	61	0	0			
A. S. Menzies.....	Salary as 1st Clerk from 1st January to 30th September, 1847, at £175 per annum.....	131	5	0			
Matthew Jack.....	Do as 2nd do to do at £150 per do.....	112	10	0			
J. S. Lee.....	Do as Extra do for Year ended 31st December, 1847.....	174	17	11			
P. Derbshire.....	Do as do do.....	91	5	0			
W. C. Crofton.....	Do as Statistical Clerk for do.....	200	0	0			
James Porteous.....	Postage Account for Year ended do.....	609	0	11			
Desbarats & Derbshire..	Printing, Stationery, &c. for the six Months ended 31st December, 1846.....	303	14	8			
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				2232	1	0
George Ironside.....	Salary as Preventive Officer, at Manitoulin, for the Year ended 31st December, 1847.....	25	0	0			
John Grey.....	Do as do from the 18th January to the 12th May, 1847, at 3s. 9d. per diem; Travelling Expenses 25s.....	22	16	3			
H. Bishoprick.....	Do as do at Bytown for the Year ended 31st December, 1847.....	25	0	0			
Jas. Porteous.....	Postage Account, Inspector General's Office for the Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	545	8	2			
Allen & Co.....	Transmission by their Express, of Parcels, &c. to the several Ports in Canada West.....	43	0	3			
J. H. Cameron.....	Amount allowed on his Account of Disbursements for prosecutions in Revenue Cases.....	7	15	3			
J. G. Barthe.....	Being his Fees in the case of Appeal of Wm. Galt vs. Wm. Macrea, Collector St. John's, as per Order in Council 3rd July, 1847.....	33	0	6			
H. Driscoll.....	Do do do 8th July, 1847.....	27	13	4			
Do.....	Do do do.....	5	16	8			
James Hallowell.....	Being for Services performed and Disbursements incurred during the terms of August, 1846 and January, 1847, as per Order in Council 2nd August, 1847.....	16	4	0			
A. Buchanan.....	Amount allowed on his account for Professional Services rendered in certain Revenue Cases, per Order in Council 23rd August, 1847.....	37	3	0			
Do.....	Do do do 22nd September, 1847.....	76	14	10			
E. C. Thomas.....	For Services performed by him connected with the default of the former Collector of Customs at Hamilton, per Order in Council 10th November, 1847.....	10	3	0			
James Adams.....	For Sike's Hydrometers with Thermometers, &c. for the use of the Customs, per order do 2nd August, 1847.....	68	0	0			
R. Dickonson.....	For making an Inventory of the Effects belonging to the Estate of the late S. J. Burton, Collector of Customs at Freligsburg.....	3	15	0			
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	£	947	10	3		
					31092	5	10½

## No. 38.—STATEMENT of the Particulars of the Payments and Deductions, &amp;c.—Continued.

1848-9.

1848-9.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	Amount		Total			
		Currency.		Currency.			
		£	s. D.	£	s. D.	£	s. D.
	<i>Brought forward</i> .....	947	10 3	..	..	31092	5 10½
	<i>Miscellaneous.—Continued.</i>						
Wm. M. Kelly.....	Being the Balance of Commission due him as late Collector of Customs at Toronto, as per Order in Council 6th December, 1847.....	127	9 4				
M. F. Whitehead.....	Disbursements allowed him per do 24th May, 1847.....	18	2 3			1093	1 10
	Total from Customs.....			£		32185	7 8½
	<i>Out of Excise.</i>						
	Commission to the several Inspectors of Licenses in the Province of Canada, on the Amount of Excise collected applicable to the Consolidated Fund.....			3307	5 10		
Jas. Adams.....	For 6 Hydrometers, furnished Inspectors of Licenses.....			24	0 0		
Jas. Porteous.....	For Postages up to 5th January, 1848.....			90	0 7		
	Total from Excise.....			£		3421	6 5
	<i>OUT OF REVENUE FROM PUBLIC WORKS.</i>						
	<i>Welland Canal.</i>						
Jas. Cumming.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls for the Year ended the 31st December, 1847.....	75	0 0				
A. Thompson.....	Do do to do.....	84	5 0				
Do.....	Postages.....	1	6 6				
John Clark.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls from the 1st March to 31st December, 1847, at £150 per annum.....	125	0 0				
Wm. Benson.....	Salary as do do from the 1st March to 31st December, 1847, at £150 per annum.....	125	0 0				
Do.....	Office Rent for Year ended do.....	25	0 0				
Do.....	Postages, Fuel, &c. for do.....	20	13 7½				
D. McFarland.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls from 1st April to 30th November, 1847, at £3 15s. per month.....	30	0 0				
Thos. Parke.....	Salary as do for Year ended 31st December, 1847.....	200	0 0				
Geo. Prescott.....	To enable him to pay the Salaries of Lock Tenders, &c.....	1887	3 9				
Do.....	To enable him to pay for Repairs performed and in progress on the Old Line.....	9582	6 3			12155	15 1½
	<i>Lachine Canal.</i>						
A. Gough.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls for the Year ended the 31st December, 1847.....	200	0 0				
Do.....	Office Rent, Fuel, Stationery, Lights, Labour, &c.....	83	14 9				
Do.....	For Wages of a Wharfinger.....	20	10 0				
Do.....	To pay Lock Tenders, Labourers, &c. &c. to 31st December, 1847.....	1123	8 2				
Donald Duff.....	Salary as Deputy Collector of Tolls for the Year ended 31st December, 1847.....	125	0 0				
Jas. Smith.....	Do as Clerk for do.....	60	0 0				
Wm. Dunlop.....	Do as Superintendent for do.....	300	0 0				
B. Draper and others.....	For Repairs, &c. to Old Line.....	845	18 2			2758	11 1
	<i>Burlington Bay Canal.</i>						
Jno. Davidson.....	Commission of 5 per cent. as Collector of Tolls, &c. on £3729 5s. 3d.....	186	9 3				
Do.....	For Salary of a Ferryman £50; Scow for do £30 Contingencies, £7 4s.....	87	4 0			273	13 3
	<i>Beauharnois Canal.</i>						
George Ellis.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls for the Year ended 31st December, 1847.....	100	0 0				
Do.....	Postages, &c.....	8	1 7				
D. A. McDonell.....	Salary as Superintendent for do.....	160	0 0				
Sundry Persons.....	Salaries of Lock-keepers, Labourers, &c. &c. for do.....	1534	2 9				
Thos. Hewatt and others.....	For Repairs, &c.....	181	12 7			1933	16 11
	<i>Carried over</i> .....	£		17171	16 4½	35606	14 1½

Appendix  
(A.)

No. 38.—STATEMENT of the Particulars of the Payments and Deductions, &amp;c.—Continued.

Appendix  
(A.)

1848-9.

1848-9.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	Amount			Total		
		Currency.			Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over</i> .....				17171	16	4½
	<i>Chambly Canal.</i>						
Michel Borne.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls for the Year ended 31st December, 1847.....	120	0	0			
Sundry Persons.....	Salaries to Lock-keepers, Labourers, &c &c.....	461	2	8			
					581	2	8
	<i>Cornwall Canal.</i>						
Thos. Godfrey.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls for the Year ended 31st December, 1847.....	160	0	0			
Do.....	Postages.....	5	6	7			
Sundry Persons.....	Salaries of Lock Keepers, &c. to do.....	1102	0	11			
S. Yarwood and others..	For Repairs, &c.....	1467	13	5			
					2735	0	11
	<i>Williamsburg Canal.</i>						
Alexr. McMillan.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls from 18th August to 31st December, 1847, at £100 per annum.....	37	5	2			
Duncan Clark.....	Do as Clerk from 1st October to 5th December, 1847, 66 days at 5s. per diem.....	16	10	0			
Sundry Persons.....	Salaries of Lock Keepers, Labourers, &c. &c. to 31st December, 1847.....	535	6	4			
					589	1	6
	<i>Cobourg Harbour.</i>						
W. H. Kittson.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls for the Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	100	0	0			
Do.....	For Oil, &c.....	12	6	3			
J. Bertram.....	Salary as Light House Keeper to do.....	25	0	0			
Thos. A. Begly.....	For Work performed at this Harbour.....	120	2	2			
					257	8	5
	<i>Oakville Harbour.</i>						
R. K. Chisholm.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls for the Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	75	0	0			
Do.....	Paid for Dredging the Harbour.....	236	19	5			
Do.....	Paid for Extending West Piers.....	94	14	3			
					406	13	8
	<i>Kettle Creek Harbour.</i>						
Richd. Smith.....	Commission of 5 per Cent. as Collector of Tolls, &c. on £1104 13s 7d.....				55	4	8
	<i>Port Dover Harbour.</i>						
Henry Forbes.....	Commission of 5 per cent. as Acting Collector of Tolls, &c. on £261 5s. 4½d.....	13	1	4			
Do.....	For Light House Keepers' Salary, &c.....	51	17	1			
					64	18	5
	<i>Toronto Harbour.</i>						
Robt. Stanton.....	Commission on Tolls collected.....	80	5	1			
Do.....	For Light House Keepers' Salary, &c.....	62	10	0			
					142	15	1
	<i>Windsor Harbour.</i>						
Wm. Warren.....	Commission of 5 per Cent. as Collector of Tolls, &c. on £472 3s. 5d.....	23	12	2			
Chas. Monsarrat.....	For work in progress at this Harbour.....	150	0	0			
					173	12	2
	<i>Bridge, Narrows of Lake Simcoe.</i>						
A. Rutherford.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls to 31st December, 1847.....				50	0	0
	<i>Chaudière Bridge.</i>						
Hugh McReavy.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls for Year ended 31st December, 1847.....	50	0	0			
S. Yarwood.....	For Repairs, &c. to Bridge.....	45	18	7			
					95	18	7
	<i>Union Bridge.</i>						
E. Landers.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls from 8th June to 31st December, 1847, at £50 per annum.....	28	15	0			
Do.....	Paid D. Graham for Toll House.....	10	0	0			
Do.....	Postages.....	0	1	6			
					38	16	6
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....				22362	8	11½
					35606	14	1½

## No. 38.—STATEMENT of the Particulars of the Payments and Deductions, &amp;c.—Continued.

Appendix  
(A.)  
1848-9.Appendix  
(A.)  
1848-9.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	Amount			Total		
		Currency.			Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward</i> .....				22362	8	11½
	<i>St. Ann's Lock.</i>						
John Ryan.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls for the Year ended 31st December, 1847.....	75	0	0			
Do .....	For Contingencies, Oil, &c.....	8	5	6½			
Sundry Persons.....	For Wages as Lock Tenders to do.....	106	0	0			
	<i>Ottawa Slides.</i>				189	5	6½
D. Graham.....	For Salaries of Superintendent, Clerks, Slide Master, &c. to 31st December, 1847.....	879	7	5			
Jas. Skead and others...	For Repairs, &c.....	604	0	1			
	<i>Trent Slides.</i>				1483	7	6
B. B. Ranney.....	Salary as Superintendent, from 1st January to 31st July, 1847, at £175 per annum.....	102	1	8			
Wm. Davis.....	Do as Collector of Slide dues for the year ended 31st December, 1847.....	150	0	0			
Do .....	To pay Men employed on the Slides to 30th November, 1847.....	425	0	8			
	<i>Cascades Road.</i>				677	2	4
W. B. Simpson.....	For the Wages of 3 Toll Gate Keepers for the Year ended 5th January, 1848.....	133	12	0			
Do .....	For amount paid for repairing Winter Roads, &c..	57	2	10			
Thos. A. Begly and others.....	For Repairs, &c.....	169	3	8			
	<i>Hamilton and Port Dover Road.</i>				359	18	6
Chas. Monsarrat and others.....	For Repairs to the Road.....				2454	4	8
	<i>London and Brantford, and Hamilton and Brantford.</i>						
G. H. Boggs and others..	For Repairs to these Roads.....				1071	13	10
	<i>London and Port Stanley Road.</i>						
Chas. Monsarrat and others.....	For Repairs to the Road.....				447	10	0
	<i>Kingston and Napanee Road.</i>						
Isaac Hope and others...	For Repairs to the Road.....				1093	6	6
	<i>Toronto Roads.</i>						
John Bell and others....	For Repairs to these Roads.....				7115	13	3
	<i>Port Hope and Rice Lake Road.</i>						
Chas. Monsarrat and others.....	For Repairs to the Road.....				445	0	0
	<i>Queenston and Grimsby Road.</i>						
G. McMicken.....	For amount paid Moses Millwood, for attending Queenston Gate from 10th June, 1847, to 5th January, 1848.....	17	10	0			
Do .....	For amount paid Filshad attending St. Catharines Gate.....	5	12	6			
Do .....	For Contingencies, &c.....	2	5	0			
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				25	7	6
Chas. Monsarrat and others.....	For Repairs to the Hamilton and Ancaster Road.	1405	0	0			
Geo. Sutton.....	For Painting, &c. the Union Bridge at Bytown..	45	0	0			
Fras. Nolin.....	On account of Toll House and Gate for Etchemin Bridge.....	51	1	0			
Thos. Best.....	Salary as Lock Gate Keeper, at Whitlaw's Rapids, from 10th February, 1846, to 9th February, 1847.	30	0	0			
T. Coughlan.....	For Wages as Lock and Slide Master at Crook's Rapids, to 15th July, 1845.....	20	15	0			
John Harper.....	For Repairs to Queen's Wharf at Toronto.....	61	1	7			
David Brown and others.	For Repairs to Humber Bridge.....	1003	0	0			
Wm. Skead.....	For Repairs to Little Chaudière Pier Dam.....	97	18	6			
C. Monsarrat.....	To pay J. Bryant, Keeper of Caledonia Bridge for 1846 and 47.....	46	0	0			
J. P. C. Estin.....	For preparing certain Bonds for Lessees of Public Works.....	18	15	3			
	<i>Carried over</i> .....				2778	11	4
					40503	9	10¾
					35606	14	1¼

Appendix  
(A.)

No. 38.—STATEMENT of the Particulars of the Payments and Deductions, &amp;c.—Continued.

Appendix  
(A.)

1848-9.

1848-9.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	Amount			Total		
		Currency.			Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i> .....					40503	0	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Returned Canal Dues.</i>							
	On Welland Canal at Port Dalhousie.....		0	18	0		
<i>Total from Public Works</i> .....					£	40504	7 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Out of the Casual Revenue.</i>							
Richd. Ferguson.....	Amount of Fees paid by him to the Receiver General of Upper Canada, in 1816, on a Grant of Land.....		6	6	9		
T. D. Harington.....	Commission of 5 per Cent. as Receiver of Fees on the sum of £1371 16s. 1d.....		68	11	10		
Do .....	Balance of his fees carried to next Year.....		243	17	11		
Honble. H. Pinhey.....	Fees repaid him on an Exemplanation.....		2	1	3		
<i>Total from Casual</i> .....					£	320	17 9
<i>Out of the Territorial Revenue.</i>							
Hon. F. W. Primrose...	Twelve Months' Salary as Clerk of the Terrars of the Queen's Domain to the 31st December, 1847.....		100	0	0		
Do .....	His per Centage as Inspector General of the same on the amount of <i>Lods et Ventcs</i> , &c. to 30th June, 1847.....		72	4	1		
Wm. E. Logan.....	Being the amount of his Disbursements as Provincial Geologist on the Survey of Mining Locations in the Summer of 1846.....		351	11	5		
Wm. FitzGibbon.....	Expenses respecting Leasing of the Ferry between Belleville and Ameliasburg.....		3	3	0		
<i>Total from Territorial</i> .....						£	526 18 6
<i>Out of Fines and Forfeitures.</i>							
A. C. Buchanan.....	To meet expenses in prosecutions entered against Masters of Vessels, for violation of Imperial Passenger Act, during the season of 1846.....		26	5	11		
Jas. Dignan.....	To refund him for Fine and Costs levied upon him for his non attendance as a Grand Juror at the Montreal Assizes.....		8	12	6		
Jno. Verner.....	This amount allowed him on certain Seizures as per order in Council, 25th October, 1847.....		44	0	0		
Col. J. Hill, Supt.....	Being for the Services of his Police Men in assisting the Collector of Customs at Maitland on an expedition against a band of Smugglers.....		11	0	0		
John Prince.....	Being for Services on behalf of the Crown, in a prosecution for the Penalty in a case of Smuggling.....		4	10	6		
Thos. A. Corbett.....	Being his Fees for Services rendered in Revenue cases between February and September, 1847.....		7	3	6		
A. G. McLean.....	Being for Services performed as Clerk of Assize in certain Revenue cases, Prince Edward District, Spring of 1845—Niagara and Gore Districts, Autumn of 1846.....		7	15	0		
<i>Total from Fines and Forfeitures</i> .....					£	109	7 5
<i>Total deductions from Revenue, Currency</i> .....					£	77068	5 8

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1848.F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.

## PROVINCE OF CANADA.

### ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1847.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	WHERE COLLECTED.			General Totals.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	CIVIL LIST.				Permanent Acts and Ordinances.			Permanent Acts of the Province of Canada.				Votes of Parliament.				General Totals.
	Canada East.	Canada West.	Totals.			Canada East.	Canada West.	Province.	Total.	Canada East.	Canada West.	Total.	Canada East.	Canada West.	Province.	Total.	Canada East.	Canada West.	Province.	Total.	
<i>Duties from Commerce.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.																	
Customs. { Montreal and Quebec.....	229305	2 3	229305	2 3																	
{ Inland Ports.....	48509	17 11	102948	11 8					2881	1 0	2881	1 0								2881	1 0
<i>Internal Duties.</i>					381063	11 10															
Excise.....	11092	11 82	17728	2 11																	
Light House or Tonnage Duty.....			865	19 1																	
Bank Imposts.....					16006	7 2															
Militia Commissions, Fines, &c.....			43	8 3																	
Fines and Forfeitures including Seizures.....	1077	15 3	1169	9 6																	
Casual Revenue.....	7751	11 8	673	18 6																	
Interest on Public Deposits.....					1008	14 10															
Public Works.....					57447	18 11															
Territorial.....					42537	8 5															
					25757	15 6															
<b>Total Currency.....</b>					506826	14 8															

Add Excess of Revenue over Expenditure.....

48804 17 7

**Total Currency.....** £ 506826 14 8

Imports at Montreal and Quebec principally from Sea.  
 Imports at the Inland Ports principally from the United States.  
 Amount of Customs being Cash Receipts and Bonds.

Legislature embraces.....	Returning Officers.....	1800	9 5
	Printing, &c.....	11603	10 1
	Militia.....	3311	11 3
Pensions.....	Legislative.....	887	0 0
	Judges.....	2422	4 0
	Assessments on Property at Quebec and Montreal.....	1160	0 0
	Repairs to Public Buildings.....	2810	6 11
	Rent Bishop's Palace, Quebec.....	1111	2 0
	Registrations.....	1114	8 6
Miscellaneous embraces.....	Expenses of the Quebec Loan Commission.....	1640	0 0
	Remuneration to James McDowall, Lessee of King's Posts.....	1800	0 0
	Payment of Debentures issued by Commissioners, Newcastle District, including interest from 1833.....	3440	0 0

RECAPITULATION.	Canada East.	Canada West.	Province.	Totals.
CIVIL LIST.....	£ 27753	£ 14888	£ 34325	£ 76967
ACTS AND ORDINANCES.....	6347	8746	15094	148 8
ACTS OF THE PROVINCE.....	43723	35215	3710	82648
VOTES OF PARLIAMENT.....	53017	21901	60127	135046
INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.....			148264	148264
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>£ 130842</b>	<b>£ 80751</b>	<b>£ 246427</b>	<b>£ 458021</b>

**N. B.**—The above is exclusive of certain Indispensable Expenses unprovided for the year 1847, and not charged the Consolidated Fund amounting to £22195 9s. 10d. also the Expenses of Emigration and Quarantine for the year 1847, £12676 3s. 4d. and all the Special Accounts from Nos. 23 to 37, inclusive—See Public Accounts.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, MONTREAL, MARCH, 1848.

**F. HINCKS,**  
Inspector General.

# PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

FOR THE

## PROVINCE OF CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR

### 1848.

---

LAI D BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

21st MARCH, 1849.

---

Montreal :

PRINTED BY LOVELL AND GIBSON, SAINT NICHOLAS STREET,

—  
1849.

## SCHEDULE

## OF ACCOUNTS and STATEMENTS respecting the Public Income and Expenditure of the Province of Canada.

**No. 1**—Statement exhibiting the Net Revenue of the Province of Canada for the year 1848, also an Abstract of the Expenditure during the same period, and the State of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on the 31st day of January, 1849.

## RECEIPTS.

- 2—Statement of the Revenue from Customs Duties in the Province of Canada during the year ended 5th January, 1849, received between the 1st February, 1848, and 31st January, 1849.
- 3—Statement of the Revenue arising from Duties on Licences for Shops, Retailing Spirituous Liquors, Stills, Billiard Tables, Hawkers and Pedlars, Steam Boats, and Ale and Beer Houses, during the year ended 5th January, 1849, received between the 1st February, 1848, and 31st January, 1849, applicable to the Consolidated Revenue.
- 4—Statement of Revenue arising from Duties on Licences to Auctioneers and on Sales by Auction during the year ended 5th January, 1849, received between 1st February, 1848, and 31st January, 1849.
- 5—Statement of Monies paid the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1848, and the 31st January, 1849, on account of the *Territorial Revenue* for the year ended the 31st December, 1848.
- 6—Statement of Revenue arising from the Light House or Tonnage Duty under the Act of Upper Canada 7th Will. 4th, Cap. 95, during the year ended 5th January, 1849, received between the 1st February, 1848, and 31st January, 1849.
- 7—Statement of the Duties on Bank Issues paid the Receiver General, pursuant to the Provincial Act of Canada, 4 & 5 Vic. Cap 29, in the year ended 31st December, 1848.
- 8—Statement of Revenue arising from Interest on Public Deposits received between 1st January and 31st December, 1848.
- 9—Statement of the Revenue arising from Public Works and Receipts on account of Interest on Loans to Public Works in the Province of Canada, between 1st February, 1848, and the 31st January, 1849.
- 10—Statement of Revenue arising from Fees on Militia Commissions, Exemptions from Militia Duty, and Militia Fines, paid the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1848, and the 31st January, 1849, pursuant to the Act of Upper Canada, 2nd Victoria, Cap. 9.
- 11—Statement of Fines and Forfeitures including Seizures, paid the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between 1st February, 1848, and the 31st January, 1849, on account of the year ended 31st December, 1848.
- 12—Statement of the Casual Revenue paid to the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1848, and the 31st January, 1849, on account of the year ended 31st December, 1848, consisting of Fees on Land Patents and Instruments under the Great and Privy Seals, Copies and Certificates of Land Patents, Inns, Country and Town Shops, Hawkers, Billiard and Ferry Licenses, including Fees on Searches and other incidental payments.

## EXPENDITURE.

- 13—Statement of the charge for interest, &c., on the Public Debt of the Province of Canada from 1st February, 1848, to 31st January, 1849.
- 14—Statement of Payments made by the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, on Warrants issued between the 1st February, 1848, and the 31st January, 1849, on account of the Expenditure for Services provided for in the Civil List, Schedule A, annexed to the Provincial Act 9 Victoria, Cap. 64, for the year ended the 31st December, 1848.
- 15—Statement of Payments made by the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, on Warrants issued between the 1st February, 1848, and the 31st January, 1849, on account of the Expenditure for Services provided for in the Civil List, Schedule B, annexed to Provincial Act 9 Victoria, Cap. 64, for the year ended 31st December, 1848.
- 16—Statement of Payments made by the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, on Warrants issued between the 1st of February, 1848, and the 31st January, 1849, on account of the Expenditure for Services provided for by Acts and Ordinances of the late Province of Lower Canada, for the year ended the 31st December, 1848.
- 17—Statement of Payments made by the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, on Warrants issued between the 1st February, 1848, and the 31st January, 1849, on account of the Expenditure for Services provided for by Acts of the late Province of Upper Canada, for the year ended the 31st December, 1848.
- 18—Statement of Payments made by the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, on Warrants issued between the 1st February, 1848, and the 31st January, 1849, on account of Services provided for by Acts of the Legislature of the Province of Canada, for the year ended the 31st December, 1848.
- 19—Statement of Payments made by the Receiver General of the Province of Canada on warrants issued between the 1st February, 1848, and 31st January, 1849, on account of the Expenditure under the Esti- for the years 1845, 1846, and 1847, as provided for by Acts 8 Vict, chap. 69, 9 Vict. chap. 63, and 10 and 11 Vict. chap. 34.
- 20—Statement of Payments made by the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, on Warrants issued between the 1st February, 1848 and the 31st January, 1849, on account of the Expenditure of the Civil Government for the year ended 31st December, 1848, as provided for by Act 11 Victoria, cap. 8.



- 21—Statement of Payments made by the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, on Warrants issued between the 1st February, 1848, and the 31st January, 1849, on account of Public Works, provided for by Act of last Session, 11 *Victoria*, Cap. 9.
- 22—Comparative Statement of the Net Revenue and Expenditure of the Consolidated Fund of the Province of Canada, for the years 1847 and 1848.
- 23—Statement of the Affairs of the Province of Canada, on the 31st January, 1849, in which the year 1848 is included.

## SCHEDULE

OF STATEMENTS exhibiting the Receipts and Expenditure of the several undermentioned Special Accounts for the year 1848.

- 24—Statement of Monies collected under the Provincial Acts, 45 *Geo. III.* Cap. 12; 51 *Geo. III.* Cap. 2, and 2 *Geo. IV.* Cap. 7, and of the Expenses incurred in supporting and improving the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence, from the Basin of Portneuf, in the District of Quebec, to the Division Line between the late Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, for the year 1848, under the Trinity Board of Montreal.
- 25—Statement of the Revenue arising from the Estates of the late Order of Jesuits, and of Payments made therefrom for the Encouragement of Education in Eastern Canada, and for repairs to the Laprairie Banal Mills, during the year ended the 31st January, 1849.
- 26—Statement of Tonnage Duties collected during the Season of the Navigation of the year 1848, at Quebec and Montreal, under the Provincial Act, 6 *Will. IV.* Cap. 35, continued by Act of Canada, 8 *Vic.* Cap. 26, and of the Sums paid thereout, to provide for the Medical treatment of Sick Mariners.
- 27—Statement of Monies arising from the Sale of School Lands in that part of the Province heretofore called Upper Canada, pursuant to an Act of Canada 4 and 5 *Victoria*, Cap. 19, and of Warrants issued thereon between the 1st February, 1848, and the 31st January, 1849, on account of the year ended the 31st December, 1848.
- 28—Statement of Monies paid the Receiver General of the Province by the District Treasurers, Canada West, between the 1st February, 1848, and the 31st January, 1849, pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada, 2 *Victoria*, Cap. 11, intituled, "An Act to authorize the erection of an Asylum within that part of the Province for the reception of Insane and Lunatic Persons," showing also the payments made thereout.
- 29—Statement of the Revenue arising from Tavern Licenses in Canada West, during the year ended the 7th January, 1849, received between the 1st February, 1848, and the 31st January, 1849, applicable to the payment of the Rebellion Losses in Canada West, under the Act of the Province, 8 *Victoria*, Cap. 72.
- 30—Statement of the Revenue arising from Tavern Licenses in Canada East, received between the 1st February, 1848, and the 31st January, 1849, and of the payments made thereout to the different Municipal Districts in Lower Canada, during the year ended the 31st January, 1849, as authorized by the Act of the Province, 8 *Victoria*, Cap. 72.
- 31—Statement of the amount of Fees received on Marriage Licences, issued during the year ended the 31st December, 1848, in Canada West, and of the payments made therefrom, as authorized by the Provincial Act 9 *Victoria*, cap. 65.
- 32—Statement of the amount of Fees received on Marriage Licenses issued during the year ended the 31st December, 1848, in Canada East, and appropriated towards the payment of Rebellion Losses in Lower Canada, by the Provincial Act 9 *Victoria*, cap. 65.
- 33—Statement of the Monies received from the rate or duty imposed by the Provincial Act 11 *Victoria*, Cap. 1, on Passengers or Emigrants arriving at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, and the amounts paid thereout, for providing Medical Assistance and enabling Indigent Persons of that description to proceed to the place of their destination during the Season of the Navigation of the year 1848, including the expenses of Quarantine at Grosse Isle and Quebec.
- 34—Statement of the Particulars of the Payments and Deductions made from the Revenues constituting the Consolidated Fund of the Province of Canada, for Expenses of Management, Collections, Return Duties, &c., for the year ended 5th January, 1849.
- 35—Abstract Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the year 1848.
- 36—Statement of the Population, Value of Assessed Property, as rated under provision of an Act of Parliament, the amount of General Taxes, including Duties on Shops, Distilleries, Billiard Tables, Hawkers and Pedlars, Steamboats and Ale and Beer Houses, and the Taxes for general local purposes; those for Lunatic Asylums and Education being separately shown, for the year 1848, in the Province of Upper Canada.

F. HINCKS,  
*Inspector General.*

**No. 1.**

STATEMENT exhibiting the Net Revenue of the Province of Canada for the Year 1848, also an Abstract of the Expenditure during the same period, and the state of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on the 31st day of January, 1849

DR.		1849.		REVENUE.		No. of Statement.		1849.		REVENUE.		No. of Statement.		Cr.	
		Currency.		Currency.		1849.		Currency.		Currency.		No. of Statement.		Currency.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	1849.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	1849.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
January 31.....	To Interest on the Public Debt.....	166014	12 2	13	By Balance at Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on 31st January, 1848.....	100811	1 2	1	301358	7 4	2	301358	7 4	100811	1 2
" "	To amount of Schedule A.....	33866	9 4	14	By Net Customs.....	23545	12 2	3 & 4	23545	12 2	3 & 4	23545	12 2		
" "	To do. of Schedule B.....	37073	0 11	15	By Net Excise.....	6313	7 1		3181	0 10	5	3181	0 10		
" "	To Permanent Charges provided by Legislative Enactments in Canada East.....	6313	7 1	16	By Light-house and Tonnage Duty West.....	9652	19 3		1041	6 8	6	1041	6 8		
" "	To Permanent Charges provided by Legislative Enactments in Canada West.....	9652	19 3	17	By Bank Imposts.....	90766	8 2		12473	1 0	7	12473	1 0		
" "	To Charges by Acts of Legislature of the Province of Canada.....	90766	8 2	18	By Interest on Public Deposits.....	13275	19 6		168	18 2	8	168	18 2		
" "	To Charges under Estimates, 1845, 1846 and 1847.....	15000	0 0	19	By Revenue from Public Works.....	102528	7 1		24057	16 9	9	24057	16 9		
" "	Less Public Works charged to Loan.....	15000	0 0	20	By Militia Fines, Commissions and Exemptions..	474491	3 6		1400	9 3	10	1400	9 3		
" "	..... £169042 10 4	474491	3 6		By Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizures.....	5965	5 4		4377	5 6	11	4377	5 6		
" "	To Balance at Credit of the Consolidated Fund.....	480456	8 10		By Casual Revenue.....	379645	7 8				12			379645	7 8
	Total Currency.....	480456	8 10		Total Currency.....	480456	8 10							480456	8 10

February 1, 1849, By Balance brought down at this date.....£ 5965 5 4

F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1849.

No. 2.

STATEMENT of the Revenue from Customs Duties, in the Province of Canada, during the year ended the 31st January, 1849, received between 1st February, 1848, and 31st January, 1849.

Table with columns: P O R T S., Authority under which the Duties are Collected, Gross Amount of Collections, Deductions made in Progress of Collection, Return Duty, Other Expenses of Collection, Total Deductions, Net Revenue in Currency.

Table with columns: P O R T S., Authority under which the Duties are Collected, Gross Amount of Collections, Deductions made in Progress of Collection, Return Duty, Other Expenses of Collection, Total Deductions, Net Revenue in Currency.

Deduct Excess, of Expenses above Collections at the Ports of

For Details, see Statement No. 34. Less—Payments by Warrant on the Receiver General for Salaries, Postages, Printing, &c., of the Customs Management Branch, Do Balances at credit of Collectors 31st January, 1849, Do Balances outstanding 31st January, 1848, Do Balances at credit of Collectors 31st January, 1849, Net Revenue Currency, F. HINCKS, Inspector General.

Appendix  
(A.)  
1849.

No. 3.

STATEMENT of the Revenue arising from Duties on Licenses for Shops, Retailing Spirituous Liquors, Stills, Billiard Tables, Hawkers and Pedlars, Steam Boats, and Ale and Beer Houses, during the year ended 5th January, 1849, received between the 1st February, 1848, and 31st January, 1849, applicable to the Consolidated Revenue.

DISTRICTS.	Shops.		Stills.		Billiard Tables.		Hawkers and Pedlars.		Steam Boats.		Ale and Beer Houses.		Total Gross Revenue.		Expenses of Collection.		Net Revenue.	
	No.	Duty. £ s. d.	No.	Duty. £ s. d.	No.	Duty. £ s. d.	No.	Duty. £ s. d.	No.	Duty. £ s. d.	No.	Duty. £ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
MONTREAL, No. 1 Division.....	139	608 2 6	7	1468 19 0	29	68 17 6	29	25 10 0	...	...	...	...	2145	19	0	253	9	8 1/2
Do, 2 do.....	80	350 0 0	5	1240 11 1	27	64 2 6	27	...	...	...	...	...	1680	3	7	170	10	7
QUEBEC.....	233	990 5 0	...	...	39	87 15 0	39	...	...	...	...	...	1078	0	0	92	0	0
THREE RIVERS.....	43	188 2 6	...	...	8	19 0 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	967	2	6	92	0	0
ST. FRANCIS.....	10	43 15 0	2	79 3 3	12	28 10 0	12	...	...	...	...	...	151	8	3	36	1	8 1/2
GASPE.....	7	30 12 6	...	...	1	2 7 6	1	...	...	...	...	...	33	0	0	2	0	0
BATHURST.....	14	105 0 0	2	33 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	2	0	39	5	6
BROCK.....	7	32 10 0	6	277 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	15	7	87	5	5 1/2
COLBORNE.....	6	45 0 0	5	154 16 1	1	10 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	242	16	1	67	14	10
DALHOUSIE.....	11	82 10 0	2	293 14 2	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	384	4	2	38	19	11
EASTERN.....	31	492 19 4	7	492 19 4	7	80 0 0	7	...	...	...	...	...	827	19	4	101	8	4
GORE, South Division.....	59	442 10 0	7	752 10 1	2	55 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	1769	6	7	184	14	2
Do, North do.....	28	210 0 0	9	1539 16 7	2	15 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	1097	10	7	141	19	7
HOME, York do.....	37	277 10 0	6	590 0 7	23	145 0 0	23	...	...	...	...	...	870	11	9	130	3	4
Do, Eastern do.....	25	187 10 0	8	673 1 9	2	10 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	835	17	0	148	15	1
Do, Western do.....	41	397 10 0	9	498 7 0	3	30 0 0	3	...	...	...	...	...	261	9	3	90	4	7
HURON.....	6	45 0 0	10	211 19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	19	1	45	9	10
JOHNSTOWN.....	22	165 0 0	6	1047 10 7	4	35 0 0	4	...	...	...	...	...	1250	10	7	137	13	7
KENT.....	...	...	...	...	2	20 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	690	18	2	111	10	9
LONDON, First Division.....	12	90 0 0	11	585 18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	385	13	5	93	9	9
Do, Second do.....	5	37 10 0	7	348 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2236	16	7	176	8	1
MIDLAND.....	34	255 0 0	5	1919 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1570	9	4	150	13	0
NEWCASTLE, Northumberland do.....	18	135 0 0	6	1435 9 4	3	15 0 0	3	...	...	...	...	...	764	17	8	115	16	9
Do, Durham.....	7	52 10 0	8	710 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	922	3	8	148	6	10
NIAGARA.....	48	360 0 0	7	452 3 8	5	55 0 0	5	...	...	...	...	...	120	2	4	22	3	0
OTTAWA.....	5	37 10 0	1	72 12 4	1	10 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	127	10	5	25	11	3
PRINCE EDWARD.....	7	52 10 0	1	65 0 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	12	6	57	0	1 1/2
SIMCOE.....	15	110 0 0	5	107 12 6	2	15 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	733	18	5	110	11	7
TALBOT.....	8	60 0 0	3	648 8 5	2	30 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	240	3	7	64	5	1 1/2
VICTORIA.....	12	90 0 0	6	117 13 7	3	25 0 0	3	...	...	...	...	...	473	7	7	103	1	0
WESTERN.....	16	120 0 0	6	338 17 7	4	35 0 0	4	...	...	...	...	...	1515	14	0	157	16	1 1/2
WELLINGTON.....	14	105 0 0	11	1375 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3273	16	3	3273	16	3
Totals.....	1000	5868 7 6	163	17626 3 1	4	105 10 0	190	865 12 6	23	172 10 0	36	75 10 0	24713	13	1	4901	5	10

Add Auction Duties as per Statement No. 4.....

Total Excise, Currency.....

Add Receipts during the Month of January last on account of 1849.....

Less Receipts in January, 1848, included in Revenue of 1847.....

Add Balances outstanding 31st January, 1848.....

Less Balances outstanding 31st January, 1849.....

Net Revenue in Cash, Currency.....

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Montreal, March, 1849.

F. HINCKS, Inspector General.

**No. 4.**

1849.

1849.

STATEMENT of Revenue arising from Duties on Licenses to Auctioneers and on Sales by Auction, during the Year ended 5th January, 1849, received between the 1st February, 1848, and the 31st January, 1849,

DISTRICTS AND PORTS.	Licenses to Auctioneers.		On Sales By Auction.	Total Gross Revenue.	Expenses of Collection.	Net Revenue.
	No.	Duty.				
MONTREAL, No. 1, Division.....	24	£ s. d. 126 0 0	£ s. d. 2779 7 5	£ s. d. 2905 7 5	£ s. d. 75 9 8	£ s. d. 2829 17 9
DITTO No. 2, do.....	2	10 10 0	59 8 9	69 18 9	1 19 9	67 19 0
QUEBEC.....	10	52 10 0	780 0 6	832 10 6	25 17 4	806 13 2
ST. FRANCIS.....	5	26 5 0	44 2 8	70 7 8	2 19 2	67 8 6
GASPE.....	3	16 2 6	24 3 1	40 5 7	1 7 1	38 18 6
<i>By Collectors of Ports.</i>						
AMHERSTBURG.....	1	5 0 0	0 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	4 15 0
BELLEVILLE.....	1	5 0 0	5 14 0	10 14 0	0 9 4	10 4 8
BROCKVILLE.....	4	20 0 0	19 0 9	39 0 9	1 19 0	37 1 9
BOND HEAD.....	1	5 0 0	0 9 1	5 9 1	0 5 4	5 3 9
CORNWALL.....	2	10 0 0	4 11 6	14 11 6	0 14 6	13 17 0
COBOURG.....	2	10 0 0	0 0 0	10 0 0	0 10 0	9 10 0
CHATHAM.....	2	10 0 0	4 19 11	14 19 11	0 14 6	14 5 5
DUNNVILLE.....	1	5 0 0	0 12 0	5 12 0	0 5 0	5 7 0
GODERICH.....	1	5 0 0	2 8 0	7 8 0	0 7 4	7 0 8
GANANOQUE.....	...	...	1 6 6	1 6 6	...	1 6 6
HAMILTON.....	8	40 0 0	149 14 10	189 14 10	9 9 7	180 5 3
HALLOWELL.....	1	5 0 0	2 13 6	7 13 6	0 7 7	7 5 11
KINGSTON.....	8	40 0 0	40 10 6	80 10 6	4 0 6	76 10 0
OWEN'S SOUND.....	1	5 0 0	0 16 6	5 16 6	0 5 6	5 11 0
PRESCOTT.....	2	10 0 0	1 16 0	11 16 0	0 11 9	11 4 3
PORT DALHOUSIE.....	2	10 0 0	26 18 11	36 18 11	2 10 4	34 8 7
Do DOVER.....	2	10 0 0	0 7 2	10 7 2	0 10 0	9 17 2
Do HOPE.....	2	10 0 0	9 0 1	19 0 1	0 19 0	18 1 1
Do STANLEY.....	6	30 0 0	0 13 6	30 13 6	1 10 8	29 2 10
TORONTO.....	15	75 0 0	395 7 6	470 7 6	23 10 5	446 17 1
TURKEY POINT.....	1	5 0 0	0 15 8	5 15 8	0 5 0	5 10 8
Total Currency.....	107	546 7 6	4354 18 4	4901 5 13	157 3 4	4744 2 6

F. HINCKS,

*Inspector General.*

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1849.

**No. 5.**

STATEMENT of Monies paid the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1848, and the 31st January, 1849, on Account of the Territorial Revenue for the year ended the 31st December, 1848.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.	Currency.	Total Currency.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Quints.</i>		
Received from D. S. Ramsay, on purchase of the undivided Moiety of the Seignior De Ramsay for Assignees of the Estate of the late Hugues Le Morin de Martigny, .....	... ..	506 13 4
<i>Rents of Beach and Water Lots.</i>		
Received from J. Gibb and R. Shaw, for Rent of part of the King's Wharf at Quebec, for 4 Years, at £26 11s. per annum, up to 1st May, 1848,.....	106 4 0	
“ “ A. Gilmour, 1 Year's Rent of a Beach and Water Lot to the 24th June, 1848,.....	22 2 0	
“ “ Geo. Taylor, do do do Deep Water Lot at Point Levy, to do do,.....	35 19 1	
“ “ William Phillips, for do Deep Water Lot at Quebec,.....	1 0 0	
“ “ H. J. Noad, for 2 Years' do do and do .....	2 0 0	167 5 1
Carried over.....	... ..	673 18 5

1849.

1849.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.	Currency.	Total Currency.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,.....	... ..	673 18 5
<i>Rents of Ferries.</i>		
Received from J. Plumb, Rent of Ferry from Prescott to Ogdensburg for 1½ Year, up to 27th January, 1849,.....	75 0 0	
“ “ Jas. Holden, do do at Williamsburg, for one Year to 12th July, 1848,.....	12 10 0	
“ “ Amable Foubert, for 2 Years' Rent of Ferry in the Township of Cumberland, across the Ottawa, to 4th September, 1848,.....	2 10 0	
“ “ Thomas Humphries, for balance of 1 Year's Rent of Ferry at Queenston, to 4th September, 1848,.....	156 13 4	
“ “ J. Lewis, for 6 Months' Rent of Ferry from Brockville to Morristown, to 14th January, 1848,.....	10 2 6	
“ “ John Rednor, 17 do do at Belleville and Ameliasburg, to 1st Dec., 1848,.....	57 0 5	
“ “ Jas. Kirby, for 1 Year's Rent of Ferry at Fort Erie Rapids, to 14th July, 1848,.....	50 0 0	
“ “ F. A. B. Clench, for 6 Months' Rent of Niagara Ferry, to 25th March, 1848,.....	27 15 0	
“ “ Assignees of J. & G. Ives, 2 Years' Rent of Wolf Island Ferry, to 1st Oct., 1848,.....	10 0 0	
		401 11 3
<i>Commutation on Change of Tenure, &amp;c.</i>		
Received from Sheriff of Quebec, in case of G. Kironac vs. E. Duchesneau, in full of Collocation awarded to the Queen,.....	9 9 0	
“ “ Do do do P. Langlois vs. Jos. Vinet, in full do, .....	54 3 4	
“ “ Hon. R. E. Caron, on account of Property at Quebec,.....	28 3 7	
“ “ Burroughs & Fiset, Collocation of Title, Lindsay vs. Parent,.....	11 16 11	
“ “ Do <i>ex parte</i> Jas. Gibb, Ratification of Title,.....	135 18 4	
“ “ Louis Carrier, on Emplacement at Point Levy, Seigneurie Lauzon,.....	10 0 0	
“ “ Wm. Bignell, on Property at La Canadière, near Quebec,.....	75 0 0	
“ “ Jas. Douglass, do do do near do .....	30 0 0	
“ “ Wm. Price, on Property on account Seigneurie Lauzon,.....	300 0 0	
“ “ L. McPherson, do do do .....	100 0 0	
“ “ A. A. Parent, do do do .....	28 6 11	
“ “ Robert Jellard, on do in St. Roch's Suburbs,.....	35 0 0	
“ “ John Hamel, Confirmation of Title to Property at Pres-de-ville, in City of Quebec,.....	10 12 8	
“ “ John Hamel, on Property at Près-de-Ville in City of Quebec,.....	90 0 0	
		918 10 9
<i>Lods et Ventes.</i>		
Received from Sundry Persons,.....	... ..	507 9 4
<i>Cens et Reutes.</i>		
Received from Sundry Persons,.....	... ..	123 14 4
Received from Ebenezar Baird, purporting to be the price of the Laporte Property at L'Ance des Mères, Quebec,.....	... ..	2,100 0 0
<i>Receipts of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.</i>		
	£ s. d.	
Sales and Instalments on Crown Lands,.....	18111 13 3	
Rents and Arrears on Lands or Leases,.....	393 8 7	
Crown Commutation,.....	278 5 5	
Gain on Scrip,.....	38 14 9	
Fees on Grants,.....	7536 6 7	
Casual Fees,.....	99 6 9	
Interest on Arrears of Timber Dues,.....	69 0 9	
		26526 16 1
<i>Woods and Forests.</i>		
Duties on Ottawa Timber,.....	15051 0 2	
Do collected by District Agents,.....	4204 13 6	
Saw Log Duty,.....	1677 5 0	
Amount of License Deposits,.....	714 4 4	
Sundry Collections on account of previous Years,.....	2237 17 4	
		23885 0 4
		50411 16 5
Gross Receipts, Currency.....	.....	55137 0 6
<i>Deductions by the Commissioner of Crown Lands.</i>		
For additions and repairs to St. Gabriel Street Premises,.....	519 19 7	
Do part of Cost of St. Gabriel Street Premises,.....	1000 0 0	
Do Deposits on account Mines refunded,.....	600 0 0	
For Amount paid Commissioner's Travelling Expenses,.....	52 0 0	
Do paid Chippewa Indians, deficiency in land,.....	1491 13 4	
Do Amount due by Estate Hon. P. Robinson,.....	506 8 6	
Do do do A. Manahan, late Agent,.....	293 13 0	
		4463 14 5
Carried forward,.....	£ 4463 14 5	55137 0 6

For particulars see Statement No. 34.

Appendix  
(A.)

## No. 5.—STATEMENT of Monies paid the Receiver General, &amp;c.—Continued.

Appendix  
(A.)

1849.

1849.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.	Currency.			Total
	£	s.	d.	Currency.
Brought forward,.....	4463	14	5	55137 0 6
<i>Deductions, &amp;c.—Continued.</i>				
For Amount due by W. Rorke, late Agent,.....	1082	19	0	
Do do do A. Campbell, do .....	117	18	11	
Land Scrip redeemed,.....	16281	12	8	
Militia do .....	1330	0	0	
Surveys,.....	14837	17	6	
Crown Inspections,.....	71	6	3	
Crown Advertising and Printing,.....	243	8	3	
Special Services,.....	276	6	2	
Sundry Items,.....	428	0	11	
General Disbursements,.....	9647	5	0	
<i>Woods and Forests' Account.</i>				
Salaries and Disbursements of Collector's Office, Bytown,.....	1002	13	4	
Do do do Surveyor's Office, do .....	370	0	2	
Salary of Mr. Stewart, Sub-Collector at Quebec,.....	350	0	0	
Payment to Wm. Yuill, on account forfeited License,.....	100	0	0	
Surveys,.....	479	14	8	
Duties on Timber,.....	56	8	4	
Travelling Expenses, &c.,.....	6	17	6	
Paid for Forest Ranging in '46 and '47,.....	93	7	6	
For Clergy Timber Duties, included in Accounts for 1846,.....	15	0	5	
<i>Payments by Warrant in Deduction.</i>				
Hon. F. W. Primrose, Twelve Months' Salary as Clerk of the Terrars of the Queen's Domain, to the 31st December, 1848,.....	100	0	0	
Do do his percentage as Inspector General of the same, on the Amount of <i>Lods et Ventas</i> , &c., to 30th June, 1848,.....	109	10	3	
Do do for Professional Services and Disbursements, made on several Bills of Costs on various oppositions in behalf of the Crown,.....	20	8	0	
Do do to pay Mr. Ware, Provincial Surveyor, for the Survey of Quebec Harbour,.....	74	15	0	
James Bonner vs. Wm. Petry, being the Amount payable to them in conformity to a Report of Council, 14th January, 1848,.....	396	15	5	
				48780 9 1
				2474 1 11
				701 8 8
				51955 19 8
Net Revenue, Currency.....				3181 8 10

F. HINCKS,

*Inspector General.*

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Montreal, March, 1849.

No. 6.

1849.

1849.

STATEMENT of Revenue arising from the Light-House or Tonnage Duty, under the Act of Upper Canada, 7th Will. IV, Cap. 95, during the year ended 5th January, 1849, received between 1st February, 1848, and the 31st January, 1849.

PORT WHERE COLLECTED.	Amount Currency.		
	£	s.	d.
AMHERSTBURG,.....	20	4	0
BELLEVILLE,.....	8	8	0
BATH,.....	21	0	0
BROCKVILLE,.....	8	8	0
CHATHAM,.....	27	17	0
DUNNVILLE,.....	12	15	0
DICKINSON'S LANDING,.....	5	13	0
GANANOQUE,.....	2	11	0
GODERICH,.....	10	16	6
HAMILTON,.....	151	1	0
KINGSTON,.....	244	4	0
NEWCASTLE,.....	7	19	0
OAKVILLE,.....	67	17	6
OWEN'S SOUND,.....	3	16	0
PORT BURWELL,.....	6	11	6
“ CREDIT,.....	10	14	0
“ DARLINGTON,.....	2	17	2
“ DALHOUSIE,.....	42	18	0
“ DOVER,.....	51	5	6
“ HOPE,.....	23	1	0
“ SARNIA,.....	61	7	0
RONDEAU,.....	12	17	0
TORONTO,.....	185	3	0
TURKEY POINT,.....	5	10	0
WINDSOR,.....	23	9	3
WALLACEBURG,.....	1	18	0
WELLINGTON,.....	1	10	0
PORT MILFORD,.....	7	11	0
	1029	2	5
Add, Balances outstanding, 31st January, 1848.....	£20	15	3
Less, do do 31st January, 1849.....	8	11	0
Net Revenue in Cash. Currency,.....	£	1041	6 8

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1849,

F. HINCKS,  
*Inspector General.*

No. 7.

STATEMENT of the Duties on Bank Issues paid the Receiver General, pursuant to the Provincial Act of Canada, 4 and 5 Vic. Cap. 29, in the year ended 31st December, 1848.

							Currency.
Amount of Duties received from the Bank of Montreal for the year ended 31st October, 1848.....							£3704 14 2
Do.	do.	do.	Quebec Bank,	do.	do.	577 19 10	
Do.	do.	do.	Bank of Upper Canada,	do.	do.	1698 9 3	
Do.	do.	do.	Bank of British North America,	do.	do.	2056 8 0	
Do.	do.	do.	Banque du Peuple at Montreal,	do.	do.	665 3 7	
Do.	do.	do.	City Bank at Montreal,	do.	do.	1425 8 2	
Do.	do.	do.	Commercial Bank at Kingston,	do.	do.	1731 5 10	
Do.	do.	do.	Gore Bank at Hamilton,	do.	do.	613 12 2	
Total Currency.....							£12,473 1 0

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1849.

F. HINCKS,  
*Inspector General.*

No. 8.

STATEMENT of Revenue arising from Interest on Public Deposits received between 1st January and 31st December, 1848.

							Currency.
Amount of Interest received from the Bank of Montreal,.....							£55 18 1
Do.	do.	do.	Quebec Bank,.....			23 14 10	
Do.	do.	do.	Bank of Upper Canada,.....			25 9 6	
Do.	do.	do.	Bank of British North America,.....			34 9 9	
Do.	do.	do.	Banque du Peuple at Montreal,.....			8 12 10	
Do.	do.	do.	Commercial Bank at Kingston,.....			8 3 0	
Do.	do.	do.	Gore Bank at Hamilton,.....			12 10 2	
Total Currency,.....							£168 18 2

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1849.

F. HINCKS,  
*Inspector General.*



STATEMENT of the Revenue arising from Public Works, and Receipts on Account of Interest on Loans to Public Works in the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1848, and the 31st January, 1849.

WORKS.	Gross Revenue.		Deductions for Expenses of Collection, Repairs, &c.		Net Revenue, Currency.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
CANALS	Welland	29064 7 3	15132 16 3	13931 11 0		
	Lachine	11661 2 10	4525 2 4	7406 0 6		
	Burlington Bay	2453 12 7	1742 4 2	711 8 5		
	Beauharnois	1624 5 10	2032 1 2			
	Chambly	436 1 5	376 7 2	59 14 3		
	Cornwall	1065 8 6	3672 19 4			
	Williamsburg	188 17 1	1240 8 1			
HARBOURS	Cobourg	441 5 1	125 0 0	316 5 1		
	Dunnville	33 7 1	1 13 0	31 14 1		
	Oakville	645 13 4	434 6 0	211 7 4		
	Port Dalhousie	33 7 3	1 13 4	31 13 11		
	Port Dover	410 3 6	143 18 2½	266 5 3½		
	Port Stanley	1046 12 5	52 6 6	994 5 11		
	Rondeau	36 19 1	1 17 11	35 1 2		
	Toronto	561 6 8	118 12 6	442 14 2		
	Windsor or Whitty	455 15 9	22 15 8	433 0 1		
	BRIDGES	Batiscan	14 10 0		14 10 0	
Brantford		18 18 7	1 16 9½	17 1 9½		
Bécancour		85 8 0	96 13 4			
Chaudière		88 11 11	50 0 0	38 11 11		
Chateauguay		25 14 5	66 6 0			
Caledonia		118 6 3½	28 0 0	90 6 3½		
Delaware		45 1 4		45 1 4		
Dunnville		72 13 0		72 13 0		
Duchésne		3 5 0	45 0 0			
Etchemin		40 18 9	49 10 1			
Godfroy		15 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0		
Jacques Cartier		18 15 10	69 8 11			
Melbourne		59 0 9	266 11 3			
Narrows, Lake Simcoe		13 15 0	25 0 0			
Nicolet		63 6 6	71 14 1			
LOCK	St. Ann's	250 10 0	100 0 0	150 10 0		
	St. Anne de la Pérade	50 1 6	22 15 7	27 5 11		
	Trent	79 2 8	90 0 0			
	Union	330 7 4	26 10 5	303 16 11		
SLIDES	Ottawa	944 13 5	199 16 3	744 17 2		
	Trent	4661 19 0	3731 4 5	930 14 7		
ROADS	Cascades	763 10 0	352 5 5	411 4 7		
	Hamilton and Port Dover	432 18 0	190 9 2	242 8 10		
	London and Brantford	2232 0 2	3050 17 0			
	Hamilton and Brantford	3147 8 1	596 4 7	2551 3 6		
	London and Port Stanley	3604 2 4	604 10 7	2999 11 9		
	Port Hope and Rice Lake	2304 10 8½	897 4 6	1407 6 2½		
	Kingston and Napanee	415 10 8	388 3 2	27 7 6		
	Toronto Roads	1667 7 9	1071 11 1	595 16 8		
	Queenston and Grimsby	8083 5 11	9955 8 7			
Totals	West Guilfiansbury	183 14 6	30 0 0	153 14 6		
	St. Athanase and Spiers' Corner	209 1 8	78 7 9	209 1 8		
Totals		£ 80421 8 9	51519 10 7	36046 1 7		
Deduct Excess of Expenses over the Revenue on						
Account of Beauharnois Canal			407 15 4			
" Cornwall do.			2607 10 10			
" Williamsburg do.			1051 11 0			
" Bécancour Bridge			11 5 4			
" Chateauguay do.			40 11 7			
" Duchésne do.			41 15 0			
" Etchemin do.			8 11 4			
" Jacques Cartier do.			50 13 1			
" Melbourne do.			207 10 6			
" Narrows, Lake Simcoe do.			11 5 0			
" Nicolet do.			8 7 7			
" Trent do.			10 17 4			
" Hamilton and Port Dover Road			818 16 10			
" Toronto Roads			1867 2 8			
				7143 13 5		
For Details, see } Less—Payments by Warrant on the Receiver General for Repairs, &c. to				28902 8 2		
Statement No. 34. } various Works			4858 16 10			
Dues refunded at Welland Canal			33 16 0			
" " at Beauharnois Canal			12 18 9			
				4905 11 7		
Add—Balances outstanding 31st January, 1848			542 9 0½	23996 16 7		
Less— Do. do 31st January, 1849			481 8 10½			
				61 0 2		
Net Revenue in Cash, Currency				£ 24057 16 9		

## No. 10.

STATEMENT of Revenue arising from Fees on Militia Commissions, Exemptions from Militia Duty, and Militia Fines, paid the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1848, and the 31st January, 1849, pursuant to the Act of Upper Canada, 2nd Victoria, Cap. 9.

REGIMENT OR CORPS.	Fees on	Exemption	Fines.	Total.
	Commissions	Money.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1st. Lanark .....	7 0 0	.....	.....	7 0 0
4th. Waterloo .....	.....	7 15 0	.....	7 15 0
3rd. Lincoln .....	.....	3 10 0	2 10 0	6 0 0
3rd. Wentworth .....	.....	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0
2nd. Prince Edward .....	15 0 0	.....	.....	15 0 0
Capt. Zimmerman .....	.....	.....	0 15 0	0 15 0
Total Currency.....£	22 0 0	11 5 0	8 5 0	41 10 0

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March 1849.

F. HINCKS,  
*Inspector General.*

## No. 11.

STATEMENT of Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizures, paid the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1848, and the 31st January, 1849, on account of the year ended 31st December, 1848.

Fines.	Currency.	Total Currency.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount received from the Clerk of the Peace for the District of Montreal.....	206 7 2	
Do do do do Quebec.....	303 4 11	
Do do do do Gaspé.....	10 10 0	
Do from Sheriffs, Canada West.....	598 1 9	
Do from Inspectors of Licenses in Canada West.....	173 18 10	
Do from Magistrates in Canada East and West.....	57 12 2	
£ 1349 14 10		
Less—This amount credited in 1846, the same being on account of the Montreal District Council.....	112 8 8	1237 6 2
Net Fines.....£	1237 6 2	
<i>Seizures.</i>		
At the Port of Quebec.....	15 19 2	
Do do Chatham .....	2 16 9	
Do do Mariatown.....	1 1 2	
Do do Huntingdon .....	0 13 1	
Do do Goderich .....	3 5 8	
Add—Balances outstanding, 31st January, 1848.....£465 2 10		
Less do do do 1849.....291 13 11	173 8 11	
	197 4 9	
Deduct—Warrant in favour of S. B. Harrison for services as Queen's Counsel in a case of breach of the Revenue Laws.....£3 10 0		163 3 1
do Warrant in favour of E. Anderson, being one half of penalty recovered at the Port of Sandwich in 1846 and 1847.....30 11 8	34 1 8	
Net Seizures.....		163 3 1
Total Net, Currency.....£		1400 9 3

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.  
Montreal, March, 1849.

F. HINCKS,  
*Inspector General.*

STATEMENT of the Casual Revenue paid to the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1848, and the 31st January, 1849, on account of the year ended the 31st December, 1848, consisting of Fees on Land Patents and Instruments under the Great and Privy Seals, Copies and Certificates of Land Patents, Inns, Country and Town Shops, Hawkers', Billiard and Ferry Licences, including Fees on Searches, and other Incidental payments.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	Gross Amount. £ s. d.	Deductions for Commission &c. £ s. d.	Net Amount Currency. £ s. d.
Balance in the hands of the Receiver of Fees from last year.....	.....	.....	.....	243 17 11
<i>Provincial Secretary's Office.</i>				
<i>Eastern Section.</i>				
Fees on 2 Commissions for Advocates, at £3 10s.....	7 0 0			
“ 24 “ “ at £3 5s.....	78 0 0			
“ 13 Licences to Provincial Surveyors.....	42 5 0			
“ 25 “ to Medical Practitioners, at 28s. 9d.....	35 18 9			
“ 10 “ to Branch Pilots, at 15s.....	7 10 0			
“ 6 Miscellaneous Commissions, at £3 5s.....	19 10 0			
“ 3 Letters Patent de Terrier.....	9 15 0			
“ 10 Patents of Invention, at £2.....	20 0 0			
“ 2 Cullers Licences at 25s.....	2 10 0			
“ 1 Certificate of Naturalization.....	1 5 0			
“ 3 Commissions to Revenue Inspectors, at £2.....	6 0 0			
“ 3 Commutations on change of Tenure at £7 12s. 6d.....	22 17 6			
“ 2 Registries <i>de novo</i> .....	11 12 11			
“ 1 Beach Lot for Mr. Sharples, at Quebec.....	25 2 6			
“ 1 do. for Mr. Baird.....	110 18 2			
“ 1 do. for Mr. Patton.....	33 8 4			
“ 1 Water Lot, Quebec, for Mr. Morin.....	15 16 3			
“ 2 Water Lots, Quebec, for Messrs. Leek and Alford, at £14 12s. 6d.....	29 5 0			
“ 12 Land Patents, at 47s.....	28 4 0			
“ 2 do at 48s. 10d.....	4 17 8			
“ 13 do at 17s.....	11 1 0			
“ 12 do various prices.....	32 0 9			
“ 8 Copies of Land Patents, at 12s. 6d.....	5 0 0			
“ 2 do do at 32s. 6d., and 17s. 6d.....	2 10 0			
“ 85 Certificates, at 2s. 6d.....	10 12 6			
Refund by J. Duncan, a Returning Officer, being an overcharge in his account.....	5 0 0			
		578 0 4	28 18 0	549 2 4
<i>Western Section.</i>				
Fees on 2 Commissions, at £7.....	14 0 0			
“ 6 do. to Officers of Customs, at £3 5s.....	19 10 0			
“ 5 other Commissions.....	16 5 0			
“ 7 Commissions to Officers of Customs, at £2.....	14 0 0			
“ 2 other Commissions.....	4 0 0			
“ 11 Commissions to Deputy Provincial Surveyors, at £3 5s.....	35 15 0			
“ 16 Commissions to Notaries, at £2.....	32 0 0			
“ 17 Licences to Medical Practitioners, at £1.....	17 0 0			
“ 14 Patents of Inventions, at £7.....	98 0 0			
“ 2 Licences of Ferries, at 32s. 6d.....	3 5 0			
“ 1 Licence of Fishery.....	1 12 6			
“ 1 do of Occupation.....	2 0 0			
“ 1 Certificate of Naturalization.....	1 5 0			
“ 1 Copy of Specification of Patent.....	0 15 0			
“ 119 Certificates, at 2s. 6d.....	14 17 6			
		274 5 0	13 14 2	260 10 10
<i>Provincial Registrar's Office.</i>				
Fees on 16 Exemplifications, at 41s. 3d.....	33 0 0			
“ 11 Copies of Land Patents, at 13s. 4d.....	7 6 8			
“ 1 Copy of Land Patents.....	1 0 0			
“ 4 Copies of Land Patents, at 12s. 6d.....	2 10 0			
“ 7 Water Lot Grants, at 17s. 6d.....	6 2 6			
“ 7 Copyrights with Certificates, at 10s.....	3 10 0			
“ 74 Certificates of Land Patents at 2s. 6d.....	9 5 0			
“ 30 Searches do at 1s. 3d.....	1 17 6			
“ 3 Copies of Pilot Branches, at 5s.....	0 15 0			
“ 1 Copy of Erection of Township.....	0 15 0			
“ 1 Patent of Invention.....	0 15 6			
“ Recording 2 do granted in England.....	1 8 4			
Miscellaneous Fees.....	1 3 9	69 9 3	.....	69 9 3
Carried over.....	.....	.....	.....	1123 0 4

## Appendix (A.) No. 12.—STATEMENT of the Casual Revenue paid to the Receiver General, &amp;c.—Continued. Appendix (A.)

1849.

1849.

RECEIPTS.		Total.	Net Amount, Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought over.....		.....	1123 0 4
<i>Fee Fund West.</i>			
Received from the Treasurer of the Brock District, being surplus of the Fee Fund for 1848...		18 11 7	
" from the do of the Colborne District.....		5 9 3	
" from the do of the Gore do .....		84 10 8	
" from the do of the Home do for 18 months ended 31st December, 1848 .....		842 10 0	
" from the Treasurer of the Midland District for 18 months ended 31st December, 1848 .....		219 16 2	
" from the Treasurer of the Newcastle District for part of 1848.....		108 12 1	
" from the do of the Wellington District do .....		41 15 5	
			1321 5 2
" from H. Guy, Commissioner of the Bankrupt Court, District of Montreal, being Fees received by him in the year ended 31st December.....		508 11 3	
" from J. B. Parkyn, Clerk of the Bankrupt Court, Quebec, being Fees received by him in the year ended, 31st December, 1848.....		193 5 6	
			701 16 9
" from Thomas A. Stayner, Deputy Post Master General, being on account of the surplus Postage Revenue, for the year ended, 5th July, 1847.....		.....	4000 0 0
" from the Rev. Mr. Demers, being restitution of Public Monies .....		50 0 0	
" from the Rev. Mr. Dion, do do .....		10 0 0	
			60 0 0
" from Thomas G. Ridout, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being in part of the proceeds of sale of the property of the late James Bethune at Peterborough .....		.....	869 17 8
" from James Morris, being balance unexpended of monies in his hands to pay claims against the former Commissioners of the Cornwall Canal.....		.....	356 0 7
" from Felix Fortier, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, being balance unexpended of monies advanced to him for expenses contingent on the late General Elections.....		.....	43 13 11
			8475 14 5
<i>Payments in Deduction by Warrants.</i>			
Ewan McLennan, } Being for work performed by him in deepening the River aux Raisins Attorney to the } under a former Commission for that work, under Act, Upper Canada, late Farquhar } 1st Wm. IV. chap. 19.....		94 0 0	
John Peter Cherry } Being the amount of Fees paid to the Receiver General of Upper Canada, in 1821, by Robert Brown, upon the East half of lot number 14, in the 7th Concession East Hurontario Street, Township of Mono .....		4 8 11	
		£ 98 8 11	
By Transfer of this sum paid in 1846 by John T. Badgley, Secretary and Treasurer to the Montreal Harbour Commissioners, and now carried to a separate account as applicable to the improvement of the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence, below Quebec, as authorized by Act 9 Vict. chap. 60.....		4000 0 0	
			4098 8 11
Total Deductions.....		£	
Total Net Currency .....		£	4377 5 6

F. HINCKS,

Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Montreal, March, 1848.

## No. 13.

STATEMENT of the charge for Interest, &c., on the Public Debt of the Province of Canada, from 1st February, 1848, to 31st January, 1849.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Sterling.		Currency.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Bank of England.....	For Interest to 31st December, 1848, (including arrears) on £138,606 11s. 11d. Stg., at 4 per cent.....	11557	0 1		
	For ¼ per cent. commission thereon.....	57	15 9		
	For 1 year's Interest to 31st December, 1848, on £860,000 Stg., Debentures, at 4 per cent.....	34400	0 0		
	For ½ per cent. Commission thereon.....	172	0 0		
	For ½ year's Interest to 1st October, 1848, on £500,000 Stg. Debentures, at 4 per cent.....	10000	0 0		
	For ½ per cent. Commission thereon.....	50	0 0		
		56236	15 10	68421	8 7
Glynn, Mills, Halifax & Co.....	For 1 year's Interest to 31st December, 1848, on £400,000 Stg. Old U. C. Debentures, at 5 per cent. is.....	20000	0 0		
	For 1 per cent. Commission thereon.....	200	0 0		
	For 1 year's Interest to 31st December, 1848, on £76,855 7s. 8d. Stg. Welland Canal Debentures, at 5 per cent. is..	3842	15 4		
	For 1 per cent. Commission thereon.....	38	8 6		
	For 1 year's Interest to 31st December, 1848, on £71,000 Stg. Debentures, at 5 per cent. is.....	3550	0 0		
	For 1 per cent. Commission thereon.....	35	10 0		
		27666	13 10	33661	2 9
Baring, Brothers & Co.....	For 1 year's Interest to 31st December, 1848, on £469,650 Stg., old U. C. Debentures, at 5 per cent. is.....	23482	10 0		
	For 1 per cent. Commission thereon.....	234	16 6		
		23717	6 6	28856	1 7
Bosanquet & Co.....	For 1 year's Interest to 31st December, 1848, on £870 Stg. Welland Canal Debentures, at 5 per cent. is.....	43	10 0	52	18 6
Receiver General.....	For this sum paid for Interest on Debentures held in the Province, to 31st January, 1849.....			28850	10 4
D. Davidson.....	For 1 year's Interest on £20,000 Chambly Canal Loan, to 1st November, 1848.....			1200	0 0
Noah Freer.....	For Interest from 1st November, 1847, on £15,000 Chambly Canal Loan, to 15th June, 1848.....			563	8 5
Rawdon, Wright & Co.....	For engraving blank Debentures.....			551	15 1
Sundry Banks, &c.....	For Interest on temporary Loans, &c. effected during the year 1848.....			2929	9 11
				£ 165086	15 2
	For Premium on Bills of Exchange.....			927	17 0
	Total Currency.....	£		166014	12 2

F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1849.

STATEMENT of Payments made by the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, on Warrants issued between the 1st February, 1848, and the 31st January, 1849, on account of the Expenditure for Services provided for in the Civil List Schedule A, annexed to Provincial Act 9 Victoria, Cap. 64, for the year ended the 31st December, 1848.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
His Excellency Earl of Elgin.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Governor General, to the 31st December, 1848.....	.....	7777 15 4
<i>Judges, Canada West.</i>			
J. B. Robinson.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Chief Justice, to 31st December, 1848.....	.....	1666 13 4
J. B. Macaulay.....	Do as Judge Queen's Bench, to 31st December, 1848....	1000 0 0	
Archd. McLean.....	Do do do do do .....	1000 0 0	
Jonas Jones.....	Salary as do from the 1st January to 30th July, 1848, at £1000 per annum.....	581 10 5	
R. B. Sullivan.....	Do do from the 15th September to 31st December, 1848, at do.....	293 9 6	
Wm. H. Draper.....	Twelve Months' Salary as do to 31st December, 1848.....	1000 0 0	
R. S. Jameson.. .....	Twelve Months' Salary as Vice Chancellor, to do .....	.....	3874 19 11 1250 0 0
<i>Judges, Canada East.</i>			
Sir J. Stuart, Bart.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Chief Justice at Quebec, to 31st December, 1848 .....	.....	1666 13 4
Ed. Bowen.....	Do as Judge Queen's Bench, to 31st December, 1848....	1000 0 0	
Philip Panet.....	Do do do do do .....	1000 0 0	
Elzéar Bedard.....	Salary as do from the 1st January to the 25th April, 1848, at £1000 per annum.....	318 13 8	
Thos. C. Aylwin.....	Do do from the 26th April to the 31st December, 1848, at do.....	681 6 4	
J. R. Rolland.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Chief Justice at Montreal, to 31st December, 1848.....	.....	3000 0 0 1222 4 4
Saml. Gale.....	Salary as Judge Queen's Bench, from 1st January to 25th April, 1848, at £1000 per annum .....	318 13 8	
Elzéar Bedard.....	Do do from the 26th April to the 31st December, 1848, at do.....	681 6 4	
C. D. Day.....	Twelve Months' do as do to do.....	1000 0 0	
James Smith.....	Do do do do do.....	1000 0 0	
D. Mondelet.....	Do as Resident Provincial Judge at Three Rivers, to the 31st December, 1848.....	.....	3000 0 0 1000 0 0
R. H. Gairdner.....	Do as Provincial Judge at St. Francis, to do.....	.....	555 11 0
J. G. Thompson.....	Do do at Gaspé, do.....	.....	555 11 0
E. H. Bowen.....	Do 2nd do do do.....	.....	500 0 0
<i>Pensions to Judges.</i>			
Representatives of the late James Reid.....	Pension as late Chief Justice of Montreal, from the 1st to 19th January, 1848, at £814 16s per annum .....	42 10 7	
L. P. Sherwood.....	Twelve Months' do as late Judge of the Court of King's Bench, Upper Canada, to 31st December, 1848.....	666 13 4	
Geo. Pyke.....	Do as do Montreal, to do .....	740 14 8	
Saml. Gale.....	Pension as do from the 26th April to do, at £600 per annum .....	408 15 10	
<i>Salaries and Allowances for Contingencies of the Attornies and Solicitors Generals.</i>			
Wm. Badgley.....	Salary and Contingencies as Attorney General East from the 1st January to the 9th March, 1848, at £1350 per annum .....	255 18 2	
L. H. LaFontaine.....	Salary as do from the 10th March to 31st December, 1848, at £1100.....	891 9 8	
Do .....	Allowance for Contingencies do to do at £200 per annum, .....	202 12 2	
H. Sherwood.....	Salary and Allowance for Contingencies as Attorney General West, from the 1st January to 10th March, 1848, at £1350 per annum.....	259 12 4	
Rt. Baldwin.....	Salary as do from the 11th March to 31st December, 1848, at £1100 per annum.....	888 9 3	
Do .....	Allowance for Contingencies do to do, at £200 per annum, .....	201 18 5	
J. E. Turcotte.....	Salary as Solicitor General East, from the 1st January to 10th March, 1848, at £600 per annum.....	115 7 8	
Thos. C. Aylwin.....	Do as do from 11th March to the 25th April, 1848, at do... ..	75 16 6	
L. T. Drummond.....	Do as do from the 7th June to the 31st December, 1848, at do.....	339 11 3	
J. H. Cameron.....	Do as do West from the 1st January to the 10th March, 1848, at do.....	115 7 8	
Wm. H. Blake.....	Do as do from the 22nd April to 31st December, 1848, at do.....	415 7 8	
Carried forward,.....			3761 10 9
			31689 13 5

Appendix  
(A.)

## No. 14.—STATEMENT of Payments made by the Receiver General, &amp;c.—Continued.

Appendix  
(A.)

1849.

1849.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. s.
	Brought forward,.....	... ..	31689 5
	<i>Court of Vice Admiralty.</i>		
Henry Black.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Judge, to 31st December, 1848,	222 4 4	
J. P. Bradley.....	Do as Registrar to do.....	166 13 4	
J. B. Parkyn.....	Do as Marshall to do.....	83 6 8	472 4 4
	<i>Circuit Allowance to Judges, East.</i>		
Sir J. Stuart, Bart.....	Usual Allowance for attending various Circuits during the year 1848.....	87 10 0	
Ed. Bowen.....	Do for do do .....	87 10 0	
E. Bedard.....	Do for do do .....	62 10 0	
P. Panet.....	Do for do do .....	112 10 0	
J. R. Rolland.....	Do for do do .....	50 0 0	
C. D. Day.....	Do for do do .....	82 0 0	
J. Smith.....	Do for do do .....	25 0 0	
Thos. C. Aylwin.....	Do for do do .....	25 0 0	
D. Mondelet.....	Do for do do .....	75 0 0	
R. H. Gairdner.....	Do for do do .....	75 0 0	
H. Sherwood, Atty. General.....	Do for attending the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Quebec during the past Summer.....	5 0 0	
	<i>Circuits, West.</i>	687 0 0	
J. B. Robinson.....	Usual Allowance for attending Spring Assizes in four Districts, at £25.....	100 0 0	
Archd. McLean.....	Do Autumn do in six do.....	150 0 0	
J. B. Macaulay.....	Do the Autumn of 1847 and the Spring 1848, in seven do.	175 0 0	
Jonas Jones.....	Do Spring 1848, in four do.....	100 0 0	
Wm. H. Draper.....	Do Spring and Autumn, 1848, in eight do.....	200 0 0	1412 0 0
John Monk.....	Salary as Clerk attached to the Crown Law Department, from the 1st January to 6th March, 1848, at £300 per annum.....	54 7 10	
R. S. M. Bouchette.....	Do as do, from the 16th March to 31st December, 1848, at do.	238 3 9	292 11 7
	Total payments, Currency.....		£33,866 9 4

F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1849

No. 15.

STATEMENT of Payments made by the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, on Warrants issued between the 1st February, 1848, and the 31st January, 1849, on account of the Expenditure for Services provided for in the Civil List, Schedule B, annexed to Provincial Act 9 Victoria, cap. 64, for the Year ended the 31st December, 1848.

To whom PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total. Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Governor's Secretary and his Office.</i>			
Thos. E. Campbell,.....	Twelve Months' Salary as the Governor's Secretary, to 31st December, 1848,.....	1111 2 0	
Henry Cotton, .....	Do as 1st Clerk, .....	277 15 4	
Wm. R. Bartlett, .....	Do as 2nd Clerk, .....	222 4 4	
ML. Turner,.....	Nine Months' do as 3rd Clerk, to 30th September, 1848, at £175 per annum,.....	131 5 0	
Do .....	Three do, half-pay as do to the 31st December, 1848, at £87 10s. per annum,.....	21 17 6	
J. Brown, .....	Do as do at do.....	21 17 6	
P. St. Hill, .....	Twelve do as Office Keeper to do,.....	83 6 8	
Geo. Boxall, .....	Do as Messenger to do, .....	56 0 0	
			1925 8 4
<i>Provincial Secretary's Office, (Eastern Section.)</i>			
D. Daly, .....	Salary as Provincial Secretary from the 1st January to the 10th March, 1848, at £1111 2s. 0d. per annum,.....	213 13 5	
R. B. Sullivan, .....	Do as do from the 11th March to 14th September, 1848, at £1000 per annum, .....	514 4 4	
James Leslie, .....	Do as do from the 15th September to 31st December, 1848, at do,.....	293 9 6	
Etienne Parent, .....	Twelve Months' Salary as Assistant Secretary to do,.....	600 0 0	
Thos. Ross,.....	Do as 1st Clerk to do,.....	222 4 4	
Hy. Jarvis, .....	Do as 2nd Clerk to do, .....	222 4 4	
Wm. H. Jones, .....	Do as 3rd Clerk to do,.....	175 0 0	
A. R. Roach, ..	Do as 4th Clerk to do,.....	175 0 0	
Sabin Tétu,.....	Do as 5th Clerk to do,.....	175 0 0	
John Gow, .....	Do as Office Keeper to do,.....	83 6 8	
James Dorr, .....	Do as Messenger to do, .....	56 0 0	
			2730 2 7
<i>Western Section.</i>			
Edmund A. Meredith.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Assistant Secretary to 31st December, 1848,.....	500 0 0	
Thomas D. Harington, .....	Do as Senior Clerk, Receiver of Fees, and in charge of the Contingencies of Public Offices to do,.....	300 0 0	
Grant Powell,.....	Do as 2nd Clerk to do.....	222 4 4	
H. E. Steele, .....	Do as 3rd Clerk to do,.....	175 0 0	
C. J. Birch,.....	Do as 4th Clerk to do,.....	175 0 0	
G. St. George Yarwood,.....	Do as 5th Clerk to do,.....	175 0 0	
James Twanley,.....	Do as Messenger to do, .....	56 0 0	
			1603 4 4
<i>Registrar's Office.</i>			
R. A. Tucker,..	Twelve Months' Salary as Registrar to 31st December, 1848,...	666 13 4	
Wm. Kent, .....	Do as 1st Clerk to do,.....	222 4 4	
Geo. H. Lane,.....	Do as 2nd Clerk to do, .....	194 8 8	
			1083 6 4
<i>Receiver General's Office.</i>			
F. P. Bruneau, .....	Salary as Receiver General from 1st January to 10th March, 1848, at £1000 per annum, .....	192 6 2	
Ls. M. Viger, .....	Do as do from the 11th March to 31st December, 1848, at do, .....	807 13 10	
B. Turquand, .....	Do as Deputy Receiver General from the 1st January to the 8th December, 1848, at £444 8s. 8d. per annum.....	416 13 1	
Thos. A. Cary, .....	Do as 1st Clerk from the 1st January to 24th February, 1848, at £250 per annum.....	37 15 3	
Do .....	Do as do from the 25th February to the 30th September, 1848, (half pay) at £125 per annum,.....	74 17 6	
C. F. Anderson,.....	Three Months' Salary as do to the 31st December, 1848, at £250.....	62 10 0	
Do .....	Nine do as 2nd Clerk to the 30th September, 1848, at £225,...	168 15 0	
J. B. Stanton,.....	Eight do as 3rd Clerk to do at £225,...	149 11 9	
Do .....	Three do as 2nd Clerk to the 31st December, 1848, at do,...	56 5 0	
J. Thomson, .....	Twelve do as Messenger to do .....	56 0 0	
			2022 7 7
<i>Inspector General's Office.</i>			
Wm. Cayley, .....	Salary as Inspector General from 1st January to 10th March, 1848, at £1000 per annum.....	192 6 2	
Francis H ncks, .....	Do as do from the 11th March to 31st December, 1848, at do, .....	807 13 10	
	Carried forward,.....£	1000 0 0	9364 9 2



## No. 15.—STATEMENT of Payments made by the Receiver General, &amp;c.—Continued.

1849.

1849.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE	Amount.			Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward,.....	1000	0	0	9364	9	2
<i>Inspector General's Office.—Continued.</i>							
Jos. Cary, .....	Twelve Months' Salary as Deputy Inspector General to 31st December, 1848,.....	666	13	4			
P. Durnford, .....	Do as Corresponding Clerk to do,.....	300	0	0			
Wm. Dickinson, .....	Do as 1st Book-keeper to do,.....	275	0	0			
N. Godard, .....	Do as 2nd do to do,.....	200	0	0			
David A. Ross, .....	Do as 1st Clerk to do,.....	250	0	0			
I. B. Stanton, .....	One do as 2nd Clerk to 31st January, 1848, at £150 per annum	12	15	6			
J. Drysdale, .....	Eleven do as do to 31st December, 1848, at do,.....	137	4	6			
H. H. Duffill, .....	Twelve do as 3rd Clerk to do .....	150	0	0			
Arch. Cary, .....	Eleven do as 4th Clerk to do at £150,.....	137	4	6			
J. W. Dunscomb, .....	Twelve do as Surveyor of Customs to 31st December, 1848,.....	500	0	0			
A. S. Menzies, .....	Do as 1st Clerk to do .....	175	0	0			
M. Jack,.....	Do as 2nd Clerk to do .....	150	0	0			
P. Gaul, .....	Do as Messenger to do .....	56	0	0			
					4009	17	10
<i>Executive Council.</i>							
Wm. Morris, .....	Salary as President of Committees to the Executive Council from the 1st of January to the 10th March, 1848, at £1000,...	192	6	2			
Jas. Leslie,.....	Do as do from the 11th March to the 14th September, 1848, at do, .....	514	4	4			
W. H. Merritt, .....	Do as do from the 15th September, to the 31st December, 1848, at do,.....	293	9	6			
John Joseph, .....	Twelve Months' do as Clerk to do,.....	500	0	0			
Wm. H. Lee, .....	Do as Confidential Clerk to do,.....	400	0	0			
S. B. Smith,.....	Do as 2nd Clerk to do,.....	222	4	4			
F. Vallerand, .....	Do as 3rd Clerk to do,.....	200	0	0			
Wm. A. Hinsworth, .....	Do as 4th Clerk to do,.....	200	0	0			
O. Coté, .....	Do as 5th Clerk to do,.....	175	0	0			
M. Naughton,.....	Do as Messenger to do,.....	75	0	0			
David Ryan, .....	Do as Door-keeper to do,.....	75	0	0			
					2847	4	4
<i>Department of Public Works.</i>							
Wm. B. Robinson,.....	Salary as Chief Commissioner from the 1st January to the 10th March, 1848, at £750 per annum,.....	144	4	7			
E. P. Taché, ... ..	Do as do from the 11th March to the 31st December, 1848, at do,.....	605	15	4			
Representatives of C. E. Casgrain,.....	Do as Assistant Commissioner from 1st January to the 29th February, 1848, at £650 per annum,.....	107	2	10			
M. Cameron, .....	Do as do from the 11th March to the 31st December, 1848, at do,.....	525	0	0			
Thos. A. Begley,.....	Twelve Months' do as Secretary to do,.....	500	0	0			
					1882	2	9
<i>Emigrant Agent.</i>							
A. C. Buchanan,.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Chief Agent for Emigrants to 31st December, 1848,.....	444	8	8			
Do .....	Amount of the Contingent Expenses of his Office for the year ended do,.....	307	15	6			
					752	4	2
<i>Pensions.</i>							
Mrs. Rottot, .....	Twelve Months' Pension to 31st December, 1848, .....	40	0	0			
Gen. Launière, .....	Pension from 1st January to the 21st May, 1848, at £11 2s. 2d. per annum, .....	4	6	7			
Margaret Launière, .....	Twelve Months' Pension to 31st December, 1848,.....	11	2	0			
A. De Salaberry,.....	Do to do .....	55	11	0			
Jane Levingston, .....	Do to do .....	55	11	0			
A. W. Cochran,.....	Do to do .....	222	4	4			
Geo. H. Ryland,.....	Do to do .....	50	0	0			
Representatives A. Fletcher, .....	Pension from the 1st January to the 13th March, 1848, at £83 6s. 8d. per annum.....	16	14	3			
B. Tierney,.....	Twelve Months' Pension to the 31st December, 1848,.....	100	0	0			
Rev. R. R. Burrage, .....	Do to do .....	111	2	0			
Lucy Rolette,.....	Do to do .....	83	6	8			
Widow Caron,.....	Nine do to 30th September, 1848, at £83 6s. 8d.	62	10	0			
E. W. R. Antrobus, .....	Twelve do to 31st December, 1848,.....	388	17	8			
P. L. Panet, .....	Do to do .....	222	4	4			
Thos. Talbot,.....	Nine do to 30th September, 1848, at £444 8s. 8d.	333	6	6			
Wm. Chewitt,.....	Twelve do to 31st December, 1848,.....	400	0	0			
Saml. Ridout,.....	Do to do .....	222	4	4			
Sophia Shaw, .....	Do to do .....	111	2	0			
E. McMahan,.....	Do to do .....	233	6	8			
Wm. Cloughly, .....	Do to do .....	27	15	4			
James Nation,.....	Do to do .....	125	0	0			
					2,876	4	8
	Carried over, .....				18,855	18	3

Appendix  
(A.)

## No. 15.—STATEMENT of Payments made by the Receiver General, &amp;c.—Continued.

Appendix  
(A.)

1849.

1849.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought over, .....	2876 4 8	18,855 13 3
	<i>Pensions.—Continued.</i>		
O. Joseph, .....	Nine Months' Salary to 30th September, 1848, at £16 13s. 4d.	12 10 0	
Danl. McDougall, .....	Twelve do to 31st December, 1848, .....	84 0 0	
Harriet McNab, .....	Do to do .....	50 0 0	
F. A. Moodie, .....	Nine do to 30th September, 1848, at £100, .....	75 0 0	
Elizabeth Lawe, .....	Twelve do to 31st December, 1848, .....	20 0 0	
James Carroll, .....	Nine do to 30th September, 1848, at £20, .....	15 0 0	
Sarah Usher, .....	Twelve do to 31st December, 1848, .....	100 0 0	
S. McCormick, .....	Nine do to 30th September, 1848, at £100, .....	75 0 0	
John McMillan, .....	Twelve do to 31st December, 1848, .....	20 0 0	
Peter Miller, .....	Do to do .....	20 0 0	
Margaret Bright, .....	Do to do .....	62 10 0	
Maria Church, .....	Do to do .....	50 0 0	
Susannah Kerry, .....	Nine do to 30th September, 1848, at £20, .....	15 0 0	
Catherine McLeod, .....	Do to do at do .....	15 0 0	
R. H. Thornhill, .....	Twelve do to 31st December, 1848, .....	125 0 0	
J. G. Chewitt, .....	Do to do .....	150 0 0	
Joseph Randall, .....	Do to do .....	20 0 0	
James Fitzgibbon, .....	Nine do to 30th September, 1848, at £300, .....	225 0 0	
Rev. Thos. Phillips, .....	Twelve do to 31st December, 1848, .....	33 6 8	
Geo. Hamilton, .....	Do to do .....	150 0 0	
			4193 11 4
	<i>Indian Annuities.</i>		
John H. Price, Commis- sioner of Crown Lands, }	This amount paid by him on account of the same for the year 1848 .....		6655 0 0
	<i>Contingencies of Public Offices.</i>		
David Luck, .....	Twelve Months' Salary as Keeper of the Government Offices at Montreal, to 31st December, 1848, .....	126 0 0	
Maria Cross, .....	Do as do at Quebec, to do, .....	15 0 0	
David A. Ross, .....	Allowance for Superintending the Printing of the Public Ac- counts for the year 1848, .....	20 0 0	
Thomas D. Harington, Accountant, .....	On Account of the Contingent Expenses of the Public Offices for the year 1848, .....	6707 11 4	
Do .....	Do for the year 1849, .....	500 0 0	
			7368 11 4
	Total Payments Currency, .....	£	37073 0 11

F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1849.

STATEMENT of Payments made by the Receiver General of the Province of Canada on Warrants issued between the 1st of February, 1848, and the 31st January, 1849, on account of the Expenditure for services provided for by Acts and Ordinances of the late Province of Lower Canada, for the year ended the 31st December, 1848.

ENACTMENTS.	NAMES.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
55 Geo. III. Chap. 10.	A. De Salaberry, Deputy Adjutant General Militia	For payment of Pensions to Wounded Militiamen for the year ending 31st October, 1848 .....	...	322 10 0
6 Geo. IV. Chap. 8.	Monk, Coffin & Papineau, Prothonotary, Montreal...	Allowance for preparing Abstracts of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the District of Montreal for the year 1846.....	58 5 0	
	Burroughs & Fiset, do Quebec	Do do for 1847 .....	32 5 0	
	Ed. Barnard, do Three Rivers.	Do do for do .....	14 0 0	
	Wilkie & Tremblay, do Gaspé	Do do for do .....	6 10 0	
				111 0 0
1 Wm. IV. Chap. 16.	Rev. J. Signay, Roman Catholic Bishop.....	'Twelve months' allowance for Ground Rent of the Bishop's Palace at Quebec, to the 31st December, 1848 .....	...	1111 2 0
2 Vict. Chap. 2.....	Wm. Ermatinger.....	Twelve months' Salary as Superintendent and Inspector of Police at Montreal, to 31st December, 1848.....	300 0 0	
	Ditto.....	Do Pay of two Policemen at do to do, including Stationery for 1847.....	120 10 0	
	Wm. K. McCord.....	Do Salary as Superintendent and Inspector of Police at Quebec to do.....	500 0 0	
	Ditto.....	Do Pay of two Policemen at do to do, including Clothing and Stationery.....	151 18 0	
				1072 8 0
3 Vict. Chap. 16.....	Wm. S. Sewell, Sheriff, Quebec	Amount of Appropriation for House of Correction at Quebec for year 1848.....	200 0 0	
	James Dickson.....	Do for do at Three Rivers for do .....	100 0 0	
				300 0 0
4 Vict. Chap. 16.....	T. F. Allard, Manager.....	For paying the Interest on Debentures issued by the Longueuil and Chambly Turnpike Trust for the year 1848 .....	...	1140 0 0
4 Vict. Chap. 17. }	John Porter, Secretary.....	For do do issued by the Quebec Turnpike Trust for the do .....	...	2032 18 4
8 Vict. Chap. 53. }				
4 Vict. Chap. 30.....	E. A. Clark.....	For services performed by him as Inspector of Registry Offices in Canada East to 30th June, 1848 .....	...	203 5 0
25 Geo. III, Chap. 4	Hon. F. W. Primrose.....	To enable him to pay for forty-three Notarial Extracts of Sales within the Queen's Domain, at 1s. 3d. each.....	...	2 13 9
8 Vict. Chap. 26.....	Receiver General.....	Amount paid for Bounty for the destruction of seven Wolves, at £2 10s. each.....	...	17 10 0
		Total Payments, Currency.....	...	£6,313 7 1

F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1849.

STATEMENT of Payments made by the Receiver General of the Province of Canada on Warrants issued between the 1st February, 1848, and the 31st January, 1849, on account of the Expenditure for Services provided for by Acts of the late Province of Upper Canada, for the year ended the 31st December, 1848.

ENACTMENTS.	NAMES.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>District Schools.</i>						
47 Geo. 3, and other Acts.....	Geo. Strauchan.....	Eighteen Months' Salary as Master of the Brock District Grammar School, to the 31st December, 1848, at £100 per annum.....	150	0	0			
	John McIntyre.....	Twelve do as do Bathurst do to do.....	100	0	0			
	Rev. R. J. C. Taylor.....	Do Colborne do to do.....	100	0	0			
	Rev. John Robb.....	Eighteen do as do Dalhousie do to do at £100 per annum.....	150	0	0			
	Wm. Kay.....	Twelve do as do Eastern do to do.....	100	0	0			
	Wm. Tassic.....	Salary as do Gore do from 1st July to the 20th August, 1848, at £100 per annum.....	£13	17	2			
	Geo. Elmslie.....	Do as do from the 21st August, to the 31st December, 1848, at do	36	2	10			
			50	0	0			
	John Haldan.....	Twelve Months' Salary as do Huron do to 31st Dec. 1848.....	100	0	0			
	M. C. Crombie.....	Do as do Home to do.....	100	0	0			
	Jas. Windeat.....	Do as do Johnstown to do.....	100	0	0			
	Benj. Bayley.....	Do as do London to do.....	100	0	0			
	S. Lightburne.....	Six do as do Midland, to the 30th June, 1848....	50	0	0			
	Robt. Hudspeth.....	Twelve do as do Newcastle, to the 31st Dec. 1848.....	100	0	0			
	Dr. John Whitclaw.....	Do as do Niagara, to do.....	100	0	0			
	Wm. A. Ross.....	Salary as do Ottawa, from the 27th August, 1847, to do, at £100 per annum.....	134	10	3			
	Wm. Cockell.....	Twelve Months' Salary as do Prince Edward, to do.....	100	0	0			
	Frederick Gore.....	Six Months' Salary as Master of the Simcoe District Grammar School, to the 30th June, 1848.....	50	0	0			
	Rev. Geo. Salmon.....	Twelve do as do Talbot, to 31st Dec. 1848.....	100	0	0			
	Alex. Burdon.....	Do as do Victoria, to 30th June, 1848.....	100	0	0			
Rev. W. Ritchie.....	Six do as do Western, to 30th June, 1848.....	£50	0	0				
P. J. Salter.....	Do as do to the 31st Dec. 1848....	50	0	0				
		100	0	0				
Geo. Elmslie.....	Do as do Wellington, to 30th June, 1848.....	50	0	0				
					1,934	10	3	
		<i>Maintenance of Light Houses.</i>						
7 Wm. 4, cap. 96....	Thos. A. Begly.....	To enable him to pay the Salaries of the Light House Keepers to the 31st December, 1848....	1607	10	0			
	Ditto.....	Do for Supplies for the same.....	385	10	7			
	B. Lyman & Co.....	For Oil supplied for the Light Houses.....	1894	1	3			
	W. S. Sexton.....	Freight of Schooner delivering the Oil.....	124	0	0			
	Alex. Levey.....	For Supplies furnished for the Light Houses....	108	19	11			
	Wm. Lyman & Co.....	For Oil, &c.....	79	12	7			
	Carter, Cowan & Co.....	For Sundries.....	11	3	2			
	P. Holland.....	For Glass, Putty, &c.....	16	0	7			
						4,226	18	1
7 Wm. 4, cap. 1.....	Wm. B. Jarvis, Sheriff, Home District.....	Being his allowance for attending the Court of Queen's Bench, Toronto, at the Michaelmas Term, 1847, and Hilary, Easter, Trinity and Michaelmas Terms of 1848, 60 days, at 11s 8d.	...	...	...			35 0 0
		<i>Militia Pensions.</i>						
7 Wm. 4, cap. 103, and 1 Vic. cap. 44. }	Receiver General.....	Payments made by him on account of the same, for the year 1848.....	...	...	...	3,456	10	11
		Total Payments, Currency.....	...	...	...	£9,652	19	3

F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1849.

No. 18.

1849.

1849.

STATEMENT of Payments made by the RECEIVER GENERAL of the Province of Canada on Warrants issued between the 1st February, 1848, and the 31st January, 1849, on account of Services provided for by Acts of the Legislature of the Province of Canada, for the year ended the 31st December, 1848.

ENACTMENTS.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.					
			£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.			
<i>Fee Fund.</i>											
8 Vic. cap. 13 & 37. } 9 Vic. cap. 7 }	Thos. M. Radenhurst.....	Treasurer of the Bathurst District, to make up the deficiency of the Fee Fund, for paying the Salaries of the Judge, &c., for the year ended the 30th June, 1848.....	134	17	5	1748	4	4			
	Fred. Ferguson.....	Do. Colborne for the Six Months ended 31st December, 1847.....	74	15	10						
	Danl. O'Connor.....	Do. Dalhousie for the Six Months ended 30th June, 1848.....	38	0	6						
	R. Macdonald.....	Do. Eastern for the do. do. do.....	99	15	8						
	Geo. Brown.....	Do. Huron for the Year ended do.....	186	6	3						
	J. L. Schofield.....	Do. Johnstown do. do. 31st December, 1848.....	199	10	5						
	John Harris.....	Do. London do. do. 20th June, 1848.....	92	16	3						
	Danl. M'Dougall.....	Do. Niagara for the Six Months ended 30th June, 1848.....	60	17	3						
	T. H. Johnson.....	Do. Ottawa for the do. do. do.....	130	7	4						
	David Smith.....	Do. Prince Edward for the year ended the 31st December, 1848.....	180	4	0						
	Edmund Lally.....	Do. Simcoe for the Year ended 30th June, 1848.....	186	15	2						
	Henry Webster.....	Do. Talbot for the Six Months ended 30th June, 1848.....	80	9	10						
	N. G. Reynolds.....	Do. Victoria for the Six Months ended 31st December, 1847.....	43	13	0						
	J. B. Baby.....	Do. Western for the year ended 30th June, 1848.....	240	4	5						
<i>Services on behalf of Prisoners in cases of Felony.</i>											
4 & 5 Vic. cap. 24...	Wm. S. Sewell.....	Services as Sheriff, Quebec, on account of Prisoners, in the Six Months ended the 30th June, 1848.....	27	7	6				319	6	0
	Burroughs & Fiset.....	Do. as Prothonotary at do. for do. in 1847.....	8	4	2						
	A. M. Delisle.....	Do. as Clerk of the Crown, Montreal, during the year 1848.....	23	9	0						
	James Green.....	Do. as do. Quebec do.....	95	16	9						
	Delisle & Brehaut.....	Do. as Clerk of the Peace, Montreal do.....	28	15	0						
	H. B. Hughes.....	Do. as Clerk of the Peace, Three Rivers, in the Six Months ended 31st December, 1848.....	10	16	0						
	Benj. Delisle.....	Do. as High Constable, Montreal, during the year 1848.....	20	10	0						
	Wm. Downes.....	Do. as do. Quebec, in the Six Months ended 30th June, 1848.....	21	1	0						
	P. Burns.....	Do. as do. Three Rivers, do. 31st December, 1847.....	5	2	6						
	C. E. Shiller.....	Do. as Superintendent of Crown Witnesses at Montreal during the Criminal Terms of February and August, 1848.....	68	6	9						
	Wm. Bell.....	Do. as Clerk of the Crown, St. Francis, in the six Months ended 31st December, 1848.....	9	17	4						
<i>Geological Survey.</i>											
8 Vic. cap. 16.. .....	Wm. E. Logan.....	Nine Months Salary as Provincial Geologist, to the 30th 30th September, 1848, at £555 11s. per annum.....	416	13	3	2160	11	4			
	Alex. Murray.....	Twelve do. do. as Assistant Geologist, to 31st December, 1848.....	333	6	8						
	Thos. Hunt.....	Do. do. do. as Chemist to do do.....	300	0	0						
	Wm. E. Logan.....	Disbursements on the Survey in the year ended the 31st March, 1848.....	1110	11	5						
<i>Expenses in conveying Prisoners to the Penitentiary.</i>											
4 & 5 Vic. cap. 69...	Boston & Coffin, Sheriff } Montreal.....	For conveying 45 Prisoners from Montreal to Kingston during the year ended 30th June, 1848.....	112	15	1	217	2	1			
	Wm. S. Sewell, do. Quebec.....	Do. do. Three do. from Quebec to do. do.	75	0	0						
	J. G. Ogden, do. Three Rivers.....	Do. do. Two do. from Three Rivers to do. do.	29	7	0						
<i>Returning Officers.</i>											
5 Geo. 3, cap. 33. } & 6 Vic. cap. 1. }	Wm. S. Conger.....	Fees and Disbursements as Returning Officer at the late Election, County of Peterborough.....	105	6	0						
	Js. M'Grath.....	Do. as do. at the late Election of the West Riding, County of York.....	41	14	0						
	Amos Thorne.....	Do. as do. at Two Elections for the South do.	43	16	0						
	Elias S. Adams.....	Do. as do. at Two Elections for the County of Lincoln.....	53	15	0						
	Wm. M'Coy.....	Do. as do. of Halton.....	62	7	0						
	A. A. Rapelji.....	Do. as do. of Norfolk.....	50	7	6						
	Francis Leys.....	Do. as do. at Two Elections for the East Riding, County of York.....	37	15	0						
	Js. Hamilton.....	Do. as do. County of Middlesex.....	131	2	0						
	Philip Low.....	Do. as do. County of Prince Edward.....	53	19	6						
	T. W. Robison.....	Do. as do. Town and City of Kingston in June and December, 1847.....	39	15	0						
	G. W. Foot.....	Do. as do. County of Kent.....	160	15	0						
	John Waddell.....	Do. as do. of do.....	3	5	0						
Carried over. ....			783	17	0	4445	3	9			

1849.		1849.		
ENACTMENTS.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Brought over. ....	783 17 0	4445 3 9
		(Returning Officers Continued.)		
5 Geo. 3, cap. 33 & 6 Vic. cap. 1.	W. F. Whitehead.....	Fees and Disbursements as Returning Officer at the late Election for the County of Durham.....	48 4 0	
	A. D. Fordyce.....	Do. as do. County of Waterloo.....	163 16 0	
	Robt. Mercer.....	Do. as do. County of Essex.....	4 6 8	
	Isaac Fraser.....	Do. as do. County of Lennox.....	54 5 0	
	Wm. Horton.....	Do. as do. Town of London.....	3 5 0	
	Arad Smalley.....	Do. as do. 4th Riding County of York.....	78 10 6	
	Anthony Leslie.....	Do. as do. County of Lanark.....	141 3 6	
	B. W. Smith.....	Do. as do. County of Simcoe.....	3 5 0	
	O. T. Macklem.....	Do. as do. County of Welland.....	58 10 0	
	Wm. Craigie.....	Do. as do. County of Wentworth.....	59 9 0	
	J. G. Vansittart.....	Do. as do. County of Oxford.....	81 11 0	
	Jared King.....	Do. as do. County of do.....	3 5 0	
	M. P. Empey.....	Do. as do. North Riding, County of York.....	6 5 0	
	John Jackson.....	Do. as do. County of Haldimand.....	50 16 0	
	Danl. Burray.....	Do. as do. County of Megantic.....	125 13 0	
	J. O. Bastien.....	Do. as do. County of Vaudreuil.....	95 10 0	
	Wm. M. B. Hartley.....	Do. as do. City of Montreal.....	147 12 6	
	A. M. Delisle.....	Do. as do. City of do.....	38 5 0	
	Jacques Dorion.....	Do. as do. County of Richelieu.....	22 1 0	
	Wm. Pitt.....	Do. as do. County of Yamaska.....	73 18 6	
	Danl. De Hertel.....	Do. as do. County of Two Mountains.....	138 17 6	
	John Eden.....	Do. as do. County of Gaspé.....	46 16 0	
	B. Pouliot.....	Do. as do. County of L'Islet.....	102 14 0	
	J. B. Martin.....	Do. as do. County of Kamouraska.....	22 15 4	
	C. P. Huot.....	Do. as do. at Two Elections for the County of Saguenay.....	85 8 8	
	L. R. Benton.....	Do. as do. County of Stanstead.....	52 0 0	
	C. Archambault.....	Do. as do. County of Leinster.....	124 5 0	
	S. L'Esperance.....	Do. as do. County of St. Hyacinthe.....	136 11 3	
	A. D. Bondy.....	Do. as do. County of Berthier.....	243 12 0	
	J. Deguise.....	Do. as do. County of St. Maurice.....	22 19 0	
	James Dickson.....	Do. as do. Town of Three Rivers.....	24 15 0	
	V. Guillet.....	Do. as do. Town of do.....	22 6 3	
	B. Holmes.....	Do. as do. County of Chambly.....	93 18 6	
	J. B. Varin.....	Do. as do. County of Huntingdon.....	176 3 0	
	J. F. Taylor.....	Do. as do. County of Ottawa.....	21 7 10	
	H. Aubertin.....	Do. as do. County of Rouville.....	122 13 0	
	B. Lupien.....	Do. as do. County of Nicolet.....	136 4 6	
	D. R. Trudel.....	Do. as do. County of Champlain.....	77 7 0	
	N. Gauthier.....	Do. as do. County of Portneuf.....	161 0 0	
	R. H. Norval.....	Do. as do. County of Beauharnois.....	156 15 0	
	J. O. A. Turgeon.....	Do. as do. County of Terrebonne.....	153 13 4	
	Louis Marteau.....	Do. as do. County of do.....	141 13 10	
	O. C. De La Chrevrotiere.....	Do. as do. County of Lotbinière.....	26 1 10	
	O. C. Fortier.....	Do. as do. County of Bellechasse.....	37 10 0	
	P. Menard.....	Do. as do. County of Verchères.....	64 2 0	
	A. Campbell.....	Do. as do. at Three Elections, City of Quebec.....	136 5 0	
	P. Vibert.....	Do. as do. County of Bonaventure.....	136 16 4	
	H. Lyman.....	Do. as do. County of Shefford.....	25 9 0	
		Circuit Judges.		4733 8 10
7 Vic. cap. 16.....	C. E. Mondelet.....	Twelve Months Salary as Circuit Judge for the District of Montreal, to 31st December, 1848.....	500 0 0	
	H. Guy.....	Do. as do. to do.....	500 0 0	
	J. S. M'Cord.....	Do. as do. to do.....	500 0 0	
	Wm. Power.....	Do. as do. for the District of Quebec to do.....	500 0 0	
	J. C. Brueau.....	Do. as do. to do.....	500 0 0	
	J. A. Taschereau.....	Do. as do. to do.....	500 0 0	
		Pensions to District Judges.		3000 0 0
8 Vic. cap. 13.....	Charles Elliot.....	Twelve Months Pension as retired Judge of the Western District, to 31st December, 1848.....	100 0 0	
	Wm. Falkner.....	Do. as do. Newcastle do. to do.....	100 0 0	
		Common Schools.		200 0 0
8 Vic. cap. 41 & 9 Vic. cap. 27	J. B. Meilleur.....	Twelve Months Salary as Superintendent of Education, Canada East, to 31st December, 1848.....	500 0 0	
	Do.....	Do. allowance for a Clerk to do.....	175 0 0	
	W. S. Williams.....	Do. Salary as Clerk to do.....	60 0 0	
	J. Ryan.....	Salary as Messenger from the 1st January to the 27th May, 1848, at £33 per annum.....	13 8 4	
	James Porteous, Post-Master, Montreal.....	Amount of his account for postages in the year ended 5th January, 1849.....	234 12 2	
	J. B. Meilleur and others	On account of Printing, Stationery, &c., of his Office, to 31st December, 1848.....	56 19 3	
	Do.....	Toward the support of Common Schools in Lower Canada for part of 1848, including arrears of former years.....	28547 14 3	1039 19 9
	Do.....	Do. Repairs and Erection of School Houses in Lower Canada.....	4292 16 3	
		Carried forward.....£	33880 10 3	12378 12 7

No. 18—STATEMENT of Payments made by the Receiver General, &c.—Continued.

1849.

1849.

ENACTMENTS.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total	
			£	s.	d.	Currency.	
		Brought over.....				£ s. d. 33880 10 3	£ s. d. 12378 12 7
		<i>Common Schools, Canada West.</i>					
7 Vic. cap. 29, and 9 Vic. cap. 20.	Rev. E. Ryerson.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Superintendent of Education, to the 31st December, 1848.....	420	0	0		
	Do. ....	Do. allowance for a Clerk to do.....	175	0	0		
	Do. ....	Amount of the Contingent Expenses of his Office for the Nine Months ended 30th September, 1848.....	139	19	0		
	Rev. W. H. Landon.....	Superintendent of Common Schools for the Brock District, being the amount to which that District is entitled for the year 1848.....	703	5	0	734 19 0	
	Rev. J. Padfield.....	Do Bathurst do for do...	779	1	8		
	Elias Burnham.....	Do Colborne do for do...	593	18	4		
	Hannet Pinhey.....	Do Dalhousie do for do...	416	0	0		
	Wm. Millar.....	Do Eastern do for do...	1055	15	0		
	P. Thornton.....	Do Gore do for do...	1438	10	0		
	John Bignall.....	Do Huron do for do...	351	13	4		
	H. Hunter.....	Do Home do for do...	2270	5	0		
	R. Waugh.....	Do Johnstown do for do...	1199	11	8		
	Wm. Elliott.....	Do London do for do...	1245	11	8		
	John Strachan.....	Do Midland do for do...	1097	0	0		
	D. D. Everardo.....	Do Niagara do for do...	975	5	0		
	B. Hayter.....	Do Newcastle do for do...	1167	16	8		
	Thos. Higginson.....	Do Ottawa do for do...	284	1	8		
	Thos. Donnelly.....	Do Prince Edward do for do...	456	6	8		
	H. A. Clifford.....	Do Simcoe do for do...	665	5	0		
	Rev. Wm. Clark.....	Do Tulbot do for do...	532	16	8		
	Wm. Hutton.....	Do Victoria do for do...	637	15	0		
	Alexr. Allan.....	Do Wellington do for do...	849	6	8		
	Geo. Duck, Jr.....	Do Western do for do...	938	15	0		
	Geo. A. Barber.....	Do City of Toronto do for do...	440	10	0		
	R M'Lean.....	Do City of Kingston do for do...	222	6	8		
	J. Morris.....	Do Town of Brockville do for do...	58	11	8		
	W. Walker.....	Do Town of Brantford do for do...	48	16	8		
	Rob. M. Roy.....	Do Town of Belleville do for do...	53	18	0		
	Ed. Masse.....	Do Town of Bytown do for do...	68	6	8		
	David Brodie.....	Do Town of Cobourg do for do...	74	6	8		
	Wm. Millar.....	Do Town of Cornwall do for do...	31	13	4		
	Wm. Chisholm.....	Do Town of Dundas do for do...	46	11	8		
	Fredk. Suter.....	Do Town of Hamilton do for do...	182	15	0		
	John Powell.....	Do Town of Niagara do for do...	61	5	0		
	A. M'Alister.....	Do Town of Picton do for do...	38	16	8		
	Rev. J. Baird.....	Do Town of Port Hope do for do...	40	8	4		
	John Wilson.....	Do Town of London do for do...	123	5	0		
	Rev. R. Boyd.....	Do Town of Prescott do for do...	37	3	4		
	C. M. Arnold.....	Do Town of St. Catharines for do...	61	3	4		
	John Strachan.....	Superintendent of Schools in the Midland District, being in aid of the Model School in that District.....	25	0	0		
	Rev. E. Ryerson.....	Being as an aid to a certain School established in the unsurveyed Districts bordering on the Ottawa.....	10	0	0		
	Do. ....	Do of the Trustees of the School in the Township of Arthur.....	10	0	0		
	Do. ....	On account of fitting up the Normal School at Toronto, including Salaries of the Teachers and Contingent Expenses of the same.....	1707	2	0	21000 0 0	
	Do. ....	On account of the same out of the Grant for Common Schools, Canada West, for the year 1849.....				1367 18 0	
		Total for Schools.....					56983 7 3
		<i>Agricultural Societies, (Canada West.)</i>					
8 Vic. cap. 54.	Joseph Peers.....	Allowance to the Agricultural Society for the Brock District, for the Year 1848.....	250	0	0		
	Robt. Bell.....	Do Bathurst do do .....	250	0	0		
	R. Nicholls.....	Do Colborne do do .....	250	0	0		
	G. W. Baker.....	Do Dalhousie do do .....	183	15	0		
	M. M'Martin.....	Do Eastern do do .....	250	0	0		
	J. Wetenhall.....	Do Gore do do .....	250	0	0		
	F. Jackes.....	Do Home do do .....	250	0	0		
	R. Moderwell.....	Do Huron do do .....	250	0	0		
	R. Watson.....	Do Johnstown do for they ears 1847 and 1848	500	0	0		
	John Stiles.....	Do London do 1848 .....	250	0	0		
	Thos. Glassup.....	Do Midland do do .....	250	0	0		
	A. K. Brown.....	Do Niagara do do .....	250	0	0		
	David Smart.....	Do Newcastle do 1847 .....	250	0	0		
	Thos. H. Johnson.....	Do Ottawa do do .....	250	0	0		
	D. B. Stephenson.....	Do Prince Edward do for they year 1848 .....	250	0	0		
	Archd. Pass.....	Do Simcoe do do .....	250	0	0		
		Carried over.....£				4183 15 0	69361 19 10

1849.

1849.

ENACTMENTS.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amonnt.	Total Currency.
		[Brought over.....	£ 4183 15 0	£ 69361 19 10
		<i>Agricultural Societies, (Canada West)—Continued.</i>		
8 Vic. cap. 54.	Wm. Salmon.....	Allowance to the Agricultural Society for the Talbot District, for the year 1847.....	250 0 0	
	Elijah Ketchison.....	Do Victoria do for the year 1848.....	210 0 0	
	John Hurland.....	Do Wellington do do.....	250 0 0	
	James Dougall.....	Do Western do do.....	250 0 0	5143 15 0
		<i>Canada East.</i>		
8 Vic. cap. 53, and } 9 Vic. cap. 24. }	J. G. Thompson.....	Allowance to the Agricultural Society of Division No. 1. County of Bonaventure, for the Year 1848.....	51 15 0	
	Jos. Meagher.....	Do No. 2 do for do.....	75 0 0	
	L. G. Brown.....	Do for the County Beauharnois for do.....	150 0 0	
	J. E. Dostaler.....	Do do Berthier for do.....	110 17 9	
	A. Ferguson.....	Do do Bellechasse for do.....	96 12 9	
	B. Holmes.....	Do Division No. 1, Chambly for do.....	75 0 0	
	John Yule.....	Do No. 2, do for do.....	75 0 0	
	Elzéar Duchesnay.....	Do No. 1, Dorchester for do.....	75 0 0	
	Charles Robertson.....	Do No. 2, do for do.....	75 0 0	
	R. N. Watts.....	Do County of Drummond for do.....	92 14 9	
	J. Le Boutillier.....	Do No. 1, Gaspé for do.....	75 0 0	
	H. Kavanah.....	Do No. 2, do for do.....	45 0 0	
	Joseph Baudoin.....	Do No. 1, Huntingdon for do.....	75 0 0	
	J. B. Varin.....	Do No. 2, do for do.....	75 0 0	
	J. R. Lambly.....	Do County of Megantic for do.....	150 0 0	
	J. Lee.....	Do of Missisquoi for do.....	150 0 0	
	Wm. C. Hanson.....	Do of Nicolet for do.....	150 0 0	
	James Gibb.....	Do of Quebec for do.....	150 0 0	
	M. J. Hayes.....	Do of Montreal for do.....	127 17 6	
	O. Chamard.....	Do No 1, Richelieu for do.....	75 0 0	
	L. Bertrand.....	Do No. 1, Rimouski for do.....	75 0 0	
	Wm. McGinnis.....	Do No. 1, Rouville for do.....	75 0 0	
	Timothy Franchère.....	Do No. 2, do for do.....	86 5 0	
	B. Pomroy.....	Do No. 1, Sherbrooke for do.....	75 0 0	
	U. Aylmer.....	Do No. 2, do for do.....	47 5 0	
	S. S. Foster.....	Do County of Shefford for do.....	150 0 0	
	J. M'Connell.....	Do of Stanstead for do.....	144 15 0	
	John M'Phee.....	Do No. 1, Two Mountains do.....	75 0 0	
	Do.....	Do payable to him as the District Society, for the District of Montreal, for 1848.....	500 0 0	
	L. Dumouchelle.....	Do No. 2, Two Mountains do.....	75 0 0	
	A. Kimpton.....	Do County of Terrebonne for do.....	150 0 0	
	X. Malhiot.....	Do No. 1, Vercheres for do.....	75 0 0	
	A. Vandandaigue.....	Do No. 2, do for do.....	75 0 0	
	J. A. Mathieson.....	Do County of Vaudreuil for do.....	76 10 0	
	Ignace Gill.....	Do of Yamaska for do.....	103 1 9	
	Do.....	Do payable to him as the District Society for the District of Three Rivers do.....	500 0 0	4232 14 6
		<i>Expenses of Administration of Justice, Canada West.</i>		
9 Vic. cap. 58.	H. C. Barwick.....	Treasurer of the Brock District, being the proportion of the Amount allowed for the Expenses of the Administration of Criminal Justice in that District, up to July, 1848.....	482 11 2	
	T. M. Radenburt.....	Do of the Bathurst up to do.....	269 6 9	
	F. Ferguson.....	Do of the Colborne up to do.....	393 3 8	
	Danl. O'Connor.....	Do of the Dalhousie up to do.....	532 16 2	
	R. Macdonald.....	Do of the Eastern up to do.....	309 12 6	
	J. Kirkpatrick.....	Do of the Gore up to do.....	1122 1 1	
	J. S. Howard.....	Do of the Home up to do.....	1407 19 10	
	Geo. Brown.....	Do of the Huron up to do.....	305 9 0	
	J. L. Schofield.....	Do of the Johnstown up to January, 1849	712 18 9	
	John Harris.....	Do of the London up to July, 1848....	759 5 4	
	Wm. Ferguson.....	Do of the Midland up to do.....	882 1 3	
	Z. Burnham.....	Do of the Newcastle up to do.....	553 6 3	
	Danl. M'Dougall.....	Do of the Niagara up to do.....	699 9 6	
	T. H. Johnson.....	Do of the Ottawa up to do.....	278 8 4	
	David Smith.....	Do of the Prince Edward up to do.....	267 0 7	
	Edmund Lally.....	Do of the Simcoe up to do.....	125 4 11	
	Hy. Webster.....	Do of the Talbot up to do.....	374 17 3	
	N. Reynolds.....	Do of the Victoria up to do.....	383 8 5	
	J. B. Baby.....	Do Western up to do.....	462 13 6	
	Wm. Hewatt.....	Do Wellington up to do.....	477 18 3	
	Charles Wetherall.....	Being his Expenses attending the Assizes at Kingston, on a Writ of <i>Certiorari</i> , in the case of the Queen vs. O'Brian for Larceny.....	4 18 0	10804 10 6
9 Vic. cap. 37.	W. B. Robinson.....	Chief Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, being the Amount of Travelling Expenses of the Commissioners in the half-year ended the 31st December, 1847.....		117 16 8
10 & 11 Vic. cap. 36	Mdme. Vallières de St. Réal.....	Twelve Months Pension to the 31st December, 1848...		200 0 0
		Carried over.....£		89860 16 6



Appendix  
(A.)

## No. 18.—STATEMENT of Payments made by the Receiver General, &amp;c.—Continued.

Appendix  
(A.)

1849.	ENACTMENTS.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.	1849.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
			Brought over.....		89860 16 6	
9 Vic. cap. 62.		A. W. Cochran.....	Being for Services rendered as one of the Commissioners for making Loans or Advances to the Sufferers by the late Fires at Quebec of May and June, 1845, between the 12th July, 1847, and the 28th July, 1848—233 days at 20s.....	233 0 0		
		Louis Panet.....	Do as do do 238 days at 20s.....	238 0 0		
		Felix Gluckmeyer.....	Being to enable him to renew Insurances as they expire on Buildings, on the security of which money has been advanced to the Sufferers by Fire at Quebec, in cases where the parties may neglect to do so.....	50 0 0		
10 & 11 Vic. cap. 14		W. C. Crofton.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Secretary to the Board of Registration and Statistics, to 31st December, 1848...	75 0 0	521 0 0	
		Desbarats & Derby, } shire, Queen's Printer }	On account of the Expenses in Printing Census Forms and in forwarding the same.....	300 0 0		
9 Vic. cap. 28.		D. G. McDonell, Dpty. } Adj. Gen. Militia... }	Being to enable him to pay Sundry Accounts of Expenses of Courts Martial in Canada West.....		375 0 0	
			Total Payments, Currency.....£		9 11 8	
					90766 8 2	

F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1849.

## No. 19.

STATEMENT of Payments made by the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, on Warrants issued between the 1st February, 1849, and the 31st January, 1849, on account of the Expenditure under the Estimates for the years 1845, 1846 and 1847, as provided for by Acts 8 Vict. cap. 69, 9 Vict. cap. 63, and 10 and 11 Vict. cap. 34.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency,
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Estimate 1845, 8 Vict. cap. 69.</i>		
C. S. Gzowski.....	On account of the grant for the Belleville Bridge.....	8 7 6	
P. Oliver and others.....	On account of the Road from L'Orignal to Bytown, and Bridge..	945 2 9	
Stephen Boyle.....	On account of the Queenston and Grimsby Road.....	25 0 0	
Thos. A. Begly.....	On account of the Cornwall and L'Orignal Road.....	24 0 0	
Chas. Montsarrat and others,	On account of opening the Road from Lake Ontario at Windsor Harbour, to Georgina Bay, on Lake Huron, (Seugog Road to Narrows Bridge,).....	393 9 5	
Thos. A. Begly.....	On account of the Dam across the Mississippi Portage at the Chats.....	7 10 0	
Brown and Blair.....	On account of Work done at the Piers, Port Stanley Harbour,..	570 10 0	
Alex. Young and others.....	On account of the Repairs and Erection of Light Houses.....	820 17 2	
Wm. Lunn.....	Balance of the Disbursements on account of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Montreal, between November, 1839, and January, 1848.....	25 15 9	
	Total Payments, Estimate 1845.....		2820 12 7
	<i>Estimate 1846, 9 Vict. cap. 63.</i>		
Charles Green.....	To enable him to pay the River Trent Damages,... £376 10 0		
Thos. A. Begly and others...	On account of Work done at Lake St. Peter,..... £584 4 3		
	Less—Cash received on account of the sale of the Steamer Vulcan, and from sale of Coals applicable to this Work..... 389 4 5		
	194 19 10		
		571 9 10	
	Carried forward.....£	571 9 10	2820 12 7

Appendix  
(A.)

## No. 19.—STATEMENT of Payments made by the Receiver General, &amp;c.—Continued.

Appendix  
(A.)

1849.

1849.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	571 9 10	2820 12 7
	<b>PUBLIC WORKS, 1846.</b>		
Thos. R. Merritt and others,	On account of Work performed on the Welland Canal.....	62914 17 1	
Thos. Hewitt and others,....	On account of the improvements of the St. Lawrence Canals,.... £28036 2 0		
	Less—Cash received from the sale of a Dredge Horse and Materials, applicable to this Work, .....	12 10 0	
		28023 12 0	
Wm. Buell, Jr.,.....	On account of the Hamilton and Dover Road,...	954 8 10	
J. Harvie and others, .....	On account of Harbours and Light Houses,....	4886 3 10	
C. S. Ross and others,.....	Balance of the Grant for the Main North Toronto Road,.....	717 19 6	
S. & E. Mills,.....	Balance of the Grant for the Bridge at Jacques Cartier, .....	405 13 11	
C. H. Mead & Co., and others	Balance of the Grant for the Gaspé Roads,.....	1032 19 7	
Chamberlain and Merri- man, and others,..... }	On account of the Building of Bridges on the Road South of the St. Lawrence,.....	4112 9 4	
Do do do .....	On account of the Arthabaska Road,.....	1086 1 1	
Thos. A. Begly and others..	On account of the Road between St. Johns and Stanstead, .....	4449 19 2	
C. S. Ross,.....	On account of the Road from L'Orignal to Bytown,.....	50 15 11	
Charles Green and others,...	On account of the improvements of the Navigation of the River Trent,.....	834 4 3	
H. McGougal and others,....	On account of the improvements of the Works on the Ottawa,.....	373 2 9	
R. K. Parr and others,.....	On account of the Rondeau Harbour,.....	2743 17 1	
Thos. Hewitt and others, ...	On account of the Chambly and Granby Road,	13593 6 9	
Thos. A. Begly and others,...	On account of the Repairs and Erection of Light Houses,.....	302 13 5	
Thos. A. Begly,.....	On account of the Rice Lake Road,.....	15 13 4	
Thos. A. Begly,.....	On account of the Caledonia Bridge, (Hamilton and Dover Road,.....	12 2 8	
Thos. A. Begly,.....	On account of the Rondeau Road,.....	47 0 1	
	Total Payments, Estimate 1846,.....	126557 0 7	127128 10 5
	<i>Estimate 1847, 10 and 11 Vict. cap. 34.</i>		
James McDougall, J. B. } Pothier, and D. G. La- Barre,..... }	Towards the support of the Foundlings and Indigent Sick persons in the District of Three Rivers, for the year 1847,.....	550 0 0	
R. S. Jameson,.....	On account of the support of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, for the do,....	664 1 5	
Boston and Coffin, Sheriff, } Montreal,..... }	Amount of Expenses incurred in conveying three insane persons from the Montreal Gaol, to the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Beauport, near Quebec, during the year 1847,.....	21 9 3	
Antoine Hamel,.....	Six Months allowance as keeper of a Dépôt of Provisions at Shalop Creek, on the Island of Anticosti, to the 31st December, 1847,.....	25 0 0	
L. O. Gamache, .....	Do do do West Bay, on the do to do, .....	25 0 0	
Alexis Dupuis, .....	Being to compensate him for assistance rendered to the Crews of the Barques "Thomas," and "Countess of Durham," shipwrecked at Milles Vaches,.....	8 10 0	
E. B. Lindsay,.....	Do for the purchase of Provisions for the Dépôts on the St. Lawrence, below Quebec,....	150 0 0	
Pierre Brochu,.....	Do his allowance for residing on Kempt's Road, for the quarter ended the 31st December, 1847,.....	6 5 0	
John Donegani,.....	Three Months Rent of the Building used as Offices for the Attorney's General, and Superintendent of Education East, to 31st January, 1848,.....	50 0 0	
F. A. Quesnel, .....	Do of do used as do by the Department of Public Works, to do, .....	50 0 0	
S. C. Monk,.....	Six Months do of Monklands, to 1st March, 1848, .....	85 0 0	
Thos. A. Begly,.....	To enable him to pay for certain Repairs done to the Public Buildings,.....	207 14 3	
Trudeau and Grenier,.....	On account of Work done for the Old Government House,.....	120 19 8	
	Carried forward,.....	1963 19 7	129949 3

Appendix  
(A.)

## No. 19.—STATEMENT of Payments made by the Receiver General, &amp;c.—Continued.

Appendix  
(A.)

1849.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.	1849.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Brought over,.....	1963 19 7	.....	129949 3 0
		<i>Estimate 1847.—Continued.</i>			
	David Davidson, Manager } B. N. A. Bank Montreal. }	Being for a Draft on Halifax, to remit that amount to the Provincial Treasurer of Nova Scotia, as being the proportion due by Canada towards the support of the Light Houses on the Islands of St. Paul and Scatterie, for the year 1847,.....	601 4 10		
	James Hallowell,.....	Salary as Commissioner of Bankrupts for the District of St. Francis from the 5th July, to the 31st December, 1847, at £200 per annum,.....	97 16 6		
	Chamberlain and Merri- } man and others,..... }	On Account of Work performed on the Arthabaska Road,.....	516 17 2		
	N. H. Baird,.....	Do on the Kennebec Road,.....	143 0 0		
	S. and E. Mills,.....	Do for Building the Jacques Cartier Bridge,.....	250 0 0		
	Wm. Patton,.....	Do of the Grosse Isle Wharf,.....	45 4 8		
	Thos. A. Begly,.....	To enable him to pay claims against the Chambly Canal,.....	55 19 3		
	F. P. Rubidge and others,...	Do to pay the Expenses of Arbitrators, including payment for Damages sustained by certain Individuals on the River Trent,.....	2001 16 8		
	Thos. A. Begly,.....	On account of the Chatham Bridge,.....	250 0 0		
	D. D. Brown,.....	Do of the Rouge Hill Road,.....	337 13 8		
	Chas. Montsarrat and others,	Do Owen's Sound Road,.....	1218 3 2		
	James Lyons,.....	Do of opening a Road from Kingston to the Ottawa,.....	75 6 8		
	Wm. Graham,.....	Do of the Nottawasaga Bridge, and reducing hills between Mono and Adjala,.....	167 0 4		
	C. S. Ross,.....	Do of the Shannonville Bridge,.....	284 0 0		
	R. H. Rose,.....	Do of the Winchester Bridge over Nation River,.....	300 0 0		
	G. F. Prowse,.....	On account of Work performed for the Court House of Sherbrooke,.....	824 8 7		
	Trudeau and Grenier,.....	Do of the do at Montreal,.....	99 7 9		
	Thos. A. Begly,.....	To enable him to pay sundry accounts for Work done for Court Houses and Gaol,.....	158 9 0		
	Thos. A. Begly,.....	On account of the Kempt Road,.....	24 0 0		
	Samuel Bradley and others,...	Do of the Gaspé Roads and Bridges,.....	320 7 6		
	Thos. A. Begly,.....	Do of the Metis and Matane Road,.....	99 1 9		
	John Wilson,.....	Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at London,....	50 0 0		
				9883 17 1	
		<i>Public Works, Estimate 1847.</i>			
	Thomas Hewitt and others,...	On account of Work done for the St. Lawrence Canals,.....	2899 5 2		
	George Prescott and others,	On account of Work done for the Welland Canal,.....	26310 5 1		
		Total Payments, Estimate 1847,.....		29209 10 3	
		Total Payments, Estimate 1845, 1846 and 1847,.....		£ 169042 10 4	

F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1849.

STATEMENT of the Payments made by the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, on Warrants issued between the 1st February, 1848 and the 31st January, 1849, on account of the Expenditure of the Civil Government, for the year ended the 31st December, 1848, as provided by Act 11 Victoria, chap. 8.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Adjutant General of Militia.</i>			
Etienne P. Taché.....	Salary as Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, East, from the 1st January to the 10th March, 1848, at £500 per annum. ....	96 3 0	
A. De Salaberry.....	Do as do from the 26th June to the 31st December, 1848, at do.....	256 17 4	
Donald G. M'Donell.....	Twelve Months do as do West, to do.....	500 0 0	
Charles Petitelclair.....	Do do as Clerk do.....	130 0 0	
Joshua Thompson.....	Do do do do.....	135 0 0	
P. L. M'Donell.....	Do do do do.....	185 0 0	
W. Rowan.....	Do do as Messenger, to do.....	66 0 0	
E. W. R. Antrobus.....	Do as Provincial Aide de Camp, to do.....	200 0 0	
John Ostell.....	Six Months Rent of the building occupied by the Department, to the 30th April, 1848, at £70.....	35 0 0	
James Porteous.....	Postages against the Department up to the 5th Oct., 1848.....	114 8 4	
D. G. M'Donell and A. De Salaberry.....	Contingencies of their office for the half year ended 30th June, 1848, including Postage to July, 1848.....	119 4 9	
		268 13 1	1837 13 5
<i>Legislative Council.</i>			
Peter M'Gill.....	Salary as Speaker, from the 1st January to the 10th March, 1848, at £1000 per annum.....	192 6 2	
R. E. Caron.....	Do as do from the 11th March to the 31st December, 1848, at do.....	807 13 10	
Charles De Lery.....	Twelve Months do as clerk, to do.....	500 0 0	
John F. Taylor.....	Do do as Assistant do to do.....	350 0 0	
Ed. L. Montizambert.....	Do do as Law do to do.....	250 0 0	
Robert Lemoine.....	Do do as French Translator to do.....	225 0 0	
F. S. Jarvis.....	Do do as Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to do.....	100 0 0	
Olivier Vallerand.....	Do do as Sergeant at Arms to do.....	100 0 0	
Rev. Wm. A. Adamson.....	Do do as Chaplain and Librarian to do.....	200 0 0	
Thos. Brooke.....	Do do as Doorkeeper to do.....	60 0 0	
Ml. Keating.....	Do do as Head Messenger to do.....	100 0 0	
John Fenwick.....	Allowance as Messenger during the past Session.....	45 0 0	
Antoine Lachance.....	Do as do do.....	45 0 0	
Ed. Botterel.....	Do as do do.....	45 0 0	
Charles De Lery, Clerk Legislative Council.....	On account of the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Council, as prayed for by an Address of that body, dated the 22d March, 1848.....	3000 0 9	6020 0 0
<i>Legislative Assembly.</i>			
Augustin N. Morin.....	Salary as Speaker, from the 25th February to the 31st December 1848, at £1000 per annum.....	848 18 0	
Wm. B. Lindsay.....	Twelve Months do as Clerk to do.....	500 0 0	
G. B. Faribault.....	Do do as Assistant to do.....	400 0 0	
G. W. Wicksteed.....	Do do as English Translator and Law Clerk to do..	350 0 0	
Henri Voyer.....	Do do as French Translator to do.....	250 0 0	
Geo. K. Chisholm.....	Do do as Sergeant at Arms to do.....	100 0 0	
Felix Fortier.....	Do do as Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	150 0 0	
A. N. Morin, Speaker.....	On account of the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Assembly, as per Address of the House, dated 22d March, 1848.....	2737 3 0	
Wm. B. Lindsay, Clerk.....	Do of the do as per do, dated 21st March, 1848.....	9564 0 0	
		12301 3 0	14900 1 0
<i>Pensions to Officers and Servants of the Legislative Bodies of the two portions of the Province of Canada.</i>			
Wm. Ginger.....	Twelve Months Pension as late Sergeant at Arms, Legislative Council, Lower Canada, to 31st December, 1848.....	66 13 4	
Louis Noreau.....	Nine do as Messenger do to 30th Sept., 1848, at £20 per an.	15 0 0	
Pierre Lacroix.....	Twelve do as do to 31st December, 1848.....	18 0 0	
Joseph Bolduc.....	Nine do as do to 30th September, 1848, at £18.....	13 10 0	
L. B. Pinguet.....	Twelve do as Clerk of Committees, House of Assembly, do, to 31st December, 1848.....	66 13 4	
Frs. Rodrigue.....	Do do as Messenger do to do.....	18 0 0	
	Carried over.....£	197 16 8	22,757 14 5

No. 20.—STATEMENT of Monies paid by the Receiver General, &c.—(Continued.)

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought over.....	197 16 8	22757 14 5
	<i>Pensions to Officers, &amp;c.—(Continued.)</i>		
Louis Gagné.....	Nine Months Pension as Messenger to House of Assembly to 30th September, 1848, at £18.....	13 10 0	
Samuel Waller .....	Twelve Months' Pension as Clerk of Committees, to 31st December, 1848 .....	100 0 0	
David Jardine.....	Nine do as Writing Clerk, House of Assembly, Upper Canada, to 30th September, 1848, at £133 6s. 8d.....	100 0 0	
Wm. Coates.....	Twelve do as do do to 31st December, 1848...	133 6 8	
	<i>Hospitals and other Charities.</i>		544 13 4
Louis Massue.....	Treasurer, and one of the Commissioners for the relief of Insane Persons, Foundlings, and Indigent Sick, in the District of Quebec, on account of the expenses of these objects for the half year ended the 30th June, 1848.....	596 18 3	
J. M'Dougall, J. B. Pothier & D. B. La Barre, } Samuel Gerrard.....	Commissioners for do do, Three Rivers, for arrears of 1847, and up to the 30th June, 1848.....	821 3 8	
	Amount of the Grant in aid of the Montreal General Hospital, for the year 1848.....	1000 0 0	
Henry Jessopp.....	Do to the Protestant Female Orphan Asylum, Quebec.....	100 0 0	
Martha Barber .....	Do to the Ladies' Benevolent Society of Montreal, for Widows and Orphans .....	100 0 0	
Eliza M. Massue.....	Do to the Roman Catholic Asylum at Quebec.....	100 0 0	
Augusta Durnford.....	Do to the Montreal University Lying-In Hospital.....	100 0 0	
Henry Jessopp.....	Do to the Male Orphan Asylum at Quebec.....	100 0 0	
Susan S. Wilkes and Margaret Coffin } Josette C. Quesnel.....	Do to the Montreal Protestant Orphan Asylum.....	100 0 0	
	Do to the Charitable Association of the Ladies of the Roman Catholic Asylum at Montreal. ....	100 0 0	
Rev. H. J. Grasett.....	On account of the expenses of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, to 30th September, 1848.....	£ s. d. 3065 8 9	
R. S. Jameson.....	Balance of do do to 31st December, 1847. ....	56 1 3	
Walter Telfer.....	Three Months Salary as Physician do to 31st March, 1848, at £250.....	62 10 0	
F. S. Primrose.....	Salary as do from 24th April to 13th June, at do .....	34 18 7	
Geo. H. Park.....	Do as do from 14th June to 3rd December, do .....	136 13 6	
Louis Massue.....	Treasurer, and one of the Commissioners for the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Beauport, near Quebec, being the amount of the expenses of that Institution for the nine months ended the 30th September, 1848.....	4036 13 11	
Boston & Coffin.....	Expenses incurred by them in conveying six Insane persons from the Montreal Gaol to that Asylum, during the year 1848.....	37 8 9	
	<i>Various Public Institutions.</i>	4074 2 8	10547 16 8
A. F. Holmes.....	Aid to the Medical Faculty of McGill College, for 1848.....	300 0 0	
Wm. Sutherland.....	Do School for Medicine at do .....	300 0 0	
Rob. Symes.....	Do to the Literary and Historical Society at Quebec.....	50 0 0	
A. Larocque.....	Do to the Natural History Society, Montreal.....	50 0 0	
Henry Weston.....	Do to the Mechanics' Institute, Quebec.....	50 0 0	
C. W. Meakins.....	Do to the do Montreal .....	50 0 0	
John Harrington.....	Do to the do Toronto.....	50 0 0	
Henry Smith.....	On account of the expenses of the Provincial Penitentiary, at Kingston, for the year 1848, .....	£ s. d. 11250 0 0	
Donald A. McDonald .....	Do do do .....	3750 0 0	
	<i>Education.</i>	15000 0 0	15850 0 0
Wm. S. Burrage.....	Twelve Months Salary as Secretary to the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning, to the 31st December, 1848.....	100 0 0	
Do .....	Do allowance for a Clerk, Messenger and contingencies to do .....	67 15 4	
Henry Boys.....	One half of the Grant to the Upper Canada College, for 1848...	555 11 1	
Hamilton Biggar.....	Annual aid to the Victoria College, for do .....	500 0 0	
F. A. Harper.....	One half of the aid to Queen's College, for 1848.....	250 0 0	
Rev. A. M'Donell.....	Do to the Regiopolis College, at Kingston.....	250 0 0	
Rev. A. Mansseau.....	Annual do to the Joliette College .....	100 0 0	
D. Davidson.....	Amount payable to the High School, at Montreal, for the year 1848, being in consideration of their educating 20 free Scholars of the poorer class .....	282 4 6	
Rev. John Cook.....	Being as an aid towards the High School at Quebec.....	171 2 4	
Henry Jessopp.....	One half of the aid to the National School at Quebec, for 1848,	55 11 1	
Rev. John Bethune.....	Amount of the do do at Montreal.....	111 2 2	
John Duval.....	One half of the do to the Society of Education at Quebec.....	140 0 0	
Rev. F. Cook and others ...	Amount of the do to the Education Society at Three Rivers...	125 0 0	
Peter Langlois.....	One half of the do to the British and Canadian School, Quebec	100 0 0	
Wm. Lunn.....	Amount of the aid to the British and Canadian School, at Montreal	200 0 0	
	Carried over.....	£ 3008 6 6	49700 4 5

Appendix  
(A.)

## No. 20.—STATEMENT of Monies paid by the Receiver General, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

Appendix  
(A.)

1849.

1849.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought over.....	3,008 6 6	49,700 4 5
	<i>Education.—(Continued)</i>		
Rev. J. Cook.....	Amount of the aid to the St. Andrew's School, Quebec.....	100 0 0	
Jacques Viger.....	Do to the St. Jacques School, Montreal.....	250 0 0	
Edwin Atwater.....	Do to Montreal American Presbyterian Free School. ....	100 0 0	
Rev. F. Pilote.....	One half of the do to the College of St. Anne de la Pocatière	150 0 0	
J. B. Meilleur.....	Amount do to the do of L'Assomption.....	300 0 0	
F. P. Tranchemontagne.....	Do to the Academy at Berthier.....	100 0 0	
C. Jackson and others.....	Do to the do at Charlestown.....	100 0 0	
C. H. Castle, for Trustees...	Do to the Stanstead Academy.....	100 0 0	
Stephen S. Foster.....	Do to the Shefford do .....	100 0 0	
Wm. Ritchie.....	Do to the Sherbrooke do .....	111 2 2	
Rev. W. Bond.....	Do to the North American School Society at Sherbrooke,	50 0 0	
Wm. Baker.....	Do to the High School, Durham Village, Missisquoi.....	100 0 0	
Emily Mackie.....	Do to the Infant School at Quebec.....	55 11 1	
Rev. F. Boucher.....	Twelve Months Salary as Teacher of a Female School at Indian Village, Lorette, near Quebec.....	50 0 0	
Alex. McDonald .....	Do as do of a do, Caughnawaga.....	50 0 0	
D. Geoffries & A. McDonnell	Nine do as do of a do, St. Regis.....	37 10 0	
Rev. J. Maurault.....	Twelve do as do of a do, St. Francis.....	50 0 0	
Rev. M. Ducharme.....	Amount of Aid to the School at St. Thérèse de Blainville.....	300 0 0	
Rev. C. Harper.....	Do to the College at Nicolet.....	200 0 0	
Rev. L. Doolittle.....	Do to the Bishop's College, Lennoxville.....	250 0 0	
Rev. J. Desaulniers and F. } Tetreau .....	Do to the College at St. Hyacinthe.....	300 0 0	
			5862 9 9
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Thos. Amiot.....	Twelve Months Salary as French Translator of the Laws.....		350 0 0
Alex. Thomson.....	Do as Inspector of Chimneys at Three Rivers.....		27 15 4
Ant. Hamel.....	Allowance as Keeper of a Dépôt of Provisions at Shalop Creek, Island of Anticosti, from 1st January to 15th October, 1848, at £50 per annum.....	39 10 9	
L. O. Gamache.....	Six Months do as do Ellis's Bay, do to 30th June, 1848...	25 0 0	
			64 10 9
Pierre Brochu.....	Nine do do for residing on Kempt's Road, to the 30th Sep tember, 1848.....		18 15 0
Jonathan Noble.....	Six do do for do to 30th June, 1848.....		12 10 0
Desbarats & Derbshire, } Queen's Printer..... }	Amount of their Account for Printing the Statutes of last Session	934 19 3	
Do and do.....	Do of their do for Printing the Reserved Acts of last Session	1607 2 6	
Do and do.....	Being for Publication of Proclamations, and other Public Notices, in the Canada Gazette, and for Subscription for the same, fur- nished to various Institutions and functionaries, during the year 1848.....	2320 3 1	
			4862 4 10
Do and do.....	For expenses incurred in Distributing the Acts of last Session, including the Reserved Acts of 1846 and '47.....		425 0 0
Ed. Demers.....	Twelve Months Rent of the Building used as the Parliament House, to 1st November, 1848, including Assessment.....	1542 0 0	
Joseph Donegani.....	Three do of the do used by the Attorney's General and the Superintendent of Education, East, to 1st May, 1848.....	50 0 0	
F. A. Quesnel.....	Nine do of the do used by the Department of Public Works, to 1st Nov., 1848, including Assessment.....	165 0 0	
S. C. Monk.....	Twelve do rent of Monklands, to 1st March, 1849.....	170 0 0	
Do.....	Do do of do to do 1850.....	450 0 0	
W. P. Coffin.....	Being for Damage done to his building, occupied for Public Offices	21 0 0	
Trudeau & Grenier, & others	On account of Repairs, Alterations, &c., to Public Offices, in- cluding the new Wing of the Government House, Montreal...	3095 2 5	
D. Luck.....	To enable him to pay for Furniture purchased for the Offices of the new Wing.....	549 12 8	
A. McDonald and others.....	For Additions, Repairs and Alterations to Monklands during the year 1848.....	1460 5 10	
David Luck.....	For cleaning the new Wing, and other trifling expenses in the care thereof.....	88 16 8	
Ed. Demers.....	Expenses of a Fire Plug in the Yard, Government House.....	28 4 0	
Ryan, Chapman & Co.....	Premium of Insurance on the amount effected on Public Buildings	34 3 0	
			8554 4 7
Desbarats & Derbshire } Queen's Printer..... }	On account of Printing done for the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	16 12 2	
James Porteous.....	Postages of the same for the three Quarters ended 5th January 1849.....	15 11 10	
Felix Fortier.....	Expenses of an Express to Ste. Thérèse, including the Postages of his Department, for the Quarter ended the 5th April, 1848	128 8 1	
Wm. Sharpe.....	Nine Months Pension, to the 30th September, 1848, at £20 per annum.....		160 12 1
Jacques Brien.....	Twelve Months Pension for Wounds received in the Public Ser- vice, to 31st December, 1848.....		15 0 0
Margt. Powell.....	Do as late House Keeper of the Public Offices, at To- ronto, to do .....		20 0 0
			35 0 0
	Carried over.....		£70108 6 9

Appendix  
(A.)

## No. 20.—STATEMENT of Monies paid by the Receiver General, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

Appendix  
(A.)

1849.		SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.	1849.
TO WHOM PAID.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
		Brought over.....		70108 6 9	
<i>Miscellaneous.—(Continued.)</i>					
S. C. Monk.....		Being expenses incurred as Commissioner, appointed to inquire into the complaints preferred by the inhabitants of La Presentation, against Simon Talon dit L'Esperance, a Justice of the Peace.....	20 15 0		
Charles Drolet.....		Do as do to inquire into the state of the Registry Office, County of Montreal.....	35 4 6		
Rev. Laberge and Benjamin Vohl.....		Being to reimburse them for expenses incurred consequent on the Commission of Enquiry into the complaints made against L. T. Dufresne, Esq., J. P.....	40 0 0		
A. W. Cochran.....		Do for his services as Commissioner, appointed to inquire into the charges against L. T. Dufresne, Esq., J. P.....	50 0 0		
Charles Drolet.....		Do so much allowed him for his services as do. to investigate the charges preferred against Wm. Carden, J. P.....	45 15 0		
				191 14 6	
L. E. Pacaud.....		Twelve Months Salary, as Commissioner of Bankrupts, District of Three Rivers, to 31st December, 1848.....	200 0 0		
J. Hallowell.....		Do as do St. Francis.....	200 0 0		
				400 0 0	
Benjamin De'isle.....		Being for Secret Service performed by Joseph Crawley and Jean T. C. Ouellet, during the year 1848.....	... ..	51 5 0	
Wm. Filder, Comy. General		Being to reimburse the Commissariat so much paid for expenses incurred in making a Road over the Ice from Longueuil to Montreal, for the passage of the Provincial Cavalry, on the occasion of the late election.....	... ..	16 0 0	
Henry Jessopp.....		Do the Commissioners for the relief of Shipwrecked Seamen, so much paid in forwarding certain destitute seamen to an open sea port.....	... ..	30 5 0	
G. W. Wicksteed.....		Being for his services as Law Clerk to Government for 1847.....	... ..	100 0 0	
G. B. Faribault.....		Do to remunerate him for his services in placing in order the Ancient Archives in Quebec.....	... ..	200 0 0	
Thomas A. Begly.....		Do to enable him to pay Hon. H. Killaly his Travelling expenses as late Chairman of the Board of Works, for the years 1843-44-45 and 46.....	... ..	600 0 0	
J. O. Arcand.....		Do for disbursements made by him in proceedings instituted against certain rioters at Yamaska.....	... ..	1 12 1	
McPherson & Crane.....		On account of the Towing of a Dredge.....	... ..	50 0 0	
L. H. Lafontaine, Atty. Gen. East.....		Being for expenses incurred by him in proceeding to Washington on the affairs of the Province.....	... ..	25 0 0	
R. Baldwin, Atty. Gen. West		Do for the same.....	... ..	25 0 0	
Receiver General.....		Being to re-fund that amount to the Bank of Upper Canada, for advances made by that Institution on account of Militia Pension matters.....	... ..	18 11 4	
Desbarats & Derbishire.....		Stationery, &c., furnished the Crown Law Department.....	... ..	45 19 1	
Ed Demers, City Treasurer, Montreal.....		Being the amount of assessment on Public Property in the City of Montreal for the year 1847.....	... ..	563 12 6	
Wm. Bennett, do Quebec...		Do as do City of Quebec for the years 1846 and 1847.....	... ..	1176 15 6	
Thos. Hewitt & T. A. Begly		On account of the Survey of the proposed St. Lawrence and Champlain Canal.....	... ..	191 18 1	
Z. Burnham & G. S. Boulton		Being Seven Years, Eight Months and Twenty Days Interest on £238 expended by them beyond the amount placed in their hands as Commissioners for superintending certain Public Works in the Newcastle District.....	... ..	110 5 4	
P. Jones, W. Freeman and Jn. Davis.....		Being to repay them that amount expended on Clay Hill under the authority of the Act 4, Will. IV. cap. 107.....	... ..	10 0 0	
Anthony H. Sims.....		Being on account of collecting information as to the travel between Quebec and Metis.....	... ..	72 5 0	
Bishop of Sidyme.....		Being towards the relief of the Montagnais Indians inhabiting the country on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence between the Saguenay and Cap des Monts.....	... ..	660 0 0	
Thos. Hewitt.....		Being on account of the Boom and Piers at the Gatineau River.....	... ..	50 0 0	
J. W. Webb.....		Twelve Months' salary as Messenger to the Registrar's Office, to the 31st December, 1848.....	... ..	66 0 0	
Geo. Boxall.....		Do additional as do Governor's Secretary's Office to do.....	... ..	10 0 0	
James Dorr.....		Do do as do Provincial Secretary's Office East, to do.....	... ..	10 0 0	
John Twamley.....		Do do as do do West to do.....	... ..	10 0 0	
James Thomson.....		Do do as do Receiver General's Office to do.....	... ..	10 0 0	
P. Gaul.....		Do as do Inspector General's Office, to do.....	... ..	10 0 0	
W. R. Wright.....		Twelve Months' Salary as Clerk, Provincial Secretary's Office East, to do.....	... ..	175 0 0	
Joseph Hutton.....		Salary as Extra Clerk, Customs Branch, Inspector General's Office, from the 13th July to do at £125 per annum.....	... ..	58 8 6	
Fredk. Glackmeyer.....		Do as do attached to the do, resident at Quebec, to look after the interest of the Crown in the payment of the Quebec Loan and interest, from the 15th July to do, at £150 do.....	... ..	69 5 10	
Joseph Cary, Dy Insp. Genl.		Being to enable him to pay for extra services performed in his Office in preparing the Public Accounts of 1847.....	... ..	85 8 4	
Carried over.....				£75202 12 10	

Appendix (A.)

No. 20.—STATEMENT of Monies paid by the Receiver General, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix (A.)

1849.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.	1849.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
		Brought over.....	... ..	75202 12 10	
		<i>Miscellaneous.—(Continued.)</i>			
	Joseph Lappare.....	Salary as Messenger to the lower story of the new wing of the Government House, from the 28th May to the 31st December, 1848, at £75 per annum.....	... ..	44 10 1	
	James Ryan.....	Do in the buildings in which the Offices of the Attorneys General were formerly kept, from the 1st January to the 9th May, 1848, at £33 do.....	... ..	6 5 1	
	George Browne.....	Secretary to the Commissioners of Enquiry, Provincial Penitentiary, being on account of the expenses of that Commission....	... ..	1500 0 0	
	Wm. Reynolds.....	Being to refund that amount, paid by him as Crown Fees, on one hundred acres of Land in 1815.....	... ..	6 6 9	
	Mrs. Ann M'Cord, Secy. Prot. Orphan Asylum, Montreal.....	Being for Stoves and Pipes procured for that Institution.....	... ..	7 11 2	
		ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
		<i>Criminal Prosecutions, East.</i>			
	Henry Driscoll, Queen's Counsel.....	Being for his services in conducting proceedings in a case of contempt of Court in December, 1847.....	£ s. d. 5 16 8		
	Do.....	Do for services, Criminal Term of August, 1848, Montreal.....	11 10 0		
	W. C. Meredith.....	Do for certain services performed for the Crown as Queen's Counsel from the 1st May to 1st Nov., 1847.....	47 10 0		
	Alexr. Buchanan.....	Do for services performed by him at the Criminal Term of February, 1848, at Montreal....	157 5 0		
	A. W. Cochran.....	Do do at the Court of Vice Admiralty in August, 1847, and the Court of Queen's Bench at Quebec in Aug. 1847, and February, 1848...	161 0 0		
	Js. Hallowell.....	Do for his services on conducting the Crown business at the Criminal Term of August, 1847 and January, 1848, held in the District of St. Francis.....	14 10 0		
	Dunbar Ross, Advocate.....	Do so much allowed on his account of Fees for conducting Criminal Prosecutions, &c. during the Session of the Court of Queen's Bench held at Quebec in August, 1848.....	95 10 0		
	Henry Stuart do.....	Do for services performed on behalf of the Crown in two certain cases in the years 1839 and 1842.....	43 0 10		
			536 2 6		
		<i>Criminal Prosecutions, West.</i>			
	W. B. Richards.....	Being for services in conducting the Crown business in the Spring Assizes of 1848, in the District of Johnstown and the Fall Assizes in the Midland and Eastern Districts...	152 0 0		
	Wm. Notman.....	Do for do in the Western, London, Huron, and Wellington, and Fall do in the Johnstown, Ottawa, Dalhousie, and Bathurst Districts...	242 10 0		
	J. W. Gwynn.....	Do at the do in the Niagara District.....	42 0 0		
	J. E. Small.....	Do at the Fall do in the Colborne and Niagara Districts.....	66 0 0		
	T. M. Radenhurst.....	Do at the do in the Prince Edward and Victoria do.....	31 0 0		
	Thos. Galt.....	Do at the do in the Simcoe District.....	13 0 0		
	J. E. Small,.....	Do at the Spring do in the Midland, Brock and Talbot Districts.....	113 0 0		
			659 10 0		
		<i>Salaries, Allowances and Contingencies of Sheriffs, East.</i>			
	Wm. S. Sewell.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Sheriff, Quebec, to 31st December, 1848.....	111 2 0		
	Do.....	Do allowance for a Public Executioner to do...	30 0 0		
	Do.....	Balance of his contingencies for the year ended the 31st December, 1847.....	1718 19 4		
	Do.....	On account of do for the do 1848.....	3072 6 9		
	Boston & Coffin.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Sheriff, Montreal, to 31st December, 1848.....	111 2 0		
	Do.....	Do allowance for a Public Executioner to do ...	30 0 0		
	Do.....	Balance of their contingencies to 31st December, 1847.....	515 12 8		
	Do.....	On account of do for the year 1848 and 49.....	4349 6 8		
		Carried over.....£	9938 9 5	1195 12 6	76767 5 11



No. 20.—STATEMENT of Monies paid by the Receiver General, &c.—(Continued.)

1849.

1849.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought over.....	9938 9 5	1195 12 6
	<i>Administration of Justice.—(Continued.)</i>		
J. G. Ogden.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Sheriff, Three Rivers to 31st December, 1848.....	83 6 8	
Do. ....	Do allowance for a Public Executioner to do...	30 0 0	
Do. ....	On account of his contingencies for the year 1848.....	1346 13 7	
Do. ....	Do of do for the do 1849.....	200 0 0	
G. F. Bowen.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Sheriff, St. Francis, to 31st December, 1848.....	55 11 0	
Do. ....	Balance of his contingences to 31st December, 1847.....	73 2 2	
Do. ....	On account of do for the year 1848.....	650 0 0	
Martin Sheppard.....	Twelve Months' Salary and allowance for Travelling Expenses as Sheriff, Gaspé, to the 31st December, 1848.....	88 17 8	
Do. ....	Balance of his contingencies for the years 1844-45-46-47.....	111 1 1	
Do. ....	On account of do do for the year 1848.....	100 0 0	
			12677 1 7
	<i>Coroners, East.</i>		
B. A. Panet.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Coroner, Quebec, to 31st December, 1848.....	111 2 0	
Do. ....	Amount of his Fees and Disbursements in the year ended the 30th June, 1848.....	587 10 7	
J. Jones & M. A. De Salaberry.....	Six Months' Salary as Coroner, Montreal, to 30th June, 1848.....	55 11 0	
Jones & Coursolles.....	Do as do do to 31st December, 1848.....	55 11 0	
Jones & De Salaberry.....	Amount of their Fees and Disbursements in the half-year ended the 30th June, 1848.....	375 13 0	
Jones & Coursolles.....	Do of their do to 31st December, 1848.....	439 2 2	
Valere Guillet.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Coroner, Three Rivers to do.....	55 11 0	
Do. ....	Amount of his Fees and Disbursements in the year ended the 30th June, 1848.....	196 16 4	
C. A. G. DeTonnancour.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Coroner, St. Francis, to 31st December, 1848.....	50 0 0	
Do. ....	Amount of his Fees and Disbursements in the year ended the 30th June, 1848.....	23 15 8	
Wm. Tilly.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Coroner, County of Gaspé, to the 31st December, 1848.....	27 15 4	
Do. ....	Amount of his Fees and Disbursements in the Eighteen Months' ended do do.....	40 5 7	
R. W. Fitton.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Coroner, County of Bonaventure, Gaspé, to 31st December 1848,	27 15 4	
Do. ....	Amount of his Fees and Disbursements in the year ended the 30th June, 1848.....	20 10 0	
James Blackburn.....	Being for his services as acting Coroner on an inquest held on the body of a woman of the name of Callaghan at Aylmer.....	6 0 0	
			2072 19 0
	<i>Clerks of the Crown, East.</i>		
James Green.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Clerk of the Crown at Quebec, to the 31st December, 1848.....	44 8 8	
Do. ....	Amount of his Fees and Allowances for the year ended 30th June, 1848.....	166 5 8	
A. M. Delisle.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Clerk of the Crown Montreal, to 31st December, 1848.....	44 8 8	
Do. ....	Amount of his Fees and Allowances for the year ended do.....	151 1 2	
Ed. Barnard.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Clerk of the Crown, Three Rivers, to 31st December, 1848.....	22 4 4	
Do. ....	Amount of his Fees and Allowances for the year ended do.....	19 10 8	
Wm. Bell.....	Amount of his do and do as Clerk of the Crown, St. Francis, for the Eighteen Months ended do.....	89 17 7	
			537 16 9
	Carried over.....	£16483 9 10	£76767 5 11

Appendix  
(A.)

## No. 20.—STATEMENT of Monies paid by the Receiver General, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

Appendix  
(A.)

1849.

1849.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought over.....		16483 9 10
	<i>Administration of Justice.—(Continued.)</i>		
	<i>Court of Appeals.</i>		
J. G. Barthe.....	Twelve Months' Salary and Allowance for Stationery as Clerk of the Court of Appeals, to 31st December, 1848.....	140 0 0	
Do. ....	Being for transporting records and documents of the Court from Quebec between June, 1847, and March, 1848.....	6 17 6	
F. Mincee.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Usher of the Court, to the 31st December, 1848.....	30 0 0	176 17 6
	<i>Interpreters to the Courts, East.</i>		
Simcon Lelièvre.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Interpreter, Quebec, to 31st December, 1848.....	79 8 8	
Richard Dillon.....	Do as do Montreal to do.....	79 8 8	
F. Bureau.....	Do as do Three Rivers to do.....	27 15 4	186 12 8
	<i>High Constables, East.</i>		
Wm. Downes.....	Twelve Months' Salary as High Constable, Quebec, to 31st December, 1848.....	40 0 0	
Do. ....	Balance of his account for services performed by him up to 31st December, 1847.....	165 8 6	
Do. ....	On account of do for the years 1848 and 49....	371 16 6	
Benjamin Delisle.....	Twelve Months' Salary as High Constable Montreal, to 31st December, 1848.....	40 0 0	
Do. ....	Amount of his Account for services performed by him in the year ended do.....	425 12 0	
Philip Burns.....	Twelve Months' Salary as High Constable, Three Rivers, to 31st December, 1848.....	30 0 0	
Do. ....	Balance of his Account for services performed by him in the year ended 31st December, 1847.....	46 14 9	
Do. ....	Amount of his do in the Six Months' ended 30th June, 1848.....	212 19 5	
Eleazar Clark.....	Twelve Months' Salary as High Constable, St. Francis, to 31st December, 1848.....	30 0 0	
Do. ....	Amount of his Account for services performed by him in the half-year ended 31st December, 1847.....	65 17 0	
Do. ....	On Account of his do for the year 1848.....	226 19 10	1655 8 0
	<i>Criers and Tipstiffs, East.</i>		
George Stanley.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Crier to the Courts, Montreal, to 31st December, 1848.....	22 4 4	
Peter Devins.....	Nine do as Tipstaff to the 30th September, 1848, at £20 per annum.....	15 0 0	
Fredk. Mincee.....	Twelve do as Crier and Tipstaff, Quebec, to the do.....	42 4 4	
Pierre Portugais.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Crier and Tipstaff to the Courts at Three Rivers, to 31st December, 1848.....	27 15 4	107 4 0
	<i>Court House Keepers, East.</i>		
Patrick Lowe.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Keeper, Quebec, to 31st December, 1848.....	60 0 0	
Amable Loisele.....	Do as do Montreal to do.....	80 0 0	
Pierre Portugais.....	Salary as do Three Rivers, from the 1st January to the 5th November, 1848, at £40 per annum.....	33 18 3	
Jos. Robitaille.....	Do as do from the 6th November to the 31st December, 1848, at do.....	6 1 9	
John M'Lellan.....	Twelve Months' do as do of the Court Hall and Gaol at New Carlisle to do.....	40 0 0	
Thomas Tuzo.....	Do as do of the do do Percé, to do.....	40 0 0	
C. M. Hyndman.....	Do as do and Crier of the Court of Queen's Bench at Sherbrooke, to do.....	40 0 0	
			300 0 0
	Carried over.....		£18909 12 0
			£76767 5 11

Appendix  
(A.)

## No. 20.—STATEMENT of Monies paid by the Receiver General, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

Appendix  
(A.)

1849.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.	1849.				
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
		Brought over.....				18909	12	0	76767	5	11
		<i>Administration of Justice.—(Continued.)</i>									
		<i>Keepers of Gaols, East.</i>									
	J. Maclaren.....	Twelve Months' Salary, and Allowance for Two Turnkeys, as Keeper, Quebec, to 31st December, 1848 .....	261	2	0						
	Thomas M'Ginn.....	Do as do Montreal to do.....	218	17	8						
	Richard Gennis.....	Do as do Three Rivers to do.....	141	2	0						
	Patrick Read.....	Do Salary as do Sherbrooke to do.....	37	15	4				658	17	0
		<i>Physicians to Gaols, East.</i>									
	Jos. Morrin.....	Salary as Physician, Quebec, from the 10th January, to the 31st December, 1848, at £222 4s. 4d.....	216	14	5						
	Daniel Arnoldi.....	Twelve Months do as do Montreal to do.....	222	4	4						
	George Badeaux.....	Do as do Three Rivers to do.....	55	11	0						
	J. B. Johnston.....	Do as do Sherbrooke to do.....	40	0	0				534	9	9
		<i>Prothonotaries, East.</i>									
	Burroughs & Fiset.....	Balance of their Disbursements at Quebec, for the year ended 31st December, 1847 .....	154	15	4						
	Do .....	On Account of their do for the year 1848.....	200	0	0						
	Monk, Coffin & Papineau.....	Balance of their Disbursements at Montreal, to 31st December, 1847.....	491	10	0						
	Do .....	On Account of their do for the year 1848.....	342	2	4						
	Edward Barnard.....	Amount of his Disbursements at Three Rivers, to 31st December, 1848.....	107	0	1						
	William Bell.....	Do for his do at St. Francis in the Eighteen Months ended do.....	137	15	6						
	John Wilkie.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Joint Prothonotary residing at New Carlisle, to 31st December, 1848.....	50	0	0						
	Do ..	Amount of his Disbursements for Fuel, &c., for the Court House, at do to 31st December, 1847.....	28	5	0						
	George F. Tremblay.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Joint Prothonotary residing at Percé, to 31st December, 1848...	50	0	0						
	Do ..	Amount of his Disbursements for Fuel, &c., for the Court House at do in the year ended the 30th June, 1848 .....	33	0	3				1594	8	6
		<i>Clerks of the Peace, East.</i>									
	Perrault & Doucet.....	Amount of their Fees and Allowances at Quebec, for the year ended 30th June, 1848.....	557	0	5						
	Delisle & Bréhaut.....	Do of their do at Montreal, for the year ended 31st December, 1848.....	697	1	10						
	H. B. Hughes.....	Do of his do at Three Rivers in the half year ended 30th June, 1848.....	208	5	7						
	Wm. Bell.....	Amount of his Fees and Disbursements as Clerk at St. Francis, in the Eighteen Months' ended the 31st December, 1848.....	32	8	4						
	Wilkie & Tremblay.....	Do of their do as Joint Clerk residing at Percé, in the year ended the 30th June, 1848.....	62	3	3						
	Beebe, Wilkie & Tremblay...	Do of their do as do residing at New Carlisle, in the do ended 31st December, 1847.....	40	6	10				1597	6	3
		<i>Clerks of Assize, West.</i>									
	Wm. H. Draper.....	For services at Spring Assizes of 1848, in the Niagara, Gore, Talbot and Brock Districts, and at the Fall Assizes in the Midland, Johnstown, Victoria, and Simcoe Districts...	102	9	6						
	E. C. Jones.....	Do as do in Western, London, Huron and Wellington do.....	48	15	0						
	Wm. A. Campbell.....	Do as do in the Midland, Eastern, Home and Newcastle, and the Fall Assizes in the Western, London, and Huron do.....	116	17	9						
	J. M. Horne.....	Do as do in the Johnstown, Dalhousie and Victoria do.....	18	17	6						
	Christopher Robinson.....	Do as do in the Bathurst and the Fall Assizes in the Prince Edward do .....	9	15	0						
	Thomas A. M'Lean.....	Do at the Fall Assizes in the Niagara, Eastern, Ottawa, Dalhousie and Bathurst do.....	35	3	3				331	18	0
		Carried over.....				£23626	11	6	£76767	5	11

Appendix  
(A.)

No. 20.—STATEMENT of MONIES paid by the Receiver General, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix  
(A.)

1849.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.				Amount.				Total Currency.	1849.	
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
		Brought over.....				23626	11	6	76767	5	11	
		<i>Administration of Justice.—(Continued.)</i>										
	James Brown.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Usher of the Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto, to 31st December, 1848.....	20	0	0							
	J. Alexander.....	Do as Keeper and Messenger to do do.....	60	0	0							
	Alexr. Ross.....	Do as Messenger to the Court of Chancery do	55	11	0							
	C. C. Small.....	For Fees and Allowances as Clerk of the Crown and Pleas at Toronto, in the half-year ended 30th June, 1848..	51	14	3							
	L. W. Smith.....	Clerk to the Court of Appeals, Upper Canada, being the amount of Expense of procuring necessary Files for the papers of the Court,	8	5	0							
	C. C. Small.....	Being the Contingent Expenses of the Superior Courts and Offices at Osgood Hall, Toronto, to the 30th June, 1848.....	126	17	1							
	John H. Cameron.....	Being his Allowance for Postage and Stationery for Eight Months ended 29th February, 1848, at £25 per annum.....	16	13	4							
	John Monk.....	Being his additional Salary as Permanent Clerk to the Crown Law Department, from the 1st January to the 6th March, 1848, at £100 per annum.....	18	2	8							
	C. E. Shiller.....	Superintendent of Crown Witnesses, Montreal, being for services performed by him at the Criminal Terms of February and August, 1848.....	290	12	6							
	Do.....	Do for his attendance in taking charge of Crown Witnesses at the last Criminal Term at Sherbrooke.....	26	0	0							
	Do.....	Do for his do at the January, April, July and October Quarter Sessions at Montreal in 1848, at £10 per Term.....	40	0	0							
	Turner & Bacon.....	Amount of their Charges and Disbursements in the Suit of the Attorney General vs. McDonald.....	287	3	8							
	Hon. F. W. Primrose.....	Being for services rendered as one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals in this Province, appointed <i>ad hoc</i> in the case of Michael Le-maistre, appellant, and Pierre Cartier <i>et al.</i> , respondents.....	12	0	0							
	J. N. Bossé.....	The same.....	12	0	0							
	Charles Panet.....	The same.....	12	0	0							
	J. F. Deblois.....	The same.....	12	0	0							
	Wm. McCord.....	Attendance as do Court of Appeals at Montreal, in June, 1847.....	30	0	0							
	L. T. Drummond, Sol. Genl.	To defray certain Expenses attending the Administration of Justice.....	75	0	0							
	H. Driscoll, Queen's Counsel	Being the Amount of Costs incurred in the case of the Queen vs. Charles Wilson.....	13	19	9							
	W. C. Meredith, do.....	Do for Legal Opinions given in 1847 to the Executive Government.....	7	0	0							
	Dr. A. Hall.....	Do for his services and those of two other Gentlemen, employed to inquire into the state of mind of the convict Jones.....	37	10	0							
	T. D. Harington.....	Do to enable him to pay the Expenses of Walter Laurie for conveying Convicts from Kingston and Montreal, to the Gaol at Quebec	7	9	4							
	Thomas A. Young.....	Do for his services as Interpreter to the Grand Jury, District of Quebec, during the Criminal Term of August, 1848.....	9	0	0							
	J. Langlois.....	Do for his do as Translator to the Court of Quarter Sessions held at Quebec in April, 1848.....	9	0	0							
	E. H. Bowen.....	Being his Travelling Allowance as Circuit Judge, District of Gaspé, for having attended the Circuits at the Magdalen Islands in July 1847 and 1848, at £50 each.....	100	0	0							
	Thos. C. Aylwin, Judge } Q. B. Quebec..... }	Do for attending the Two Circuits in the District of Gaspé, during the year 1848.....	75	0	0							
	D. Mondelct, Judge Three } Rivers..... }	Do for attending the Court of Appeals at Quebec in June and the Criminal Term of the Court of Queen's Bench at Sherbrooke in August, 1848.....	50	0	0							
		<i>Circuit Courts, East.</i>				1462	18	7				
	A. D. Bondy.....	One Year's Rent of the Court House at Berthier to the 1st May, 1848, including other contingencies.....	33	17	6							
		Carried over.....	£33	17	6	£25089	10	1	£76767	5	11	

Appendix  
(A.)

## No. 20.—STATEMENT of Monies paid by the Receiver General, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

Appendix  
(A.)

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.
		£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
	Brought over.....	33	17	6	76767 5 11
	<i>Administration of Justice.—(Continued.)</i>				
Thos. J. Taschereau.....	One Year's Rent of the Court House at Beauce, to 1st July, 1848, including hire of a stove...	8	5	0	
D. Rutherford.....	Being in full satisfaction of his claim for Damages done to his House, rented for a Court House for the Inferior District of Beauharnois	14	14	6	
L. Beaudry.....	On Account of the Contingent Expenses of the Court House at do.....	25	0	0	
Basile Lupien.....	Fifteen Months' Rent of the do at Gentilly, to 1st November, 1848, at £15 per annum.....	18	15	0	
Henry Dalton.....	Rent of the Court House and Stationery for do at Grand River, for the year 1847.....	20	10	0	
John Eden.....	Do of the do Gaspé Basin to 1st April, 1848, including Stationery for 1847.....	30	0	0	
P. Chalou.....	Six Months' Rent of the Court House at Kamouraska, to 1st November, 1848, including other contingencies.....	15	14	7	
Wm. Hume.....	One Year's do of the do at Leeds, to 8th May, 1848.....	10	0	0	
J. Filteau.....	On Account of sundry contingent Expenses of do at Lotbinière.....	7	10	0	
L. G. DeLorimier.....	One Year's Rent of do at L'Assomption to 1st November, 1848.....	25	0	0	
Peter Cowan.....	Do of do at Missisquoi to 1st August.....	35	0	0	
Jean C. Belleau.....	Rent of the do at the Magdalen Islands for the years 1847 and 1848.....	30	0	0	
A. Lafontaine.....	Do of the do at Ottawa, to 13th July, 1848, and other Contingent Expenses of that Court	68	4	3	
James Reeves.....	Contingent Expenses of the do at Rimouska to 1st May, 1849.....	10	0	0	
R. Lelièvre.....	One Year's Rent of do at Portneuf, to 1st May 1848.....	10	0	0	
J. Fraser.....	Do of do at Restigouche to 24th July, 1848	20	0	0	
F. C. Cleve.....	Do of do at Richmond, to January do.....	7	10	0	
P. Chevalier.....	Rent of the do at Richelieu to 31st December, 1847 and other Expenses of the same for 1848	35	7	6	
N.E. O. Claire.....	Contingent Expenses of the do at St. Hyacinthe, to April, 1849.....	38	12	6	
A. Bender.....	Rent of the do at St. Thomas, to 1st May, 1848, including other contingencies.....	37	2	6	
A. A. Vanfelson.....	On Account of the Expenses for do at Saguenay for 1848.....	11	5	0	
John M'Gillis.....	Rent and other Expenses of do at St. Johns, to 1st May, do.....	34	10	0	
F. H. Lemaire.....	Do of the do at Two Mountains, to 1st June do	25	0	0	
C. A. Richardson.....	Rent and other Expenses of do at Stanstead, to 22nd May, 1848.....	11	0	0	
John Fraser.....	Rent of the do at Terrebonne, to 1st Sept. do...	12	10	0	
H. A. Holland.....	Do of the do at Yamaska, to 8th August, and contingencies for two years ended 15th Augt. 1848.....	38	12	9	
J. O. Bastien.....	Fifteen Months' Rent of do at Vaudreuil, to 31st October, 1848, at £30 per annum.....	37	10	0	
					671 11 1
	Total for Administration of Justice.....				25761 1 2
	Total Payments, Estimate 1848, Currency.....				102538 7 1

F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1849.

Appendix  
(A.)

## No. 21.

Appendix  
(A.)

1849.

1849.

STATEMENT of Payments made by the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, on Warrants issued between the 1st February, 1848, and the 31st January, 1849, on account of Public Works, provided for by Act of last Session, 11 Victoria, chap. 9.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Total		
		Currency.		
		£	s.	d.
<i>Public Works.</i>				
Richard Lewis and others...	For completing the Arthabaska Road.....	3907	8	8
Thos. A. Begly.....	For building of Bridges south of the St Lawrence.....	95	0	0
D. Brown.....	On Account of Rouge Hill and Road.....	350	0	0
Wm. Patton.....	For completing the Grosse Isle Wharf.....	309	0	6
Thos. A. Begly.....	On Account of the Grimsby Road.....	695	11	3
Do.....	Do of completing the Chambly Canal.....£1600 8 8			
	Less Cash received from the sale of a Hand Dredge belonging to this work..... 17 0 0			
		1583	8	8
S. & E. Mills.....	For completing the Jacques Cartier Bridge.....	149	1	10
Peter McGill and others.....	For Awards by Arbitrators for Lands and Damages by Public Works.....	5313	15	0
C. H. Castle and others.....	On Account of Surveys.....	705	12	8
James Morrison and others..	On Account of Work performed for the Main North Toronto Road.....	12542	14	3
Thos. A. Begly.....	Do for the Temisconata Road.....	474	9	3
Thos. A. Begly and others...	Do for the St. Lawrence Canals.....£4615 5 10			
	Less Cash Received on account of the sale of a Steam Engine and a Horse belonging to this Work..... 154 5 0			
		4461	0	10
James Goodwin and others...	Do for the Ottawa Works.....	2072	7	0
	Total Payment for Public Works.....£	32659	9	11

F. HINCKS,  
*Inspector General.*

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1849.

No. 22.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Net Revenue and Expenditure of the Consolidated Fund of the Province of Canada, for the years 1847 and 1848.

NET REVENUE.				EXPENDITURE.				Explanations on Increase or Decrease.	
Heads of Revenue.	1847. Currency.	1848. Currency.	Increase. £ s. d.	Causes of Increase or Decrease.	Heads of Expenditure.	1847. Currency.	1848. Currency.		Increase. £ s. d.
Net Customs.....	£ s. d. 381063 11 10	£ s. d. 304358 7 4	£ s. d. 76705 4 6	Fluctuations of Trade.	Interest on Public Debt A, Union Act .....	148264 7 3	166014 12 2	17750 4 11	£ s. d. ... ..
Excise .....	28820 14 8	28545 12 2	275 2 6	{ A considerable sum was expended in Surveys.	Civil List Schedule B, Union Act .....	37818 15 4	...	...	37818 15 4
Territorial.....	25757 15 6	3181 0 10	22576 14 8		Civil List Schedule A, Provincial Act	20589 14 10	...	...	...
Light House Duty....	865 19 1	104 16 8	761 2 3	{ Expenses of keeping the Works in repair.	Civil List Schedule B, Provincial Act	9997 18 9	37073 0 11	27075 2 2	...
Bank Imposts .....	16006 7 2	12473 1 0	3533 6 2		Permanent Charges under Acts Canada East .....	6347 19 5	6313 7 1	...	34 12 4
Public Works.....	42557 8 5	24057 16 9	18499 11 8	{ Caused by the transfer of £4000, paid in 1846 by the Montreal Har- bour Commissioners, to a separate account, for the improvement of the St. Lawrence below Quebec, as per Act, 9 Vic, c. 60.	Permanent Charges under Acts Canada West .....	8746 15 3	9652 19 3	906 4 0	...
Militia Commissions....	43 8 3	41 10 0	1 18 3		Permanent Charges under Acts of Canada .....	82648 8 5	90766 8 2	8117 19 9	...
Fines & Forfeitures including Seizures }	2247 4 9	1400 9 3	846 15 6	Estimate, 1845 .....	Estimate, 1846, ex- clusive of Public Works .....	26231 17 10	2820 12 7	23411 5 3	
Interest on Public Deposits .....	1008 14 10	168 18 2	839 16 8		Estimate, 1847 .....	12687 9 4	571 9 10	...	12115 19 6
Casual Revenue .....	8455 10 2	4377 5 6	4078 4 8	Estimate, 1848 .....	97127 4 0	9883 17 1	...	86243 6 11	
Totals Currency .....	£506826 14 8	£379645 7 8	175 7 7	Totals Currency .....	£458021 17 1	£459491 3 6	181683 0 6	180213 14 1	

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1849.

F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.





Appendix (A.) 1849.

No. 23.—STATEMENT OF the Affairs of the Province of Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

Dr.	£ s. d.			Currency.			Cr.	£ s. d.			Currency.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Brought forward.....	...	...	...	406000	18	54	Provincial Debentures, 8 Vic. cap. 92.....	...	...	...	...	...	4003284	17	0½
Rebellion and Invasion Claims, Canada West.....	20000	0	0	...	...	...	do. do. Canada East.....	...	...	...	...	...	20000	0	0
Do. do. do. (Province) New Sales.....	8455	10	11	...	...	...	do. do. do. 62 and 35.....	...	...	...	...	...	8455	10	11
Quebec Loan.....	99995	0	0	...	...	...	do. do. do. 61.....	...	...	...	...	...	99995	0	0
Lunatic Asylum.....	27750	0	0	...	...	...	do. do. do. 33.....	...	...	...	...	...	27750	0	0
Law Society, Upper Canada.....	6000	0	0	162200	10	11		...	...	...	...	...	6000	0	0
<i>Special Funds Investments.</i>															
Clergy Reserves Fund, West, 5 per cent, Provincial Debentures.....	167247	0	2	...	...	...	Clergy Reserves Fund, Canada West.....	...	...	...	...	...	205870	11	8
Do. do. do. (Province) New Sales.....	31614	11	14	...	...	...	do. do. do. New Sales.....	...	...	...	...	...	96336	16	9
Do. do. do. do. East, Provincial Debentures.....	73100	0	0	...	...	...	do. do. do. Canada East.....	...	...	...	...	...	53942	12	1
Do. do. do. do. do. (Province) New Sales.....	58301	6	3	...	...	...	do. do. do. New Sales.....	...	...	...	...	...	6162	17	11
Do. do. do. do. do. New Sales.....	1900	0	0	...	...	...	do. do. do. New Sales.....	...	...	...	...	...	9282	2	5½
Do. do. do. do. do. New Sales.....	2300	0	0	...	...	...	do. do. do. New Sales.....	...	...	...	...	...	8201	2	5
Grammar School Fund.....	28162	6	8	...	...	...	do. do. do. New Sales.....	...	...	...	...	...	2980	17	14
Do. do. do. do. do. New Sales.....	1590	0	0	...	...	...	do. do. do. New Sales.....	...	...	...	...	...	317	6	0
Do. do. do. do. do. New Sales.....	41915	0	0	...	...	...	do. do. do. New Sales.....	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	3
Do. do. do. do. do. New Sales.....	4750	0	0	...	...	...	do. do. do. New Sales.....	...	...	...	...	...	30715	3	11
Wesleyan Methodist Fund.....	...	...	...	410880	4	2½	School Land Fund.....	...	...	...	...	...	6467	16	11
Jesuits' Estates Fund.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	do. do. do. Special Account.....	...	...	...	...	...	1590	0	0
Cullers' Fund, Quebec.....	4954	0	2	...	...	...	do. do. do. Special Account.....	...	...	...	...	...	52268	17	8
Seigniory Lauzon.....	12646	7	5	...	...	...	Jesuits' Estates Fund.....	...	...	...	...	...	3257	16	8
Civil List, Schedule A, old C. List.....	69806	1	2	...	...	...	Cullers' Fund, Quebec.....	...	...	...	...	...	15799	19	1½
Unprovided Items.....	34442	16	3	...	...	...	Tavern Licenses, Canada West.....	...	...	...	...	...	5988	4	4
Cash Account.....	53533	6	8	...	...	...	do. do. do. Canada East.....	...	...	...	...	...	1817	4	10
Bank of England.....	28840	17	11	...	...	...	do. do. do. Canada West.....	...	...	...	...	...	51	8	7
Emigration Fund, 1847.....	5853	15	8	...	...	...	do. do. do. Canada East.....	...	...	...	...	...	3485	19	4½
Outstanding Bonds, Montreal.....	714	16	1	...	...	...	Lunatic Asylum.....	...	...	...	...	...	2055	16	3
Do. do. do. Quebec.....	903	11	6	...	...	...	Law Fees.....	...	...	...	...	...	58533	6	8
Do. do. do. St. Johns.....	1933	9	2	...	...	...	Sinking Fund.....	...	...	...	...	...	510	8	3
Do. do. do. Canada West.....	206	0	7	...	...	...	War Losses.....	...	...	...	...	...	14443	19	11
Tonnage Duty, Quebec.....	3629	2	10	...	...	...	Baring & Co.....	...	...	...	...	...	243	1	4
Public Accountants.....	403	3	3½	...	...	...	Unpaid Warrants.....	...	...	...	...	...	85	0	10
Trinity Fund, Quebec.....	224	13	8	...	...	...	Tonnage Duty, Montreal.....	...	...	...	...	...	453	1	10
Rosanquet & Co.....	1042	6	9	...	...	...	Trinity Fund, Montreal.....	...	...	...	...	...	5965	5	4
Crown Lands Department.....	206	13	8	...	...	...	Consolidated Revenue Fund.....	...	...	...	...	...	269	7	9
Bank of England Agency Account.....	6716	3	5	...	...	...	Montreal District Council.....	...	...	...	...	...	4000	0	0
Unprovided Public Works.....	7050	0	0	...	...	...	Consolidated Revenue Fund.....	...	...	...	...	...	14555	17	9½
Surveys.....	7224	8	5	...	...	...	Clergy Suspended Sales.....	...	...	...	...	...	12000	0	0
Emigration Fund, 1848.....	...	...	...	240331	14	7½	Civil List, Schedule B, (old C. L.).....	...	...	...	...	...	7500	0	0
				...	...	...	Bank of Montreal.....	...	...	...	...	...	34628	2	10
				...	...	...	Do. of British North America.....	...	...	...	...	...	32545	16	6
				...	...	...	Commissariat Department.....	...	...	...	...	...	18421	16	4
				...	...	...	Glynn & Co.....	...	...	...	...	...	127	17	6
				...	...	...	Indian Account.....	...	...	...	...	...	199353	2	10½
				...	...	...	Contingent Account.....	...	...	...	...	...	4879431	5	1½
Total Currency.....				£	4873431	5	1½	Total Currency.....				£	4879431	5	1½

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Montreal, March, 1849.

F. HINCKS, Inspector General.

No. 24.

STATEMENT of Monies collected under the Provincial Acts 45 Geo. III., cap. 12; 51 Geo. III., cap. 2; and 2 Geo. IV., cap. 7; and of the Expenses incurred in supporting and improving the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence, from the Basin of Portneuf, in the District of Quebec, to the division Line between the late Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, for the year 1848—under the Trinity Board of Montreal.

NAMES.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. £ s. d.	Total Currency. £ s. d.	RECEIPTS.		Amount. £ s. d.	Total Currency. £ s. d.
				By Amount of Duties collected by Henry Jessopp, Naval Officer, in the five Quarters ended the 5th January, 1849,.....	Less—2½ per cent. Commission,.....		
J. W. Dunstcomb,.....	To Balance brought from last year,.....	.....	521 19 0	45th and 51st Geo. III, and 2d Geo. IV, cap. 7.	.....	.....	.....
Robert Armour,.....	Nine Months' Salary as Deputy Master, to the 30th September, 1848, at £125 per annum,.....	93 15 0		By Amount of Duties collected by Henry Jessopp, Naval Officer, in the five Quarters ended the 5th January, 1849,.....	1630 10 10	1589 15 7	
James Holmes,.....	Three do as Master to the 31st December, 1848, at do .....	31 5 0		Less—2½ per cent. Commission,.....	40 15 3		
Wm. R. Rayside,.....	Twelve do as Registrar and Treasurer, to do .....	125 0 0		2nd Geo. IV. cap. 7.			
P. H. Morin,.....	Salary as Harbour Master from the 1st January, to the 25th May, 1848, and £250 per annum,.....	100 5 6		By Amount of Duties collected by the same on Steamers, during the Season of 1847,.....	676 9 9		
H. G. Thompson,.....	Do as do from the 27th May, to the 31st December, 1848, at do .....	149 0 9		Less—2½ per cent. Commission,.....	16 18 3	659 11 6	
James Holmes, Registrar and Treasurer,.....	Twelve Months' do as Water Bailiff to do .....	75 0 0		Total Currency,.....	.....	2249 7 1	
	On account of the Contingencies of the Board for the year 1848,.....	700 0 0					
	To Balance carried to next year,.....	.....	1274 6 3				
	Total Currency,.....	.....	453 1 10				
		.....	2249 7 1				

By Balance brought down,..... £453 1 10

F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1849

**No. 25.**

STATEMENT of the Revenue arising from the Estates of the late Order of Jesuits, and of Payments made therefrom for the encouragement of Education in Eastern Canada, and for Repairs to the Laprairie Banal Mills, during the year ended the 31st January, 1849.

NAMES.	EXPENDITURE.	Currency.		RECEIPTS.	Currency.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
David Davidson.....	<i>Payments under Estimate, 1847, 10 and 11 Vic., cap. 34.</i>			By Balance from last Year.....	3539	0	4
Alexander McDonald.....	Amount payable to the Directors of the High School at Montreal for the Six Months ended the 31st December 1847, in consideration of their Educating Twenty Free Scholars of the poorer class.....	141	2	By Amount received from the Commissioner of Crown Lands on Account of the Jesuits' Estates.....	374	2	6
D. H. Geoffries.....	Salary as Master of the Indian School at Caughnawaga, from the 23rd September to the 31st December, 1847, at £50 per annum.....	13	11	Do Amount received from the Commercial and City Banks for Interest on Debentures held by them....	10	0	0
Rev. C. Harper.....	Do as do at St. Regis, from the 16th to the 31st December, 1847, at do.....	2	3	Do from the Sheriff of Three Rivers for a commutation on change of Tenure.....	2095	10	0
Read & Houston and others.....	Aid to the College at Nicolet for the year 1847.....			Do Cash credited by the Receiver General being Interest on Debentures held on Account of the Jesuits' Estates.....			
Honble. John Stewart.....	On Account of their Contract for Repairs, &c., to the Laprairie Banal Mills.....	356	17				
	Being that much over credited in the addition of his Account for the Six Months' ended the 31st March, 1843.....	845	0				
	Total Payments, Currency.....	1203	17	Total Currency.....			
	Balance uninvested, carried to next year.....	10353	17				
	Total Currency.....	£11557	15		£11557	15	2
				By Balance brought down.....			
							£10353 17 8

F. HINCKS,

Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Montreal, March, 1849.

Appendix (A.) 1849.

Appendix (A.) 1849.

**No. 26.**

STATEMENT of Tonnage Duties collected during the Season of the Navigation of the year 1848, at Quebec and Montreal, under the Provincial Act, 6 Will. IV. cap. 35; continued by Act of Canada, 8 Vict. cap. 26—and of the sums paid thereout, to provide for the Medical Treatment of Sick Mariners.

**QUEBEC.**

EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.	
	Currency.		Currency.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Joseph Morrin,.....		By Amount of Tonnage Duty levied at Quebec during the Season of 1848,.....	£1745 13 5
Peter Sheppard,.....		Less—5 per cent. to the Collector,.....	87 5 7
Henry Jessopp,.....		By Balance carried down,.....	206 0 7
		Total Currency,.....	£ 1864 8 5

Total Balance brought down,.....£ 206 0 7

**MONTREAL.**

EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.	
	Currency.		Currency.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Samuel Gerrard,.....		By Balance from last Year,.....	116 10 2
		By Amount of Tonnage levied at Montreal during the Season of 1848,.....	85 0 10
		Total Currency,.....	£ 201 11 0

By Balance brought down,.....£ 85 0 10

F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1849.



**No. 28.**

**STATEMENT of Monies paid the Receiver General of the Province, by the District Treasurers, Canada West, between the 1st February, 1848, and the 31st January, 1849, pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada, 2nd Victoria, Cap. 11, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Erection of an Asylum " within that part of the Province for the reception of Insane and Lunatic Persons," shewing also the Payments made thereout.**

PAYMENTS.		RECEIPTS.	
Currency.	Amount.	Currency.	Amount.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	1650 16 4		1812 2 5½
To Amount of Interest paid on Debentures issued on account of the sum authorized to be raised for completing the Asylum, under Provincial Act, 9 Victoria, Cap. 61.....		By Balance from last year.....	£ 105 13 11
To Amount paid Andrew Steven, Cashier of the Gore Bank, being the amount erroneously charged against that Bank, on Certificates of Deposits transmitted by the Treasurer of the Talbot District.....	102 0 0	Amount paid by the Treasurer of the Brock District, during the year 1848.....	97 18 5
To Balance carried to next year.....	3485 19 4½	do Colborne.....	93 15 8
		do Dalhousie.....	330 5 8
		do Eastern.....	481 2 9
		do Gore.....	1112 14 3
		do Home.....	300 0 0
		do London.....	369 9 5
		do Niagara.....	158 1 6
		do Prince Edward.....	120 4 5
		do Talbot.....	33 6 0
		do Ottawa.....	224 1 3
		do Wellington.....	
		Total Currency.....	£ 3426 13 3
Total Currency.....	£ 5238 15 8½		5238 15 8½

By Balance brought down..... £3485 19 4½

**INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, March, 1849.**

**F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.**

Appendix (A.) 1849.

Appendix (A.) 1849.

**No. 29.**

STATEMENT of the Revenue arising from Tavern Licenses in Canada West, during the year ended the 5th January, 1849, received between the 1st February, 1848, and the 31st January, 1849, applicable to the payment of the Rebellion Losses in Canada West, under the Act of the Province, 8 Victoria, Cap. 72.

PAYMENTS.		RECEIPTS.		Currency.	
		RECEIPTS THIS YEAR.		Currency.	
		No. of Licenses.	Amounts.	Expenses of Collection.	Net Revenue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Net Amount unexpended brought from last year.....					
Alexander Simpson, Cashier Montreal Bank, being on account of the Payments of the Rebellion Losses in Canada West.....	2000 0 0	65	285 0 0	40 12 6	244 7 6
L. M Viger, Receiver General, being to pay Interest on Debentures issued under the Provincial Act, 8 Vic., cap. 72.....	1200 0 0	61	303 0 0	47 17 6	255 2 6
		45	241 0 0	49 6 6	191 13 6
		51	274 10 0	39 6 3	235 3 9
		79	414 10 0	62 9 3	352 0 9
By Balance carried to next year.....	15799 19 1½	198	1248 10 0	121 12 3	1126 17 9
		115	544 10 0	75 17 3	468 12 9
		183	1331 0 0	127 3 7	1203 16 5
		115	685 10 0	95 13 9	589 16 3
		119	671 0 0	94 10 3	576 9 9
		35	163 13 9	29 4 6	134 9 3
		99	490 10 0	68 7 8	422 2 4
		6	27 0 0	10 17 6	16 2 6
		99	751 0 0	102 13 0	648 7 0
		19	79 10 0	15 0 9	64 9 3
		231	1557 10 0	145 6 3	1412 3 9
		60	344 10 0	48 1 3	296 8 9
		46	259 10 0	36 8 9	223 1 3
		146	878 0 0	93 5 6	784 14 6
		19	106 10 0	20 4 7	86 5 5
		22	133 10 0	21 13 9	111 16 3
		74	301 10 0	47 6 0	254 4 0
		59	289 10 0	40 1 9	249 8 3
		75	389 0 0	63 7 0	325 13 0
		110	555 10 0	77 6 3	478 3 9
		114	535 17 8	76 19 7	458 18 1
		Totals.....	2245 12861 1 5	1650 13 2	11210 8 3
Less—So much credited thereof in account for the year 1847.....				4493 16 8	
“ So much unpaid for the year 1848.....				468 7 9	
Off—Amount deducted as unpaid for 1847.....				£ 4962 4 5	
				63 0 4	
Add—Amount received during the month of January, 1849, being part of the Revenue of 1849, but received within the period of this account.....					6313 4 2
					6863 2 2
Total Currency.....	£ 18999 19 1½	Total Currency.....	£ 18999 19 1½		£ 18999 19 1½
		To Balance brought down.....	£ 15799 19 1½		£ 15799 19 1½

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Montreal, March, 1849.

F. HINCKS, Inspector General.

Appendix  
(A.)  
1849.

**No. 30.**

STATEMENT of the Revenue arising from Tavern Licenses in Canada East, received between the 1st February, 1848, and the 31st January, 1849, and of the Payments made thereout to the different Municipal Districts in Lower Canada, during the year ended 31st January, 1849, as authorised by Act of the Province, 8 Victoria, Cap. 72.

PAYMENTS.		RECEIPTS.					Currency.
		No. of Licenses.		Gross Collections.	Expenses of Collection.	Net Revenue.	£ s. d.
By Balance unexpended from last year .....							6278 0 0
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>							
MONTREAL, No. 1 Division .....		640	2735 10 0	127 0 0	2608 10 0		
Do No. 2 do .....		425	1859 7 6	116 5 0	1743 2 6		
QUEBEC.....		345	1466 5 0	86 5 0	1380 0 0		
THREE RIVERS.....		57	249 7 6	23 15 0	225 12 6		
ST. FRANCIS.....		31	185 12 6	11 10 8	124 1 10		
GASPE.....		9	39 7 6	2 5 0	37 2 6		
Totals.....		1507	6485 10 0	367 0 8	6118 9 4		
Less—So much credited on account for the year 1847.....							
" —So much unpaid for the year 1848.....							
Total Currency.....							6050 4 4
Total Currency.....							12328 4 4
By Balance brought down.....							£5988 4 4

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Montreal, March, 1849.

F. HINCKS, Inspector General.

Appendix  
(A.)  
1849.



**No. 31.**

STATEMENT of the Amount of Fees received on Marriage Licenses, issued during the year ended the 31st December, 1848, in Canada West, and of the Payments made therefrom, as authorized by the Provincial Act, 9th Victoria, Cap. 65.

NAMES.	EXPENDITURE.	CURRENCY.		RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.		CURRENCY.
		£	s. d.		£	s. d.	
Robt. S. Jameson .....	Being an additional aid to the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, for the year 1847, as provided for in the estimate of that year .....	750	0 0	By Balance from last year .....	2621	0 0	1453 17 10
W. Ford, Jr., Mayor, City of Kingston, .....	Being the Annual Amount payable towards the support of the Destitute Poor at Kingston, for the year 1848 .....	500	0 0	Amount of Fees received this year on 2621 Licenses, at £1 each .....	382	13 0	2238 7 0
J. W. Brent .....	Being one-half of the Annual Amount payable towards the support of the Toronto Hospital, for 1848 .....	375	0 0	Less—For Printing, Postage and Commission .....			
H. M. Westmacott .....	Do do towards the House of Industry in Toronto, for do .....	250	0 0				
	Total Payments .....	1875	0 0				
	To Balance carried to next year .....	1817	4 10				
	Total Currency .....	3692	4 10	Total Currency .....			£3692 4 10
				By Balance brought down .....			£1817 4 10

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Montreal, March, 1849.

F. HINCKS, Inspector General.

**No. 32.**

STATEMENT of the Amount of Fees received on Marriage Licenses issued during the year ended the 31st December, 1848, in Canada East, and appropriated towards the Payment of Rebellion Losses in Lower Canada, by the Provincial Act, 9 Victoria, Cap. 65.

EXPENDITURE.	CURRENCY.		RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.		CURRENCY.
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	
To this amount paid by the Receiver General on account of Interest due on Debentures issued under this Act, in payment of the Rebellion Losses in Canada East .....	561	14 8	By Balance brought from last year .....	431	0 0	207 5 0
To Balance carried to next year .....	51	8 7	By Amount of Fees received this year on 431 Licenses, at £1 each .....	25	1 9	405 18 3
Total Currency .....	613	3 3	Less—For Printing, Postage and Commission .....			
			Total Currency .....			£613 3 3
			By Balance brought down .....			£51 8 7

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Montreal, March, 1849.

F. HINCKS, Inspector General.

Appendix (A.) 1849.

Appendix (A.) 1849.

**No. 33.**

STATEMENT of the Monies received from the Rate or Duty imposed by the Provincial Act, 11th Victoria, Cap. 1, on Passengers or Emigrants arriving at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, and the amounts paid thereout for providing Medical Assistance, and enabling Indigent Persons of that description to proceed to the place of their destination, during the Season of the Navigation of the year 1848, including the Expenses of Quarantine at Grosse Isle and Quebec.

TO WHOM PAID.	PAYMENTS.		RECEIPTS.		Currency.	
	Amount.	Currency.	Amount.	Currency.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>EXPENSES OF EMIGRATION.</b>						
<i>Salaries.</i>						
Wm. Filder, Comy. Genl.	477 9 9		By Amount of Tax received by the Collector of Quebec during the Season of 1848.....	14319 0 0		
A. B. Hawke, Agent, Canada West.....	1160 5 3		By do received by do at Montreal.....	224 10 0	14543 10 0	
A. C. Buchanan, Agent, Canada East.....	154 17 0		By do from Deputy A. C. General Lee, per Hon. James Leslie, being a refund of extra pay, received by him at Grosse Isle in October, 1848.....		3 0 0	
J. Weatherly, Emigrant Agent, Montreal.....	133 6 7	1925 18 7	By Balance carried down.....		7224 8 5	
Colclough and Greer.....	2477 19 6					
John Molson.....	154 15 0					
L. Hilliard.....	19 6 10					
J. Ward.....	17 12 6					
Jacob Bonter.....	6 14 9					
A. C. Buchanan.....	2471 15 7	8089 8 8				
A. B. Hawke.....	2941 4 6					
<i>Hospital Expenses.</i>						
Wm. Filder, Comy. Genl.	619 0 7					
A. B. Hawke.....	1153 0 11					
P. Sheppard.....	498 10 1	2270 11 7				
<i>Provisions.</i>						
Wm. Filder, Comy. Genl.	161 16 9					
A. C. Buchanan.....	118 8 3					
A. B. Hawke.....	656 18 11	937 3 11				
<i>Quarantine.</i>						
Wm. Filder, Comy. Genl.	3624 9 1					
Less.—This amount collected by him.....	683 1 6					
Thos. A. Begly.....	2041 7 7					
Do.....	1012 7 6					
Joseph Parent, Inspecting Physician, Quebec.....	1377 6 5					
Salary and other Disbursements during 1848.....	329 11 8	5660 13 2				
<i>Repairs, &amp;c.</i>						
Michael Pairy.....	1589 9 7					
J. Frechette.....	936 7 4					
Thos. A. Begly.....	30 17 4					
Thos. Hewitt.....	12 6 0					
Trudeau & Greuter.....	39 3 6					
A. Fleck.....	13 12 6					
P. Beaubien.....	2621 16 3					
Rev. F. Cazeau.....	158 10 0					
For maintenance of Orphans in 1848.....	106 16 3					
One year's rent of Ground for Sheds from the Grey Nuns.....						
For maintenance of Orphans in 1848.....						
Total Currency.....	£21770 18 5		Total Currency.....	£21770 18 5		
To Balance brought down.....		£7224 8 5				

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Montreal, March, 1849.

F. HINCKS, Inspector General.

STATEMENT of the Particulars of the Payments and Deductions made from the Revenues constituting the Consolidated Fund of the Province of Canada, for Expenses of Management, Collections, Return Duties, &c., for the year ended 5th January, 1849.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
<b>OUT OF CUSTOMS REVENUE.</b>			
<i>Quebec.</i>			
	Salaries, Incidents, &c., for the year 1848.....	... ..	7373 17 8
<i>Montreal.</i>			
	Salaries, Incidents, &c., for the year 1848.....	... ..	5142 17 3
<i>St. Johns.</i>			
Wm. Macrae.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 1st January, 1849.....	500 0 0	
Do. ....	Office Rent and Fuel for do do .....	50 0 0	
Do. ....	Incidental Expenses, Enregistering Bonds, Travelling Expenses, &c. ....	45 9 6	
J. W. Taylor.....	Salary as Surveyor for year ended 1st January, 1849.....	200 0 0	
Benj. Burland.....	Do. as Gauger for do do .....	125 0 0	
Wm. Leggatt.....	Do. as Landing Waiter for do do .....	100 0 0	
L. C. Vandal.....	Do. as do do do .....	70 0 0	
Thos. Watkins.....	Do. as Clerk do do .....	100 0 0	
Fras. Crispo.....	Do. as Assistant do do do .....	75 0 0	
Leon Fournier.....	Do. as Appraiser, from 20th May, 1848, to 1 Jany., 1849, at £125 .....	76 17 8	
			1342 7 2
<i>Philipsburg.</i>			
P. P. Russel.....	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	200 0 0	
Do. ....	Allowance for Office Rent and Fuel for do .....	25 0 0	
Do. ....	Stationery, Postage, &c. for do .....	1 18 0	
R. Taylor.....	Salary as Surveyor, from 5th Jany. to 22d May, 1848 at £100 per an. ....	38 3 8	
J. Henderson.....	Salary as do from 26th May, 1848, to 1st January, 1849, at £75 do .....	44 18 4	
			310 0 0
<i>Coteau du Lac.</i>			
W. B. Simpson.....	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	400 0 0	
Do. ....	Allowance for Travelling Expenses to and from Prescott.....	5 0 0	
Alexr. Home.....	Salary as Landing Waiter, from 5th January to 5th April, 1848, at £50 per annum.....	12 10 0	
Wm. Elwell.....	Do. as do from 6th April to 5th June, 1848, at £50 per annum.....	8 6 8	
Do. ....	Allowance for Travelling Expenses from Prescott.....	1 8 9	
			427 5 5
<i>Stanstead.</i>			
Jas. Thompson.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 1st January, 1849.....	125 0 0	
Do. ....	Allowance for Office Rent for do .....	25 0 0	
Do. ....	Expenses incurred in the United States attending the Trial of A. Workman .....	9 15 3	
Do. ....	Expenses incurred in Suit against C. E. Stimson.....	7 10 0	
Do. ....	Allowance for a Boat at Georgeville.....	12 10 0	
Do. ....	Expenses incurred attending the Court at New Hampshire as Witness in a Suit, Lawrence Beach vs Aaron Workman.....	3 17 0	
Do. ....	Postages, Bank Discount, &c., for year ended 1st January, 1849.....	3 11 11½	
Andrew Patton.....	Salary as Surveyor for do do .....	50 0 0	
W. R. McLaughlin.....	Do. as Preventive Officer, from 1st Jan. to 24th May, 1848, at £40 per annum.....	15 18 4	
Jas. Jellyman.....	Do. as do at Georgeville, from 27th May to 18th August, 1848, at £50 per annum.....	11 10 5	
Wm. G. Cowee.....	Do. as do at do from 19th August, 1848, to 1st January, 1849, at £50 per annum.....	18 5 0	
Wm. McGowan.....	Do. as do at do from 1st January to 25th May, 1848 at £30, do .....	12 0 6	
Do. ....	Do. as do at Stanstead, from the 26th May, 1848, to the 1st January, 1849, at £40 do .....	23 18 11	
Matthew Dixon.....	Do. as do at Georgeville, from 29th May, 1848, to 1st January, 1849, at £30 do .....	17 14 3	
			336 11 7½
<i>Beauce.</i>			
Thos. J. Taschereau.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	... ..	75 0 0
<i>Dundee.</i>			
L. H. Masson.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	200 0 0	
Do. ....	Fuel, Stationery, for do do .....	11 12 8	
Samuel Walsh.....	Salary as Landing Waiter from 5th January to 5th July, 1848, at £75 per annum.....	37 10 0	
C. Knight.....	Do. as do for quarter ended 10th October, 1848.....	18 15 0	
H. Smyth.....	Do. as do from 25th October, 1848, to 5th Jany, 1849, at £75 do .....	14 17 6	
	Carried over.....£	232 15 2	15,007 19 1½

Appendix  
(A.)

## No. 34.—STATEMENT of the Particulars of the Payments made, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

Appendix  
(A.)

NAME.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	282 15 2	15007 19 1½
	<i>Dundee.—(Continued.)</i>		
J. Henderson.....	Salary as Landing Waiter, from 1st January to 25th May, 1848, at £50 per annum.....	20 0 8	
Do .....	Travelling Expenses from Philipsburg.....	2 10 0	
D. Lahey .....	Salary as Landing Waiter from 1st July, 1848, to 1st January, 1849, at £50 per annum.....	25 0 0	330 5 10
	<i>Lacolle.</i>		
Thomas Gordon.....	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	100 0 0	
Do .....	Allowance for Boat at the River Station, from 6th January to 24th October, 1848, at £100 per annum.....	79 3 4	
Do .....	Do for do do from 25th October, 1848, to 5th January, 1849, at £10 per annum.....	2 1 8	
Do .....	Do for Office Rent, for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	20 0 0	
Do .....	Stationery, &c., for do do.....	2 1 7	
Do .....	This amount erroneously returned by him in the year 1847, as duties received, the same being only Bonded, and the Duties collected at Montreal.....	100 7 6	
Do .....	This Amount do in 1848 do.....	34 13 6	
Edward Marsh.....	Salary as Landing Waiter, for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	50 0 0	388 7
	<i>Compton.</i>		
R. Vincent.....	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	75 0 0	
Do .....	Office Rent for do do.....	10 0 0	
Do .....	Fuel, Stationery, &c., for do do.....	4 3 10	89 3 10
	<i>Clarenceville.</i>		
Chas. Stewart.....	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	100 0 0	
Do .....	Office Rent for do do.....	20 0 0	
Andrew Holden.....	Salary as Preventive Officer for do do.....	16 0 0	136 0 0
	<i>Hemmingford.</i>		
G. N. Johnson.....	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	75 0 0	
Do .....	Office Rent for do do.....	10 0 0	
Do .....	Fuel and Stationery for do do.....	4 10 0	89 10 0
	<i>Huntingdon.</i>		
Jas. Botham.....	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	100 0 0	
Do .....	Office Rent, &c., for do do.....	12 0 0	112 0 0
	<i>Russelltown.</i>		
Jno. Davidson.....	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	125 0 0	
Do .....	Office Rent, Fuel and Stationery for do.....	20 0 0	
Do .....	Postages for do.....	0 9 11	
Do .....	Expenses attending Seizure of Cattle.....	27 8 4	
Thomas Kennedy.....	Salary as Preventive Officer, for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	50 0 0	222 18 3
	<i>Eaton.</i>		
H. F. Moore.....	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	75 0 0	
Do .....	Office Rent for do do.....	10 0 0	
Do .....	Fuel, Postage, Stationery, &c. for do.....	3 18 7	88 18 7
	<i>Frelighsburg.</i>		
A. Kemp.....	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	100 0 0	
Do .....	Office Rent, Fuel and Stationery for do.....	20 0 0	
Do .....	Postages, omitted for year 1847.....	0 13 4	120 13 4
	<i>Potton.</i>		
J. H. McVey.....	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	100 0 0	
Do .....	Office Rent, and Fuel for do do.....	18 0 0	
James Jellyman.....	Salary as Landing Waiter from the 5th January, to the 26th May, 1848, at £50 per annum.....	19 10 4	137 10 4
	<i>Sutton.</i>		
Benj. Seaton.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	75 0 0	
Do .....	Office Rent, Fuel and Stationery for do.....	20 0 0	95 0 0
	Carried forward.....		16818 6 10½

Appendix  
(A.)

## No. 34.—STATEMENT of the Particulars of the Payments made, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

Appendix  
(A.)

1849.

1849.

NAME.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward.....				16,818	6	10½
	<i>St. Regis.</i>						
Saml. S. Finden.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	125	0	0			
Do .....	Office Rent from 5th January to the 5th April, 1848, at £6 per annum .....	1	10	0			
Do .....	Do from 6th April, 1848, to 5th January, 1849, at £25 per annum .....	18	15	0			
Do .....	Stationery, &c., for year ended 5th January, 1849 .....	2	2	0			
Do .....	Amount short credited former years .....	3	19	2			
G. Ley.....	Salary as Landing Waiter from 5th January to 9th March, 1848, at £75 per annum.....	13	3	1			
H. J. McDougall .....	Do as do from 10th March, 1848, to 5th January, 1849, at £75 per annum .....	61	16	11			
					226	6	2
	<i>Amherstburgh.</i>						
Francis Caldwell .....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	100	0	0			
Do .....	Store and Office Rent for do do .....	12	0	0			
James Hamilton .....	Salary as Landing Waiter for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	50	0	0			
					162	0	0
	<i>Belleville.</i>						
H. Baldwin .....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849 .....	125	0	0			
Do .....	Office Rent for do do .....	15	0	0			
Wm. B. Gwyn .....	Salary as Landing Waiter for do do .....	75	0	0			
Wm. Elwell .....	Do as do from 5th June to 10th October, 1848, at £50 per annum.....	16	13	4			
					231	13	4
	<i>Bath.</i>						
Colin McKenzie .....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	100	0	0			
David Leahy .....	Do as Landing Waiter from 6th January to 19th July, 1848, at £50 per annum.....	27	1	8			
Do .....	Do as do, short credited for year 1847 .....	8	10	8½			
John Cameron .....	Do as do from 25th August, 1848, to 5th January, 1849, at £50 per annum.....	18	1	5			
					153	13	9½
	<i>Brockville.</i>						
W. F. Meudell .....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	250	0	0			
Do .....	Office Rent for do 1st do .....	25	0	0			
Do .....	Fuel, Stationery, Postage, Row Boat, Boat House, &c. for do do .....	30	2	8½			
Do .....	Travelling Expenses to Dickinson's Landing.....	3	0	0			
Thos. J. Lord .....	Salary as Surveyor from 5th January to 6th May, 1848, at £75 per annum .....	25	0	0			
W. J. Duff.....	Do as do from 19th May, 1848, to 5th January, 1849, at £75 per annum.....	46	17	6			
Do .....	Travelling Expenses from Queenston to this Port.....	2	10	0			
Anthony Dixon.....	Salary as Surveyor and Landing Waiter from 25th July, 1848, to 5th January, 1849, at £50 per annum.....	22	8	6			
Do .....	Travelling Expenses from Oakville to this Port .....	8	1	3			
					412	19	11½
	<i>Bond Head.</i>						
Edward Clarke.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....				50	0	0
	<i>Chippawa.</i>						
O. T. Macklem.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	200	0	0			
Do .....	Office Rent and Fuel for do do .....	25	0	0			
Do .....	Do at Falls of Niagara for do do .....	7	10	0			
Do .....	For three Sett Pass-Books, short credited in 1847 .....	9	2	6			
J. McDonald.....	Salary as Landing Waiter and Searcher at do from 6th March, 1848, to 5th January, 1849, at £100 per annum.....	83	6	8			
G. Nicholson.....	Do as Surveyor and Landing Waiter at Chippawa for year ended 5th January, 1849 .....	50	0	0			
H. N. Warren .....	Do as Landing Waiter and Searcher at Niagara Falls, for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	50	0	0			
					424	19	2
	<i>Cornwall.</i>						
Guy C. Wood .....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	100	0	0			
Caleb Knight .....	Do as Landing Waiter for half year ended 5th July, 1848, at £50 per annum .....	25	0	0			
Angus McDonell.....	Do as do for do, 5th January, 1849, at do.....	25	0	0			
					150	0	0
	<i>Cobourg.</i>						
W. H. Kittson.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	226	10	0			
Do .....	Office Rent for do do .....	5	0	0			
Joseph Bertram.....	Salary as Surveyor for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	50	0	0			
Herbert Lennon.....	Do as Landing Waiter for do .....	50	0	0			
					331	10	0
	Carried forward.....				18,961	9	3¼

Appendix  
(A.)

## No. 34.—STATEMENT of the Particulars of the Payments made, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

Appendix  
(A.)

1849.	NAME.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.	1849.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
		Brought forward,.....	.....	18961 9 3½	
		<i>Chatham.</i>			
	Cosgrave.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	125 0 0		
	C. J. Do.....	Warehouse Rent for do 1st September, 1848.....	20 0 0		
	ohnstone.....	Salary as Landing Waiter, from 16th December, 1847, to 15th January, 1849, at £50 per annum.....	54 3 4	199 3 4	
		<i>Dickinson's Landing.</i>			
	R. K. Bullock.....	Salary as Collector from 6th January to 5th July, 1848, at £75 per annum.....	37 10 0		
	Do.....	Office Rent from do to do, at £20 per annum.....	10 0 0		
	Jno. Verner.....	Salary as Collector from 6th July, 1848, to 5th January, 1849, at £100 per annum.....	50 0 0		
	Do.....	Office Rent from do to do, at £18 per annum.....	9 0 0		
	Do.....	Fuel, Stationery, and Postage for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	5 14 1		
	Do.....	Remuneration granted for removal from Port Milford.....	30 0 0		
	Wm. Elwell.....	Salary as Landing Waiter for Quarter ended 5th January, 1849.....	12 10 0		
	Do.....	Travelling Expenses from Shannonville to this Port.....	1 12 6	156 6 7	
		<i>Dunnville.</i>			
	W. B. Sheehan.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	100 0 0		
	Do.....	Office Rent for do do.....	11 0 0		
	Do.....	Fuel, Stationery, Postage &c. for do.....	17 4 11½		
	S. Amsden.....	Salary as Landing Waiter from 21st November, 1847, to 5th January, 1849, at £75 per annum.....	84 7 6		
	Do.....	Travelling Expenses from Dundee to this Port.....	10 0 0	222 12 5½	
		<i>Fort Erie.</i>			
	Hon. Jas. Kerby.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	150 0 0		
	Do.....	Office Rent for do do.....	15 0 0		
	Do.....	Fuel, Stationery, &c., for do do.....	11 14 9		
	Edmund Anderson.....	Salary as Surveyor for do do.....	75 0 0		
	Orange Schryer.....	Do as Landing Waiter for do do.....	50 0 0	301 14 9	
		<i>Gananoque.</i>			
	Ephraim Webster.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	100 0 0		
	Do.....	Office Rent for do do.....	6 0 0		
	Do.....	Fuel do do.....	2 2 0		
	Edward Nulty.....	Salary as Landing Waiter for do.....	50 0 0	158 2 0	
		<i>Goderich.</i>			
	John Galt.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	100 0 0		
	do.....	Office Rent for do do.....	15 0 0	115 0 0	
		<i>Hamilton.</i>			
	John Davidson.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	400 0 0		
	Do.....	Office Rent for do 1st January, 1849.....	20 0 0		
	Do.....	Office Furniture, Fuel, Stationery, Lights, Postage, &c., for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	104 9 2		
	Wm. Pring.....	Salary as Surveyor for do.....	200 0 0		
	Do.....	Expenses of Investigation at Port Credit, per order J. W. Dunscomb, Esquire, 13th May, 1848.....	4 10 0		
	H. Vallance.....	Salary as Clerk for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	100 0 0		
	J. H. Palmer.....	Do as Landing Waiter for do do.....	75 0 0		
	Jos. Wetherall.....	Do as 2nd do for do do.....	50 0 0		
	George Maxwell.....	Do as Preventive Officer for do do.....	50 0 0		
	Do.....	Allowance for Horse for do do.....	25 0 0		
	J. W. Mills.....	Salary as Appraiser from 1st June, 1848, to 5th January, 1849, at £125 per annum.....	76 2 3		
	C. A. Hamilton.....	Do as Extra Landing Waiter for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	50 0 0		
	Robt. McDonell.....	Do Packer and Assistant, from 9th October, 1848, to 5th January, 1849—77 days, at 5s. per day.....	19 5 0	1174 6 5	
		<i>Hallowell.</i>			
	J. B. Roblin,.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	100 0 0		
	Do.....	Office Rent for do do.....	7 10 0	107 10 0	
		<i>Kingston.</i>			
	James Hopkirk,.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	500 0 0		
	Do.....	Office Rent for do do.....	60 0 0		
	Do.....	Rent of Examining Warehouse from 5th July to 10th October, 1848, at £40 per annum; and from 5th November, 1848, to 5th January, 1849, at £25 per annum.....	14 3 4		
		Carried forward.....£	574 3 4	21,396½ 4 10	

Appendix  
(A.)

## No. 34.—STATEMENT of the Particulars of the Payments made, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

Appendix  
(A.)

1849.

1849.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
	Brought forward.....	£ s. d. 574 3 4	£ s. d. 21396 4 10
	<i>Kingston.—(Continued.)</i>		
Jas. Hopkirk.....	Fuel, Postages, Stationery, &c. for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	65 15 4	
Do. ....	Expenses consequent on the removal to new Office.....	28 0 2	
Do. ....	Salary short credited for the year, 1847.....	5 9 7	
J. A. Mailleue.....	Salary as Surveyor for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	175 0 0	
H. P. Gowan.....	Do. as Clerk for do do .....	150 0 0	
P. Carberry.....	Do. as Landing Waiter for do do .....	75 0 0	
D. Lynch.....	Do. as do for do do .....	75 0 0	
R. A. Kelly.....	Do. as do for do do .....	50 0 0	
G. H. Dettlor.....	Do. as Appraiser, 100 days service, at 25s per day.....	125 0 0	
A. M. F. McRae.....	Do. as Messenger and Packer, from 22nd June, 1848, to 5th Jan., 1849, at £60 per annum.	32 2 9	1355 11 2
	<i>Maria Town.</i>		
Alexander McDonell..	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	100 0 0	
Do. ....	Office rent, Fuel and Stationery for do .....	17 10 0	
Wm. Rose.....	Salary as Preventive Officer for do 1848.....	28 7 0	
Do. ....	Do. as do from 5th April, 1848, to 5th January, 1849, at £50 per annum.....	37 10 0	
J. R. Yeilding.....	Do. as Landing Waiter from 6th January to 22nd February, 1848, at £50 per annum.....	6 11 6	189 18 6
	<i>Maitland.</i>		
Dunham Jones.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	75 0 0	
Do. ....	Office Rent and Fuel for do do .....	15 0 0	
Do. ....	Stationery and Postages for do do .....	1 3 11	
Do. ....	Expenses incurred at Investigation of Seizure at Dickenson's Landing.	5 2 6	
Arthur Delmage.....	Salary as Landing Waiter for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	50 0 0	146 6 5
	<i>Niagara.</i>		
Thomas McCormick, ..	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	150 0 0	
Do. ....	Stationery, Fuel and Postages for do .....	10 6 3	
D. C. O'Brien.....	Salary as Surveyor for do .....	100 0 0	
John Hall.....	Do. as Landing Waiter for do .....	50 0 0	310 6 3
	<i>Newcastle.</i>		
Charles Short.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	100 0 0	
Do. ....	Office Rent for do do .....	5 0 0	
Do. ....	Fuel, Stationery, Postages for do .....	5 16 3	
J. Johnstone.....	Salary as Surveyor for do .....	50 0 0	160 16 3
	<i>Oakville.</i>		
R. K. Chisholm.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	100 0 0	
Do. ....	Office Rent for do do .....	15 0 0	
Do. ....	Fuel, Postages, Stationery, &c. for do .....	7 10 10	
Anthony Dixon.....	Salary as Surveyor, from 6th January, to 24th July, 1848, at £50 per annum.....	27 11 6	150 2 4
	<i>Owen's Sound.</i>		
Richard Carney.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	75 0 0	
Do. ....	Postages, Freight, &c. for do .....	0 14 2	75 14 2
	<i>Penetanguishene.</i>		
Wm. Simpson.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	25 0 0	
Do. ....	Postages for do do .....	0 16 10	25 16 10
	<i>Port Burwell.</i>		
J. P. Bellairs.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
	<i>Prescott.</i>		
Alpheus Jones.....	Salary as Collector for the year ended 5th January, 1849.....	125 0 0	
Do. ....	A Boat, Sail and two pair of Oars.....	7 10 0	
Henry J. Jessup.....	Salary as Landing Waiter from 5th January to 28th February, 1848, at £50 per. annum.....	7 7 0	
Alex. Home.....	Salary as Preventive Officer, from 29th January to 5th April, 1848, 67 days at 2s. 6d.,.....	8 7 6	
Do. ....	Do. as Landing Waiter, from the 5th April, 1848, to 5th January, 1849, at £50 per annum.....	37 10 0	
Do. ....	Travelling expenses from Côteau du Lac to this Port.....	1 10 0	
Do. ....	Expenses attending extra duty performed at Brockville.....	1 7 6	
	Carried forward.....£	188 12 0	23910 16 9

Appendix  
(A.)

## No. 34.—STATEMENT of the Particulars of the Payments made, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

Appendix  
(A.)

1849.

1849.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	188 12 0	23910 16 9
	<i>Prescott.—(Continued.)</i>		
Wm. Armstrong.....	Salary as Preventive Officer, from 22nd July, 1848, to 5th January, 1849, at £50 per annum.....	22 16 6	
John Bowker, .....	Do. as Landing Waiter for extra service, from 21st January, to the 5th April, 1848, 76 days at 3s. 9d. per day, .....	14 5 0	
Do. ....	Travelling expenses from and back to Port Hope,.....	3 17 6	
John Gray, .....	Salary as Preventive Officer, for extra services, from 13th January to the 5th April, 1848, 83 days at 3s. 9d. per day, .....	15 11 3	
Do. ....	Travelling expenses from and back to Lachine,.....	3 0 0	
Wm. Elwell,.....	Salary as Landing Waiter from 5th March to 5th April, 1848, at £50 per annum,.....	4 3 4	
Do. ....	Travelling expenses from Port of Toronto to this Port,.....	4 5 0	
Wm. Rose, .....	Salary as Preventive Officer, from 21st August to 9th September, 1848, 20 days at 2s. 6d. per day, .....	2 10 0	
			259 0 7
	<i>Port Credit.</i>		
Jas. R. Yeilding, .....	Salary as Collector from 23rd February, 1848, to 5th January, 1849, at £75 per annum,.....	65 1 0	
Do. ....	Office Rent, Fuel and Stationery for year ended do., .....	20 0 0	
Do. ....	Office Furniture, &c., for do., .....	6 10 0	
Do. ....	Postages, &c., for do., .....	1 18 11	
Wm. Adamson, .....	Salary as Landing Waiter, from 5th January to 5th June, 1848, at £50 per annum,.....	20 16 8	
			114 6 7
	<i>Port Colborne.</i>		
Thos. Parke, .....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849, .....	200 0 0	
Do. ....	Fuel, Stationery, Postages, &c., for do., .....	3 19 3	
Jas. Wright,.....	Salary as Landing Waiter for do., .....	25 0 0	
			228 19 3
	<i>Port Darlington.</i>		
H. S. Reid,.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849, .....	100 0 0	
Do. ....	Office Rent for do. do. do. ....	8 0 0	
Do. ....	Fuel, Stationery and Postages for do., .....	3 7 4	
Wm. Mitchell, .....	Salary as Landing Waiter for do., .....	50 0 0	
			161 7 4
	<i>Port Dulhousie.</i>		
John Clark, .....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849,.....	125 0 0	
Do. ....	Fuel, Stationery, Postages, &c., for do., .....	18 8 6	
Do. ....	Law expenses paid Mr. Carruthers for prosecuting certain Bonds in 1847.....	16 2 10	
B. Tench,.....	Salary as Surveyor for year ended 5th January, 1849,.....	100 0 0	
Benj. Horner, .....	Do as Landing Waiter, from 15th July, 1848, to January 5, 1849, at £50 per annum,.....	23 12 6	
			283 3 10
	<i>Port Dover.</i>		
F. H. Haycock,.....	Salary as Collector from 24th February, 1848, to 5th January, 1849, at £125 per annum,.....	108 2 8	
Do. ....	Office Rent for year ended 5th January, 1849, .....	9 0 0	
Do. ....	Fuel, Stationery, Postages, &c., for do., .....	5 1 5	
Henry Forbes,.....	Salary as Acting Collector, from 6th January to 23rd February, 1848, at £125 per annum,.....	16 16 6	
Do. ....	Salary as Landing Waiter from the 24th February, 1848, to 5th January, 1849, at £50 per annum.....	43 5 6	
James Ryerse.....	Do as do for year ended do .....	50 0 0	
			232 6 1
	<i>Port Hope.</i>		
M. F. Whitehead .....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849 .....	125 0 0	
Do. ....	Office Rent for do do .....	12 0 0	
Do. ....	Fuel, Postages, &c. for do do .....	5 6 7	
J. Bowker.....	Salary as Landing Waiter from the 6th January, to 5th July, 1848, at £50 per annum.....	25 0 0	
W. R. McLaughlin ....	Salary as do from 25th May, 1848, to 5th January, 1849, at £50 do.	30 13 11	
Do. ....	Travelling Expenses from Port of Stanstead to this Port.....	5 8 6	
			203 9 0
	<i>Port Milford.</i>		
John Verner.....	Salary as Collector from 6th January, to 5th July, 1848, at £100 per annum .....	50 0 0	
Do. ....	Office Rent from do to do at £18 per do .....	9 0 0	
Do. ....	Stationery and Postages for do .....	0 13 4	
R. K. Bullock.....	Salary as Collector from 6th July, 1848, to 5th January, 1849, at £75 per annum.....	37 10 0	
Do. ....	Office Rent and Fuel, from do to do at £20 per annum.....	10 0 0	
			2593 9 5
	Carried forward,.....	£ 107 3 4	2593 9 5



Appendix  
(A.)

## No. 34.—STATEMENT of the Particulars of the Payments made, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

Appendix  
(A.)

1849.

1849.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	107 3 4	25393 9 5
	<i>Port Milford.—(Continued.)</i>		
R. K. Bullock.....	Travelling Expenses for removal from Dickenson's Landing to this Port.....	2 10 0	
Do .....	Stationery, Postages, &c.....	1 6 5	
Do .....	Allowance for person left in charge at this Port.....	2 10 0	113 9 9
	<i>Port Sarnia.</i>		
R. E. Vidal.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	100 0 0	
Do .....	Office Rent for do do .....	10 0 0	
Do .....	Fuel, Stationery, Postages, &c. for do .....	6 2 7	
Thos. Forsyth.....	Salary as Landing Waiter for do. ....	50 0 0	166 2 7
	<i>Port Stanley.</i>		
Richard Smith.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	200 0 0	
Do .....	Office Rent for do do .....	12 10 0	
Do .....	Fuel, Stationery, &c. for do do .....	6 14 9	
H. F. Sheehan.....	Salary as Surveyor for do do.....	75 0 0	294 4 9
	<i>Queenston.</i>		
G. McMicken.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	150 0 0	
Do .....	Office Rent for do do .....	15 0 0	
Do .....	Fuel, &c. for do do .....	5 12 6	
Do .....	Stationery, &c., not credited in 1847.....	4 16 8	
W. J. D. Duff.....	Salary as Surveyor, from 6th January to 20th May, 1848, at £50 per annum.....	18 13 3	
S. Purdon.....	Do as Landing Waiter for the year ended 5th January, 1849.....	50 0 0	244 2 5
	<i>Rivière aux Raisins.</i>		
Wm. Robinson.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	75 0 0	
Do .....	Office Rent for do do.....	20 0 0	
Do .....	Postages for do do.....	0 8 8	95 8 8
	<i>Rond Eau.</i>		
Thos. Cronyn.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January 1849.....	... ..	75 0 0
	<i>Sandwich.</i>		
J. F. Elliot.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	150 0 0	
Do .....	Office Rent for do do.....	15 0 0	
Do .....	Fuel, Stationery, Postages, &c. for do .....	6 16 8	
J. Haggerty.....	Salary as Landing Waiter for do .....	50 0 0	
L. C. Kearney.....	Do as do from 24th November, 1848, to 5th January, 1849, at £50 per annum.....	5 17 9	227 14 5
	<i>Sault Ste. Marie.</i>		
George Wilson.....	Salary as Collector from 6th January to 5th April, 1848, at £100 per annum.....	25 0 0	
Jos. Wilson.....	Do as do from 6th April, 1848, to 5th January, 1849, at £75 per annum.....	56 5 0	
Do .....	Office Rent, Fuel and Stationery, from the 5th April, 1848, to 5th January, 1849, at £10 per annum.....	7 10 0	
Do .....	Travelling Expenses to Michipocoton, L.S., and Bruce Mines .....	16 17 4	
J. Bowker.....	Salary as Landing Waiter from 5th July, 1848, to 5th January, 1849, at £50 per annum .....	25 0 0	
Do .....	Travelling Expenses from Port Hope to this Port .....	5 0 0	135 12 4
	<i>Toronto.</i>		
Robt. Stanton.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	500 0 0	
Do .....	Fuel, Stationery, Postages, &c. for do .....	143 0 10	
John Roy.....	Salary as Surveyor for do .....	175 0 0	
Thos. Pearson.....	Do as Clerk for do .....	125 0 0	
J. Hemphill.....	Do as Landing Waiter for do .....	100 0 0	
Do .....	Travelling Expenses to Rivière Rouge on Special Service .....	2 6 3	
W. B. Gowen.....	Do as Assistant Clerk from 5th February, 1848, to 5th January, 1849, at £75 per annum .....	68 15 0	
S. Sherwood.....	Salary as Landing Waiter from 6th March to 5th April, 1848, at £75 per annum.....	6 5 0	
Do .....	Do as do from 6th April, 1848, to 5th January, 1849, at £50 per an... ..	37 10 0	
Wm. Elwell.....	Do as do from 6th January to 5th March, 1848, at £50 per annum ... ..	8 6 8	
R. Cathcart.....	For 18 Days' Service as Appraiser, at 25s per diem.....	22 10 0	
J. Dunn.....	Salary as Porter and Packer from 13th June, 1848, to 5th January, 1849, 207 days, at 3s. 9d. per day.....	38 16 3	
Wm. McKay.....	Do as Messenger for the year ended 5th January, 1849.....	30 0 0	1257 10 0
	Carried forward.....	£	28002 14 4

Appendix  
(A.)

## No. 34.—STATEMENT of the Particulars of the Payments made, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

Appendix  
(A.)

1849.

1849

NAMES.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	... ..	28002 14 4
	<i>Turkey Point.</i>		
Geo. J. Reade.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	75 0 0	
Do .....	Office Rent for do do .....	8 15 0	
Do .....	Sundry Disbursements for 1847 .....	6 4 0	
Jas. Cowan.....	Salary as Landing Waiter for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	50 0 0	139 19 0
	<i>Wallaceburgh.</i>		
John Bell.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	75 0 0	
Do .....	Office Rent for do do .....	10 0 0	
Do .....	Postages for do do .....	0 11 10	85 11 10
	<i>Wellington.</i>		
Thos. Worthington.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	100 0 0	
Do .....	Office Rent for do do .....	5 0 0	
Do .....	Fuel, Stationery, Stove and Pipes for do .....	5 1 11	110 1 11
	<i>Whitby (late Windsor).</i>		
Wm. Warren.....	Salary as Collector for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	100 0 0	
Do .....	Office Rent for do do .....	10 0 0	
Wm. Richey.....	Salary as Surveyor for do do .....	50 0 0	160 0 0
	<i>Grafton.</i>		
S. S. Walsh.....	Salary as Collector from the 6th July, 1848, to 5th January, 1849, at £75 per annum.....	37 10 0	
Do .....	Office Rent from do to do, at £12 per annum.....	6 0 0	
Do .....	Travelling Expenses from the Port of Dundee to this Port.....	5 0 0	
Do .....	Fuel.....	2 5 0	50 15 0
	<i>Return Duties.</i>		
	At the Port of Bond Head.....	45 3 0	
Do do	Chatham.....	82 5 3	
Do do	Dickenson's Landing.....	2 12 1	
Do do	Fort Eric .....	1 14 4	
Do do	Goderich.....	32 8 4	
Do do	Huntingdon.....	2 18 3	
Do do	Hamilton.....	28 19 1	
Do do	Hallowell.....	8 4 7	
Do do	Kingston.....	16 0 0	
Do do	Montreal.....	584 13 5	
Do do	Prescott.....	5 5 0	
Do do	Port Burwell.....	1 5 7	
Do do	do Darlington.....	3 10 6	
Do do	do Hope.....	4 5 10	
Do do	do Sarnia.....	32 9 3	
Do do	Russelltown.....	3 13 0	
Do do	Rond Eau.....	17 5 8	
Do do	St. Johns.....	112 9 10	
Do do	Sandwich.....	6 0 0	
Do do	Stanstead.....	1 15 0	
Do do	Toronto.....	135 4 9	1128 2 9
	<i>Customs Management Branch.</i>		
J. W. Dunscomb.....	Allowance for Extra Services as Surveyor of Customs for year ended 31st December, 1848.....	165 0 0	
Do .....	For certain expenses connected with his Office, as authorized in Coun- cil, 8th July, 1848.....	48 2 6	
Do .....	For do do do 8th November, 1848.....	25 0 6	
Do .....	For do do do do .....	7 15 0	
Do .....	For Travelling Expenses incurred by him in the half year ended 31st December, 1848.....	7 0 0	
W. C. Crofton.....	Salary as Statistical Clerk for year ended 31st December, 1848.....	200 0 0	
Joseph S. Lee.....	Do as Extra Clerk for do do .....	175 7 6	
P. Derbishire.....	Do as do from 1st January to 30th June, 1848, at 5s. per diem.....	45 10 0	
James Porteous.....	Postage account for year ended 5th January, 1849.....	685 15 1	
Desbarats & Derbishire	Printing, Stationery, &c. for half year ended 30th January, 1848.....	494 16 5	1854 7 0
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
George Ironside.....	Salary as Preventive Officer at Manitoulin, for the year ended 31st December, 1848.....	25 0 0	
H. Bishoprick.....	Do as do at Bytown, from 1st January to 25th October, 1848, at £25 per annum.....	20 8 11	
	Carried forward..... £	45 8 11	31531 11 10

No. 34.—STATEMENT of the Particulars of the Payments made, &c.—(Continued.)

1849.		1849.	
NAMES.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	45 8 11	31531 11 10
	<i>Miscellaneous.—(Continued.)</i>		
James Porteous.....	Postage Account, Inspector General's Office, for the year ended 5th January, 1849.....	736 13 6	
Thos Allen.....	Transmission per Express, of Parcels, &c. to the several Ports in Canada West.....	77 2 4	
F. Hall & Co.....	For the "New York Spectator," supplied to the Collectors of Customs for the years 1847 and 1848.....	146 17 7	
H. Driscoll.....	Amount allowed on his account for professional services in the case of the Queen vs. Murray & Sanderson, per Order in Council, 30th August, 1848.....	9 13 4	
Joseph Cary.....	Being to defray contingent expenses of the Inspector General's Office, per Order in Council, 18th October, 1848.....	25 1 10	
Leon Globensky.....	Being for Services performed in the Customs Branch, from 24th April, to 10th July, 1848, per Order in Council, 1st July, 1848.....	25 2 6	
			1066 0 0
	Total from Customs.....	£	32597 11 10
	<i>Out of Excise Revenue.</i>		
	Commission to the several Inspectors of Licences in the Province of Canada, on the amount of Excise collected, applicable to the Consolidated Fund for the year 1848.....	1814 12 10	
	Travelling Allowances to do, for the do.....	1616 6 9	
	Total for Excise.....	£	3430 19 7
	<i>Out of Territorial Revenue—by the Commissioner of Crown Lands.</i>		
Trudeau & Grenier...	For Additions and Repairs to Saint Gabriel Street Premises.....	519 19 7	
	For part of cost of Saint Gabriel Street Premises.....	1000 0 0	
	<i>Deposits on Mines refunded.</i>		
Montreal Mining } Company.....	This amount refunded them, as per Order in Council of the 5th April, 1848.....	£150 0 0	
Garden River Compy..	Do do. as per do. 27th May, 1848.....	150 0 0	
A. D. Bell.....	Do. to him, per do. 14th June, 1848.....	150 0 0	
Dr. Richardson.....	Do. to him, per do. 17th June, 1848.....	150 0 0	
		600 0 0	
	For amount paid Commissioner—Travelling Expenses.....	52 0 0	
	Do. Chippewa Indians, deficiency in Land.....	1491 13 4	
	For amount due by Estate of the Hon. P. Robinson.....	506 8 6	
	Do. by A. Manahan, late Agent.....	293 13 0	
	Do. by W. Rorkc, do.....	1032 19 0	
	Do. by A. Campbell, do.....	117 18 11	
	Land Scrip redeemed.....	16281 12 8	
	Militia do.....	1330 0 0	
			23276 5 0
	<i>Surveys.</i>		
A. Wilkinson.....	For Surveying Line from Mornington to Saugeen.....	365 12 6	
Do.....	Survey of Morris.....	479 1 6	
R. Blanchard.....	Do. for Augmentation of Milton.....	8 10 6	
J. Robertson.....	Do. for Mausfield and Waltham.....	292 17 6	
J. Dignan.....	Do. Cathcart and Chertsey.....	331 10 11	
O. Quinn.....	Do. Subdivision Township of Morin.....	264 11 6	
H. Falls.....	Do. of Bissett's and Bennett's Creeks.....	114 17 3	
D. McDonnell.....	Do. of Madawaska River.....	554 10 6	
J. J. Rooney.....	Do. of River du Lièvre.....	522 16 1	
Do.....	Do. of Mansfield and Waltham.....	528 17 9	
Do.....	Do. Subdivision of Chichester.....	50 0 0	
C. F. Fournier.....	Do. Township of Vizier.....	165 14 6	
P. Levesque.....	Do. Lines of Brandon.....	142 15 0	
Jos. A. Masson.....	Do. of Sheen and Chichester.....	371 10 0	
C. Rankin.....	Do. in Vespra.....	72 14 6	
J. Newman.....	Do. of Line between Petite Nation and Augmentation of Harrington.....	205 11 0	
Do.....	Do. of River Gatineau.....	292 8 9	
W. W. O. Dwyer.....	Do. of River Lièvre.....	458 1 0	
J. A. Snow.....	Do. Division No. 2, Gatineau River.....	268 3 3	
H. Legendre.....	Do. of Outlines of Shawenegan.....	63 18 6	
J. Bleakley.....	Do. of 10th Concession of Oxford and Augusta.....	23 8 0	
	Carried forward.....	£	5577 10 6
			59304 16 5

Appendix (A.)

No. 34.—STATEMENT of the Particulars of the Payments made, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix (A.)

1849.	NAMES.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.	1849.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
		Brought forward .....	... ..	59304 16 5	
		<i>Surveys.—(Continued)</i>			
	A. Wells.....	Indemnity for Suspension of Ottawa Survey.....	28 15 0		
	D. S. Ballantyne.....	Setting off Townships, North Shore St. Lawrence, Canada East.....	410 6 6		
	Jules Tremblay.....	Survey of Callière and Saguenay.....	278 3 6		
	J. J. Haslett.....	Do. of Exploratory Line from Bathurst to Home District (East part).....	703 7 1		
	D. Sinclair.....	Do. of River Matwan.....	561 14 9		
	T. R. Roche.....	Do. of Freeman's Point.....	12 17 9		
	Do.....	Do. of Gosport.....	28 0 0		
	J. J. Harper.....	Do. of River Mississippi.....	504 6 0		
	J. West.....	Do. of Park Lots, Johnstown.....	160 8 0		
	J. Maçon.....	Do. of Village of Markham.....	100 2 0		
	R. Bell.....	Do. of Exploratory Line from Bathurst to Home District (West part).....	1639 9 6		
	Do.....	Do. of Water Lot, at Bytown.....	2 10 0		
	J. McNaughton.....	Do. of the River Bonchère.....	377 3 10		
	J. Bignell.....	Do. of the River St. Maurice.....	680 3 9		
	J. B. Du Berger.....	Do. of Bagot and Saguenay.....	1598 15 2		
	J. R. McDonnell.....	Do. of Pettewame.....	400 0 0		
	P. V. Elmore.....	Do. of the Ottawa and Huron Line.....	60 0 0		
	Do.....	Do. of Exploratory Line from the Township of Lake.....	892 14 2		
	J. B. Bureau.....	Do. of Shawenegan.....	50 0 0		
	F. W. Blaiklock.....	Do. of Exploratory line to Lake St. John.....	770 0 0		
	J. Clark.....	Disbursed by him on account of a Survey of A. W. in Ashfield.....	1 10 0	14837 17 6	
		<i>Crown Inspections.</i>			
	A. McPherson.....	For Sundry Inspections, 1845 and 1846.....	11 15 0		
	D. E. McDonald.....	" Sundry Claims, &c.....	31 0 0		
	A. McPherson.....	" do.....	8 6 3		
	A. H. Sims and P. Gauvreau.....	Investigating Squatters' Claims.....	4 17 6		
	Wm. McDonald.....	For a Schedule of Crawford Locations.....	11 7 6		
	J. Alexander and others.....	Inspection, Valuation, &c.....	4 0 0	71 6 3	
	Sundry Persons.....	Advertising and Printing.....	... ..	243 8 3	
		<i>Special Services.</i>			
	T. Allen.....	For carriage of boxes containing Plans and Maps for Upper Canada Registrars.....	27 15 0		
	R. Graham.....	For Binding Books, &c.....	7 10 0		
	Asselin & Co.....	" Soldering 29 Tin Cases.....	1 5 0		
	Desbarats & Derbyshire.....	" Stationery.....	28 1 2		
	T. Devine.....	" Lettering Title Pages of Registry Books.....	3 0 0		
	Geo. Futvoye.....	Salary as Clerk compiling Letters Patent for County Registers from 1st January to 29th March, 1849, at 10s per diem.....	44 10 0		
	Do.....	Extra Allowance as do, per Order in Council of 3rd May, 1848.....	137 15 0		
	John Peckman.....	Allowance for Copying the same from the 1st to the 29th February, 1849, at 5s per diem.....	7 5 0		
	J. C. Gibb.....	Do for 41 days at do.....	10 5 0		
	J. Alley.....	Do for 36 days at do.....	9 0 0	276 6 2	
		<i>Miscellaneous Payments.</i>			
	Isaac Woolner.....	Clergy, West, Instalments, being amount of sale of Lot 8 in the 9th Concession of Tay, patented in exchange, per Order in Council of 9th February, 1848.....	76 10 0		
	J. Telfer.....	Amount of compensation to him on a surrender per do of 31st January, 1848.....	85 0 0		
	J. Telfer.....	Account for Fees on Free Grant Locations.....	40 0 0		
	Hon. A. W. Cochran.....	One Year's Allowance in lieu of Fees as late Auditor of Land Patents in Lower Canada.....	30 0 0		
	Wm. C. Meredith.....	Fees for Legal opinions respecting seizure of Timber.....	16 0 7		
	A. McNulty.....	Amount of Lot No. 21 in the 11th Concession of Bedford, per Order in Council of 27th June, 1847.....	100 0 0		
	H. Smith.....	Costs of Suit of Ejectment, McNulty vs. Brash.....	10 17 10		
	John Scott.....	Legal attendance on a transfer of Lot No. 29 in the 5th Concession of Gloucester.....	7 10 0		
	Crown Sale.....	No. 386 of Lot N.W. half of 17 in the 6th Concession Kilkenny, cancelled and applied on No. 22 in the 10th do.....	20 0 0		
	T. Vale.....	For loss sustained by being ejected from Lot No. 9 in the 9th Concession of Chatham, per Order in Council of 21st January, 1848.....	37 3 0		
	Wm. McKenzie.....	Amount paid him on account of W. half of 26 in the 6th Concession of Inverness, per Order in Council.....	4 19 6	428 0 11	
		Carried forward.....	£	75161 15 6	

1849.

1849.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Currency.
		£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....				75161 15 6
	<i>Crown Lands Department.</i>				
	<i>Salaries.</i>				
J. A. McDonald .....	Salary as Commissioner of Crown Lands from the 8th December, 1847, to the 10th March, 1848, at £1000 per annum .....	257	10	8	
J. H. Price .....	Do do from the 11th March to the 31st December, 1848.....	808	4	5	
T. Bouthillier .....	Twelve Months' Salary as Assistant Commissioner to do .....	666	13	4	
J. Langevin .....	Twelve Months' Salary as Clerk to 31st December, 1848.....	325	0	0	
A. McNabb .....	Do as Cashier and Accountant to do.....	250	0	0	
Do .....	Do increased do as do for the year 1847 .....	50	0	0	
J. C. Tarbutt .....	Do Salary as Clerk to the 31st December, 1848 .....	250	0	0	
D. H. Morphy.....	Do do as do to do .....	170	0	0	
Thos. Hammond .....	Do do as do to do .....	150	0	0	
Wm. F. Collins.....	Salary as do from the 1st January to the 1st March, 1848, at £150 per annum.....£ 25 0 0				
Do .....	Do from 1st March to 31st December, 1848, at £170 per annum..... 141 13 4				
		166	13	4	
J. Drysdale.....	One Month's do as Clerk, to the 31st January, 1848, at £150 per annum .....	12	10	0	
C. W. Shay .....	Twelve do as do, to the 31st December, 1848.....	150	0	0	
W. F. Whitchee.....	Do as do to do.....	125	0	0	
N. F. Laurent.....	Nine do as do, to 30th September, 1848, at £100 per annum .....	£ 75	0	0	
Do .....	Three do as do, to 31st December, 1848, at £125 per annum..... 31 5 0				
		106	5	0	
C. W. Maçon.....	Salary as Clerk from the 29th January to do, at £150 per annum.....	138	14	6	
J. C. Gibb.....	Do as do from February to 30th September, at 6s. 3d., and from 1st October to 31st December, 1848, at £125 per annum.....	99	12	6	
J. McDonagh.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Extra do, to 31st December, 1848, at 7s. 6d.....	137	5	0	
A. Macdonnell .....	Salary as do from 1st January to 30th September, 1848, at do.....	102	15	0	
J. C. A. Poitras.....	Do as do, from the 6th November to 31st December, 1848, at do.....	21	0	0	
Jno. Peckman.....	Do as do, between January and 31st December, 1848.	97	12	6	
Geo. Fisher.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Messenger to do .....	66	0	0	
					4150 16 3
	<i>Surveying Department.</i>				
	<i>Eastern Branch.</i>				
Jos. Bouchette.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Senior Surveyor and Draughtsman, to 31st December, 1848.....	375	0	0	
E. T. Fletcher.....	Do as Surveyor and Draughtsman to do.....	175	0	0	
Pierre L. Morin.....	Do as do to do.....	175	0	0	
C. Bouchette.....	Salary as Extra Draughtsman, from the 20th to the 30th June, at 6s. 3d., and from 1st July to 31st December, 1848, at 7s. 6d. per diem.....	70	18	9	
A. E. J. Labrosse.....	Do as Entering and Copying Clerk, from the 1st January to 30th September, at 6s. 3d., and from 1st October to 31st December, 1848, at £125 per annum, including 37s. 6d. extra for June.....	107	7	6	
Thos. C. Jarmy.....	Salary as Extra Draughtsman, from the 1st January to 31st March, 1848, at 7s. 6d. per diem.....	57	0	0	
L. Berthelot.....	Do as Extra Clerk for the months of January February, May, and June, 1848, at 5s. per diem, including 37s 6d extra for June..... £ 32 2 6				
Do .....	Six Months' Salary as do, to 31st December, 1848, at 6s. 3d. per diem..... 57 10 0				
		89	12	6	
G. Laviolette.....	Salary as do from the 20th June to 31st July, 1848, at 7s. 6d. per diem.....	13	10	0	
J. Cane.....	Do as Extra Draughtsman, from the 25th November to the 31st December, 1848, at 7s. 6d. per diem.....	13	17	6	
					1077 6 3
	<i>Western Branch.</i>				
Andw. Russell.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Surveyor and Draughtsman, to 31st December, 1848.....	325	0	0	
Thos. Devine.....	Do as Temporary Assistant to do, at 7s. 6d. per diem	137	5	0	
Wm. Spragge.....	Do as Chief Clerk to do.....	325	0	0	
	Carried forward .....	£ 787	5	0	
		5228	2	6	75161 15 6

Appendix  
(A.)

## No. 34.—STATEMENT of the Particulars of the Payments made, &amp;c.— (Continued.)

Appendix  
(A.)

NAMES.	SERVICE.				Amount.	Total Currency.				
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
	Brought forward.....	787	5	0	5228	2	6	75161	15	6
	<i>Surveying Department.—(Continued.)</i>									
Thos. Hector.....	Salary as Clerk, from 1st January to the 29th February, at £200, and from the 1st March to the 31st December, 1848, at £275 per annum.....	262	10	0						
Hy. J. Jones.....	Do as do, from do to do, at £170, and from do to do at £200 per annum.....	195	0	0						
M. A. Higgins.....	Do as do, from the 1st January to the 31st May, 1848, at £170 per annum.....	70	16	8						
Geo. Shaw.....	Twelve do as do, to the 31st December, 1848.....	170	0	0						
F. T. Roche.....	Salary as Extra Clerk from 1st January to the 30th June, 1848.....	61	18	9						
Do .....	Do as do for the six months ended 31st December, 1848, at £150 per annum.....	75	0	0						
Jeremiah Alley.....	Do as do for April, May, and June, 1848.....	18	17	6						
Do .....	Do as do for the six months ended 31st Dec., 1848, at 6s 3d. per diem.....	57	10	0						
George Holmes.....	Salary as Extra Clerk, from the 20th June to 31st December, 1848, at 6s. 3d. per diem.....	60	18	9						
W. Howard.....	Do as do, from the 28th to the 31st March, 1848, inclusive, at 5s.....	1	0	0						
E. Crispo.....	Salary as extra Clerk, one day .....	0	5	0						
Wm. Walker.....	Twelve months' salary as Messenger, to 31st December, 1848.....	66	0	0						
M. Valiquette.....	Salary as Labourer employed about the premises between January and December, 1848, eight months	25	0	0						
	<i>Office Expenses.</i>				1852	1	8			
B. Hill.....	On account of his contract for binding Maps .....	302	11	7						
Wm. McMaster.....	For Book Cases for the Department.....	196	3	0						
J.B. L'Hussier & others	For wood purchased for the use of do.....	60	1	6						
F. A. Wilson.....	For seven chaldrons coal.....	12	6	0						
Geo. Fisher and Wm. Walker.....	For soap, candles, washing towels and making envelops, &c.....	36	3	10						
Robert Campbell.....	For Carpeting, &c. ....	6	10	9						
J. W. Hilton.....	Do do .....	12	12	6						
J. B. Asselin and J. W. Hall.....	Do Stove pipes, &c.....	33	6	9						
Water Works.....	Six months rent, including fixing pipes, &c.....	5	18	0						
R. Gerrard.....	Insurance St. Gabriel street premises .....	15	12	0						
J. Simard.....	Carpenters' work .....	3	17	4						
Do .....	Three window blinds .....	3	15	0						
S. W. Charles and others.....	Window glass and other articles furnished .....	7	17	4						
	<i>Stationery.</i>				696	15	7			
Desbarats and Derbyshire.....	For Stationery during the year 1848.....	276	13	4						
Do do .....	Do do .....	213	12	5						
Rob. Chalmers.....	Do do do .....	26	5	10						
John McCoy.....	Do do do .....	22	19	4						
R. Graham.....	Do do do .....	3	17	6						
Wm. Miller.....	Do do do .....	4	15	0						
R. Andrews and B. Close.....	For brass drawing pens .....				548	3	4			
	<i>Postages.</i>									
James Porteous, Post Master, Montreal...	Amount of his account for Postages against the Department for the year ended 10th October, 1848... Amount paid sundry Agents for the same during do.	1446	0	6						
		13	3	0						
	<i>Miscellaneous Items.</i>				1459	3	6			
Joseph Bouchette.....	For Map of Canada.....	3	0	0						
J. Care.....	For Map of Montreal.....	4	0	0						
Allen & Co.....	Carriage of Parcels.....	6	14	0						
C. Forneret.....	Fees of Search and Certificate of lots in Brandon.....	1	5	0						
J. Duncan.....	Do. and Registration of Fees, &c.....	2	5	6						
	<i>Commissions.</i>				17	4	6			
Sundry Agents.....	For Commission during the year 1848 .....	2024	14	6						
Françis Wright.....	Fifteen months' salary as Agent for Tract in Lower Canada, between Rivers Madawaska, St. John and St. Francis, at £100 per annum.....	125	0	0						
John Kane.....	Do as Local Agent, Bagot Road, on the Saguenay .....	£200	0	0						
	Less Commission on amount of Collections .....	1	0	0						
		199	0	0						
		2348	14	6						
	Less this amount credited W. Hargrave, from 1842 to 1844, and omitted to be deducted from his Salary at the time.....	42	18	0						
					2305	16	6			
	Less, six per cent Commission on the amount of Clergy Collections .....	2244	7	6						
	Do do on School do .....	215	15	1						
					12107	7	7			
					2460	2	7			
					9647	5	0			
	Carried forward.....				£	84809	0	6		

Appendix  
(A.)

## No. 34.—STATEMENT of the Particulars of the Payments made, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

Appendix  
(A.)

1849.		1849.	
NAMES.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....		84809 0 6
	<i>Deductions</i>		
	<i>WOODS AND FORESTS.</i>		
	<i>Bytown.</i>		
James Stevenson.....	One year's Salary as Collector for 1848.....	350 0 0	
Do.....	Do Rent of an office.....	25 0 0	
A. Douglas.....	Do Salary as do. for 1848.....	150 0 0	
John Paterson.....	Salary as timber counter.....	80 0 0	
John Cameron.....	Do as do.....	82 9 9	
Wm. Stevenson.....	Do as Check Officer at Chatham.....	54 12 0	
John Gresier.....	Do as Boatman.....	54 12 0	
Louis Petite.....	Do as do.....	21 12 6	
John Cameron.....	Allowance for Ranging Forests.....	21 12 6	
Wm. Thompson.....	Do for do.....	12 10 0	
James Stevenson.....	Amount of the Postage of his office, in the year ended 30th September, 1848.....	41 12 6	
Do.....	Do for Printing and Stationery.....	19 3 3	
Do.....	Do Paid for Town taxes to Corporation.....	1 11 7	
Do.....	Amount paid for Wood.....	20 0 0	
Do.....	Do for Repairs and hire of Boats.....	5 7 6	
Do.....	Do for Sundry trifling Disbursements.....	4 2 3	
			1002 13 4
	<i>Salaries and Disbursements.—Surveyor's Office.</i>		
A. J. Russell.....	One Year's Salary as Surveyor for 1848.....	250 0 0	
J. R. McKear.....	Do as Assistant for do.....	117 7 6	
A. J. Russell.....	Travelling Expenses to Montreal.....	2 12 8	
McLean Stewart.....	One Year's Salary as Sub-Collector at Quebec.....		370 0 2
			350 0 0
Wm. Yuill.....	Amount paid him on Account, for forfeited License, per Order in Council.....		100 0 0
	<i>Surveys.</i>		
Brigham.....	Amount paid him for Survey.....	50 0 0	
Bradley.....	Do for do and Report Kettle Island.....	5 10 2	
Newman.....	Do for do of River Desert in 1847.....	126 16 3	
Sundry Persons.....	For Surveys in 1847.....	261 0 3	
Regerson & Snow.....	Do in 1848.....	36 8 0	
			479 14 8
	<i>Duties on Timber.</i>		
R. A. Young.....	For this Sum paid him for Duties on Timber cut on his Lands in Stafford.....	48 8 4	
M. McCargar.....	Being for private Timber included in Bond I. of 1845.....	8 0 0	
McLean Stewart and W. F. Collins.....	Travelling Expenses from Montreal to Bytown and back.....		56 8 4
	<i>Forest Ranging.</i>		
A. McPherson.....	Amount paid him for Forest Ranging for 1846 and 1847.....	79 15 0	
Wm. Morrison.....	Do for do.....	2 12 6	
A. H. Sims.....	Do for do.....	5 5 0	
R. Oughtreds.....	Do for do.....	5 15 0	
			93 7 6
To Amount.....	Of Clergy East, Timber Duties, included in Balance of Licenses Nos. 27 and 28 of 1846 (in Mr. Marler's Agency) and carried to the credit of this Account this Year.....		15 0 5
	<i>Payments by Warrant in Deduction.</i>		
Hon. F. W. Primrose.....	Twelve Months' Salary as Clerk of the Terrars of the Queen's Domain, to 31st December, 1848.....	100 0 0	
Do.....	His per centage as Inspector General of the same on the Amount of <i>Lods et Ventas</i> , to 30th June, 1848.....	109 10 3	
Do.....	To pay Mr. Ware, Provincial Surveyor for the Survey of the Quebec Harbour.....	74 15 0	
Do.....	The Professional Services and Disbursements made on several Bills of Costs in various oppositions on behalf of the Crown.....	20 8 0	
James Bonner & Wm. } Petry..... }	Being the Amount payable to them in conformity to a Report of Council, of the 14th January, 1848.....	396 15 5	
	Total from Territorial..... £51955 19 8		701 8 8
	Carried forward.....£		87,984 11 1

Appendix  
(A.)

## No. 34.—STATEMENT of the Particulars of the Payments made, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

Appendix  
(A.)

1849.				1849.	
NAMES.	SERVICE.	Amount.		Total Currency.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	Brought forward.....	...	...	87984	11 1
OUT OF REVENUE FROM PUBLIC WORKS.					
<i>Welland Canal.</i>					
O. T. Macklem.....	Commission of 5 per cent as Collector of Tolls &c. on £208 5s. 4d. at Chippawa .....	10	8 3		
Do .....	Repairs to Bridge .....	1	2 6		
Andrew Thompson.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls at Duncville from 1st January, to the 31st October, 1848.....	84	0 0		
Do .....	Postages, Stationery, &c. for do .....	0	13 11		
W. B. Sheehan.....	Salary paid a Clerk from the 1st November to 12th December, 1848, at 5s. per diem .....	10	0 0		
Do .....	For Office Rent, Fuel and Stationery.....	3	10 0		
John Clark.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls at Port Dalhousie, from 1st March to 31st December, 1848 at £150 per an.	125	0 0		
Do .....	Office Rent, Fuel and Stationery for do.....	16	2 10		
Wm. Benson.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls at Port Maitland, from 1st March to 31st December, 1848, at £150 per annum.....	125	0 0		
Wm. Benson.....	Office for year ended 31st December, 1848.....	25	0 0		
Do .....	Postages, Fuel, &c. for do .....	20	15 1		
Do .....	Amount allowed for an Assistant for the year 1847...	48	0 0		
Andrew Murray.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls at Port Robinson, from 1st April to the 30th November, 1848, at £75 per annum .....	50	0 0		
Thomas Parke.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls at Port Colborne, for the year ended 31st December, 1848.....	200	0 0		
George Prescott.....	To enable him to pay the Salaries of Lock Tenders, &c. to the 31st December, 1848.....	2074	9 2		
Do .....	To enable him to pay for Repairs performed and in progress on the Old Line.....	9120	6 0		
Thomas A. Begly.....	To enable him to pay for Repairs performed and in progress on the Old Line.....	3218	8 6	15132	16 3
<i>Lachine Canal.</i>					
Alfred Gough.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls for the year ended 31st December, 1848.....	200	0 0		
Do .....	Office Rent for do do .....	40	0 0		
Do .....	For Wages of Warehousemen for do .....	45	5 0		
Do .....	For Amount paid for service of Policemen for do.....	43	15 0		
Do .....	For amount paid for Service of Tide Waiters for do.	30	5 0		
Do .....	Stationery, Printing, Office Furniture, Moiety of Fines, &c. for do .....	75	19 0		
Do .....	To enable him to pay Lock Tenders, Labourers, &c. for do .....	1528	2 3		
Donald Duff.....	Salary as Deputy Collector of Tolls at Lachine for do.	125	0 0		
James Smith.....	Do as Clark for do .....	60	0 0		
Wm. Dunlop.....	Do as Superintendent from 1st January to 29th June, 1848, at £300 per annum.....	149	3 6		
James White.....	Do as Wharfinger from 19th October to 31st Dec. 1848, at £100 per annum .....	20	2 2		
Rev. J. LeCompte.....	For 12 Months Rent due the Seminary of Montreal, for Land taken for the Lachine Canal to 1st Nov. 1848. ....	60	0 0		
A. Gough.....	For Repairs, &c. to Old Line.....	1877	10 5	4255	2 4
<i>Burlington Bay Canal.</i>					
John Davidson.....	Commission of 5 per cent as Collector of Tolls, &c. on £2453 12s. 7d.....	122	13 7		
Do .....	For Salary of a Ferryman for the year ended 5th January, 1849.....	50	0 0		
Do .....	For Communicating per Telegraph.....	0	8 9		
T. A. Begly.....	For Repairs, &c. ....	1569	1 10	1742	4 2
<i>Beauharnois Canal.</i>					
George Ellis.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls for the year ended 31st December, 1848 .....	100	0 0		
Do .....	Postages, Stationery, Fuel, &c., for do .....	23	0 9		
Thos. Hewitt.....	To enable him to pay the Salaries of Lock Tenders, &c., for do, .....	1612	16 8		
Sundry Persons.....	For Repairs, &c. ....	296	3 9	2032	1 2
<i>Chambly Canal.</i>					
Michael Borue.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls from 1st January to 30th September, 1848, at £120 per annum .....	90	0 0		
Do .....	Do as do from 1st October to 31st December, 1848, at £210 per annum .....	52	10 0		
	Carried forward.....	142	10 0	23162	3 11
				87984	11 1



Appendix (A.)

No. 34.—STATEMENT of the Particulars of the Payments made, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix (A.)

1849.

1849.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	142 10 0	23162 3 11
	<i>Chambly Canal—(Continued.)</i>		
Michael Borne .....	To enable him to pay the salaries of Lock Tenders, &c., for the year ended 31st December, 1848 .....	216 12 0	
Do .....	For Repairs, &c. ....	17 5 2	376 7 2
	<i>Cornwall Canal.</i>		
Thos. Godfrey .....	Salary as Superintendent for the year ended 31st December, 1848 .....	160 0 0	
Danl. Phelan.....	Do as Collector of Tolls for the year ended do .....	100 0 0	
Do .....	Postages, Stationery, &c., for do .....	4 13 2	
Sundry Persons.....	To enable them to pay the Salaries of Lock Tenders, &c., for do.....	942 3 5	
Do .....	For Repairs, &c. ....	2466 2 9	3672 19 4
	<i>Williamsburgh Canal.</i>		
Alex. McMillan .....	Salary as Collector of Tolls for the year ended 31st December, 1848 .....	100 0 0	
Do .....	Office Rent for year ended 1st September, 1848 ...	15 0 0	
J. Jellyman .....	Salary as Clerk from 19th August to 31st December, 1848, at £50 per annum.....	18 6 8	
Do .....	Travelling Expenses .....	12 7 6	
Sundry Persons.....	To enable them to pay the Salaries of Lock Tenders, &c., for the year ended 31st December, 1848..	947 7 3	
Do .....	For Repairs, &c. ....	147 6 8	1240 8 1
	<i>Cobourg Harbour.</i>		
W. H. Kittson ....	Salary as Collector of Tolls for the year ended 5th January, 1849 .....	100 0 0	
J. Bertram.....	Do as Light-House Keeper for do .....	25 0 0	125 0 0
	<i>Dunnville Harbour.</i>		
W. B. Sheehan.....	Commission of 5 per cent as Collector of Tolls on £33 7s. 1d.....	... ..	1 13 4
	<i>Oakville Harbour.</i>		
R. K. Chisholm.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls for the year ended 5th January, 1849 .....	75 0 0	
Do .....	Amount paid for Dredging the Harbour and Extending Piers .....	359 6 0	434 6 0
	<i>Port Stanley Harbour.</i>		
Richard Smith .....	Commission of 5 per cent as Collector of Tolls on £1046 12s. 5d .....	... ..	52 6 6
	<i>Port Dalhousie.</i>		
John Clark .....	Commission of 5 per cent as Collector of Tolls on £33 7s. 3d .....	... ..	1 13 4
	<i>Port Dover Harbour.</i>		
F. H. Haycock .....	Commission of 5 per cent as Collector of Tolls on £410 3s. 6d. ....	20 10 0½	
W. Fifield .....	Salary as Light-House Keeper from 12th August 1846, to 5th July, 1847 .....	58 8 2	
Do .....	Do as do for the year ended 5th January, 1849 .....	65 0 0	143 18 2½
	<i>Toronto Harbour.</i>		
Robt. Stanton .....	Commission of 10 per cent. as Collector of Tolls on £561 6s.....	56 2 6	
Jas. Hickman .....	Salary as Light House Keeper for year ended 31st December, 1848.....	50 0 0	
Do .....	Allowance for House.....	12 10 0	118 12 6
	<i>Windsor Harbour.</i>		
Wm. Warren.....	Commission of 5 per cent. as Collector of Tolls on £455 15s 9d.....	... ..	22 15 8
	Carried forward.....	£	29352 3 8½
			87984 11 1

Appendix  
(A.)

## No. 34.—STATEMENT of the Particulars of the Payments made, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

Appendix  
(A.)

1849.

1849

NAMES.	SERVICE.		Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	... ..	29352 3 8½	87984 11 1
	<i>Rond Eau Harbour.</i>			
Thos. Cronyn.....	Commission of 5 per cent. as Collector of Tolls on £37 19s 1d.....	... ..	1 17 11	
	<i>Chaudière Bridge.</i>			
Hugh M'Reavy.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls for the year ended 31st December, 1848.....	... ..	50 0 0	
	<i>Narrows Bridge, Lake Simcoe.</i>			
A. Rutherford.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls from 1st January to 30th June, 1848, at £50 per annum.....	... ..	25 0 0	
	<i>Trent Bridge.</i>			
Stephen Young, jr....	Salary as Collector of Tolls from 1st July to 31st December, 1848, at £50 per annum.....	25 0 0		
D. Brown and others..	For Repairs.....	65 0 0		
	<i>St. Maurice Bridge.</i>		90 0 0	
T. A. Begly and others.	For Repairs and Toll House .....	... ..	100 0 0	
	<i>Brantford Bridge.</i>			
Valentine Hall.....	To enable him to pay Toll-gate Keepers' Wages... ..	... ..	1 16 9½	
	<i>Union Bridge.</i>			
E. Sanders .....	Salary as Collector of Tolls from 1st January to 5th June, 1848, at £50 per annum .....	21 10 5		
Do. ....	Amount paid D. Graham.....	5 0 0		
	<i>Châteauguay Bridge.</i>		26 10 5	
T. A. Begly.....	For Repairs, &c.....	... ..	66 6 0	
	<i>Etchemin Bridge.</i>			
J. Lafêche dit } Beaulieu..... }	For Salary as Collector of Tolls from 1st June to 31st December, 1848, at £35 per annum.....	20 8 4		
Do. ....	For Allowance as do to 1st June, 1848.....	28 3 9		
Do. ....	For Expenses clearing away Snow.....	0 18 0		
	<i>Caledonia Bridge.</i>		49 10 1	
Valentine Hall.....	To enable him to pay the Wages of Toll-gate Keepers from the 1st June to the 31st December, 1848.....	... ..	28 0 0	
	<i>Bécancour Bridge.</i>			
Jean B. Hebert.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls from 1st June to 31st December, 1848, at £50 per annum.....	29 3 4		
Saml. Marsh.....	For Repairs.....	67 10 0		
	<i>Nicolet Bridge.</i>		96 13 4	
E. Courtois.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls from 21st June to 20th November, 1848, at £50 per annum.....	20 16 8		
Do. ....	For Repairs and Sign Board.....	5 17 5		
Thos. Webster.....	For erecting Toll House.....	45 0 0		
	<i>Jacques Cartier Bridge.</i>		71 14 1	
François Delisle.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls from 9th August to 31st December, 1848, at £50 per annum.....	20 13 11		
Elie Renfret.....	For Repairs.....	48 15 0		
	<i>Melbourne Bridge.</i>		69 8 11	
Wm. Montgomery.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls from 1st July to 31st December, 1848, at £50 per annum.....	25 0 0		
Thos. Webster and } others..... }	For Repairs.....	241 11 3		
	<i>Duchêne Bridge.</i>		266 11 3	
S. Marsh.....	For erecting Toll House.....	... ..	45 0 0	
	Carried forward.....	.....	£ 30340 12 6	87984 11 1

No. 34.—STATEMENT of the Particulars of the Payments made, &c.—(Continued.)

1849.		1849.	
NAMES.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	... ..	30340 12 6
	<i>Godfroy Bridge.</i>		
Saml. Marsh.....	For Repairs.....	... ..	10 0 0
	<i>St. Ann de la Pérade Bridge.</i>		
Jacques Noël.....	Salary as Toll Keeper to 31st May, 1848 .....	20 0 0	
Do .....	For Repairs to Toll House and Bridge .....	2 15 7	22 15 7
	<i>St. Ann's Lock.</i>		
John Ryan.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls for the year ended 31st December, 1848.....	75 0 0	
Do .....	For Contingencies to do .....	9 12 4	
Do .....	To enable him to pay the Salaries of Lock Tenders for do.....	115 3 11	199 16 3
	<i>Ottawa Slides.</i>		
D. Graham .....	For Salaries of Superintendent, Clerks, Slide Masters, &c., for year ended the 31st December, 1848 .....	767 5 2	
Sundry persons.....	For Repairs .....	801 4 7	
Do .....	For do to Gatineau Works .....	2159 14 8	3731 4 5
	<i>Trent Slides.</i>		
Wm. Davis.....	Salary as Collector of Slide Dues for the year ended 31st December, 1848.....	150 0 0	
Do .....	To enable him to pay men employed on the Slides, to 31st December, 1848.....	202 5 5	352 5 5
	<i>Cascades Road.</i>		
W. B. Simpson.....	To enable him to pay the Wages of 3 Toll-gate Keepers for the year ended 5th January, 1849...	133 6 9	
Do .....	For Repairs, &c.....	57 2 5	190 9 2
	<i>Hamilton and Port Dover Road.</i>		
Valentine Hall.....	For proportion of his Salary as Secretary and Treasurer, from 1st June to 31st December, 1848, at £200 per annum.....	29 3 4	
Do .....	To enable him to pay the Wages of Toll-gate Keepers from do to do .....	203 0 8	
Do .....	For Contingencies, &c.....	1 8 4	
T. A. Begly & others.	For Repairs and Toll Houses .....	2817 4 8	3050 17 0
	<i>London and Brantford Road.</i>		
Valentine Hall.....	For proportion of his Salary as Secretary and Treasurer, from the 1st June to the 31st December, 1848, at £200 per annum .....	29 3 4	
Do .....	To enable him to pay the Wages of Toll-gate Keepers from do to do .....	308 0 0	
Do .....	For Repairs .....	3 1 3	
T. A. Begly & others.	For Repairs .....	256 0 0	596 4 7
	<i>Hamilton and Brantford Road.</i>		
Valentine Hall.....	For proportion of his Salary as Secretary and Treasurer from 1st June to the 31st December, 1848, at £200 per annum.....	29 3 4	
Do .....	To enable him to pay the Wages of Toll-gate Keepers from do to do .....	152 15 9	
Do .....	For Repairs, &c.....	5 10 7	
T. A. Begly & others..	For Repairs.....	417 0 11	604 10 7
	<i>Port Stanley and London Road.</i>		
Valentine Hall.....	For proportion of his Salary as Secretary and Treasurer, from 1st June to the 31st December, 1848, at £200 per annum.....	29 3 4	
Do .....	To enable him to pay the Wages of Toll-gate Keepers from do to do .....	195 19 0	
Do .....	For Repairs, &c.....	2 7 2	
T. A. Begly & others..	For Repairs .....	669 15 0	897 4 6
	Carried forward.....	£	39996 0 0
			87984 11 1

Appendix  
(A.)

## No. 34.—STATEMENT of the Particulars of the Payments made, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

Appendix  
(A.)

1849.		1849.	
NAMES.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	... ..	39996 0 0
	<i>Kingston and Napanee Road.</i>		87984 11 1
A. Thibodo.....	For Salary as Secretary and Treasurer from 1st June to 31st December, 1848, at £100 per ann...	58 6 8	
Do .....	To enable him to pay the Wages of Toll-gate Keepers from do to do .....	183 6 8	
Do .....	For Repairs, &c.....	3 5 8	
T. A. Begly & others.	For Repairs .....	826 12 1	
			1071 11 1
	<i>Toronto Roads.</i>		
Jos. Lesslie.....	Salary as Secretary and Treasurer from the 1st June to 31st December, 1848, at 200 per £annum	116 13 4	
Do .....	Allowance for Special Service prior to 1st June, 1848	8 6 8	
Do .....	Travelling Expenses to 31st December, 1848.....	6 11 7	
Do .....	Discount on Sterling Specie exchanged to do.....	42 17 3	
Do .....	Office Furniture, Printing, Stationery, Postages, &c., to do.....	58 10 10	
Do .....	To enable him to pay the wages of Toll-Gate Keepers from the 1st June to 31st December, 1848....	490 15 10	
Robert Stanton.....	For Commission of 1½ per cent. on £145 6s. 11d., amount collected for Tolls at Gate No. 5, North Toronto Road.....	2 3 7	
Wm. Stewart.....	For his Wages as Toll-Gate Keeper from 19th February to 31st May, 1848, at 5s per day.....	25 15 0	
T. A. Begly and others	For Repairs.....	9203 14 6	
			9955 8 7
	<i>Port Hope and Rice Lake Road.</i>		
Jas. McKibbin.....	Commission of five per cent. as Collector of Tolls, &c., on £212 5s. 6d..	10 12 3	
Do .....	To enable him to pay the Wages of Toll-Gate Keepers from 1st June to 31st December, 1848...	57 0 0	
Do .....	For Postages, &c.....	0 19 1	
T. A. Begly and others	For Repairs.....	319 11 10	
			368 3 2
	<i>Queenston and Grimsby Road.</i>		
G. McMicken.....	To enable him to pay the Wages of Toll-Gate Keeper for the year ended 5th January, 1849....	... ..	30 0 0
	<i>St. Athanase and Spiers' Corner Road.</i>		
Wm. Butler.....	Salary as Collector of Tolls from 1st June to 31st December, 1848, at £75 per annum.....	43 15 0	
Do .....	To enable him to pay the Wages of Toll-Gate Keeper from 1st July to 31st December, 1848, at £50 per annum.....	25 0 0	
Do .....	For Office Rent.....	2 10 0	
Do .....	For Oil Lamps, Oil, &c.....	7 2 9	
			78 7 9
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
T. A. Begly and others	For Repairs to Hamilton and Ancaster Road.....	541 1 8	
Do .....	For do to London and Hamilton do .....	3428 7 5	
Capt. A. McLean.....	For do to Markham do .....	15 16 3	
James Harley.....	For Diving Dress for St. Lawrence Canals.....	51 16 4	
O. R. Gowan.....	Salary as Superintendent of Canals West of Lachine from the 17th December, 1847, to 30th June, 1848, at £400 per annum.....	216 6 1	
Do .....	Allowance for Travelling Expenses from do to do...	44 9 4	
Thos. Best.....	Salary as Lock-Gate Keeper at Whitelaw's Rapids from 10th February, 1847, to 9th February, 1849,	30 0 0	
C. S. Ross.....	Balance due J. Poupar on purchase of the Portage du Fort Slides.....	44 8 10	
Shorwood & Philpot...	Law Expenses attending sundry Public Works.....	131 10 11	
Benson & Merritt.....	For use of Vessel in removing Wreck of Schooner "Eleonora" out of Burlington Bay.....	355 0 0	
			4858 16 10
	Total from Public Works.....	... ..	56,378 7 5
	<i>Payment by Warrant out of Fines and Forfeitures</i>		
S. B. Harrison.....	For Services as Queen's Counsel in a case of Breach of the Revenue Laws.....	3 10 0	
Edmund Anderson.....	Being one-half of the Penalties recovered at Sandwich in 1846 and 1847.....	30 11 8	
			34 1 8
	Total from Fines and Forfeitures.....	... ..	
	Carried forward..... £	... ..	144397 0 2

Appendix  
(A.)

No. 34.—STATEMENT of the Particulars of the Payments made, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix  
(A.)

1849.

1849.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	£	s.	d.	Amount.	Total Currency,
	Brought forward.....	...	...	...	...	144397 0 2
	<i>Out of Casual Revenue.</i>					
Ewen McLellan, Atty. to the late Farquhar McLellan.)	Being for Work performed by him in deepening the Rivière aux Raisins, under a former Commission for that Work, under Act Upper Canada, 1 Wm. 4, cap. 13.....	...	...	...	94 0 0	
John P. Cherry.....	Being the amount of Fees paid the Receiver General of Upper Canada in 1821, by Robert Brown, upon the east half of Lot 14, in the 7th Concession, Huronario Street, Township of Mono.....	...	...	...	4 8 11	
Thos. D. Harington..	Commission of 5 per cent. as Receiver of Fees on the sum of £852 5s 4d..... By transfer of this sum paid in 1846, by J. T. Badg- ley, Secretary to the Montreal Harbour Commis- sioners, and now carried to a separate account, as applicable to the improvement of the River St. Lawrence below Quebec, as authorised by Act 9 Victoria, chap. 60.....	...	...	...	42 12 2	
	Total from Casual.....	...	...	...	4000 0 0	4141 1 1
	Total deductions from Revenue, Currency.....	...	...	...	...	£ 148,538 1 3

F. HINCKS,

*Inspector General.*

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Montreal, March, 1848.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR 1848.

Main table with columns: HEADS OF REVENUE, WHERE COLLECTED (Canada East, Canada West), TOTALS, GRAND TOTALS, HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, CIVIL LIST, PERMANENT ACTS AND ORDINANCES, PERMANENT ACTS OF THE PROVINCE, VOTES OF PARLIAMENT, GRAND TOTALS. Includes sub-headers like 'Duties from Commerce', 'Internal Duties', and 'Public Works'.

Imports at Montreal and Quebec principally from Sea.
Imports at the Inland Ports principally from the United States.
Amount of Customs being Cash Receipts and Bonds.

RECAPITULATION table with columns: HEADS OF REVENUE, CIVIL LIST, ACTS AND ORDINANCES, ACTS OF THE PROVINCE, VOTES OF PARLIAMENT, INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT, REDEMPTION OF PUBLIC DEBT, TOTALS. Includes sub-headers like 'Legislature embraces', 'Pensions embraces', 'Miscellaneous embraces'.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Montreal, March, 1849.

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

Appendix  
(A.)

1849.

No. 36.

STATEMENT of the Population, Value of Assessed Property, as rated under provision of an Act of Parliament; the amount of General Taxes, including Duties on Shops, Distilleries, Billiard Tables, Hawkers and Pedlars, Steamboats, and Ale and Beer Houses; and the Taxes for general local purposes; those for Lunatic Asylum and Education, being separately shewn, for the year 1848, in the Province of Upper Canada.

DISTRICTS.	Population.	Assessed value of Property.				TAXES.				Totals.			
		Provincial.		District.		Provincial.		District.		Provincial.		District.	
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
BATHURST, ...	29448	329,410	4	6	142	2	0	2,607	15	9	2,749	17	9
BROCK, ...	29219	357,156	7	6	333	15	7	4,320	6	9½	4,654	2	4½
COLBORNE, ...	21379	386,794	19	0	242	16	1	2,358	13	4	2,601	9	5
DALHOUSIE, ...	25520	397,080	0	0	384	4	2	2,370	0	0	2,754	4	2
EASTERN, ...	38653	436,556	17	0	827	19	4	5,243	10	4½	4,071	9	8½
GORE, ...	67671	846,066	13	0	3,031	16	8	6,740	15	9½	11,772	12	5½
HOME, ...	106995	1,105,396	0	0	2,803	19	4	10,957	6	6½	13,761	5	10½
HURON, ...	20450	148,754	0	0	261	9	3	1,188	3	7	1,449	12	10
JOHNSTOWN, ...	43436	459,789	9	5	1,230	10	7	4,909	11	10	6,160	2	5
LONDON, ...	46547	582,981	7	6	1,076	11	7	8,620	5	7	9,696	17	2
MIDLAND, ...	45299	462,583	0	0	2,235	16	7	4,031	6	8½	6,258	3	8½
NEWCASTLE, ...	47433	265,271	10	0	2,335	7	0	5,100	6	0	7,435	13	0
NIAGARA, ...	43095	519,536	6	4	922	3	8	5,909	4	1½	6,831	7	9½
OTTAWA, ...	10364	111,418	12	0	120	2	4	1,308	6	10	1,328	9	2
PRINCE EDWARD, ...	18021	316,703	0	0	127	10	5	2,345	15	0½	2,473	5	5½
SIMCOE, ...	23050	224,485	0	0	233	12	6	3,135	1	7	3,368	14	1
TALBOT, ...	19274	288,646	0	0	753	18	5	2,692	16	6½	3,446	14	11½
VICTORIA, ...	23133	285,171	17	0	240	3	7	2,135	15	4½	2,375	18	11½
WELLINGTON, ...	36865	477,613	18	4	1,515	14	0	7,066	16	6	8,582	10	6
WESTERN, ...	27440	434,235	4	0	587	6	8	4,649	1	3½	5,436	7	11½

NOTE.—The above are exclusive of the Taxes and values in Cities and Incorporated Towns—except the General Excise. The valuations in most of the Districts cannot be relied on as in some chattel property only, and in others both land and chattels are given.  
 The Tax for Schools and School houses, in 1848, amounted to... £29,668 13 3½  
 Do. Building and supporting Lunatic Asylum... 4,348 3 11  
 Great portions of the Taxes for District purposes are raised for temporary objects, such as repairs of particular works, building Goals and Lock-up houses—while the School Rate includes a very large sum for building School houses. The general average of taxation in Upper Canada, for purely District purposes, is about 3d. on the £ valuation in the Districts, in Cities and Towns, they are differently regulated.

F. HINCKS,  
 Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
 Montreal, March, 1849,



---

**Montreal:**

**PRINTED BY LOVELL AND GIBSON,**

**SAINT NICHOLAS STREET.**

---

## B O A R D

OF

## REGISTRATION AND STATISTICS.

## APPENDIX

TO

## F I R S T R E P O R T .

1849.

## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD,

*The Honorable* F. HINCKS, *Inspector General,*  
 ... .. L. M. VIGER, *Receiver General,*  
 ... .. J. LESLIE, *Provincial Secretary.*

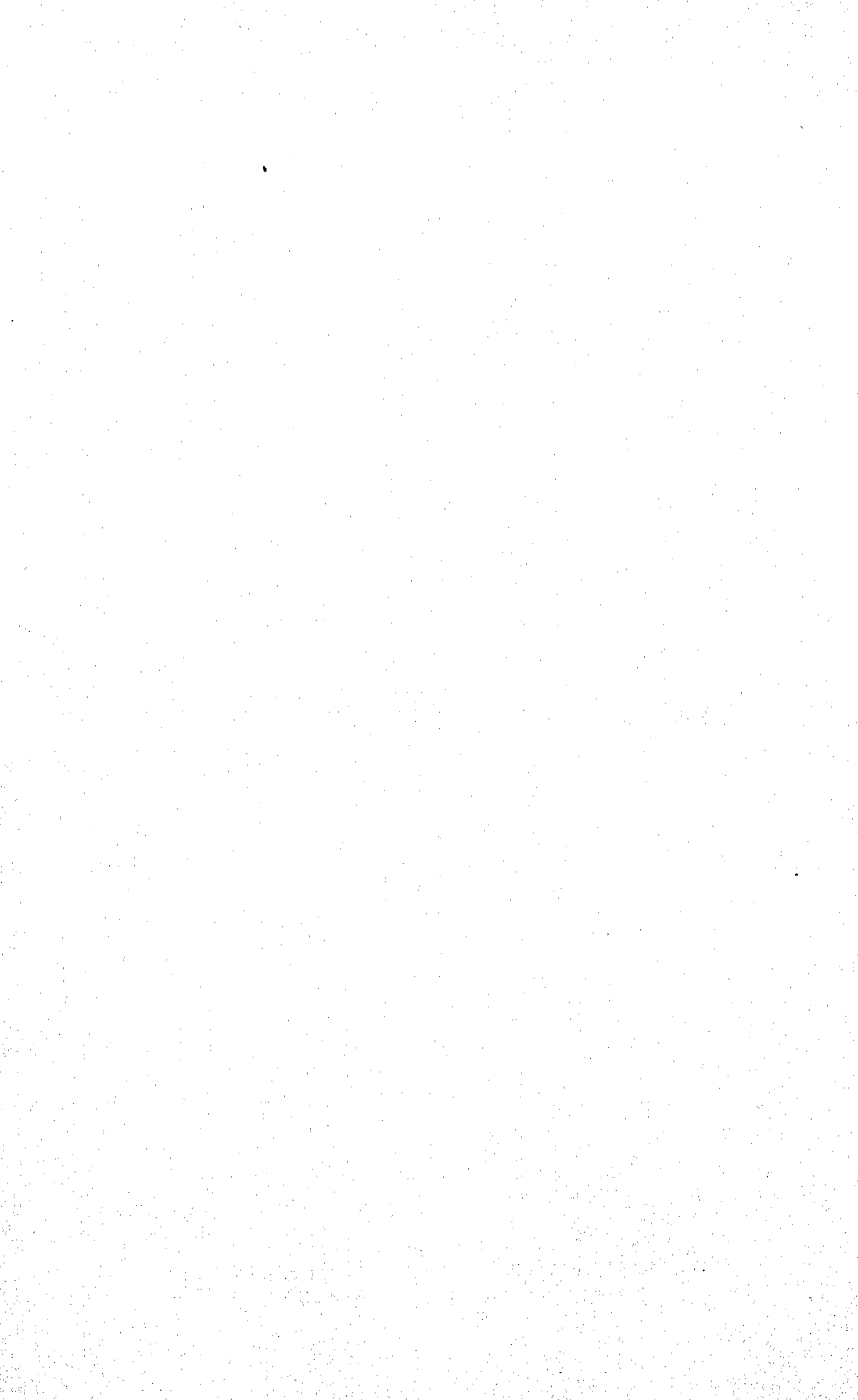
[10 &amp; 11 Vic. Cap. 14.]

W. C. CROFTON, *Secretary.*

MONTREAL:

PRINTED BY STEWART DERBISHIRE & GEORGE DESBARATS,  
 PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1849.



POPULATION OF LOWER CANADA.

In 1826, a Committee of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada was appointed to examine and report on the state of the Representation in that Province, and their Report is founded on the Census Returns taken in 1825.

The Report, then presented to the House, furnishes the following particulars :

In 1622 there were in Quebec—of men and women..... 50  
 “ 1706 M. M. Randot stated the Colony to contain..... 20,000  
 “ 1714 M. De Ponchartrain, in a letter to M. De Vaudreuil, says that Canada contained 4484 men capable of bearing arms, that is to say, from 14 to 60 years of age, this number multiplied by 6 gives.... 26,904  
 “ 1720 Quebec contained about..... 7,000  
 And Montreal..... 3,000

On the 7th May, 1792, Sir Alured Clarke, then Lieutenant-Governor, issued a Proclamation dividing Lower Canada into Counties, and the first Census to which we have access was that taken under this Division in 1825, and whose results are as follows :

The Committee take the population of 1792 to have been about 230,000.

*Population of Lower Canada—Census of 1825.*

The first general capitation in the Province was taken in 1676, from which period *Bouchette*, in his “*Topography of Canada*,” sums up the population and its periodical increase as follows :

In 1676.... 8,415  
 “ 1688.... 11,249 increase being in 12 years 2,834  
 “ 1700.... 15,000 “ “ 12 “ 3,751  
 “ 1706.... 20,000 “ “ 6 “ 5,000  
 “ 1714.... 26,904 “ “ 8 “ 6,904  
 “ 1759.... 65,000 “ “ 45 “ 38,096  
 “ 1784.... 113,000 “ “ 25 “ 48,000  
 “ 1825.... 423,630 “ “ 41 “ 310,630 <sup>a</sup>  
 “ 1827.... 471,876 “ “ 2 “ 48,246

COUNTIES.	Population.	Male Adults.	Per Centage.
Bedford.....	23654	5524	23.35
Buckingham.....	33522	8140	24.28
Cornwallis.....	20012	4475	22.63
Dover.....	11934	2872	24.06
Dorchester.....	19707	4517	24.44
Effingham.....	14921	3560	23.85
Gaspé.....	6425	1740	27.08
Hampshire.....	13312	3346	25.13
Hertford.....	14044	3574	25.46
Huntingdon.....	39586	9666	24.41
Kent.....	10890	2966	27.42
Leinster.....	19757	4585	23.20
Montreal.....	37085	10692	28.83
Northumberland.....	11210	2690	24.00
Orleans.....	4022	1039	25.83
Quebec.....	28623	7709	26.93
Richelieu.....	36256	8644	23.84
St. Maurice.....	21066	5114	24.27
Surry.....	11573	2899	25.05
Warwick.....	15935	3693	23.17
York.....	30096	7806	25.93
Totals.....	423630	105571	24.90

Thus far *Bouchette*, since then the following enumerations have been made :

In 1831.... 511,922 increase being in 4 years 40,046  
 “ 1844.... 690,782 “ “ 13 “ 178,860  
 \* “ 1848.... 770,000 “ “ 4 “ 79,218

Thus, it appears that the Male adult Population of Lower Canada, in 1825, was very nearly 25 per cent (24.90).

<sup>a</sup> The Committee of the House of Assembly put the numbers for 1825 at 500,000, while Mr. *Bouchette* makes it 450,000, and calculating on his assumed basis of 1827, he estimates the population for 1831 at 561,051, as follows :

Population as stated for 1827..... 471,876  
 Magdalen Islands..... 900  
 King's Posts and Mungun..... 400  
 Employed in Indian Trade..... 300  
 Immigrants in 5 years from 1831, say.. 28,000  
 Natural increase..... 59,575  
 Totals..... 561,061

The Committee, on the 1st March, 1826, presented a Report to the House of Assembly containing a plan for the alteration of the system of Representation, by which the Province was to be divided into 38 Counties, 2 Cities and 2 Boroughs, with a representation of 86 Members, instead of 68 as recommended by another

The Census gave only 511,922, shewing an error of 49,129, and judging from the rate of increase, I am inclined to think that Mr. *Bouchette* over rated the population of 1827.

\* This number 770,000 is taken as the utmost extent of a series of calculations, see pages 3 *et seq.*

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

Bill, then a subject matter of debate by the House. The following is the proposed division :

*Division of Lower Canada as passed in 1826.*

COUNTIES.	Inhabitants.	Members.	
		Bill.	Comtee.
Gaspé and Restigouche.....	6432	1	1
Metis.....	7406	1	1
Kamouraska.....	12632	2	3
L'Islet.....	9001	2	2
Bellechasse.....	16653	2	3
Dorchester.....	10707	2	2
Beauce.....	9346	1	2
Megantic.....	450	1	1
Lotbinière.....	6956	1	1
Portneuf.....	11151	2	2
Quebec County.....	23917	2	2
“ City Lower Town 11,138	.....	2	2
“ “ Upper Town 11,158	.....	2	2
Montmorency.....	3509	1	1
Saguenay.....	7798	2	2
Orleans.....	4029	1	1
Becancour.....	5703	1	1
Nicolet.....	14482	2	3
St. François.....	4727	1	1
Memphragog.....	7340	1	1
Champlain.....	9052	1	1
St. Maurice.....	14116	2	3
Three-Rivers, Town.....	.....	2	2
William Henry.....	.....	1	1
Richelieu.....	15953	3	3
Yamaska.....	12522	2	2
Verchères.....	11758	2	2
Rougemont.....	9886	2	2
Missisquoi.....	13772	2	3
Chambly.....	13170	2	3
Chateauguay.....	14803	4	3
Acadie.....	14757	1	2
Beauharnois.....	5658	1	2
Vaudreuil.....	11181	1	2
Ottawa.....	1736	1	1
Lake of Two Mountains.....	17281	2	3
Des Plaines.....	14395	2	3
Mascouche.....	19501	3	4
Berthier.....	15935	2	3
Montreal County.....	37252	2	2
“ City East Ward.....	.....	2	2
“ “ West Ward.....	.....	2	2
Totals.....	423630	68	86

This Motion on the part of the Assembly proceeded no further, but by the 9 George 4th Chapter 73, a new division was made, and the following Table compiled from Bouchette, and the Census Returns of 1831, will show the assumed increase.

NOTE.—Examining Mr. Bouchette's Table, we observe that the following Counties, viz: Acadie, Lachenaye, Richelieu, Terrebonne, Vaudreuil, Verchères, Champlain, Nicolet, Bellechasse, Montmorency, Portneuf and Saguenay, are placed at a larger number in 1827 than in 1831, and hence, I think, the surplus error noticed in the 1st page and this error, if any, is such that it cannot be corrected except by approximation; and thus, we have the increase from two known periods, viz: from 1825 to 1831, and from 1831 to 1844, for the first it was 88,292 or 3.48 per cent. per annum, for the second 178,860 or 2.68 per cent. per annum; taking the mean for the two periods 1825, 1827—on the basis of 1825 or 6.16—it would be 449,725, or say 450,000; assuming this, it would give the Population in 1831 to be 520,000—very nearly what the Census actually gave.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

In the following Table, I therefore give Mr. Bouchette's numbers, except in the Counties noted \* in which I take the proportion of 450,000 :

*Table of Population in 1825, 1827 and 1831.*

COUNTIES.	1825 Census.	1827 Bouchette.	1831 Census.	Male Adults.
<b>DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.</b>				
Acadie*.....	9032	*10938	11419	2311
Beauharnois.....	15821	14264	16857	3804
Berthier.....	15935	17795	20225	2359
Chambly.....	16351	12982	15483	3428
Lachenaye*.....	5544	*14280	9461	1999
L'Assomption.....	11213	10216	12767	2579
Laprairie.....	19254	16621	18497	3996
Missisquoi.....	6951	7766	8801	2048
Montreal.....	37085	39521	43773	10596
Ottawa.....	1496	2188	4786	1644
Richelieu*.....	15896	*16150	16149	3208
Rouville.....	13948	16159	18115	3785
St. Hyacinthe.....	11781	1246	15366	2006
Shefford.....	2294	4467	5087	1101
Stanstead.....	6088	8272	10306	2185
Terrebonne*.....	15597	*16121	16623	3616
Two-Mountains..	14700	18245	20905	4624
Vaudreuil*.....	11144	*13253	13116	2693
Verchères*.....	11573	*12106	12319	2557
Totals.....	244703	264550	290055	60539
<b>Three-Rivers.</b>				
Champlain*.....	5891	*7009	6991	1579
Drunmond.....	1325	1907	3566	777
Nicolet*.....	11776	*12105	12504	3093
St. Maurice.....	15697	15369	16909	3713
Sherbrooke.....	4703	5471	7104	1473
Yamaska.....	8355	8847	9496	1895
Totals.....	47747	50728	56570	12530
<b>DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.</b>				
Beauce.....	8689	10765	11900	2709
Bellechasse*.....	12920	*14409	13529	2901
Dorchester.....	10362	11258	11946	2579
Kamouraska.....	7648	13844	14557	2855
L'Islet.....	13059	12777	13518	2939
Lotbinière.....	6948	7762	9191	1992
Megantic.....	249	626	2283	564
Montmorency*.....	3517	*3612	3743	865
Orleans.....	4022	4128	4349	474
Portneuf.....	11169	*16575	12350	2671
Quebec.....	25623	30951	36173	8409
Rimouski.....	9846	7935	10661	2300
Saguenay*.....	7703	*8026	8385	2053
Totals.....	124755	141772	151985	33311
<b>Gaspé.</b>				
Gaspé.....	2108	2617	5003	1295
Bonaventure.....	4317	5160	8309	1183
Totals.....	6425	7777	13312	2478
Totals.....	423630	464827 B.471876	511922	108858

In 1836, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec presented to the House of Assembly a return from the several Parishes, and stating the number of Roman Catholics to be 501,224; now, as both Mr. Bouchette and the Reverend Dr. Harkness agree as to the proportions of the different denominations, this will be a sufficient datum to arrive at the Population in that year, viz: 501,224 x 8 ÷ 7.....572,827.

This gives us a fourth starting point for our after Calculations.

1825....	423,630		
1827....	450,000	increase in 2 years.....	26,370
1831....	511,922	“ 4 “.....	61,922
1836....	572,827	“ 5 “.....	60,905
1844....	690,782	“ 8 “.....	117,955

The gross increase therefore from 1825 to 1844.. 267,152  
Or for the 19 years an average yearly increase of.. 14,061

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

On the passing of the Union Act, and the consequent alteration in the Representation, the divisions were remodelled and a new set of Counties established ; under these divisions the Census of 1844 was taken and is as follows, compared with that of 1831.

A very great difficulty presents itself to instituting comparative Tables by reason of the constant changes in the limits not only of the Counties but also of the several Parishes, from the Census Rolls of which the Tables are compiled.

Comparative Table of Population in 1831 & 1844.

COUNTIES.	1831.	1844.	P. Cent Increase.	Male Adults.	
Gaspé.	Gaspé.....	5003	7146	....	1437
	Bonaventure.....	8309	8246	....	1762
		13312	15392	14.87	3199
QUEBEC.	Saguenay.....	....	13475	....	2692
	Montmorenci.....	....	8434	....	1845
	Quebec.....	....	45676	....	9306
	Portneuf.....	....	15922	....	3453
	Rimouski.....	....	17630	....	3124
	Kamouraska.....	....	17465	....	3528
	L'Islet.....	....	17013	....	3601
	Bellechasse.....	....	14549	....	3425
	Lotbinière.....	....	13697	....	2815
	Dorchester.....	....	34817	....	7107
Megantic.....	....	6449	....	1425	
		151985	205427	35.16	42323
Three-Rivers.	Champlain.....	....	10404	....	2147
	St. Maurice.....	....	20833	....	4052
	Drummond.....	....	9374	....	1854
	Yamaska.....	....	11956	....	2474
	Nicolet.....	....	16310	....	3332
		49466	68877	39.24	13909
St. Francis.	Sherbrooke.....	7104	13485	....	2280
	Stanstead.....	10306	11964	....	2508
		17410	25449	41.00	5388
MONTREAL.	Berthier.....	....	26850	....	5357
	Leinster.....	....	25533	....	5158
	Terrchonne.....	....	20646	....	4330
	Two-Mountains.....	....	26835	....	5666
	Ottawa.....	....	12434	....	2943
	Montreal.....	....	64306	....	15415
	Vaudreuil.....	....	17063	....	3437
	Beauharnois.....	....	28746	....	5940
	Huntingdon.....	....	36204	....	7237
	Chambly.....	....	17155	....	3535
	Vercheres.....	....	13167	....	2691
	Richelieu.....	....	20888	....	4083
	St. Hyacinthe.....	....	21937	....	4364
	Rouville.....	....	22898	....	4577
Shefford.....	....	10105	....	2102	
Missisquoi.....	....	10865	....	2497	
		279749	375637	34.24	79272
Totals.....		511920	690782	34.94	144091

The foregoing are all the data which we have to commence our computation of the population for 1848, scanty it must be allowed, yet as much as could be reasonably expected, when we know that previous to

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

the Census of 1801, there existed no *Official Returns* of the population of either England or Scotland, and the earliest enumeration in Ireland took place in 1813.

Comparing the Census of 1844 with that of 1831, we find that while the whole population increased 34.94 per cent, the male adult population increased 32.36 per cent; according to a well established rule of Statistics, these numbers would give, adult females 182,230, and for children of both sexes 364,461; but these comparisons form matter for after consideration.

The failure on the part of Lower Canada to take the enumeration in accordance with the provisions of the last Census Act, leaves us under the necessity of adopting a series of calculations to arrive at the present Population of that section of the Province.

1st. We have seen that the increase from 1831 to 1844 (13 years) was 34.94 per cent. *i. e.* that is an annual percentage increase of 2.68, and this, allowing for the *increasing ratio*, would give about 12½ per cent. for the 4 years from 1844 to 1848, according to this position then, the Population of Lower Canada would stand as follows:

Population in 1844.....690,782  
12½ per cent. added..... 86,347  

---

Approximation for 1848.....777,129

2nd. If we take the official Returns of Births and Deaths, as also the Returns of Emigrants settled in Lower Canada, we will find ourselves to have arrived at an almost coinciding number.

The following Tables of the number of Births and Deaths may be relied on as authentic, they having been drawn up with the greatest care from the various Returns lodged in the Blue Book Office, and include those which, by reason of the late periods at which they were received in the respective years, are not to be found in the Parliamentary Papers from which Mr. Cauchon quotes.

1844.	Births.	Deaths.	Increase.		
Quebec.....	10275	4324	5951	10351	
Montreal.....	17938	7254	10684		
St. Francis.....	322	93	229		
Gaspé.....	225	53	172		
Bonaventure.....	299	68	231		
Three-Rivers.....	3220	1136	2084		
1845.	32279	12928			
Quebec.....	10916	4670	6246		20590
Montreal.....	19299	7848	11451		
Three-Rivers.....	3223	1116	2107		
St. Francis.....	416	164	252		
Gaspé & Bonaventure.	642	108	534		
1846.	34496	13906			
Quebec.....	10654	6360	4294	17753	
Montreal.....	20237	9566	10671		
Three-Rivers.....	3337	1603	1734		
St. Francis.....	514	121	393		
Gaspé.....	789	128	661		
	35531	17778			

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

1847.	Births.	Deaths.	Increase.	
Quebec.....	11715	10221	1494	
Montreal.....	18772	9435	9337	
Three-Rivers.....	3612	1238	2374	
St. Francis.....	524	130	394	
Gaspé.....	594	118	476	
	35217	21142		14075
Totals.....	137523	65754		71769

Add Supplementary Return for Gaspé 71,769 x 141 = 71,910

Population in 1844.... 690,782  
 Increase as above..... 71,910  
 Emigrants..... 12,072 See Note.\*

774,764

Mr. Cauchon, in his Estimate, gives 770,000 as the maximum of the Population of Lower Canada. The Honorable Colonel Taché, a Member of the Executive Council, and whose judgment on Lower Canada Statistics may be relied on, rates it at not more than 765,797. It is to be observed, however, that I make no allowance for decrease by Migration, a point on which

\* NOTE.—The following Table shews the number of Emigrants who have settled in Lower Canada, Upper Canada, and the United States, confining ourselves to those who arrived by the River Saint Lawrence in each year.

Years.	L. Canada.	U. Canada.	U. States.
1842	6600	31760	3014
1843	1200	16914	2810
1844	4054	20400	1813
1845	2409	20861	4084
1846	1909	26736	6978
1847	3700	53184	30000
Totals.....	19872	172851	48669

There are also circumstances which prove that the great body of Emigrants pass to Upper Canada, and it is known that at certain Ports of the United States where the Emigrants debark, there are Agents from Great Britain to receive and direct them towards the Colonies when they desire to go there.

The following Table furnished by Mr. Buchanan, and with the above published in the *Journal de Québec* shews the number of Emigrants who have arrived both by the St. Lawrence and the States.

Years.	St. Lawrence.	U. States.
1842	44374	2500
1843	21727	1800
1844	20142	4920
1845	25375	2612
1846	32573	2364
1847	90150	5580
	234341	20276

both the above named Gentlemen lay great stress—there is no doubt but that a very large Migration of Lower Canadians has taken place within the last 5 years, and the absence of any correct information on this point shows how very deficient our means have been of acquiring Statistical knowledge.

Let us take the four calculations, viz :

- 1 That founded on the per centage increase..... 777,129
- 2 " " record of Births and Deaths. 774,764
- 3 Estimate of Mr. Cauchon..... 770,000
- 4 " " Col. Taché..... 765,797

Which gives a Mean estimate of..... 771,922

Allowing that in my first hypothesis I should have abandoned the *increasing ratio*, the percentage for the 4 years would stand at 1,075, and not at 1,250; this reduces the mean of my estimates to 768,901.

- |                        |                                                       |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Col. Taché.....765,797 | } This is founded on an increase of 75,015—See Table. |
| Mr. Cauchon....770,000 |                                                       |
| My Mean.....768,901    | ....Mean of the three 768,233                         |
| Col. Taché.....766,404 | } Founded on his assumed increase of 75,522.          |
| Mr. Cauchon....770,000 |                                                       |
| My Mean.....768,901    | ....Mean of the three 768,435.                        |

These joint calculations give as the population of Lower Canada 768,334, or an increase since 1844 of 77,552, being 2,030 more than that assumed by Colonel Taché, and 1,666 less than that of Mr. Cauchon.

Finding that thus, without any communication previous to making our calculations, and with very different means therefor, and each proceeding on a different system of data, the three parties so nearly agree, we may safely state the population of Lower Canada to be at the very utmost figure it will bear 770,000. In order to shew the process by which Colonel Taché arrived at his numbers, I subjoin a translation of some of his notes as given in the *Journal de Québec*, on the 3d of August, 1848.

*Approximating Table of the Population of Lower Canada for 1848.*

The population in 1825 was 423,680 (Census gave 423,630 only)
" " 1831 " 511,919 " 511,922
" " 1844 " 690,782

The Population having increased from 1825 to 1831, 88,239, it would, following that *ratio*, double itself in 28 or 29 years. From 1831 to 1844, being a space of 13 years, it increased 178,863, following which proportion it would expend 37 or 38 years in doubling itself.

The visits of the Epidemic in 1832 and 1834, and the Domestic Troubles in 1837 and 1838, accompanied by a Migration from within and a decrease in the numbers arriving among us from without may, in some degree, explain this diminution in the progressive increase of the Population.

If, proceeds Colonel Taché, the increase of the Population had continued in the same proportion as

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

between 1825 and 1831, it would have amounted in 1844 to 742,920, instead of which the Census taken in the last mentioned year only gives 690,782, that is to say, less by 52,138—and the same proportion being continued, the Population for 1848 would be 913,997—on the other hand, the number of the Population, based on the Census of 1825 and 1831 and continued on the proportion of increase between 1831 and 1844, would give for 1848 only 745,814.

If affairs had been maintained a little nearer what they were before the Troubles and Cholera, then, in calculating for the last 4 years on a basis of the increase between 1825 and 1831, the increase would be 95,911, or a total Population in 1848 of 786,639; but as it is very probable that the Census of 1825 was below the real number, perhaps more so than that of any Census since taken, the best means of approximating to the truth will be to take for the four last years a mean term between the Census of 1825 and 1831, and between those of 1831 and 1844. This will give an increase of 75,512, or a Population for 1848 of 766,304.

RECAPITULATION.

1	Census of 1825 and 1831 continued on proportion of increase between 1831 and 1844.....	745,814
2	" " " proportion 1825 & 1831	786,639
3	" " " and taking a mean between the increases of the 2 periods.....	766,304

The Colonel having thus established his increase at 75,522, proceeds to distribute it among the several Counties on the hypothesis that a great irregularity exists in the various sections, and divides them into 4 classes.

In the First Class, he gives an increase of	5-12ths.
" 2 " " "	1-9th.
" 3 " " "	1-12 "
" 4 " " "	1-15 "

This distribution, however, only accounts for an increase of 73,943, leaving 1,579 to be distributed in that proportion among the several Counties; this I have done in the following table, as also subdivided in the same proportion my adopted increase of 77,552.

TABULAR STATEMENT of the increase of Population based on the foregoing Calculations.

COUNTIES.	Population by Census of 1844.	On increase of 73,943.		On increase of 75,522.		On increase of 77,552.		
		Propte. Increase.	Population 1848.	Propte. Increase.	Population 1848.	Propte. Increase.	Population 1848.	
5-12 {	Saguanay.....	13475	5615	19090	5735	19210	5889	19364
	Ottawa.....	12434	5181	17615	5294	17728	5436	17870
1-9 {	Two Mountains.....	26835	2982	29817	3045	29880	3127	29952
	Terrebonne.....	20646	2294	22940	2343	23009	2406	23052
	Leinster.....	25533	2837	28370	2897	28430	2974	28507
	Berthier.....	26859	2984	29843	3047	29906	3129	29988
	Drummond.....	9374	1041	10415	1063	10437	1093	10467
	Sherbrooke County.....	12690	1410	14100	1440	14130	1478	14168
	" Town.....	795	88	883	90	885	92	887
	Shefford.....	10105	1123	11228	1147	11252	1177	11282
	Beauharnois.....	28746	3194	31940	3262	32008	3349	32095
	Montreal, City.....	49391	5488	54879	5605	54996	5755	55146
	Quebec, City.....	35673	3964	36637	4048	39721	4157	39830
	Megantic.....	6749	750	7499	766	7515	786	7535
Rimouski.....	17630	1959	19589	2000	19630	2053	19683	
Dorchester.....	34817	3868	38685	3954	38771	4060	38877	
Lotbinière.....	13697	1522	15219	1554	15251	1595	15252	
Portneuf.....	15922	1769	17691	1807	17729	1855	17777	
1-12 {	Vaudreuil.....	17063	1422	18485	1452	18515	1491	18554
	St. Maurice.....	16536	1378	17914	1407	17943	1445	17981
	Three-Rivers.....	4297	358	4655	365	4662	376	4673
	Champlain.....	10404	867	11271	885	11289	908	11312
	Nicolet.....	16310	1359	17669	1388	17698	1425	17735
	Yamaska.....	11956	996	12952	1017	12973	1044	13000
	Missisquoi.....	10865	906	11771	925	11790	950	11815
	Rouville.....	22898	1908	24806	1948	24846	2002	24900
	Chambly.....	17115	1426	18451	1456	18571	1495	18610
	St. Hyacinthe.....	21973	1831	23804	1870	23843	1921	23894
	Gaspé.....	7146	596	7742	609	7755	625	7771
	Bellechasse.....	14549	1212	15761	1238	15787	1274	15823
L'Islet.....	17003	1418	18431	1448	18461	1489	18502	
Kamouraska.....	17465	1456	18921	1487	18952	1527	18992	
Stanstead.....	11964	997	12961	1018	12982	1045	13009	
Huntingdon.....	36204	3017	39221	3084	39288	3167	39371	
1-15 {	Montreal County.....	14915	932	15847	953	15869	978	15893
	Quebec ".....	10003	625	10628	639	10642	656	10659
	Montmorenci.....	8434	527	8961	538	8972	554	8988
	Richelieu.....	20898	1305	22193	1332	22220	1367	22255
	Verchères.....	13167	823	13990	840	14008	862	14029
	Bonaventure.....	8246	515	8761	526	8772	540	8786
Totals.....	690782	73943	764725	75522	766304	77552	768334	



Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

Having thus, as accurately as possible, from the data at our command, established the population at or near 770,000 for Lower Canada, we now proceed to analyse the Census Returns for 1825, 1831 and 1844.

1825.

Total Population..... 423,630 there were absent 1,450.  
Under 6 years of age... 82,870 or 19.51 per cent.  
Between 6 and 14 years. 74,429 or 17.59 "  
" 14 and 18 " 28,035 or 6.83 "

186,234

MALES.	Not Married.	Married.	Total.
18 and 25.....	23378	5293	28671
25 " 45.....	7899	31783	39682
45 " 60.....	2661	23419	26083
Above 60.....	1994	9443	11437
Totals.....	35935	69938	105873

Thus, we find that of the Male adult population, the proportions were of married and single nearly 2 to 1 or 66.05 per cent, of the former to 33.95 per cent of the latter.

Females under 14 years of age included in the above, were 68,731.

14 to 45, Single..39,518—Married..52,864 Total—92,382  
45 & upwards " 6,682 " 18,606 " 25,288  
46,200 71,470 117,670

Of the women above 14 years of age, 60.73 per cent were married, and 39.27 single.

These numbers, taken from the Parliamentary Papers, leave 11,842 unaccounted for.

1831.

Total population as given by the Census Rolls.. 511,917.  
Under 5 years of age were.. 78,729 or 15.33 per cent.  
5 and under 14 " .. 92,704 or 18.11 "

171,432

In 1825, the number under 14 years of age was 37.10 per cent on the population.

In 1831, the number under 14 years of age was 33.44 per cent on the population.

MALES.	Single.	Married.	Total.
14 and under 18.....	21697	401	22098
18 " 21.....	13302	907	14209
21 " 30.....	17378	16574	33852
30 " 60.....	6431	54028	60441
60 and upwards.....	2000	11243	13243
Totals.....	60690	83153	143843

The male adult population being 143,843, we find that 57.81 per cent were married, and 42.19 unmarried; if, for the sake of comparison, we strick off those under 18 years as not being distinguished in 1825, we have the proportions altered very materially; they will then stand 67.98 per cent married, and 32.02 per cent single.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

Females under 14 years of age..... 83,659.  
14 and under 45 " Married 61,941—Single 48,413—113,354  
45 and upwards " " 22,335 " 5,278— 27,613  
87,276 53,691 140,957

Married, 61.91 per cent—Unmarried, 38.09 per cent of the adult females.

1844.

Total number of Inhabitants..... 690,782.

In this Census, a different classification was adopted as to ages, so that comparison is difficult.

Under 15 years of age...Males 160,535  
" " Females 158,731

319,266

MALES.	Married.	Single.	Total.
15 and under 21.....	2038	39589	41627
21 " 30.....	22974	20176	43150
30 " 40.....	33684	5909	39593
40 " 50.....	25797	3119	28916
50 " 60.....	15148	2089	17237
60 and upwards.....	13393	2780	16173
Totals.....	173034	73062	186696

Here, the proportion of Married Men to the whole, male adults 60.55 per cent, and of unmarried 39.45.

MALES.	Married.	Single.	Total.
15 and under 21.....	6739	38177	44916
21 " 30.....	31121	17052	48173
30 " 40.....	32316	5783	38099
40 " 50.....	22240	3922	26162
50 " 60.....	12436	3290	15726
60 and upwards.....	9826	4544	14370
Totals.....	114678	72768	187446

Married Women above 14—61.18 per cent, and Single—38.82 per cent.

It is assumed that the Births in England are about 1 to 33 of the whole population, and the Deaths about 1 in 54. Taking Lower Canada for 1831 and 1844, we have as follows :

DISTRICTS.	1831.			1844.		
	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
Quebec..... 1 in	19	31	91	20	41	109
Montreal..... "	20	42	108	20	51	111
Three-Rivers.. "	18	41	96	21	60	106
Gaspé..... "	41	211	229	29	126	136
St. Francis*.... "	108	720	264	101	348	230
In the whole popu."	† 20	40	106	* 21	53	113
Total Numbers.	25159	12912	4834	32279	12928	6118

\* Returns imperfect. † Fractions omitted.

Appendix (B.)

1849.

*Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Lunatics and Idiots.*

Unfortunately, in the Census of 1831 no distinction is made as to Males and Females in these classes; St. Francis is included in the other Districts.

DEAF AND DUMB.

Montreal.....	254	or one in every	1142	of the District.
Quebec.....	114	" "	1333	" "
Three-Rivers....	33	" "	1714	" "
Gaspé.....	7	" "	1902	" "
	<u>408</u>	" "	<u>1255</u>	Province.

BLIND.

Montreal.....	195	or one in every	1487	of the District.
Quebec.....	105	" "	1447	" "
Three-Rivers....	34	" "	1664	" "
	<u>334</u>	" "	<u>1533</u>	Province.

INSANE.

Montreal.....	462	or one in every	628	of the District.
Quebec.....	354	" "	429	" "
Three-Rivers....	108	" "	523	" "
	<u>924</u>	" "	<u>554</u>	Province.

1844.	Males.	Females.	Total.	One in every
<i>Deaf and Dumb.</i>				
Montreal.....	254	167	421	875 District.
St. Francis.....	14	17	31	1046 "
Three-Rivers....	39	31	70	983 "
Quebec.....	73	58	151	1360 "
Gaspé.....	7	3	10	1539 "
	<u>407</u>	<u>276</u>	<u>683</u>	1011 Province.
<i>Blind.</i>				
Montreal.....	160	146	306	1212 District.
St. Francis.....	6	5	11	2449 "
Three-Rivers....	45	44	89	774 "
Quebec.....	60	50	110	1868 "
Gaspé.....	2	2	4	3848 "
	<u>273</u>	<u>247</u>	<u>520</u>	1328 Province.

Appendix (B.)

1849.

1844—Continued.	Males.	Females.	Total.	One in every
<i>Idiots.</i>				
Montreal.....	226	237	463	769 District.
St. Francis.....	11	9	20	1622 "
Three-Rivers....	71	64	135	510 "
Quebec.....	172	150	322	638 "
Gaspé.....	2	7	9	1710 "
	<u>482</u>	<u>467</u>	<u>949</u>	728 Province.
<i>Lunatics.</i>				
Montreal.....	81	82	163	2261 District.
St. Francis.....	2	6	8	4054 "
Three-Rivers....	34	29	63	1093 "
Quebec.....	40	32	72	2853 "
Gaspé.....	2	1	3	5133 "
	<u>159</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>309</u>	2203 Province.

In 1831, there were returned as living upon alms in Lower Canada, 1,282 persons, or one in every 399 of the population.

In 1844, 4,552 persons, or one in every 151 of the population.

This shews a fearful increase in pauperism, but to make the matter plainer, let us take the several Districts :

	1831.	1844.	Per cent Increase.
Montreal....	1 in every 575..	282..	159.32
St. Francis..	1 " —	1801..	—
Three-Rivers	1 " 716..	393..	121.52
Quebec.....	1 " 221..	68..	337.30
Gaspé.....	1 " 1331..	570..	170.00

	1831.	1844.
Proprietors of Real Estate one in every	9	9
Non-Proprietors " "	20	18
Families subsisting by Agriculture..	50,834	no return.
" " " "	2,503	3,651
Number of Male Farm Servants....	7,602	6,106
Domestic Servants—Males.....	no return	5,414
" " Females.....	"	11,525
Children attending Schools—one in every	4	3 under 14 years.



Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

We have only two data as guides :

1st. The great proportion the Males bear to the Females, the former being 53.05 and the latter 46.95 of the whole population.

2nd. The great increase in the per centage of those districts which are most open to the influence of Immigration, viz :

Eastern District increase..	68.7	per cent.
Ottawa " "	147	"
Johnstown " "	90	"
Bathurst " "	118	"
Midland " "	60	"
Newcastle " "	194.9	"
Home " "	134.2	"
London " "	111.8	"
Niagara " "	55.8	"
Gore " "	163.1	"
Western " "	83.4	"

Taking the Census of the Counties for periods as nearly as possible corresponding with our first decade, we have the following results which shew greatly in favour of Upper Canada.

In England, the population in 1821 was	11,261,437
" " " 1831 "	13,091,005
Increase.....	1,829,568 or 16.24 p. c.
In Wales, the population in 1821 was	717,488
" " " 1831 "	806,182
Increase.....	88,694 or 12.36 "
In Scotland, the population in 1821 was	2,093,456
" " " 1831 "	2,365,114
Increase.....	271,658 or 13 "
In Ireland, the population in 1821 was	6,801,827
" " " 1831 "	7,767,401
Increase.....	965,574 or 14.19 "
Total " " 1821 "	20,874,208
" " " 1831 "	24,029,702
Increase.....	3,155,494 or 15.12 "
Shewing an annual increase of 1.51 per cent.	
United States, population in 1820 was	9,683,131
" " " 1830 "	12,866,920
Increase.....	3,183,789 or 33.50 "
France, the increase from 1817 to 1831, 14 years, was	11.44 "
Lower Canada, 1824, by computation, about	400,000
" 1831 " "	524,000
Increase.....	124,000 31.00 "

With regard to sex, we have the proportion of Males to Females as 113 to 100, another position is found in the fact, that whereas the majority of Males are over 16 years of age, the majority of Females are found to be of those under that age though not all in the same proportion.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

As to increase in the population by reason of the excess of Births over Deaths, we have, as far as Upper Canada is concerned, unfortunately no means of arriving at the truth as was before observed, no record thereof being kept in that Province ; it has however been ascertained, that in England the Births are 1 in every 33, and the Deaths one in 54 of the whole population. In Ireland, the Births bear a larger proportion, but owing to many causes, so do the Deaths. In Lower Canada, we have seen the Births to be one to every 21, and the Deaths one to 53, (see page 6) The proportion in Upper Canada is about the same.

The whole male population of the British Isles in 1831 was 11,779,435 (exclusive of Seamen and Soldiers) of whom 5,836,889 were over 20 years of age, and this proportion agrees very fully with that of Upper Canada.

We now take a second decade, viz : from 1832 to 1842.

CENSUS OF 1832.

DISTRICTS.	Under 16 years of age.		Over 16 years of age.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1 Bathurst.....	4973	4673	5353	4637	19636
2 Brock.....	Set off	since	the Ce	nsus of	1832
3 Colborne.....	"	"	"	"	"
4 Dalhousie.....	"	"	"	"	"
5 Eastern.....	5640	5208	5692	5195	21735
6 Gore.....	7412	6825	7018	5969	27224
7 Home.....	8881	8528	10233	9021	36663
8 Huron.....	Set off	since	the Ce	nsus of	1832
9 Johnstown.....	6280	5671	6645	5703	24299
10 London.....	7707	7361	7553	6320	28941
11 Midland.....	9419	8947	10373	8718	37457
12 Newcastle.....	5330	4872	6111	4706	21019
13 Niagara.....	6362	5708	6312	5799	24181
14 Ottawa.....	1280	1280	1200	1533	5293
15 Prince Edwards..	Set off	since	the Ce	nsus of	1832
16 Simcoe.....	1016	959	1117	693	3385
17 Talbot.....	Set off	since	the Ce	nsus of	1832
18 Victoria.....	"	"	"	"	"
19 Wellington.....	"	"	"	"	"
20 Western.....	2819	2702	2820	2286	10627
Totals ....	67119	62734	70427	60780	261060

Total number of Males.....	137546
" " Females.....	123514
Excess of Males.....	14032
Persons under 16 years of age....	129853
" over " " .....	131207
Difference.....	1354

Gross population, 1824, 151,097—Increase.	annual per cent increase.
" " 1832, 261,060 109,963 .....	9.09
" " 1834, 320,693 59,633 .....	11.42

Proportion of Males and Females.	
1824—100 Women to	108 Men.
1832—100 " "	111 "
1834—100 " "	113 "
1842—100 " "	114 "

Appendix (B.)

CENSUS OF 1842.

Appendix (B.)

1849.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		Totals.	REMARKS.
	Under 18 years.	Over 18 years.	Under 14 years.	Over 14 years.		
1	6057	5519	4707	5372	21655	
2	5013	4115	4105	4053	17286	From the London District.
3	4023	3369	3298	3026	13706	" Newcastle "
4	4897	3972	3759	3565	16193	" Bathurst "
5	9004	7963	7070	7971	32008	
6	12717	11184	10139	11019	45059	
7	22927	21150	18785	20139	83301	
8	2068	1927	1606	1559	7190	" London and Western "
9	9667	7946	7432	7850	32445	
10	8729	7142	7066	7339	30276	
11	9477	9168	7635	8168	34448	
12	8936	7854	6857	7368	31015	
13	9856	9463	7768	9555	36642	
14	2254	1735	1679	1701	7369	
15	4138	3610	3105	3799	14945	
16	Included in the Home District.					
17	3033	3732	2259	2431	10455	" London "
18	3559	3718	2540	3379	13196	" Midland "
19	4183	4249	3252	2792	14476	" Gore "
20	7133	5886	5282	6089	24390	
	137664	122252	108634	117505	486055	
	Total number of Males.....				259910	
	" " Females....				226139	
	Excess of Males.....				33777	

Total Population in 1842.....	486,055	
" " " 1832.....	261,060	
Ten years' increase, U. Canada	224,995	annual increase 8.61 per cent.
United States.....1830....	12,866,920	
" .....1840....	17,062,606	
Ten years' increase, U. States	4,195,746	" 3.26 "
Great Britain & Ireland, 1831..	* 24,029,702	
" " " 1841..	* 26,702,163	
Ten years' increase.....	2,672,461	" 1.11 "
Lower Canada.....1834..	524,000	
" .....1844..	690,782	
Ten years' increase.....	166,782	" 3.18 "

The great increase was not by any means equally distributed among the several Districts; in some, the increase was very large in proportion, 3 of the old Districts giving between  $\frac{1}{3}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the whole increase, viz :

Home...1932...40,648—1842..83,301	increase 42,653
Newcastle....21,019	{ Newcastle 31,315 } 44,721—23,702
	{ Colborne 13,706 }
	{ Midland 31,448 }
Midland.....37,457	{ Victoria 13,196 } 62,589—25,132
	{ P.Edwards 14,945 }
	91,487

\* Exclusive of Military and persons travelling when Census was taken.

Before entering on an Analysis of the Census of 1842, let us see what the progressive increase has been :

In	the Population was	77,000 according to Bouchette.		
1824	"	"	151,097	rate of increase 7.40 per cent per annum.
1825	"	"	158,027	" " 4.59 " "
1826	"	"	163,702	" " 3.60 " "
1827	"	"	176,059	" " 7.54 " "
1828	"	"	185,526	" " 5.37 " "
1832	"	"	261,060	" " 10.18 " "
1834	"	"	320,693	" " 11.42 " "
1835	"	"	336,469	" " 4.91 " "
1838	"	"	385,824	" " 4.88 " "
1839	"	"	407,515	" " 5.62 " "
1840	"	"	427,441	" " 4.88 " "
1841	"	"	465,357	" " 8.87 " "
1842	"	"	486,055	" " 4.45 " "

The increase from 1811 to 1842 being 409,055, or an annual average rate of 13,635, the fluctuating increase noted above the highest being 11.40 and the lowest 3.60 per cent. shews the effect of Immigration.

In 13 years, from 1811 to 1824, the increase was 96.23 per cent.—in a second period of 13 years, from 1825 to 1838, the increase was 144.15 per cent.—and in a third period of 13 years, from 1828 to 1841, the increase was 150.83 per cent.

ANALYSIS OF CENSUS RETURNS FOR 1842.

5 years and under....	{ Males..... 51,546	or 10.7 per cent of Population.
	{ Females... 50,399	" 10.37 " "
5 years and under 14..	{ Males..... 68,843	" 13.13 " "
	{ Females... 58,235	" 11.98 " "
Total under.....	224,023	

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

Between 14 and 18..	22,285	Males, of whom	1,915	or	8.59	per cent, were	married.
" 18 " 21..	13,890	" "	1,598	"	11.50	" "	
" 21 " 30..	35,373	" "	15,405	"	43.55	" "	
" 30 " 60..	60,175	" "	52,101	"	86.55	" "	
60 and upwards.....	12,802	" "	8,520	"	66.55	" "	
<b>Males above 14.....</b>	<b>144,525</b>		<b>79,539</b>	"	<b>55.00</b>	" "	

Between 14 and 45..	96,249	Females, of whom	59,367	or	61.68	per cent, were	married.
45 and upwards.....	21,258	" "	15,400	"	72.45	" "	
	<b>117,507</b>		<b>74,767</b>	"	<b>63.3</b>	" "	

A portion very nearly analogous to that in Lower Canada.

The proportion of Males to Females on the whole Population was as 114 to 100, or taking them by Classes:

Children under 5 years of age,	102	Males, to	100	Females.
Between 5 and 14	109	" "	100	" "
Above 14	122	" "	100	" "

The Married Men were to the Single as 100 to 82  
" Women " " 100 " 57

Paupers, one in every.....	1469	Colored, Males.....	2409
Engaged in Commerce, Heads of Families..	3689	" Females.....	1758
Farm Servants.....	3184	Private Servants, Males.....	3028
Children attending Schools under 14,		" " Females.....	5181
Males,.. 16,845, or one every, nearly...	7	Taverns, 1441, or, one to every 337 inhabitants.	
Females. 13,476 " " " "	8		

The Return of Proprietors and Non-Proprietors being very deficient, no abstract can possibly be made thereof.

<i>Blind.....</i>	Males....	114	or one in every	2280	of the Male Population.
	Females..	89	" "	2540	" Female "
	Total..	203	" "	2394	" Whole "
<i>Deaf and Dumb.</i>	Males....	222	" "	1170	" Male "
	Females..	132	" "	1713	" Female "
	Total..	354	" "	1373	" Whole "
<i>Idiots.....</i>	Males....	221	" "	1176	" Male "
	Females..	178	" "	1271	" Female "
	Total..	399	" "	1818	" Whole "
<i>Lunatics.....</i>	Males....	241	" "	1078	" Male "
	Females..	487	" "	464	" Female "
	Total..	728	" "	667	" Whole "

Males in all, afflicted as above.....	798	or one in every	326
Females " " .....	886	" "	255
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1684</b>	" "	<b>288</b>

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

TABULAR STATEMENT of the Population of Upper Canada, and its increase, at several periods between the years 1824 and 1848, according to the division into Municipal Districts.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

DISTRICTS.	1824.	1825.	1830.	1832.	1834.	1836.	1839.	1841.	1842.	1848.
Bathurst.....	10121	10309	16015	19636	22079	24127	24632	27635	21655	29448
Brock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15621	17286	29219
Colborne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13706	21379
Dalhousie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16193	25520
Eastern.....	14879	16524	19755	21735	25105	28911	28827	30279	32008	38653
Gore.....	13157	14215	20945	27224	34618	43920	51627	42577	45059	67671
Home.....	16609	17946	28565	36633	55508	53214	59209	67074	83301	106995
Huron.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7190	20450
Johnstown.....	14741	15266	19277	24299	28061	29237	32669	35952	32445	43436
London.....	17539	17351	22803	28911	37162	47095	43882	32257	30276	46547
Midland.....	27695	27116	31190	37457	32509	24818	26179	32208	34448	45299
Newcastle.....	9292	9966	14850	21019	27401	32936	36914	41951	31015	47433
Niagara.....	17552	18990	20916	24181	27347	30447	29953	34577	36642	43095
Ottawa.....	2560	2580	3833	5293	6325	7487	8483	9324	7369	10364
Prince Edwards.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11823	12343	13999	14661	14945	18021
Simcoe.....	.....	.....	.....	3985	with Home	10215	10743	11576	in Home	23050
Talbot.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9066	9626	10455	19274
Victoria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10587	12085	13161	13196	23133
Wellington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13851	14476	36865
Western.....	6952	7764	9288	10627	12752	17065	19267	23026	24390	27440
Totals.....	151097	158027	210437	261060	320693	372502	407515	465357	486055	723292*
1825.....	.....	6930	52410	50523	59633	51809	35013	57842	20698	237237
1830.....	.....	.....	59340	103033	110256	111442	86822	92855	78540	258835
1832.....	.....	.....	.....	109963	162666	162065	146455	144664	113553	315777
1834.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169596	.....	214475	197078	204297	350790
1836.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	221405	249488	254920	224995	402599
1839.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	256418	307330	275618	462232
1841.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	314260	328026	512855
1842.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	334958	565265
1848.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	572195

\* In the detail, the number is 723,332, shewing a difference of 40.

The foregoing numbers differ in a small degree from those assumed by the Honorable John Macaulay, as the grounds of arbitration with respect to duties between Upper and Lower Canada in 1826, on which occasion, Mr. Potier, the arbitrator on the part of Lower Canada, acknowledges the great superiority which the Upper Province derived from its constant enumerations and its assessments; although the difference is small, I have thought it best to give Mr. Macaulay's data as a proof that the various enumerations are very nearly the truth.

Years.	Population.	Increase.
1824	149301	.....
1825	156886	7585
1826	164703	7817
1827	175128	10425
1828	186245	11217
1829	196704	10359
1830	211567	14863
1831	234681	23114
1832	260992	26311
1833	296870	35878
1834	320735	23865
1835	346165	25430
1836	373841	27676
Average annual increase from 1824 to 1828.....	.....	9261
" " " " 1828 to 1832.....	.....	18061
" " " " 1832 " 1836.....	.....	22212
" " " " 1824 " 1836.....	.....	18712

Taking the periods from 1824 to 1833, and from 1828 to 1836, we find that at that ratio of increase the Population of Upper Canada would double itself in about 9 years.

CENSUS of Upper Canada for 1836, according to the then Electoral Divisions.

DISTRICTS.	COUNTIES.	No. of Townships in each County.	No. of Inhabitants.	TOTALS.
Eastern, ....	Glengarry,.....	4	12250	22011
	Dundas,.....	4	5739	
	Stormont, (1).....	4	4922	
Ottawa,.....	Prescott,.....	5	5228	7487
	Russell,.....	6	2259	
Bathurst,.....	not distinguished..	18	24127	24127
Johnstown, ..	Leeds,.....	9	18141	30585
	Grenville,.....	8	12444	
Midland, ....	Frontenac,.....	5	12144	35396
	Lennox & Addington	7	12674	
	Hastings,.....	8	10578	
Prince Edwards.	A County.....	5	12342	12343
Newcastle, ..	Northumberland, (2)	14	18760	32936
	Durham, (3).....	11	14176	
Home,.....	York,.....	21	43660	63529
	Simcoe.....	15	10215	
	Toronto, City.....	1	9654	
Gore,.....	Wentworth,.....	7	12965	43920
	Halton,.....	17	30955	
Niagara, ...	Lincoln,.....	15	26336	30447
	Haldimand,.....	7	4111	
London, ....	Middlesex,.....	15	23790	47095
	Norfolk,.....	7	7742	
	Oxford,.....	10	12667	
	Huron,.....	11	2956	
Western,.....	Essex,.....	7	7749	17065
	Kent,.....	16	9316	
Total, .....	.....	.....	.....	367841
Add, for Townships omitted, .....	.....	.....	.....	4661
.....	.....	.....	.....	372502

(1) Cornwall omitted.  
(2) Three Townships omitted.  
(3) One Township omitted.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

CENSUS of Upper Canada in 1848, according to the Electoral Divisions, as divided by the Act 8 Vict. Chap. 7.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

DISTRICTS.	COUNTIES.	Number of Townships in each County.	Population. Counties.	Total Districts.	County Towns, Unrepresented.
Bathurst, .....	United, ... { Lanark, ..... Renfrew, .....	13 11	} .....	29448	Perth.
Brock, .....	Oxford, .....	12	29219	29219	Woodstock, 431.
Colborne, .....	Peterborough, .....	19	21379	21379	Peterborough, 1906.
Dalhousie, .....	Carleton, ..... Bytown, Town of .....	10	19245 6275	25520	
Eastern, .....	Stormont, ..... Dundas, ..... Glengarry, ..... Cornwall, Town .....	4 4 4 ...	11471 10723 15005 1454	38653	
Gore, .....	Wentworth, ..... Halton, ..... Hamilton, City, .....	8 8 ....	19546 29580 9389	59015	Brantford, 2250. Dundas, 1912.
Home, .....	York, ... { North Riding, ..... South Riding, ..... East Riding, ..... West Riding, ..... Toronto, City, .....	11 4 4 5 ....	17050 21033 24530 20236 23503	106352	
Huron, .....	Huron, .....	21	20450	20450	Goderich, 1030. Prescott, 1775.
Johnstown, .....	Grenville, ..... Leeds, ..... Brockville, Town, .....	5 11 ....	17160 23835 2449	43444	
London, .....	Middlesex, ..... London, Town, .....	17 ....	41963 4584	46547	
Midland, .....	Frontenac, ..... United, ... { Lennox, ..... Addington, ..... Kingston, City, .....	15 3 6 ....	17311 6484 13135 8369	45249	
Newcastle, .....	Durham, ..... Northumberland, .....	6 8	23346 24087	47433	Port Hope, 2021. Cobourg, 3513.
Ottawa, .....	Prescott, ..... Russell, .....	6 4	8663 1701	10364	
Niagara, .....	Lincoln, ..... Welland, ..... Haldimand, ..... Niagara, Town, .....	7 8 9 ....	17774 17532 12719 3100		St. Catharines, 3461.
Prince Edward, ...	Prince Edward, .....	6	18061	18061	
Simcoe, .....	Simcoe, .....	23	23060	23060	Picton, 1599.
Talbot, .....	Norfolk, .....	7	15716	15716	
Victoria, .....	Hastings, .....	12	23133	23133	
Wellington, .....	Waterloo, .....	27	41439	41439	Belleville, 2939.
Western, .....	Essex, ..... Kent, .....	8 21	12630 14816	27440	
				723087	



ABSTRACT OF CENSUS of 1848, Upper Canada Population.

	DISTRICTS, CITIES AND INCORPORATED TOWNS.	Gross Amount of Population.	HOUSES.		No. of Persons to each house.	No. of Heads of families assessed.	Average No. of Persons in each Family.	Real Estate.		
			Occupied.	Vacant.				Proprietors.	Non-Proprietors.	
DISTRICTS.										
1	Bathurst .....	29448	4128	147	7	4573		2606	1967	
2	Brock .....	29219	4721	57	6	4810		2913	1897	
3	Colborne .....	19173	3203	48	6	3334		1343	766	
4	Dalhousie .....	19245	2501	19	7	3007		1691	1022	
5	Eastern .....	37199	5250	144	7	4568		2549	2019	
6	* Gore .....	53620	8883	217	6	8341		4493	3568	
7	Home .....	83192	13667	372	6	14335		7864	6190	
8	Huron .....	20450	3024	94	6	3877		2060	1817	
9	Johustown .....	39212	5667	90	6	6613		4030	2557	
10	London .....	41963	7097	213	5	5753		1744	2009	
11	Midland .....	36930	4575	84	8	6350		2515	1504	
12	Newcastle .....	41895	6366	60	6	7395		4071	3098	
13	Niagara .....	36534	5805	130	6	6193		3263	2499	
14	Ottawa .....	10364	1538	32	6	1580		713	980	
15	Prince Edward .....	16462	2385	17	7	2458		1583	823	
16	Simcoe .....	23050	3682	49	6	3905		2473	1243	
17	Talbot .....	19274	2706	68	7	3312		1191	1199	
18	Victoria .....	20194	2371	13	7	2425		1294	1131	
19	Wellington .....	36865	6715	167	6	7219		4857	2362	
20	† Western .....	27440	4342	118	6	4318		2760	1558	
CITIES.										
21	Toronto .....	23503	3795	341	6	4041		1358	2686	
22	Hamilton .....	9889	1637	22	6	2317		482	1062	
23	Kingston .....	8369	1402	28	5	1661		201	1172	
INCORPORATED TOWNS.										
24	Bytown .....	6275	1019	4	6	1031		277	738	
25	Cornwall .....	1454	213	.....	7	214		116	98	
26	Brockville .....	2449	343	3	7	414		172	214	
27	Prescott .....	1775	323	.....	5	323		92	229	
28	Picton .....	1599	252	9	6	252		103	145	
29	Belleville .....	2939	460	8	6	463		157	306	
30	Belleville .....	3513	569	3	6	561		186	375	
31	Cobourg .....	2025	339	11	6	405		116	289	
32	Port Hope .....	3100	449	42	7	469		169	299	
33	Niagara .....	3461	630	3	5	692		216	476	
34	St. Catharines .....	4584	822	13	5	742		358	484	
35	London .....	1906	340	28	6	340		145	195	
36	Peterboro .....	2250	420	14	5	429		206	223	
37	† Brantford .....	1912	236	8	6	338		187	151	
	† Dundas .....									
Totals of Census 1848 .....		723332	112595	2706	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	119061		6	60559	49321
" " 1842 .....		486055	Very imperfect	ly given		in the Census of		1842.		
Difference { Increase .....		237277	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	
{ Decrease .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	

The general average is about 6 persons, the returns are imperfect.

\* The Township of Dumfries not having made a Return, that of 1842 is taken.

† Are the Returns of 1842, with 12½ per cent added.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

ABSTRACT OF CENSUS of 1848, Upper Canada Population—Continued.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

OCCUPATIONS.							Members of Family Absent.	Resident not Members.	Number of Children between 5 and 16 years of age.
Professions.	Trade or Commerce.	Agriculture.	Laborers.	Handicraft.	Employed in Factories.				
1	114	115	3439	167	742	53	687	577	8088
2	85	171	3550	270	616	135	486	808	7914
3	52	61	2715	220	360	50	389	387	5915
4	No Return	made under	these heads.	....	....	31	247	137	5215
5	106	702	4222	545	....	198	578	238	10266
6	97	1653	5066	1327	....	1025	779	1380	13083
7	280	2983	9277	1766	....	162	1091	2018	22600
8	79	506	3242	55	....	60	327	284	5354
9	184	315	4263	1368	1194	224	669	864	11921
10	87	202	5508	299	758	105	791	1280	11641
11	121	258	3788	1002	911	150	599	437	9212
12	95	1165	5235	840	....	128	530	501	11807
13	105	1693	3298	868	....	224	626	1804	9985
14	35	265	976	417	....	485	383	308	2923
15	52	537	1596	275	....	40	250	738	4768
16	14	690	2640	350	....	18	1011	625	5597
17	59	655	2275	341	....	227	272	729	5587
18	20	25	2445	281	463	72	121	661	5829
19	88	203	4831	379	801	21	555	576	7809
20						....	656	497	6741
21						....	765	2355	5611
22	No Returns	made under	these heads.	.....	....	85	122	510	1970
23						....	126	87	2032
24						30	69	277	1113
25	24	110	17	63	....	....	57	25	316
26						30	45	94	567
27	} Given in the	Gross of the	Johnstown D	istrict.	....	55	65	137	469
28	27	135	14	78	....	38	24	121	432
29	24	32	7	95	255	....	25	298	717
30	92	119	7	136	226	60	68	294	751
31	Return very imperfect	as to these	heads.	....	....	....	85	....	409
32	29	268	4	26	113	....	99	67	697
33	No Return	given under	these heads.	....	....	107	45	191	584
34	65	93	.....	97	211	....	64	482	1032
35	43	51	2	80	156	53	16	196	482
36							36	112	520
37	} No Return	received in	time from these	Towns.	....	....	21	95	364
Returns too imperfectly made.						3866	12770	20290	190321

\* Exclusive of the Township of Dumfries.

Appendix  
(B.)

ABSTRACT OF CENSUS of 1848, Upper Canada Population—Continued.

Appendix  
(B.)

1849.

1849.

RELIGIOUS CENSUS.										
	Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Church of Rome.	Free Presbyterian Church of Canada.	Other Presbyterians.	METHODISTS.			Baptists.	Lutherans.
						Wesleyan.	Episcopal.	Others.		
1	7755	6763	6461	3706	759	2356	340	6	695	.....
2	4924	1476	1216	4848	687	2924	2542	587	3430	186
3	4613	2147	5841	2324	325	1899	236	338	533	3
4	6704	2171	6410	1750	52	1619	100	13	267	12
5	5414	8160	11292	3804	775	2946	853	22	709	1449
6	11093	3900	3518	3569	3170	7758	3258	1348	2128	77
7	19635	8272	7919	5539	3289	11013	3615	3122	2345	403
8	6937	2543	3497	2100	1240	1603	364	152	253	1242
9	10823	2106	5950	3954	210	5499	3645	1013	1288	10
10	7667	2767	1745	5026	1671	4266	2525	700	5072	134
11	9341	2951	7643	2434	224	6872	4408	407	178	548
12	10840	2829	3453	3871	1722	4802	2197	2747	969	26
13	6021	1096	3193	1382	1708	3809	1793	570	1200	607
14	1804	1818	5075	920	82	807	84	3	327	1
15	3259	199	1427	1006	115	4734	1873	869	137	4
16	5824	2947	3405	1635	501	2030	170	85	132	14
17	2517	579	691	830	90	3068	663	545	2943	181
18	4014	1125	3917	873	316	3552	4290	99	998	90
19	6160	3246	5317	4281	1339	2570	529	328	926	2025
20	5370	3644	7340	1563	....	4273	968	664	1684	98
21	8315	1108	5903	1971	576	2285	73	607	528	22
22	2912	808	2760	1004	212	1128	134	200	354	16
23	2264	699	3238	649	....	1151	14	3	135	9
24	1081	450	3633	308	19	444	175	5	21	....
25	481	376	423	54	....	18	8	....	5	....
26	804	179	638	313	10	215	106	12	95	....
27	512	16	767	278	....	180	18	....	14	....
28	454	1	322	263	....	344	16	19	12	....
29	726	161	1019	178	6	565	156	....	....	3
30	1342	28	567	627	5	415	79	22	15	....
31	851	78	210	....	313	380	4	13	18	....
32	1351	359	704	125	14	280	23	....	71	1
33	942	79	1120	323	138	328	167	5	163	....
34	1597	165	804	337	114	593	164	....	214	17
35	526	47	511	391	2	338	2	....	43	....
36	981	262	510	92	8	196	18	....	69	2
37	486	207	341	362	38	256	121	....	82	5
	166340	65762	119810	62690	19730	87516	35731	14505	28053	7186
If we apportion the total deficiency of 22,790 among the several denominations,										
*	166340	65762	119810	62690	19730	87516	35731	14505	28053	7186
†	5111	2138	3897	2039	612	2847	1162	472	912	234
	171751	67900	123707	64729	20372	90363	36893	14977	28965	7420

\* Per Returns. † Proportion of Deficiency.

Appendix (B.)

ABSTRACT OF CENSUS of 1848, Upper Canada Population—Continued.

Appendix (B.)

1849.

1849.

RELIGIOUS CENSUS.									RELIGIOUS CENSUS AS TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1842.	
Independents.	Quakers.	Universalists.	Unitarians.	Jews.	Menonists.	All other Denominations.	No Creed or Denomination.			
1	82	56	87	6	..	..	77	360	Church of England.....	107791
2	298	432	198	86	5	294	402	4722	“ Scotland.....	77868
3	138	190	28	2	..	..	201	656	“ Rome.....	65203
4	2	8	39	3	..	..	12	81	B. W. Methodists.....	23342
5	152	3	96	45	..	..	118	215	C. W. “.....	32313
6	417	115	98	19	8	53	914	3224	Episcopal “.....	20125
7	975	1594	194	101	10	867	2352	12217	Other “.....	7141
8	81	3	37	22	..	198	62	96	Presbyterians.....	18220
9	82	278	134	25	..	..	377	3709	Independents.....	4253
10	343	173	222	38	11	140	985	4112	Baptists.....	16411
11	109	512	83	10	..	12	297	901	Lutherans.....	4524
12	388	255	45	19	3	14	1580	6515	Quakers.....	5200
13	60	350	114	41	11	1504	611	12404	Moravians.....	1778
14	91	30	8	..	..	..	1	4	Dutch Church.....	946
15	39	929	197	16	1	3	552	810	Jews.....	1105
16	179	384	15	24	..	..	98	381	Other Creeds.....	19170
17	261	39	233	19	1	324	304	3695		405691
18	84	250	155	12	..	..	88	520	Deficiency.....	80364
19	586	116	26	24	..	1208	3024	3325		456055
20	321	120	..	..	51	..	324	1020	<i>Dividing Deficiency in Proportion.</i>	
21	575	7	4	97	27	..	229	175	Church of England.....	128897
22	197	2	19	9	..	..	62	260	“ Scotland.....	93294
23	41	..	4	..	2	..	148	12	“ Rome.....	78119
24	37	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	B. W. Methodists.....	27966
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	37	C. W. “.....	38713
26	55	..	4	..	..	..	1	39	Episcopal “.....	24111
27	13	..	8	..	..	..	34	15	Other “.....	8553
28	6	57	1	..	..	..	9	58	Presbyterians.....	21826
29	24	15	5	10	..	..	58	21	Independents.....	5095
30	51	5	..	..	..	..	162	91	Baptists.....	19662
31	2	..	..	..	..	..	140	16	Lutherans.....	5420
32	5	..	4	..	..	..	10	53	Quakers.....	6230
33	5	6	5	1	..	..	39	35	Moravians.....	2130
34	180	22	66	37	..	..	76	108	Dutch Church.....	1133
35	..	..	1	..	..	..	22	22	Jews.....	1324
36	7	..	3	..	..	..	18	81	Other Creeds.....	23582
37	47	..	13	9	..	..	84	9		486055
	5933	5951	2196	678	130	4617	13513	60171	Deficiency 22,790—if by ages, Census Deficiency 25,337.	
in proportion to the numbers returned, we have the following results :										
	5933	5951	2196	678	130	4617	13513	60171	700542	
	193	197	73	22	4	150	440	1957	22799	
	6126	6148	2269	700	134	4767	13983	62128	723332	

Appendix  
(B.)

## ABSTRACT OF CENSUS of 1848, Upper Canada Population—Continued.

Appendix  
(B.)

1849.

1849.

	Persons 5 years and under.		Persons over 5 and under 14.		MALES.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	14 and not 18.		18 and not 21.		21 and not 30.	
					Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.
1	2936	2833	3996	3573	85	1366	54	910	837	1292
2	2899	2836	3974	3702	62	1290	63	692	1127	1164
3	2026	1930	2823	2573	30	759	26	596	588	763
4	1834	1853	3227	2295	15	981	56	611	525	674
5	3456	3506	4812	4775	92	1802	47	967	955	1516
6	5307	4671	7459	6927	65	2489	53	1553	1745	2413
7	8345	8240	11093	9064	241	3858	217	2501	3238	3626
8	2443	2400	2706	2383	45	750	40	480	831	814
9	3679	3505	5593	5819	54	1725	63	1009	1296	1458
10	4105	3910	5731	5213	135	1954	105	1269	1302	1710
11	3563	3552	4957	4370	151	1586	93	1160	1178	1563
12	4455	4312	5676	5251	125	1868	81	1117	1587	1825
13	3242	3381	4615	4394	53	1471	68	981	1302	1652
14	1050	1114	1477	1322	47	467	48	340	366	456
15	1448	1428	2214	2025	49	768	29	496	514	641
16	2126	2300	3323	3018	113	1071	80	721	855	845
17	1829	1809	2575	2401	59	905	49	547	840	778
18	2106	2213	2777	2611	79	939	41	592	724	712
19	4063	4035	5081	4392	120	1517	109	980	1675	1741
20	2807	2819	3746	3217	211	1196	78	615	732	896
21	1846	1862	2531	2576	20	840	29	636	917	1094
22	843	784	992	1003	17	405	19	347	478	670
23	732	718	895	962	24	243	7	358	163	257
24	533	615	628	668	17	217	18	165	268	312
25	113	136	168	178	3	6	3	36	28	60
26	225	214	237	300	..	89	8	88	87	159
27	155	143	221	223	..	63	2	48	59	74
28	139	126	182	185	2	60	..	37	44	79
29	253	228	315	287	2	131	3	97	117	233
30	295	282	369	345	5	131	10	133	151	248
31	157	187	181	228	6	75	15	86	101	118
32	225	247	329	397	9	98	10	63	45	91
33	329	318	353	377	4	88	3	90	140	205
34	436	433	459	490	4	175	14	126	224	226
35	188	181	251	208	2	81	1	60	82	97
36	217	209	218	284	2	86	7	85	94	132
37	154	186	216	228	2	68	2	84	82	98
1848	70834	69516	96436	89264	1950	31588	1551	20516	25297	30698
1842	51546	50399	63843	58235	1915	20370	1598	12292	15405	19968
I	19288	19117	32593	31029	35	11218	....	8224	9892	10730
D	....	....	....	....	....	....	47	....	....	....

ABSTRACT OF CENSUS of 1848, Upper Canada Population—Continued.

Appendix (B.)

Appendix (B.)

1849.

1849.

	MALES.				FEMALES.				Total.	Differences in the Census.
	30 and not 60.		60 and upwards.		14 and not 45.		45 and upwards.			
	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.		
1	3043	451	709	102	3079	2782	1242	276	29566	+ 118
2	3010	480	382	89	3768	2243	1131	282	29224	+ 5
3	2061	398	278	106	2351	1336	570	241	19455	- 18
4	1990	334	269	106	2399	1391	575	210	19245	....
5	3752	780	661	209	4258	3647	1380	604	37219	+ 20
6	6124	1173	786	237	6067	4688	1763	573	54093	+ 473
7	9629	1630	1294	351	10165	6470	2673	777	84312	+ 820
8	2364	344	243	83	2778	954	588	204	20450	....
9	4173	575	668	133	4638	3305	1445	437	39575	+ 363
10	4563	747	811	206	4716	3548	1491	470	41986	+ 23
11	4691	692	611	87	4492	2867	1136	176	36930	....
12	5030	740	653	177	5385	3097	1251	393	43123	+ 1228
13	4017	917	519	191	4607	3211	1293	541	36515	- 19
14	1249	191	243	44	1182	929	429	98	11055	+ 691
15	1842	272	267	71	2077	1551	566	205	16466	+ 4
16	2139	377	397	112	2681	1544	882	166	23050	....
17	1041	151	240	201	2332	1522	605	198	18082	- 192
18	2439	309	419	94	2276	1199	648	144	20272	+ 78
19	4607	760	470	175	3815	1947	1041	331	36865	....
20	3148	524	454	190	3269	2394	793	306	27440	....
21	2754	552	195	54	3341	3316	698	242	23503	....
22	1219	277	67	26	1456	987	212	57	9889	....
23	1244	171	62	2	1307	1194	183	24	8416	+ 47
24	668	160	65	18	968	795	122	48	6275	....
25	178	29	24	4	198	225	33	32	1454	....
26	259	38	19	8	304	272	27	78	2412	- 37
27	214	39	17	4	280	243	11	20	1819	+ 44
28	192	34	15	1	192	235	51	25	1599	....
29	326	91	18	2	413	341	94	10	2961	+ 22
30	358	85	32	9	468	414	76	35	3416	- 67
31	223	71	17	1	281	221	50	2	2025	....
32	449	164	29	8	381	319	80	48	2992	- 108
33	449	92	18	4	553	351	30	57	3461	....
34	539	131	52	13	714	477	101	54	4668	+ 84
35	208	26	18	3	253	210	49	15	1906	....
36	204	26	18	4	298	224	26	64	2208	- 42
37	206	24	18	3	264	215	48	24	1922	+ 10
	80637	13908	11988	3128	87906	60664	23398	7500	725879	+ 2547
	52101	8074	6520	4282	59367	36882	15400	5858	486055	....
	28536	5834	2568	....	28539	23782	7998	1642	239824	....
	....	....	....	1154	....	....	....	....	....	....

Appendix  
(A.)

Appendix  
(B.)

ABSTRACT OF CENSUS of 1848, Upper Canada Population—Continued.

1849.

1849.

	NATIVES OF								Total.	Differences according to Census.
	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Canada F.	Canada B.	Germany.	U. States.	Other Countries.		
1	615	4628	6728	789	16277	68	259	47	29509	+ 61
2	3614	3986	2289	162	15608	184	2881	495	29219	....
3	1320	2386	5592	127	9782	17	234	15	19473	....
4	520	1107	8659	1581	6270	35	197	5	18377	- 868
5	437	3257	3979	2206	27493	49	620	58	37199	....
6	7116	4417	6190	276	28174	133	2219	502	49628	- 3992
7	12412	6490	16120	697	43812	511	3063	447	83492	....
8	2226	2634	5832	191	7400	1501	350	196	20430	- 20
9	1448	1310	10285	707	23790	98	1612	70	39320	+ 108
10	3685	5272	3727	99	25817	128	2640	594	41962	- 1
11	1816	897	8189	382	23663	64	1552	59	36622	- 308
12	5645	2141	9012	360	23789	91	1535	58	42661	+ 766
13	2083	1020	3496	196	21817	1050	3353	163	36168	- 366
14	256	739	1537	3210	4783	6	213	20	11055	+ 691
15	451	92	1451	117	12555	15	1103	45	15829	- 533
16	2411	2871	6989	612	9336	55	469	125	22898	- 152
17	1605	558	1117	105	12767	348	1887	301	18778	- 496
18	857	590	4016	395	12911	29	1012	44	19354	- 340
19	3589	5293	5640	554	10476	3075	1594	6623	36865	....
20	1862	2306	2860	5611	12347	....	2070	680	27736	+ 296
21	3789	1695	9044	122	7997	59	753	159	23618	+ 115
22	1592	963	3256	32	3383	44	553	57	9885	- 4
23	835	455	3609	378	2786	16	215	7	8301	- 68
24	265	312	2328	1103	2134	22	70	46	6290	+ 15
25	39	88	286	85	882	2	46	32	1460	+ 6
26	178	178	686	88	1044	3	126	7	2310	- 139
27	112	52	650	94	831	2	100	3	1814	+ 69
28	127	43	408	8	827	....	101	5	1519	- 80
29	312	121	913	67	1333	6	209	....	2961	+ 22
30	629	284	952	4	1386	4	186	29	3474	- 39
31	361	54	678	10	872	1	41	8	2025	....
32	381	222	753	13	1461	1	183	85	3100	....
33	315	99	1120	7	1331	34	515	10	2431	- 30
34	801	366	1207	3	1677	9	354	53	4470	- 114
35	196	162	682	7	805	2	42	16	1912	+ 6
36	263	284	347	84	1106	26	106	34	2250	....
37	216	240	316	36	932	42	112	18	1312	....
1348	64560	57601	140673	20490	382084	7730	32579	11117	717837	*5495
1842	43009	42033	82728	14767	261822	....	34739	6957	486055	....
E	21551	15571	57945	5723	121262	....	....	4160	231782	
D	....	....	....	....	....	....	2160	....	....	

\* NOTE.—The chief deficiency arises from the Township of Dumfries, in the Gore District, not having made any Return.

Appendix (B.)

ABSTRACT OF CENSUS of 1848, Upper Canada Population—Continued.

Appendix (B.)

1849.

1849.

	Births during the year.		Marriages during the year.	Deaths during the year.		Lunatics and Idiots.		Deaf and Dumb.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	853	588	259	194	122	14	12	12	8
2	679	527	258	236	160	14	12	4	4
3	510	369	141	240	184	11	5	7	6
4	494	332	108	115	75	2	6	4	9
5	652	590	217	168	129	17	21	21	11
6	1138	972	417	433	380	16	10	8	7
7	1849	1592	735	657	630	63	16	30	30
8	1569	421	162	154	96	4	5	5	6
9	831	718	271	337	264	10	16	14	13
10	737	793	407	249	186	27	17	18	16
11	865	677	169	335	274	13	13	9	11
12	912	721	317	265	250	18	5	17	7
13	801	692	329	345	270	25	25	7	7
14	263	138	91	51	29	25	11	2	5
15	315	293	173	115	97	16	3	1	3
16	539	420	183	203	151	16	10	11	7
17	460	307	180	198	161	10	7	3	3
18	512	382	141	114	77	8	13	8	2
19	835	626	237	217	77	15	12	11	8
20	B No Return made under these heads.		.....	.....	.....	12	15	28	18
21	503	435	152	943	753	106	69	4	3
22	195	103	53	137	102	1	..	..	..
23	149	139	67	249	134	2	1	..	..
24	129	81	21	59	58	5	4	3	1
25	26	16	4	11	7	1	..	1	..
26	C		.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..
27	35	38	4	41	42	1	..	..	..
28	28	14	7	19	14	..	..	..	1
29	67	38	21	34	35	..	..	..	..
30	78	88	32	60	55	1	..	2	3
31	34	21	47	23	18	..	..	..	..
32	48	36	119	29	23	2	..	..	..
33	63	53	2	44	46	..	..	1	1
34	111	105	42	66	53	2	3	3	4
35	35	53	1	34	37	..	..	..	..
36	D		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	D		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1848	15317	12371	5367	6429	5089	457	311	234	194
1842	No enumeration taken of these particulars		.....	.....	.....	462	656	222	132
I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	62
D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	345	.....	.....

A. Exclusive of Dumfries. | B. The Return for the Western District for 1842 is taken with 10 per cent. added to the Columns of Servants, Colored persons and Children.

C. Return imperfect.

D. No Return from these Towns.





## REMARKS ON THE CENSUS OF 1848.

1849.

The average number of inhabitants to a house corresponding so nearly with that of each family, shews a population in a happy and prosperous condition, and is indicative of the advantages enjoyed by a rural settlement over a population confined in towns and cities. Taking the heads of families in round numbers at 120,000, we find that one half are returned as proprietors of real estate, while 50,000 are returned as non-proprietors—this leaves 10,000 unaccounted for, a number which about covers those returned under the head of Laborers, and this correspondence justifies the belief that the Census of last year, as far as persons are concerned, is not far from the truth.

The Census of occupations was very imperfectly taken, so much so, as to render it impossible to draw any conclusions therefrom; taking however, the localities where the returns were perfect, we have the following results:

The gross population is...	616,514
Heads of Families.....	100,405
Employed in profession..	1,877
“ Trade and Commerce	19,713 including handicraft.
“ Agriculture.....	68,417
“ Laborers.....	11,135
“ In Factories.....	3,866

And taking the same proportions for the unreturned Districts, we have as a conclusion that about 80 per cent of the whole population derive their subsistence directly from Agriculture. The non-producing population of the Province is very small, not amounting at the outside to 8,000 souls in all.

In 1842, the number of Colleges and High Schools	was 44, and Elementary Schools,	927.
“ 1848,	39	“ “ 2,464
“ 1842, The number of Boys, under 14 years of age,	was 115,389, of whom 16,485, or 14.28,	per cent, attended Schools.
“ “ The number of Girls, under 14 years of age	was 108,634, of whom 13,476, or 11.67,	per cent, attended Schools.
“ 1848, The number of Boys, under 14 years of age	was 167,270, of whom 46,371, or 27.07,	per cent, attended Schools.
“ “ The number of Girls, under 14 years of age	was 158,780, of whom 34,090, or 21.47,	per cent, attended Schools.

This shows a very great increase in the Educational state of the Country; this opinion is fully borne out by another analysis: the attendance at School is generally limited to children between the ages of 5 and 15, now the proportions so attending in 1842, did not exceed 22 per cent, while in 1848, we find it to be over 42 per cent.

The columns headed “Members of Families absent,” and persons resident not members of the Family, were not given in the Census of 1842; they cause no confusion in the general enumeration.

*National Origin of Inhabitants.*

Taking the two enumerations, we find the whole per centage of the population to be made up as follows:

	1842.	1848.
England.....	8.85.....	8.99
Ireland.....	17.02.....	19.60
Scotland.....	8.65.....	8.03
Canada, French.....	3.05.....	2.85
“ British.....	5.386.....	53.36
Continent of Europe..	1.43.....	2.63
United States.....	7.14.....	4.54
	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>

We find the greatest increase to have been amongst the Irish and German inhabitants, while the great decrease has been in those from the United States:

The increase per cent of English during 7 years, was	50.10
“ “ Irish, “ “	70.04
“ “ Scotch, “ “	37.04
“ “ Canadians, F. “ “	38.75
“ “ “ B. “ “	46.31
“ “ Other Countries, “ “	170.90
The decrease “ United States “ “	6.63
Increase on the whole Population, according to origin	47.68
While taking the Census by ages of 1848, it will be,	51.40

The above comparisons shew the equable rate of increase of the different nations, as regards the whole Population, and the varying increase with regard to the separate classes; the increase of Germans and Dutch has been very great, while the decrease in Natives of the United States is rather singular, when it is known that large number come annually from the Union into Canada the inference is that no influx of Native Americans takes place.

*Religious Census.*

It is quite impossible to get any thing like a correct Religious Census of Upper Canada, because the numbers of various denominations are so many and such sectional jealousies exist, that the exclusion of any class from the Census Rolls, causes dissatisfaction, and to include all would have the effect of swelling the rolls to an enormous extent; consequently in this Census, a large deficiency must occur. In 1842, the deficiency amounted to 80,000 or 1-6th of the whole population, while in 1848 it is 25,000, or about 1-29th of the whole; in addition to the actual deficiency in 1848, we find no less than 60,000 classed under the head of “No Creed or Denomination;” a circumstance which of itself is sufficient to render this branch of the Census perfectly useless for any practical purpose, nor would it be attended with any beneficial result to institute a comparison between the denominations given in both years.

*Census by Ages.*

This branch of Statistical information is looked upon, in all Countries, as of primary consequence; it indicates in a great degree the social character of a people, and with us it may form, after the lapse of a few periods, a

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

satisfactory basis on which to rest a calculation as to the comparative increase by births within the Province and by immigration.

In 1842, we find the Males under 14 were 23.74 per cent of the Population.			
“ “ Females “	22.31	“	
In 1848, “ Males “	23.04	“	
“ “ Females “	21.87	“	
The total number of Males in 1842 were	259,914		
“ “ “ 1848 “	387,631		
Increase .....	127,717, or 49.14 p.c.		
The Females in 1842 were .....	226,141		
“ 1848 “ .....	338,248		
Increase .....	112,107, or 49.57 p.c.		

Of the Males in 1842, 144,525 were Adults above the age of 14, and of these 79,539 were married, being about 55 per cent; in 1848, the former were 220,361, of whom 120,523, or about 54.68 were married; the decrease has arisen from a falling off in the number of persons in proportion above the age of 60, and a very trifling decrease is observable in those married between the ages of 14 and 18.

Of the Females in 1842, 117,507 were above the age of 14, of whom 74,767, or 63.62 per cent. were married, while in 1848 the total Female Adult were 179,468, of whom 111,034, or 62.04 per cent were married.

In 1842, the Males were to the Females as 100 to 88 nearly.  
“ 1848 “ “ “ 100 “ 88 nearly.

We find that nearly 6.7ths of the Male Population between the ages of 30 and 60 are married.

The Board of Registration have been thus particular in establishing the above proportions in the full belief that they will be found useful in future comparisons as to the increase of Population, and have followed herein the plan adopted both in England and the United States; in the former Country the most minute particulars are entered into, but here the means do not exist of following up the subject as connected with health and longevity.

*Births and Deaths.*

The Census of 1848 was the first in which any attempt was made to collect information under these heads regarding the Upper Province, and it is of course deficient in some particulars; from 2 or 3 localities no returns were made, yet there is a sufficient data for some comparisons.

The total number of Births we find to be 27,688, or one to every .....	26
“ “ Deaths “ 11,518 “	63
Difference “ 16,170 “	37

The general average of Births and Deaths in England is, of the former 1 in 33, and of the latter 1 in 54.

By the United States Census taken in 1840, we find that the Children under 5 years of age were about 15 per cent. of the Population, while in Canada they are

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

very nearly 20—in England, the proportion is much less. Now if we assume the number of Births and Deaths to be correct, we find that for every 100 Males born, 42 die, and for every 100 Females, 41.

The marriages in Upper Canada, during the year previous to the Census, were 5,367—or about 1 to 12 of the Adults single Population.

	Males		Females	
Lunatics and Idiots	457	or 1 in 848	311	or 1 in 1089
Deaf and Dumb...	234	“ 1656	194	“ 1743
Blind.....	152	“ 1550	200	“ 1691

The United States Census does not class the above as Males and Females—the proportions however were of

Blind.....	6916, or 1 in every 2482
Deaf and Dumb.....	7659 “ 2228
Lunatics and Idiots....	17434 “ 979

The total number, afflicted as above, were  
In Canada 1548, or 1 in every 472 Inhabitants.  
In the States 32009 “ 533 “

*Servants.*

In a Country, a great proportion of whose population accrues by immigration, the number of persons usually classed as Servants must naturally be small, particularly of male farm servants; and any increase at all approaching to a similar ratio to that of the population argues one of two positions. 1st. That there must have been a great increase in the number of those able to employ assistance; or 2dly. a great increase in the wealth of our farmers and the extension of their labours. Now, in 1842, the male farm servants were 3184, and in 1848, 7514, far more than double. This shews a rapid increase and affords direct evidence of the increasing prosperity of the agricultural body of Western Canada.

*Domestic Male Servants.*

In this class, no great increase can be expected for years among the rural inhabitants, being chiefly confined to towns and cities.

*Domestic Female Servants.*

This class has increased very much, and is one of the items affording the best proof of prosperity. In 1842, the unmarried females between the ages of 14 and 45, to which class female servants may be said entirely to belong, were 36,882, of whom 5,181 or nearly 1.7th were servants. In 1848, the former amount to 60,664, and the latter to 10,781, about 1.6th in the first period, being one to every 7.12, and in the latter one to every 6.63.

*Colored Persons.*

We have no means of knowing what portion of the increase of colored persons was by immigration, and what by births, as the ages are classed separately of the males; taking 1/4th to be adults, the increase would be about 20 per cent. by immigration, and of females above 30 per cent.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

LANDS, LOWER CANADA.

Contents of the several Counties of Lower Canada in Square Miles, from Bouchette.

	COUNTIES.	Square Miles.	Acres.	Laid out in Square Miles.
MONTREAL.....	Berthier .....	9590	6137600	790
	Leinster.....	5090	3257600	590
	Terrebonne.....	545	348800	491
	Two-Mountains.....	1404	898560	790
	Ottawa.....	35100	22464000	1710
	Montreal.....	197	126080	197
	Vaudreuil.....	330	211200	330
	Beauharnois.....	717	458880	717
	Huntingdon.....	488	312320	488
	Chambly.....	211	135040	211
	Verchères.....	198	126720	198
	Richelieu.....	373	238720	373
	St. Hyacinthe.....	477	305280	477
	Rouville.....	429	274560	429
QUEBEC.....	Shefford.....	749	479360	749
	Missisquoi.....	360	230400	360
	Saguenay.....	75700	48448000	1258
	Montmorenci.....	7465	4777600	729
	Quebec.....	16040	10265600	476
	Portneuf.....	10440	6681600	1050
	Rimouski.....	8200	5248000	2240
	Kamouraska.....	1090	697600	568
	L'Islet.....	1220	730800	560
	Bellechasse.....	1083	693020	726
	Lotbinière.....	735	470400	735
	Dorchester.....	2050	1312000	1890
	Megantic.....	1465	937600	1400
	Champlain.....	6200	3968000	1040
THREE-RIVERS....	St. Maurice.....	7300	4672000	575
	Drummond.....	1644	1052160	1644
	Yamaska.....	283	181120	283
	Nicolet.....	487	311680	478
ST. FRANCIS.....	Sherbrooke.....	2785	1782400	2006
	Stanstead.....	632	404480	632
GASPE.....	Gaspé.....	4053	2593920	696
	Bonaventure.....	4560	2918400	1600
	Total.....	209290	133945600	29486

29,486 x 640 = 18,871,040 English Acres.

Taking a series of Returns laid before a Committee of the House of Assembly, by the Commissioner of Crown Lands and the Surveyor General, on the 28th February, 1845, we have the following Abstract of the Disposal of the Lands in this Province :

Lands surveyed in Seigniories.....	9,027,880 Acres.
“ “ Crown and Clergy in Townships.....	8,745,889 “
“ Unsurveyed.....	107,856,000 “
Surveyed Lands there remained on hand.....	3,907,000 “
The Original survey was.....	17,685,942
Clergy Reserve set apart.....	903,433
Educational purposes.....	307,000
“ “ Quebec.....	426,000
Jesuits Estates Montreal.....	48,000
“ Three-Rivers.....	439,000
“ Quebec.....	129,500
Charitable purposes.....	124,800
	2,377,733
Disposable as above.....	3,907,000
	6,284,733
	11,401,209

DISPOSED OF AS FOLLOWS:

Lands belonging to Jesuits Estates not included in the Statement and appropriated for Educational purposes, forming part of the 9,027,880 Acres en Seigneurie.....	57,580
Granted in <i>fief</i> and <i>en Seigneurie</i> to individuals by the Crown of France.....	7,496,000
Granted in <i>free</i> and <i>Common Soccage</i> to Leaders of Townships and Associated Emigrant Settlers, Officers, non-Commissioned Officers of the Army and Militia, Officers of the Navy, Pensioners, purchasers of Crown Lands, adjudications and claims in the District of Gaspé.....	3,847,629
	11,401,209

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

LANDS GRANTED AND SOLD IN LOWER CANADA, in the years from 1836 to 1847, inclusive, taken from Returns furnished to *Blue Book*, by the Crown Land Commissioner.

H E A D S.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
Grants under 100 Acres..... { No. Acres,	30	379	104	389	158	69	52	24	88	138	152	192
Grants to 500 Acres..... { No. Acres,	1598	30560	9233	35519	15012	6112	4539	2297	6024	11192	11148	13770
In Grants over 500 Acres.....	227	99	42	96	55	47	45	31	33	94	84	83
Total number of Grants.....	31932	20074	8681	20690	10865	11602	10182	6160	7368	16757	15445	15359
Total number of Acres granted.....	60651	37548	19444	75482	26973	25537	33087	23116	27864	123588	140882	13197
Of which were by Purchase.....	291	525	158	520	237	169	113	69	128	252	260	280
And " free Grants.....	94484	94108	37358	131693	52850	43351	47808	31573	41826	151573	167465	42317
Number of Acres granted in Colony.....	52375	25959	30947	94442	19581	34929	44703	28283	19291	100942	36885	36948
And " ungranted.....	39209	68149	6411	37251	33269	8423	3105	3290	22235	50595	6 130900	5369
	a 3129547	3459318	3629369	3681219	3724570	3724570	3772378	3803951	3845477	3997014	4164499	4806816
d " ungranted.....	4074862	4031143	3993785	3862091	3809241	3943901	3896093	3864520	3604300	2927763	c 2893557	2799940

a There were also 2 Grants in Murray Bay and one in Bay Chaleur—extent not known.

b Include 124,834 acres granted to British American Land Company.

c Also, 676 Town and 76 Park Lots

d This line fluctuates by New Surveys.

Since 1st January, 1841, there were granted in Lower Canada :

By purchase..... 527,844½  
By free grant..... 408,206½

936,090½

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

The following Pages contain an Abstract of the information furnished to this office in reply to a series of questions proposed by the Board of Registration to the several Registrars of Counties, in the view of getting at some foundation on which to predicate future enquiries.

### COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

CHARLES N. MONTIZAMBERT, *Registrar.*

The number of deeds registered within the year 1847, was 1383, all containing either general, special or tacit mortgages as limited by the Ordinance 4 Vict. cap. 30, have been discharged. New settlers seldom remain in the County of Quebec. The Registrar states the average value of uncleared lands at 5s. per acre, and of cleared at from 15s. to 17s. 6d. The average per centage increase in the value of land during the last ten years has been exclusive of Quebec and its environs, about 20 per cent. The County contains about 48,000.

### COUNTY OF NICOLET.

JOSEPH JUTRAS, *Registrar.*

In this County, in which very little land has been purchased by new settlers, there were registered 359 deeds and 159 mortgages. Mr. Jutras states the value of cleared lands at from 5s. to 20s. per acre, and of uncleared 2s. to 10s.; he remarks that instead of increasing in value, land is decreasing in the County for the last ten years in consequence of the crops being so bad.

### COUNTY OF DORCHESTER.

R. A. FORTIER, *Registrar.*

Not one new settler has fixed in this County during the last year within the knowledge of Mr. Fortier; large purchases however must have been made from the fact that 413 deeds and 234 mortgages were registered. The value of the old cleared lands has remained pretty stationary during ten years, new lands have however increased 2, 3 and 4 times their value in the same period; the average price of cleared land is from £1 to £10, depending on the quality of the soil—the distance from the main roads, churches, mills and uncleared lands are granted by the Seigniors at an annual charge of from 15s. to 30s. per 90 superficial acres.

### COUNTY OF MEGANTIC.

J. R. LAMBLY, *Registrar.*

Mr. Lambly, who appears to have paid great attention to the matters made subject of enquiry, states the average value of land to be about 6s. 3d. per acre, except in some of the Townships, particularly Lambton, Forsyth and Somerset, in the latter of which it sells at 20s. per acre. Mr. Lambly then proceeds: since my acquaintance with this Country, viz: 1830, it has been steadily increasing in population and in the actual value of property, notwithstanding a decrease in the market value of the land. The major part of the population come to settle in this Country possessed but of small resources, and in fact many in a state of indigence, who are now in a comparative state of wealth to what they were in their own country, and that, by their own industry.

It must be understood that this country is not indebted, (as most others are) for its increase of population to immigration, but solely to its own resources; in fact so rapid has been the increase, that I believe, referring to the last Census will shew that for the last ten years it has been in a greater ratio than that of any other County in Canada, although others have had the advantage of Immigration, and this I would be inclined to attribute to the salubrity of the atmosphere and the productiveness of the soil.

The inhabitants are industrious and supply the Quebec market largely with butter, pork and sheep and also great numbers of horned cattle; the butter of this County carries the palm in the Quebec market, and the sheep are superior to any thing of the kind in Lower Canada, and in fact could not fear competition with those of the Upper Province; in a word, agriculture is flourishing in this County, it abounds in valuable timber as oak, pine, spruce and hemlock, as also maple, beach, birch, elm and ash of a superior quality, lying contiguous to and at the head of a water communication, which, with a little outlay, might easily be made one of the finest transits for timber in Lower Canada, having its *débouché* at St. Nicholas on the St. Lawrence, and thus open up an almost inexhaustible source of valuable timber as well as minerals. These waters are above the head waters of the Becancour, having their confluence below Three-Rivers on the St. Lawrence, and in the present condition form a boat navigation of 30 miles to the Black Lake, and thence to the head waters of the St. Francis by a portage of 3 miles.

At the head of these waters, is a valuable Iron Mine, and in 1847 a rich copper bed was discovered in the Township of Inverness, about 50 miles from Quebec. There are also many quarries of good lime stone.

### COUNTY OF SHERBROOKE.

Ww. RITCHIE, *Registrar.*

The number of deeds registered in this County in 1847, was 284. The Registrar states that he does not know of a single new settler having located himself in any of the New Townships of the County, nor does he think that there has been any increase in the value of lands for ten years.

### COUNTY OF LOTBINIERE.

R. S. NOEL, *Registrar.*

During the year, from 300 to 375 mortgages have been registered. No new settlers. Cleared land sell for £2 10s. per acre; uncleared lands may be had from the Seigniors for nothing *à titre de cens*; no increase in value.

### COUNTY OF YAMASKA.

J. O. ARCAD, *Registrar.*

The increase in the value of lands in this County is stated to have been about 25 per cent, the cleared

Appendix  
(B.)

1849.

selling at from £1 10s. to £7 10s. and the uncleared from 15s. to £5. The deeds enregistered were many, thus stated by the Registrar 411 titles, 144 obligations, 58 contracts of concession and 54 donations of land.

## COUNTY OF ROUVILLE.

H. AUBERTIN, *Registrar.*

The increase is stated at 50 per cent, in consequence of the clearing. 687 deeds have been registered, 377 mortgages, 52 *décharges*, and 270 land deeds.

## COUNTY OF SHEFFORD.

H. S. FORSTER, *Registrar.*

A small portion of the lands which were sold during the year was purchased by new settlers (not more than 1,000 acres) generally at from 15s. to 20s. per acre. The Township of Milton and the north part of Stukely are fast filling up with French Canadians. The increase in the value of land within 10 years has been 5s. or 6s. per acre.

## COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

J. F. TAYLOR, *Registrar.*

Wild Lands have sold from 5s. to £5, and some cleared lands in Hull have sold even as high as £10.

## COUNTY OF TWO-MOUNTAINS.

D. DEHERTEL, *Registrar.*

During the year 1847, there were registered 587 deeds of all kinds; a few new settlers located in the Townships where uncleared lands sell at various prices from 1s. 3d. to 10s. and cleared from 10s. to 40s. The Townships are settling slowly, and the increase in value has been little or nothing.

## COUNTY OF LISLET.

J. D. LEPINE, *Registrar.*

The Registrar complains of the inefficiency of the Registration Act, and says, that of 30 deeds of sale which have passed during the month, only 10 have been registered. This complaint is also made by others. Mr. Lepine has been a resident of the County for 7 years, and during that time thinks the value has retrograded in consequence of bad crops.

## COUNTY OF VERCHERES.

L. MENARD, *Registrar.*

191 Registrations. Cultivated lands in the County sell for from £3 to £4 per acre, and the uncultivated which derive their chief value from the timber, sell for £2 to £5. The County has 122 or 125,000 acres, and a population of about 14,000.

## COUNTY OF LEINSTER.

L. ARCHAMBAULT, *Registrar.*

711 Registrations. Of these, 275 were land deeds. No new settlers. Cleared lands, average £4, and uncleared £1 per acre. The increase in value has been 6 per cent.

## COUNTY OF ST. MAURICE.

G. DUVAL, *Registrar.*

354 Registrations. New lands filling up.

## COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.

D. K. LIGHTALL, *Registrar.*

Registered, 450 deeds, 175 mortgages, and 75 mortgages were discharged. The lands sold was about 2,500 acres, of which about 3 per cent was purchased by new settlers. Lands sell well, and the increase for the ten years has been great, especially in the Townships.

## COUNTY OF KAMOURASKA.

Hon. J. B. TACHÉ, *Registrar.*

361 Registrations, 117 of which were conveyances of lands, 27 being to new settlers. Uncleared lands sell for 2s. 6d. and cleared for £2 per acre.

## COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE.

P. FORGUES, *Registrar.*

No new settlers. Cleared farms well situated sell for from £4 to £600. Mr. Forgues says the value of land has decreased during ten years 10 or 12 per cent.

## COUNTY OF STANSTEAD.

C. A. RICHARDSON, *Registrar.*

310 deeds of various kinds registered during the year, and the deeds of transfer covered about 10,118 acres. The general average price of cleared land varies very much, it goes as high as \$8 in Stanstead and as low as \$3 in Barford; the general value of uncleared lands is from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per acre.

## COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.

C. DE BERGER, *Registrar.*

346 Deeds registered. The value of lands has decreased, and many of the inhabitants have sold their lands very low, and migrated to the new crown settlements on the river. The mode of cultivation is very bad indeed.

## COUNTY OF MISSISQUOI.

R. DICKENSON, *Registrar.*

About 11,000 acres of land were sold, very little of which was purchased by new settlers. Lands sell at a general average of from 15s. to 20s. Some parts of this County were granted so early as 1792, and the increase in ten years has been 25 per cent. The income of many of the farmers of this County is from £300 to £400 per annum, chiefly derived from butter, cheese, pork and beef and young cattle. Some farmers in the spring of the year often take to the Montreal market, cheese to the amount of £100, and the Registrar knows one who laid down an acre and a half in hops, from which in two years he realized £175.

Appendix  
(B.)

1849.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL.

H. F. CHARLEBOIS, Registrar.

Registers 250. Contracts of sale, Obligations 130. Discharges 34. Cultivated land sells for £2 10s. and uncultivated for £1 per acre. The increase has been in ten years about 25 per cent.

COUNTY OF GASPÉ.

P. WINTER, Registrar.

Transfers of sales 48. Wills 4. Obligations 22. Judgments 35. The quantity of land covered by 32 deeds was 4296. The sales to new settlers were very trifling, if any. The price for front village lots was in some instances as high as £15 per acre. Lands one half cleared, sell for from 10s. to 25s. per acre, while the government upset price is 3s.—fishing rooms sell for about £15. Owing to the falling off of immigration, the lands are not fast filling up. Mr. Winter gives much information which is embodied in other parts of this report.

COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI.

A. G. RUEL, Registrar.

About 8000 acres have been sold, about one third being to new settlers. The increase has been about 15 per cent on the value of property.

Answers from the other Registrars do not contain any information worth noting.

LANDS AND THEIR PRODUCE.

On entering on this part of the Statistical Review, I find considerable difficulty in procuring any thing like authentic information.

The Census Returns of 1831 bear evidence of having been compiled with the greatest care and attention, but the great lapse between that period and 1844, when the next Census was taken, renders it very difficult to arrive at any fixed conclusion as to increase.

1844.—Of the 76,440 Proprietors of real estate, 15,188 held their Lands in "Free and Common Soccage," and the land so held amounted to 1,706,993 acres, of which 540,256, were cultivated.

These held under Indian and other leases, 169 persons occupying 25,598 acres, of which only 5,918 acres were under cultivation.

	1831.	1844.	Increase.
Houses inhabited.....	82,437	108,794	26,357
“ building.....	1,458	1,652	194
“ vacant.....	1,542	4,115	2,573
No. of Hives of Bees.....	no return	7,898	
Lbs. of Maple Sugar.....	“	2,272,457	—Bouchette in 1827—2,714,848
No. of Taverns.....	1,035	1,052	17
Stores where liquors are sold...	857	808	decrease 49
Grist Mills.....	395	422	increase 27
Run of Stones.....	not given	844	
Oatmeal Mills.....	“	108	
Barley “.....	“	45	
Saw “.....	“	911	
Oil “.....	14	14	
Fulling “.....	97	153	increase 56
Carding “.....	90	169	79
Thrashing “.....	not given	469	
Paper “.....	“	8	
Iron works.....	103	69	decrease 4
Trip Hammers.....	18	18	
Nail factories.....	not given	6	
Distilleries.....	70	36	34
Breweries.....	not given	30	
Tanneries.....	“	335	
Pot and Pearl ash factories...	489	540	increase 51
Other factories.....	64	86	“ 22

In 1827, Mr. Bouchette states the total number of acres of land in culture to be.. 2,946,565 acres. The Census of 1831, gives only. 2,065,913 “ “ “ 1844 ..... 2,802,317 “

This shews that Mr. Bouchette must have over-rated the quantity. Taking the two last Census as being authentic, we find that the increase was 35.6 per cent, while the increase in population was exactly similar, being 35 per cent. The number of landed proprietors in 1831 was 57,891, being on the average about 36 acres to each, while in 1844 the proprietors amounted to 76,440, or about 36½ acres each; this shews us that the state of agriculture in Lower Canada must have been sadly neglected, and that is only followed far enough to give an actual sustenance to the cultivators. The increase in the population of the City of Montreal will not account for the non-increase of cultivation, in proportion.

The produce of Lower Canada is thus stated by the foregoing authorities :

	Census 1831.	Bouchette 1827.	Census 1844.
Wheat.....Bushels,	3404756	2931240	942835
Pease..... “	948758	823318	1219420
Oats..... “	3142274	2341529	7238753
Barley..... “	394795	363117	1195456
Rye..... “	234529	217543	333446
Indian Corn..... “	339633	333150	141008
Potatoes..... “	7357416	6796300	9918869
Buck Wheat... “	106050	121397	374809

This shews a fearful falling off in the production of wheat. The produce for 1844, without any deduction of seed, would only furnish 188,567 barrels, or only 1 barrel for every 3 inhabitants.

The whole produce in 1844, exclusive of potatoes, was 11,445,727 bushels, and allowing that 2-3rds of the cultivated lands were under potatoes and fallow, it would give an average crop of 12 1-5th bushels per acre of all grain for the remainder. In 1831, the same allowance being made, the average crop would be 12½ bushels, while Mr. Bouchette for 1827 makes it 7¾ bushels exclusive of 184,659 bushels of mixed grain.



Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

CATTLE, &c.

	Bouchette in 1827.	Census 1831.	Census 1844.
Neat Cattle.....	* 400027	389706	469851
Horses.....	140432	116686	146726
Sheep.....	829122	543343	602821
Swine.....	247753	293137	197935
	1611316	1344872	1417333

\* Including 145,012 oxen.

If Mr. Bouchette's Tables be correct, the people must have been much more anxious to give him information than they are at present.

LANDS, UPPER CANADA.

The following notes are taken from the report of the Commissioners on Crown Lands Emigration, as a foundation from which to start.

No. 1. Statement of the Surveyed Lands in the Province of Upper Canada, of the Clergy Reserves granted or appropriated, and vacant Lots.

DISTRICTS.	Contents.	Clergy Reserves.	Granted or Appropriated.	Vacant.	REMARKS.	
Eastern.....	779480	104791	673315	1374	30,280 Acres Indian Lands.	
Ottawa.....	709720	97327	623069	59329		
Johnstown.....	1021000	141646	846964	14390		
Bathurst.....	1165900	157283	696995	311622		
Prince Edward.....	213800	26200	187600	.....		
Midland.....	1841002	248856	1232126	360020		
Newcastle.....	1970600	273660	1320740	376200		2,600 Acres Indian Lands.
Home.....	2879900	413333	2105677	355890		
Gore.....	1180400	146940	1030781	2679		} 257,000 Acres Indian Lands in these Districts. 42,000 acres Canada Company in Gore District.
Niagara.....	561100	25450	537580	1070		
Talbot.....	383200	52400	330700	100		
London.....	1655400	238019	1349731	67650		
Western.....	1617500	211210	1389560	16700		
Deduct for Roads.....	15982006 450000 15532002	2142145	12242838	1597019		
Indian Lands S. of Dundas Street.....	31800 1100000	96400 .....	318000 .....	..... .....	C. K. for 6 Nations in Gore District. C. K. taken in Huron Tract.	
	16950002	2395687	13660838			

U. E. Loyalist.....	321,950—unlocated... 150,800—located
	2,734,239—described total... 3,206,987.
Militia.....	204,332—unlocated 121,376—located 402,001—described total 730,709.
From July, 1804 to January, 1819, under regulation of 6th July, 1804.....	388,263 acres.
Granted under regulations 1st Jan., 1820... 1818, to 1st July, 1835.....	72,228 "
Described in Patent from 14th November, 1818, to 1st July, 1835.....	2,078,487 "
" since 1835.....	1,062,300 "
Granted under regulation of 1825, without purchase.....	15,100 "
" to discharged Soldiers and Seamen.....	449,400 "
" to Magistrates and Barristers.....	255,500 "
" Clergy Church of England, 29,200 Presbyterians, 3,000—Roman Catholics..	4,700 "
" to Executive Councillors and their families.....	142,960 "
" Legislative Councillors and their families.....	49,475 "
" Surveyors per centage.....	261,150 "
Patented to Canada Company.....	1,393,388
Unappropriated—	
In Block.....	1,100,000
Scattered Crown Reserves..	1,384,413
	2,484,413
Remaining.....	1,091,025

Crown Lands disposed of by sale of which description have issued.....	55,084	
Clergy Reserves " " ".....	73,806	
School Lands under Patent.....	20,677	
Granted to Officers of Army and Navy in lieu of Remission Money.....	92,526	
Crown Lands located but not described.....	795,400	
Orders in Council filed, but unlocated, viz :		
Emigrants subject to fees.....	86,050	
Reduced Officers, Soldiers and Seamen.....	106,200	
Provincial Militiamen.....	85,200	
U. E. Loyalists.....	295,200	
	572,750	
Lands sold from 1829 to 30th June, 1838 :		
Crown Lands.....		
Clergy Reserves.....		
1829.....	3,838	18,041
1830.....	6,147½	34,705½
1831.....	4,365	28,563½
1832.....	10,352	45,484½
1833.....	26,417½	62,282½
1834.....	8,891	59,526
1835.....	22,707	59,003½
1836.....	7,923½	63,440½
1837.....	7,003½	81,549
1838.....	2,627	11,173½
	100,317½	466,742½

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

LANDS GRANTED AND SOLD IN UPPER CANADA, in the years from 1836 to 1847 inclusive, taken from the Returns furnished to the *Blue Book*, by the Crown Land Commissioner.

HEADS.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
Grants under 1110 Acres. . . . . { No. Acres,	1662	1211	606	941	1182	352	419	856	866	173	1070	1490
	134603	103483	52119	74774	92443	31057	29001	39473	34856	9269	69433	110067
Grants from 1 to 500 Acres. . . . . { No. Acres,	1951	699	383	436	526	224	181	465	147	872	212	194
	392858	147006	84625	87524	109440	31436	36552	31109	29878	118876	42400	39944
In Grants over 500 Acres. . . . .	47981	28602	24545	14219	10547	20412	10124	12390	9116	30264	76035	12360
Total Number of Grants. . . . .	3672	1943	1016	1391	1723	585	612	1034	1026	1063	1303	17111
Total number of Acres granted. . . . .	565442	279091	161289	176518	206430	82905	75677	84952	73950	158409	128568	162371
Of which were by purchase. . . . .	29102	28083	20508	50312	51346	26610	23651	40952	38436	126400	88535	64743
“ “ by free grants. . . . .	536340	257008	140781	126206	155084	56295	52056	44000	35114	32009	45033	97628
Number of Acres granted in Colony. . . . .	1069262	1174440	1401946	1592631	1623964	1623948	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ ungranted. . . . .	1576326	1453831	1486235	1476835	1332243	1326343	1260666	1165714	1243586	2927763	1178758	1104904

NOTES EXPLANATORY OF THE FOREGOING TABLE.

1849.

1836.—In this year 118 Clergy Reserve Leases for 21,097 Acres, and 3 Crown Leases for 1,266½ Acres, passed the Great Seal.

1849.

The average price of Crown Lands during the year was 9s. per Acre.  
 “ “ Clergy “ “ 13s. “  
 “ “ School “ “ 12s. 6d. “

The 3672 Grants are exclusive of 2 for 287,974 to Canada Company.

*Of the Grants :*

3378 were free.....	536,340	Acres.
191 Crown Sales.....	15,872	“
92 Clergy “.....	11,446	“
11 School “.....	1,784	“
The total number of Acres from 1792 were.....	8,986,423½	“
Exclusive of Sales to Canada Company.....	1,069,262	“

The total number of Acres sold up to 31st December, 1836, and for which the purchasers have received their Patents under the Great Seal, is as follows, exclusive of the Grants to the Canada Company :

Crown Sales.....	37,735	Acres.
Clergy “.....	50,399	“
School “.....	11,142	“
	<u>99,276</u>	

The total quantity of Surveyed Lands remaining ungranted, amounts to 1,576,326 Acres, exclusive of 302,423 given over to Colonel Talbot for settlement.

Number of Acres unsurveyed. Townships remaining unlocated 31st December, 1835, 1,604,303

Surveyed in 1836—Euphrasia.....	51,600	
Matoheadash.....	53,120	
Ashfield.....	52,036	
	<u>156,756</u>	
		1,761,059
Deduct located during year.....		<u>184,733</u>
		<u>1,576,326</u>

1837—52 Clergy Reserve Leases for 5,850 Acres, passed the Great Seal during the year.

The average price of Crown Lands during the year was..... 9s. per Acre.  
 “ “ Clergy “ “ ..... 13s. “  
 “ “ School “ “ ..... from 12s. 6d. to 15s.

*Of the Grants :*

1660 were free, covering.....	251,008	Acres.
157 Crown Sales “.....	11,044	“
105 Clergy “ “.....	14,254	“
21 School “ “.....	2,785	“
The total number of acres granted since 1792, was.....	9,265,504½	“
Exclusive of Sales to the Canada Company for.....	1,174,449	“

*The number of Sold was as follows :*

Crown Sales.....	48,779	Acres.
Clergy “.....	64,653	“
School “.....	13,927	“
	<u>127,359</u>	

The quantity of surveyed Land ungranted is 1,453,831, exclusive of the Talbot Grant.

Number of acres unlocated in Surveyed Townships.....	1,576,326
Deduct located during the year 1837.....	<u>122,495</u>

Remaining grantable and surveyed 30th December, 1837..... 1,453,831

1838—7 Clergy Reserve Leases for 1300 Acres passed the Great Seal. The 1016 Grants this year are exclusive of 4 to the Canada Company for 227,497 Acres.

The average prices did not vary from those of last year.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

The number of acres granted since 1792 was..... 9,426,793½ Acres.  
Exclusive of grants to Canada Company..... 1,401,946 “

*Of the Grants passed this year :*

826 were free, and covered..... 140,781 Acres.  
91 Crown Sales “ ..... 8,115 “  
95 Clergy “ “ ..... 11,906 “  
4 School “ “ ..... 487 “

The number of acres sold since 1792, was as follows :

Crown Sales..... 56,894 Acres.  
Clergy “ ..... 76,559 “  
School “ ..... 14,414 “

The number of acres surveyed and remaining ungranted on 31st December, 1838 :

Remaining 31st December, 1837..... 1,453,831  
Surveyed during the year 1838..... 53,904

Located during the year..... 1,507,735  
21,500

1,486,235

1839.—The leasing of Clergy Lands was discontinued.

The 1391 grants are exclusive of 2 grants to the Canada Company for 190,685 acres. The average prices of the land had risen very considerably.

Crown Lands..... from 9s. to 12s. per acre.  
Clergy “ ..... 15s. “  
School “ ..... 12s. 6d. “

The quantity of land granted since 1792, was..... 9,603,311½ Acres.  
Exclusive of grants to Canada Company of..... 1,592,631 “

*Quantity of Land Sold.*

Crown Land..... 71,603½ Acres.  
Clergy “ ..... 111,799½ “  
School “ ..... 14,776½ “  
193,179 Acres.

*Of the Land Granted in 1839 :*

979 were free grants, covering..... 126,206½ Acres.  
208 Crown Sales “ ..... 14,709½ “  
200 Clergy “ “ ..... 35,240½ “  
4 School “ “ ..... 362½ “

Numbers remaining surveyed and ungranted exclusive of the Talbot Grant, was 1,475,835 Acres.

1840.—There were 4 grants to Canada Company of 31,333 Acres.

The average prices of lands sold this year, were :

Crown Lands..... 11s. 2d. per acre.  
Clergy “ ..... 12s. 8d. “  
School “ ..... 12s. 6d. “

The quantity of land granted since 1792, was..... 9,809,741½ Acres.  
Exclusive of grants to Canada Company, amounting to..... 1,623,964 “

*The Land Sold were as follows :*

Crown Lands..... 97,875½ Acres.  
Clergy “ ..... 136,729½ “  
School “ ..... 14,920½ “  
249,525 Acres.

*Of the Grants passed during the year :*

1172 were free, covering..... 155,084 Acres.  
347 Crown Sales “ ..... 26,272 “  
201 Clergy “ “ ..... 24,930 “  
3 School “ “ ..... 144 “  
206,430

Number of acres in Townships surveyed prior to the 1st January, 1840.

Remaining unlocated 31st December, 1840..... 1,202,043  
Lands surveyed during 1840..... 132,200  
Remaining 31st December, 1840..... 1,333,243

1842.—The total grants from 1792 to 1842 amounted to 11,604,099½ sold 299,756  
“ “ “ 1843 “ 10,700,798½ “ 340,708  
“ “ “ 1844 “ 16,660,000 “ 379,144  
“ “ “ 1845 “ 16,818,409 “ 505,544½  
“ “ “ 1846 “ 16,946,977 “ 539,079½  
“ “ “ 1847 “ 17,109,348 “ 653,822

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

TABULAR STATEMENT shewing the annual Amount and value of all Articles assessed for Local Taxation in Upper Canada, under the several Assessment Laws of that portion of the Province, compiled from the Returns of the Clerks of the Peace with the Population at various periods.

Years.	Population.	LANDS.		Houses of all kinds Assessed.	GRIST MILLS.		Merchants' Shops.	Store Houses.	LIVE STOCK.				Saw Mills.	Carriages kept for Pleasure.	Amount of Assessed value of Property.		Gross Amount of all Local Taxes.
		Uncultivated assessed value 4s. per Acre.	Cultivated assessed value £1 per Acre.		No. of Mills.	Additional run of Stones.			Horses.	Oxen.	Milch Cows.	Young Cattle.			£	£	
1825	15927	2500301	535212	8876	232	71	456	51	22589	23900	51216	23501	394	587	2256874	10235	
1826	164703	2641725	614254	9732	250	80	487	57	24095	26580	61951	24806	422	582	2409064	9940	
1827	175128	2926070	632607	9859	262	94	496	51	25520	29128	67349	27918	460	750	2442847	11509	
1828	186345	2977807	675618	10183	274	98	548	68	27303	30879	67945	29527	515	968	2579083	12533	
1829	186704	3008777	717552	11291	296	102	604	72	28388	33451	75091	34844	535	982	2735783	12732	
1830	211567	3244410	775014	12082	273	121	748	91	30777	33771	80909	38396	555	986	2929269	13355	
1831	231681	3570369	818432	13605	291	135	757	95	33197	36057	83519	35191	533	1111	3143464	15320	
1832	260992	3799014	916173	14550	320	152	851	96	36601	38941	91676	35250	671	1203	3415822	16503	
1833	290870	4115253	981955	16446	307	173	1025	105	40249	41870	95042	36089	723	1421	3796040	18397	
1834	320735	4171995	1034816	16771	328	192	957	123	41866	42445	99471	36769	783	1409	3918712	22164	
1835	346165	4476368	1208508	18488	352	199	982	117	47724	46060	109605	39329	753	1495	3880994	23169	
1836	372502	4807406	1283133	20951	356	227	1043	133	49329	49329	120581	44698	902	1720	4431098	24337	
1837	386721	4736268	1453556	22057	366	233	1198	117	57170	49347	123028	49598	860	1627	4605103	23169	
1838	385824	4353890	1206493	19513	359	251	917	99	52732	38577	109991	42514	774	1467	4282844	24077	
1839	407515	5113423	1587676	25049	420	298	1036	113	66220	47569	136951	47624	953	1769	5345372	33210	
1840	427441	5290074	1710000	25657	420	294	1123	130	72724	49317	144900	45625	963	1863	5607426	37465	
1841	465357	5310103	1740664	27960	443	334	1211	145	70747	50271	163663	59955	980	1936	6269398	43908	
1842	486055	5548357	1918319	31638	455	359	1299	164	83755	55137	173394	76648	982	2188	6913941	53554	
1843	5845935	5793197	1993659	33190	451	375	1330	154	88062	58531	184188	84326	1169	2648	7155324	64849	
1844	No Census.	5845935	2168101	35631	465	369	1431	155	94168	62306	182298	79050	1246	3042	7556514	74736	
1845	No Census.	6072076	2311238	37214	478	417	1636	174	98598	65127	199537	78665	1272	3816	7778917	76291	
1846	No Census.	6182419	2464704	39625	492	426	1868	180	105517	68963	211565	74370	1401	4510	8236677	84137	
1847	No Census.	6477338	2673820	42937	527	475	1945	179	113812	72017	218653	76935	1489	4685	8567001	86058	
1848	723332																

\* For the year 1838 the Assessment Rolls were very imperfectly taken, owing to the disturbed state of the Country consequent on the outbreak.

## REMARKS ON THE FOREGOING TABLE.

Appendix  
(B.)

1849.

Appendix  
(B.)

1849.

The Acts of Parliament which regulate the Local Taxation in Western Canada, declare the value which shall for that purpose be placed thereon, according to their classes. In all new Countries, particularly where, as in Canada, the value of the labour in erecting houses is so much greater than that of the material used, the dwellings of the earlier settlers are generally "Shanties," many of which are retained several years after the owner has become independent, and as such dwellings are not liable to any taxes, no account has been kept thereof; we have only therefore a table of those houses which fall under one or other of the following classes:

1st Class squared Logs, 2 sides, 1 story, 2 fire places, rated at £20 each.	
"    Additional fire places.....	"    4    "
2nd Class squared Logs, 2 sides, 2 stories, 2 fire places.....	"    30    "
"    Additional fire places.....	"    8    "
3rd Class framed Houses under 2 stories, 2 fire places.....	"    35    "
"    Additional fire places.....	"    5    "
4th Class Brick or Stone, 1 story, 2 fire places.....	"    40    "
"    Additional fire places.....	"    10    "
5th Class framed Brick or Stone, 2 stories, 2 fire places....	"    60    "
"    Additional fire places.....	"    10    "

It will be at once perceived that the above classification will give but a very distant idea of the actual progress of improvement, where the value of the house is fixed by the number of stories; however, as it is the only guide we have, we are compelled to adopt it, and we have the following results:

CLASSES.	1827.	1832.	1837.	1842.	1847.
1st Class.....	2714	3861	4641	4572	5162
"    Additional fire places.....	145	148	146	215	321
2nd Class.....	221	302	386	423	486
"    Additional fire places.....	33	40	48	73	94
3rd Class.....	5224	8029	12840	20092	27167
"    Additional fire places.....	510	844	1207	2095	3059
4th Class.....	380	456	610	2141	3172
"    Additional fire places.....	84	184	286	600	760
5th Class.....	1348	1872	2580	4410	6820
"    Additional fire places.....	820	864	902	3840	4987
Total Houses.....	9889	14550	22057	31638	42737
"    Additional fire places.....	1592	2080	2591	6823	9218
Value for Assessment.....£	352304 0 0	514667 0 0	751883 0 0	1235189 0 0	1679496 0 0

The last period is exclusive of the Cities of Toronto and Kingston, and must at best be taken as a mere approximation.

In England, previous to the year 1834, when the House-tax was repealed, the Parliamentary Returns shewed us the increase on Houses divided into 2 Classes, viz: 1st. those paying from £10 to £40 a year Rent, and 2d, those paying above that sum; these may be taken as affording a sufficiently accurate datum of increase on which to found a comparison merely to shew the improvement in Canada.

*The gross increase in Great Britain of Houses of both Classes:*

Between 1812 and 1821 was 20.54 per Cent. 2.28 per annum.

    "    1821 " 1831 " 21.69 " 2.17 " "

    "    1831 " 1833 " 1.82 " .91 " "

*In Canada the increase:*

Between 1827 and 1837 was 123.12 per Cent. 12.31 per annum.

    "    1837 " 1847 " 93.76 " 9.37 " "

The latter however does not include Toronto.

The Census of 1842 gave for Upper Canada 74,000 houses inhabited to a Population of 486,055, or between 6 and 7 inhabitants to each house; in 1848 we have 112,595 houses to a Population of 723,332, being a very nearly similar proportion; the number of inhabitants to each house in 1841, (the last Census), in England, was 5.44, Scotland 5.04, Ireland 6.54; and these numbers shew pretty accurately the number of individuals constituting each family.

## No. 4—GRIST MILLS.

On reference to the Table on page 34 which being completed from the various Assessment Rolls, I adopt rather than the Census of either 1842 or 1844, we have the following results, dividing into periods of 5 years:

Between 1825 and 1830, the increase was 41 or 17.68 per cent, or 3.54 per annum.

    "    1830 " 1835 " " 79 " 28.95 " " 5.79 " "

    "    1835 " 1840 " " 68 " 19.32 " " 3.86 " "

    "    1840 " 1845 " " 58 " 14.00 " " 2.80 " "

    "    1845 " 1847 " " 49 " 10.26 " " 5.13 " "

Appendix  
(B.)

1849.

The most reliable index to improvements is found not in the number of Mills, but in the figures in the next column shewing the additional run of Stones employed; this gives a great increase and indicates a rapidly increasing prosperity, by the erection of larger Mills, for in 1825, we find 71 additional runs to 231, or 1 Mill in 3 with 2 runs, whereas in 1847 we have 475 to 527.

Appendix  
(B.)

1849.

These Returns are below the truth, for in 1842 under the Census Act, there were returned 414 Mills, with 584 run of Stones, and by the Census of 1848 we have 548 Mills with 1200 runs. This difference is easily accounted for by the manner in which they are assessed for taxes—each additional run of Stones being charged at the value of £50, at the periods of the year to at which the Assessments are taken, many of the Mills are idle, and are consequently not given in.

## No. 5.—MERCHANTS' SHOPS.

From this column little information can be gleaned, 1st, because it is generally most loosely taken, 2nd, because it is not generally known what is meant by the term "Merchants' Shops," and 3rd, it would be impossible to form even a distant idea of any relative value—the shop of a chapman, when sales amount to £50 a year, being assessed at an equal value to that of the most extensive Merchant, both being £200.

## No. 6.—CATTLE.

1. *Horses.* This column includes only horses 3 years of age and upwards, and are valued by the Assessment Laws at £8 each. Every means at the command of this office were employed to arrive at a just value, and the average was fully established at £12 10s. or even higher. One half of the horses in Upper Canada are valued above £15, and  $\frac{1}{4}$ th above £20, and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  above £30, and a like number at £35.

Increase between 1825 and 1830	....	8,188	equal to	36.20	per cent, or	7.24	per annum.
" " 1830 " 1835	....	16,947	"	55.06	"	11.01	"
" " 1835 " 1840	....	25,010	"	56.60	"	11.32	"
" " 1840 " 1845	....	25,864	"	35.55	"	7.11	"
" " 1845 " 1847	....	15,219	"	15.44	"	7.72	"

2. *Oxen.* 4 years old and upwards, valued at £4 each.

Increase between 1825 and 1830	....	9,870	equal to	41.29	per cent, or	3.26	"
" " 1830 " 1835	....	12,290	"	36.45	"	7.29	"
" " 1835 " 1840	....	3,257	"	7.07	"	1.41	"
" " 1840 " 1845	....	15,810	"	32.07	"	6.41	"
" " 1845 " 1847	....	6,890	"	10.82	"	5.26	"

This shews a singular fluctuation; allowing the tables to approach any thing near the truth, in the 3rd period from 1837 to 1840, is embraced a time when the troubles in Upper Canada materially affected the returns; but throwing this period out of question, we have a regularly descending ratio. To explain this, we must observe, that in the earlier settlement of the Country, most of the agricultural operations were carried on by means of oxen, which as the Country improves gives place to horses.

The increase on which counterbalances the decrease in the others.

3. *Milch Cows.* Valued at £3 each. As there is no animal more conducive to comfort, so none afford a more correct index to prosperity. In Upper Canada, the number may be taken as given, 1 to every 3 persons.

Increase between 1825 and 1830	....	29,693	equal to	57.80	per cent, or	11.56	per annum.
" " 1830 " 1835	....	28,696	"	35.46	"	7.09	"
" " 1835 " 1840	....	35,295	"	32.20	"	6.44	"
" " 1840 " 1845	....	54,637	"	37.70	"	7.54	"
" " 1845 " 1847	....	19,116	"	9.60	"	4.80	"

The seeming decrease in the ratio between 1845 and 1847 is easily accounted for by an inspection of the annual returns. The average annual increase for the 1st period being 5,940; for the second, 5,740; for the third, 7,060; for the fourth, 10,926, and for the fifth, 9,558. The whole increase in the 23 years being 167,437, or an average of about 7,280 a year.

4. *Young Cattle.* Valued at £1 each.

Increase between 1825 and 1830	....	9,895	equal to	42.15	per cent, or	8.43	per annum.
" " 1830 " 1835	....	5,933	"	17.76	"	3.75	"
" " 1835 " 1840	....	9,296	"	23.63	"	4.75	"
" " 1840 " 1845	....	30,040	"	61.80	"	12.36	"
" " 1845 " 1847	....						Decrease.

For this decrease it is difficult to account, particularly as it is the generally received opinion that they had increased.

No. 7.—SAW MILLS. Speak for themselves.

## No. 8.—CARRIAGES.

Under this head, a great and rapid increase is perceptible. No farming carriages are liable to assessment, and consequently many which are used for both purposes are not returned.

## ABSTRACT OF CENSUS OF 1848.

1849.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

1849.

DISTRICTS.		Town Halls.	Churches.	Colleges and High Schools.	Schools.	Inns.	Merchants' Shops.
1	Bathurst.....	5	32	8	103	48	64
2	Brock.....	1	33	..	112	52	56
3	Colborne.....	3	28	2	82	49	47
4	Dalhousie.....	2	23	1	101	93	73
5	Eastern.....	1	42	..	150	72	105
6	Gore.....	3	64	1	165	257	186
7	Home.....	16	172	12	299	368	508
8	Huron.....	2	15	..	44	52	39
9	Johnstown.....	4	54	1	188	189	85
10	London.....	3	56	4	139	113	83
11	Midland.....	3	44	7	167	198	113
12	Newcastle.....	6	70	..	169	104	139
13	Niagara.....	2	90	2	197	136	143
14	Ottawa.....	6	13	..	41	18	22
15	Prince Edward.....	1	26	..	100	20	34
16	Simcoe.....	1	34	..	73	55	36
17	Talbot.....	2	30	..	96	53	47
18	Victoria.....	1	16	..	61	63	45
19	Wellington.....	4	31	1	80	107	73
20	Western.....	2	22	..	107	100	42
Totals.....		68	895	39	2464	2157	1940

In 1842 there were returned 44 Colleges and 1441 Inns, and 927 Schools.

## L A N D S .

	Contents of each District according to Bouchette.	Occupied.	Tillage.	Pasture.	Wild.	Returned as unfit for Cultivation.	Average value of Land per Acre.	
							Cleared.	Wild.
1	1269800	487434	53314	53753	380366	121922	£ s. d. 2 0 7	£ s. d. 0 6 8
2	584320	380403	85706	19676	252108	13446	3 15 0	1 0 0
3	647040	320197	46331	35029	196846	4291	2 12 6	0 18 9
4	448000	297404	36447	23185	213940	38644	2 10 0	0 17 6
5	779520	523134	81181	30481	405458	51680	3 0 0	0 5 0
6	741760	368805	146931	82324	382912	55554	No Return Given.	
7	1361600	920224	271488	93326	495989	28890	5 15 5	3 3 3
8	1104000	367975	46005	15889	294541	11541	3 0 0	0 15 0
9	1021000	549578	93135	45813	364369	91261	Vary very much.	
10	999040	624657	127725	50844	440020	16467	3 10 0	1 5 0
11	1198720	434456	94573	50781	289002	47521	4 10 9	2 16 4
12	1344640	519769	147950	55952	319255	17734	3 0 0	1 0 0
13	703360	351160	109677	52427	204044	9822	6 6 8	3 3 4
14	532960	138083	16100	10107	111876	15958	1 13 9	0 9 9
15	220000	217216	76100	28442	111434	5643	4 12 6	3 4 6
16	1468800	355169	54711	21158	260893	19704	4 11 2	1 18 7
17	384000	238859	70708	22135	169772	11753	4 0 0	1 0 0
18	842000	287776	62824	19536	187403	16994	2 7 6	1 4 0
19	1097600	532210	96339	34956	400865	25572	3 0 0	0 17 6
*20	1616640	468782	62862	20954	368224	16742	Not Given.	....
1835800		8613591	1780152	766768	5849406	571139	....	....

\* No Return for 1848—1842 with 10.7 is taken.





Appendix (B.) 1849.

Appendix (B.) 1849.

ABSTRACT OF CENSUS OF 1848.

	PRODUCTS.				LIVE STOCK.						DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.			
	Flax, Lbs.	Tobacco, Lbs.	Maple Sugar, Lbs.	Wool, Lbs.	Neat Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Fulled Cloth.	Linen.	Flannel.	Butter, Lbs.	Cheese, Lbs.	Beef or Pork, Brs.
1	...	8	156693	106729	22329	4412	36416	13375	33755	1926	71721	303730	9573	7410
2	1514	142	439963	126701	304.2	6577	49997	27529	26147	986	86528	107474	115138	5329
3	219	20	63619	67104	17379	3781	24228	16471	22402	124	39274	93372	14384	3038
4	15	...	3616	47051	14111	3796	16196	8870	16353	543	33240	97847	9836	1855
5	6540	138	17317	129208	29998	11146	48457	20917	47471	8604	52391	158999	37572	2667
6	4121	13	136073	205376	46204	11610	68160	41201	34676	621	182827	271610	23582	5389
7	5662	122	361663	314062	66262	21700	105033	70802	67714	4025	128094	428297	118602	14564
8	2376	14	194223	43790	21463	2004	17341	19424	9972	1451	33151	63944	5549	2164
9	681	12	193655	160110	31155	9008	52416	18900	51463	10379	32781	403434	42609	628
10	2142	277	525007	232727	53322	12319	99550	45704	59532	2498	130286	351597	55556	17695
11	1094	46	196969	134491	29144	6575	44281	17079	34596	900	56479	193318	35449	3914
12	1049	25	234493	154055	37541	10752	52086	33620	44256	3050	84573	155842	77104	7569
13	8607	300	81538	147774	28958	11472	48182	29665	51408	5621	63653	266702	30233	3357
14	182	334	29210	22926	6455	2175	9157	3601	9834	111	13089	44717	10131	2237
15	733	86	114389	99284	14850	6067	31404	8284	19593	780	50636	93059	24361	2821
16	871	...	115960	62371	17896	3327	23530	21647	15742	2490	37643	80406	7931	6039
17	1156	220	148865	65321	15714	4511	29333	15912	19772	1226	41701	78166	11957	1866
18	612	70	121830	77059	18878	4790	26869	14264	24512	3467	39156	70907	10949	2519
19	3451	33	232748	80294	32400	5242	32015	25505	17307	13633	30572	109685	20781	4661
20	No Returns	...	183433	41157	26494	8095	19146	31472	14906	9260	37144	No Return m ade.	...	...
1848	41590	1865	3761243	2339756	565545	151369	833907	494241	624971	71715	1295172	3380406	668357	99231
1842	Not Given..	...	36999559	1302510	504963	113657	575730	394366	433537	166882	727288	Not included in Census.	...	...
I	...	...	64384	1037246	60882	37782	238077	89875	191434	95167	567884	...	...	...
D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* Exclusive of the Township of Drumfries and the Towns of Brantford and Dundas.

Appendix (B.)

Various Manufactures with the amount of the Produce were given in Census Returns.

Appendix (B.)

1849.

1849.

DISTRICTS.	Grist Mills.		Produce. Barrels.	Oat and Barley Mills.		SAW MILLS.	
	No.	Run of Stones.		No.	Produce Cwts.	No.	Feet.
1 Bathurst.....	3	3	no return.	1	1250	3	690000
	23	64	44951	8	12872	43	7879000
2 Brock.....	2	4	6000	1	no return.	2	no return.
	17	33	14320	2	4580	63	20900000
3 Colborne.....	16	28	27487	2	1400	28	6381000
4 Dalhousie.....	4	13	8821	..	.....	16	598850 *
5 Eastern.....	19	37	22822	6	5973	56	5390000
6 † Gore.....	4	8	no return.	..	.....	..	.....
	36	82	136439	23	11070	148	Returns too confused.
7 Home.....	6	9	no return.	2	no return.	1	no return.
	83	218	413270	10	9620	274	62117712
8 Huron.....	4	6	no return.	..	.....	..	.....
	13	19	15550	1	.....	33	2476000
9 Johnstown.....	27	60	100603	7	14177	69	6956506
10 London.....	17	21	no return.	10	no return.	1	no return.
	29	51	43883	1	1000	185	11767952
11 Midland.....	15	30	40900	2	1450	65	10076000
12 Newcastle.....	45	83	121132	3	4200	133	23195000
13 Niagara.....	5	7	no return.	..	.....	..	.....
	31	59	66630	..	.....	89	8452700
14 Ottawa.....	2	4	no return.	..	.....	..	.....
	6	15	13775	6	34250	26	3655000
15 Prince Edwards.....	17	34	35300	..	.....	48	2796000
16 Simcoe.....	19	22	11030	2	.....	38	2321500
17 Talbot.....	14	28	25400	..	.....	126	11590000
18 Victoria.....	14	23	20410	1	100	41	7386500
19 Wellington.....	4	5	no return.	..	.....	13	no return.
	22	62	114340	4	7160	56	5250000
20 Western.....	34	38	.....	4	.....	17	.....
CITIES.							
21 Toronto.....	1	3	18000	..	.....	..	.....
22 Hamilton.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....
23 Kingston.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....
TOWNS.							
24 Cornwall.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	1	50000
25 Bytown.....	2	6	114000	..	.....	2	no return.
26 Prescott.....	1	3	not given.	..	.....	..	.....
27 Brockville.....	1	2	1000	..	.....	..	.....
28 Belleville.....	3	8	19000	..	.....	3	1460000
29 Picton.....	1	3	no return.	..	.....	1	6000
30 Cobourg.....	4	11	13000	..	.....	1	Very little done.
31 Port Hope.....	2	10	55000	..	.....	1	2500000
32 Niagara.....	1	2	just erected.	..	.....	1	Not in use.
33 St. Catherines.....	5	25	108000	..	.....	..	.....
34 London.....	1	2	1000	..	.....	..	.....
	553	1141	1612066	96	109042	1584	203898220

\* Returns very much confused. 1 Mill is returned at 3000 feet a day, which is not included. The 2 Mills in Bytown are returned as only at 1000 feet in the year.

† Exclusive of Dumfries.

Appendix (B.)

Various Manufactures with the amount of the Produce, &c.—Concluded.

Appendix (B.)

1849.

1849.

	Fulling Mills.		Distilleries.		Breweries.		Tanneries.		Asheries.		Woolen Factories.		Shingle Factories.	Foundries.
	No.	Lbs. of Wool.	No.	Galls.	No.	Gallons.	No.	Produce.	No.	Produce Cwt.	No.	Produce Yds.		
1	19	99110	..	.....	..	.....	..	26201 lbs.	42	737	..	.....	.....	.....
		1100078	2	1320	2	63960	13	3980 h.	409	8833	3	.....	.....	6
2	9	168077	7	36180	1	9600	17	few only given	1	6	2	10000	.....	5
3	9	61000	5	24000	2	18000	10	5700	15	6285	3	5300	.....	1
4	5	48231	2	27823	1	8540	6	7175	26	816	2	10500	.....	1
5	8	62800	2	31200	..	.....	24	{ 11099 h. 7100 lbs.	{ 115	10696	1	not given	.....	2
6	{ ..	.....	2	no return	..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....
	{ 15	124700	4	148020	4	4500	20	.....	4	535	10	105950	1	7
7	{ 1	no return	2	no return	..	.....	..	{ 188855 lbs. 25545 h. £ 9250	{ 13	62427	14	147659	2	5
	{ 38	293362	17	1304280	17	251640	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	1	6000	10	29520	2	17400	7	6230	39	6230	3	818	.....	2
9	21	167787	4	43469	2	24000	28	hides 16295	140	6980	5	27000	1	11
10	{ 2	no return	2	no return	..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	1	no return	.....	.....
	{ 27	132040	14	146160	2	43680	24	43395	6	7152	3	11501	.....	2
11	8	46396	3	203100	6	135480	18	13200	172	4029	3	37000	1	6
12	16	141150	8	99240	4	15900	17	.....	16	420	2	10600	2	4
13	{ ..	.....	1	no return	..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....
	{ 10	133962	2	18720	5	59520	33	56560	2	19240	3	79000	1	5
14	5	49200	1	18000	..	.....	4	3620	3	1130	1	7000	.....	5
15	6	26600	..	.....	2	8000	9	5000	4	385	1	12480	.....	2
16	5	16186	5	11820	3	12240	5	{ 1125 lbs. £ 1400 3800 hd.	{ ..	.....	1	8000	.....	.....
17	7	44200	7	105420	3	17520	16	hides 61560	5	204	1	4000	1	5
18	6	55000	4	43200	..	.....	9	14318	174	13329	..	.....	.....	4
19	{ ..	.....	1	no return	..	.....	1	no return.	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....
	{ 7	80000	11	169440	7	54780	17	27571	2	317	3	19200	.....	4
20	8	.....	5	.....	7	.....	8	.....	4	.....	..	.....	.....	1
21	..	.....	2	106380	6	150480	2	3000	1	600	..	.....	.....	4
22	..	.....	..	.....	3	186000	1	2000	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
23	2	no return	..	.....	2	no return	2	no return.	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	4
24	..	.....	1	15000	3	1250	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	1	1
25	..	.....	1	7200	3	27600	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	2
26	..	.....	2	43580	..	.....	..	.....	1	170	..	.....	.....	1
27	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	1
28	3	166000	..	.....	3	69000	2	no return	1	250	1	8000	.....	3
29	..	.....	1	7560	1	3600	3	11005	2	360	..	.....	.....	2
30	..	.....	3	111600	1	6000	2	no return	1	.....	1	80000	.....	2
31	1	12000	4	55980	2	36000	4	109800	1	250	..	.....	.....	1
32	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	2
33	..	.....	2	73800	1	30000	1	100	1	700	..	.....	.....	2
34	..	.....	1	no return	4	74400	3	8630	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....
	239	2044879	138	2882012	100	1329090	354	673514	1200	151081	67	584008	10	105

1 Rope Walk. 1 Candle Factory. 1 Cement Mill. 1 Salaratus Factory. 8 Soap Factories. 3 Nail Factories. 11 Pail Factories. 1 Last Factory. 4 Oil Mills. 3 Tobacco Factories. 2 Steam Engine Factories. 1 Ship Yard. 1 Trip Hammer. Paper Mills 1300 R. Potteries 10000 P. Vinegar Factory 100 5 Chair Factories. Brick Yards 100000 Axe Factory 5000. 6 Plaster Mills 100 tons 100 Comb Factories 100 dozen.

Where the Returns are given as Fractions, the upper figures designate the number of Factories and the lower the quantities produced.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

REMARKS ON THE FOREGOING TABLES.

LANDS.

The number of Proprietors of Real Estate liable to assessment in Upper Canada, was about 60,600 say 65,000, and the number of acres occupied 8,613,591 or about 133 acres each; allowing the return of lands under cultivation (arable and pasture) to be near the truth, viz: 1,780,152 of the former, and 766,768 of the latter, or 2,546,920 in all, and as the great body of the people are supported by agriculture, we find every 3½ cultivated acres maintaining a person. In 1842, the population was 486,055 and the cultivated acres 1,916,319, the increase in the former has been about 47 per cent, while in cultivated lands it was only 33 per cent; and further, that every 100 increase in population added 265 acres to the cultivated lands. Taking Mr. Couling's estimate of lands in England as a guide, we have the following results:

In 1827 the lands of England were divided thus: cultivated 25,632,000, uncultivated 3,454,000 and unprofitable 3,256,400, and the number of acres brought into cultivation between 1760 and 1834 was 6,840,540, while the increase in population was 10,059,588, so that during that period every 100 increase in the population added about 68 acres to the cultivated lands. The effect of the rapid increase of Manufactures on the agricultural pursuits of the people is made evident by the fact that while taking the whole period as above we have 68 acres for every 100 persons; if we confine our calculation to the 1st quarter of the present century, we find the proportion to have been only 37 to every 100.

The number of acres returned under tillage was 1,780,152, while under the designated crops we have:

Wheat.....	593,695	acres.
Barley.....	29,324	"
Rye.....	38,452	"
Oats.....	285,571	"
Pease.....	82,516	"
Maize.....	51,997	"
Buck wheat.....	26,653	"
Potatoes.....	56,796	"
	1,165,004	"
Add for omissions 10 per cent,	116,500	"
	1,281,504	"

This leaves a deficiency of 498638 acres, easily accounted for as being comprehended under various crops not specified, gardens and town plots.

The unproductive lands in Upper Canada comprise 571,139 acres, or about 6.63 per cent, and even this proportion is beyond the truth, because much land is returned as unfit for cultivation which only requires a good system of drainage, it being mostly included in swamp lands. The unprofitable lands in England according to Mr. Couling was about 10 per cent of the whole extent.

Great difficulty arises as to obtaining any idea of the value of landed property in Canada, because under the Assessment laws all lands are valued at the same price. The following estimate is founded on the best information that could be obtained from the Registrars of the several Districts, and the computation of the several averages given in the Census Rolls. According

to these, 17 Districts have returned the wild land as at £24 15s. 2d. or an average of £1 9s. 2d. per acre, and the cultivated at £60 5s. 10d. or an average of £3 10s. 10d. per acre; and these approach very near the truth.

Cultivated lands,	2,516,920 at £3 10 10 per acre,	£9,020,341 13 4
Uncultivated "	5,819,406 at £1 9 2 "	8,530,383 15 0
		£17,550,725 8 4

If we take the annual rental to establish a value, we find that in Upper Canada farms of average value generally rent at 15s. per acre were about 75 per cent are cleared. Yet taking a lower average of 10s. per acre, the rental of cultivated lands in that portion of the Province with a corresponding quantity of uncultivated would be about £1,697,946. This approximation is not given as being the truth, but from the means within our reach it no doubt comes as near as possible. The next Census however with the operation of a more just and equitable valuation of property will throw much light upon the subject.

CROPS.

Before entering upon any analysis of the branch of the subject, I cannot refrain from quoting a few remarks from Porter's Progress of the Nation, as bearing directly on the position of Canada. "It is much to be regretted that in this Country, (England,) rich as we are in the possession of facts connected with many branches of social economy, we are almost wholly uninformed with regard to the Statistics of Agriculture. The knowledge we have upon that important subject, the quantity of land in cultivation within the Kingdom is entirely due to the industry of an individual whose estimates have never been either confirmed or questioned. What proportion of the cultivated land is applied to the production of any one article of food, it has never been attempted to ascertain. We know every rod of ground that is employed for the cultivation of Hops, because of the direct financial interest which the Government has in ascertaining the fact; but it does not appear sufficiently to be understood how the national interest can be concerned in any kind of knowledge that does not yield money to the exchequer; and there is reason to believe, that if any comprehensive measure were adopted by the Government with a view to ascertain the actual condition of the Country as regards its agriculture, so much jealousy and so many groundless fears would be excited in the minds of persons from whom the information must be sought, that the returns obtained would be extremely erroneous, or so incomplete as to be of little value." The above remarks apply with great force to Canada, the least steps towards obtaining any statistical information, had hitherto been met with objections of all sorts, for there are never wanting persons who make it their study by misrepresentation to lead the public mind astray, and as soon as the idea of a Census is promulgated the cry of intended taxation is raised and the people deterred from giving true replies to the questions; this difficulty is however rapidly abating, and in a few years a perfectly correct Census will be attainable.

So much has been said of the fertility of the United States that the following table will not be without interest; it shows the proportion of each kind of grain raised to the population at two periods in the United States and Canada. That of the United States for 1848 being taken from the Report of the Commissioner of Patents and being merely an estimate.

Appendix  
(B.)

In 1840 the population of the United States, was..... 17,063,353 and in 1847, 20,746,400.  
In 1842 " of Canada West, was..... 486,055 " 1848, 723,332.

Appendix  
(B.)

1849.

1849.

CROPS.

	UNITED STATES.				CANADA.			
	1840.	1847.	Quantity to each inhabitant		1842.	1847.	Quantity to each inhabitant	
			1840.	1847.			1842.	1847.
Wheat..... bushel	84823272	114245500	4.96	5.50	3221991	7558773	6.62	10.45
Barley..... "	4161504	5649950	.25	.28	1031335	515727	2.12	.71
Oats..... "	123071341	167867000	7.21	8.09	4788167	7055730	9.85	9.75
Rye..... "	18645567	29222700	1.09	1.42	292970	446293	.60	.62
Buckwheat.... "	7291703	11673508	.43	.56	352756	432573	.72	.60
Maize..... "	377531875	539350000	22.12	26.01	691359	1137555	1.42	1.57
Potatoes..... "	108295108	100965000	6.35	4.86	8080397	4751331	16.62	6.57
Peas..... "	Not given	in either re	turns.		1193551	1753846	2.45	2.42

From the above table, it will be seen that in proportion to the extent and population, Canada is a more agricultural Country than the United States, and the surplus of wheat is very great. The usual quantity allowed for the consumption of each inhabitant is generally 5 bushels, which would leave for export one half the produce of the Country. The large quantity of Indian Corn grown in the States enables them by making it a staple of consumption to export a large stock of flour. In Canada, on the contrary, little Indian Corn is grown, and wheat becomes of necessity the great article of food.

If we take the produce for 1847 at the lowest average prices, we have as the value of the products of Canada :

		s.	D.	£	s.	D.
Wheat.....	7,55,8773 bushels,	at	3 6 =	1,322,785	5 6	
Barley.....	515,727 "	at	2 3	58,019	5 9	
Oats.....	7,055,730 "	at	1 3	440,983	2 6	
Rye.....	446,293 "	at	2 3	50,208	1 9	
Maize.....	1,137,555 "	at	2 6	142,194	7 6	
Buckwheat.....	432,573 "	at	4 0	86,514	12 0	
Peas.....	1,753,846 "	at	2 6	219,230	15 0	
Potatoes.....	4,751,331 "	at	1 6	356,349	16 6	
				<u>£2,676,285</u>	<u>6 6</u>	

In making the foregoing comparison between the crops of the United States and Canada, a remark has been made which requires some observation. It is stated to be unjust to take the whole of the former country, whereas some portions do not produce wheat, Louisiana and Florida for instance, whose united population is about 600,000; we will take therefore those states which produce the greatest quantity, viz :

New York with a population of 2,880,000	produced 15,500,000 bushels or little more than 5 to each inhab't.
Pennsylvania, " " 2,220,000	" 15,200,000 " very nearly 7 " "
Virginia, " " 1,295,000	" 12,250,000 " not quite 10 " "
Ohio, " " 1,980,000	" 20,000,000 " little more than 10 " "
Indiana, " " 1,000,000	" 8,500,000 " about 8 " "

With respect to Michigan, it is worth while to examine the returns; in 1840, the population of that State was 212,267 and its produce in wheat was 2,157,108 bushels. In 1848 the population is rated at 420,000 and the wheat crop at 10,000,000 bushels, and other crops at 22,110,000, making together 32,000,000; how does that stand with regard to the available labour of the state? According to the ratio of 1841, the whole male population between the ages of 15 and 70 would be about 127,000, of whom, allowing 75 per cent to be engaged in agriculture, we have 92,000 to collect this enormous harvest of grain above, of 350 bushels to each man. The wheat crop being about 24 bushels to each inhabitant.

*Maple Sugar.*—The manufacture of this article is carried to a great extent throughout Canada. 1847, to which year the Census applies, was decided one of the worst, while 1848 was good beyond the average, the number of lbs. given by the Census was 3,764,243, to which we may safely add 10 per cent to bring it to the average yield 4,140,667, and as no portion of this is exported, we have very nearly 6 lbs. to each inhabitant.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

*Hemp, Flax and Tobacco.*—These articles are very little cultivated, and with respect to the latter we have unfortunately no return from the Western District where it is chiefly grown.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

CATTLE.

1 Neat Cattle in 1842,	504,963	in 1848,	565,845	increase	60,882	or 12 per cent.
2 Horses,	“	113,675	“	151,389	“	37,714 “ 33 “
3 Hogs,	“	394,366	“	484,241	“	89,875 “ 23 “
4 Sheep,	“	575,730	“	833,807	“	258,077 “ 45 “

The last, viz : Sheep, is of peculiar consequence as connected with the improvement of the country.

In 1842 there were produced 1,302,510 lbs. of wool, while in 1848 it amounted to 2,339,756, or an increase of very nearly 80 per cent, the average fleece being 2 6-8th lbs. In the States in 1840, the number of Sheep was 19,311,374 and the wool 35,802,114 lbs.

The various other divisions of the Census Roll call for no remarks, if we except the quantity of linen cloth manufactured in which there appears to be a falling off of more than half, while the increase in fulled cloth and flannels has been correspondingly great. With regard to the columns given for produce for market, viz : Butter, Cheese and Pork, they were inserted for the purpose of obtaining grounds of comparison for a succeeding Census, nor was it till the returns came in that any idea could have been formed of the immense amount of these articles produced.

As to Mills and Manufactures, I regret to say that my opinion is that little reliance can be placed on the returns, from many townships they are very imperfectly made up ; this difficulty, however, will be obviated by the next Census.

In closing this branch of the Report, it is right to call attention to the heads inquired after by the Census of the United States, particularly as there appears to exist in Canada a feeling that the Questions are inquisitorial and too numerous, the following is an abstract of the Columns in the States Census of 1841 :

Personal.....	77	Columns.	Commerce.....	11	Columns.
Mines.....	30	“	Fisheries.....	7	“
Agriculture... ..	27	“	Products of the Forest..	6	“
Horticulture ....	4	“	Manufactures.....	129	“
Being in all 291 Columns.					

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

The following Tables exhibit at one view the state of the Provincial Revenue and Expenditure for each year since the Union. The regular series begins with 1842, because in that year the Accounts were first fairly arranged; previous thereto much confusion existed in consequence of the Revenue Statements for each Province having been made up to distinct periods of the year. However, to obviate the difficulty that might arise, I have thought it advisable to give an Abstract from the elaborate tables drawn up by order of the House of Assembly of the Revenue and Expenditure of Upper and Lower Canada, by Messrs. Ross and Todd respectively. These tables embrace for Lower Canada, a period of 49 years, viz: from 1792 to 1841 inclusive, and for Upper Canada from 1821 to 1841. These I follow by an abstract (in short) of all the Public Accounts laid before the United Parliament at its first Session. These statements enable us to bring the financial affairs of both Provinces up to the 31st December, 1841, after which the Accounts are plain and easily understood.

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure, Upper and Lower Canada.

Years.	REVENUE.						EXPENDITURE.							
	Lower Canada. a			Upper Canada. d			Lower Canada. a			Upper Canada. d				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1806	29116	13	8½	.....	.....	.....	35134	11	5	.....	.....	.....		
1807	28248	17	8½	.....	.....	.....	42379	12	11	.....	.....	.....		
1808	30264	12	5½	.....	.....	.....	42109	15	9	.....	.....	.....		
1809	54827	1	9	.....	.....	.....	39173	12	2	.....	.....	.....		
1810	56706	11	0½	.....	.....	.....	46967	16	8½	.....	.....	.....		
1811	60964	18	9½	.....	.....	.....	46813	16	5	.....	.....	.....		
1812	49729	16	3½	.....	.....	.....	98351	4	7½	.....	.....	.....		
1813	81858	17	6½	.....	.....	.....	180833	16	3½	.....	.....	.....		
1814	144961	17	8½	.....	.....	.....	160854	4	5½	.....	.....	.....		
1815	104047	19	4½	.....	.....	.....	91354	2	0½	.....	.....	.....		
1816	93544	5	6½	.....	.....	.....	50133	11	6½	.....	.....	.....		
1817	79864	15	6	.....	.....	.....	109204	16	4	.....	.....	.....		
1818	56332	0	3	.....	.....	.....	120580	15	1½	.....	.....	.....		
1819	93791	16	0	.....	.....	.....	72355	15	8	.....	.....	.....		
1820	98840	18	11	.....	.....	.....	53675	10	6	.....	.....	.....		
1821	72760	12	2½	c	4252	19	1½	78708	10	5½	c	2577	19	5½
1822	39763	10	4½	c	2801	4	1½	73920	15	2½	c	2795	17	11½
1823	90415	2	7½	c	11242	13	8½	106498	8	6	c	19403	18	4½
1824	83309	13	5	.....	61566	7	5½	83763	5	2½	.....	43553	11	10½
1825	110334	5	10½	.....	31513	7	1	80350	17	1½	.....	35116	18	6½
1826	89392	15	8½	.....	61667	12	4½	80140	1	2½	.....	71895	8	4
1827	110776	2	11½	.....	94819	7	0½	100514	8	7½	.....	90214	15	4½
1828	108703	4	7½	.....	48989	7	8½	62219	13	2	.....	41763	11	7½
1829	117614	15	5½	.....	40291	9	9½	169533	12	6½	.....	49498	12	3
1830	143540	1	2½	.....	75679	11	6½	160992	16	4	.....	97547	9	8½
1831	130032	4	6½	.....	101809	12	7½	163738	1	1½	.....	100156	18	3
1832	163330	12	9½	.....	92194	5	1½	165970	4	6½	.....	80113	10	11½
1833	162698	12	5½	.....	121092	10	7½	126079	1	5½	.....	125350	0	5½
1834	82133	6	6½	.....	329483	13	11½	124237	18	0	.....	310182	0	4
1835	163249	17	7	.....	189369	13	3½	70718	1	5	.....	221035	13	2½
1836	2257	13	2	.....	648102	9	8½	2332	8	8½	.....	636236	13	6
1837	2321	10	10½	.....	.....	.....	334	8	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1838	125517	5	5	.....	259292	11	6½	222558	10	4	.....	260205	7	7½
1839	147254	0	4½	.....	157627	12	4½	165991	16	3½	.....	196310	6	3½
1840	165719	4	1½	.....	e 221862	10	7½	151362	7	0½	.....	.....	.....	.....
1841	b 30291	7	7½	.....	.....	.....	45984	8	6	.....	e 252299	18	3½	

a Sterling Dollars, at 4s. 6d. | b 1841 is to 9th February. | c Amount of Revenue not included for 1821, 1822 or previous ½ of 1823. | d Halifax Currency.

e Both periods, viz: 1840 and to the 10th February, 1841, included.



Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

ABSTRACTS OF ACCOUNTS laid before the Provincial Parliament of United Canada, at its 1st Session, 1841.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

STATEMENT of Debt of Upper and Lower Canada, June, 1841.

			Currency.						
Total outstanding Lower Canada,.....	119975	0	0						
“ “ Upper Canada,.....	213671	11	2½	&	869650	0	0	Stg.	
Total of United Canada.....	327646	11	2½	Cr.	869650	0	0	Stg.	
Of which.....	£ 5500	0	0	Currency is at	8	per cent.			
	228206	11	2½	“ “	6	“			
	5000	0	0	“ “	5¾	“			
	4700	0	0	“ “	5¼	“			
	7800	0	0	“ “	5½	“			
	2500	0	0	“ “	5¼	“			
	73940	0	0	“ “	5	“			
	£ 327646	11	2½	payable in Canada, and					
	869650	0	0	Stg. at 6 per cent, payable in England,					
Equal to.....	1385720	14	6½	the Sterling being at £1 4s. 4d. Cy. per £ Stg.					

REVENUE of Upper Canada for 1838, 1839 and 1840—Gross.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	1838.			1839.			1840.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ordinary Revenue.....	80966	13	1	105525	6	9	108015	12	8½
Incidental and Loans.....	151252	11	4¾	12005	13	0¼	59456	7	5¾
Lunatic Asylum Fund.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	693	4	8
Totals.....	£ 232219	4	5¾	117530	19	9¼	168165	4	10¼

EXPENDITURE of Upper Canada for 1838, 1839 and 1840.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1838.			1839.			1840.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Expenses of collecting ordinary Revenue	3819	17	5	4643	16	1¾	5672	0	3
Expenditure under Warrant.....	63965	14	8¼	68600	8	5¼	67488	19	8
Interest on Loans.....	48373	6	11¼	71312	3	2	57724	0	5½
Public Works.....	147572	0	6¾	25248	12	6½	33179	10	0
Lunatic Asylum.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	50	0	0
Totals.....	£ 263730	19	7¼	169805	0	3½	164114	10	4½

Upper Canada proportion of Duties on Importations by Sea—1838, 1839 and 1840.

YEARS.	GROSS.			Receiver General's per centage.			NETT.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1838.....	44134	10	5	220	13	5¼	43913	16	11¾
1839.....	63390	11	7	316	19	11	63082	11	8
1840.....	58653	13	8	293	5	4	58360	8	4

Appendix  
(B.)

## Upper Canada Customs Duties—1838, 1839 and 1840.

Appendix  
(B.)

1849.

1849.

YEARS.	GROSS.			Collector's Allowance.			NETT.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1838.....	16293	17	7	2792	14	2	13501	3	5
1839.....	20755	2	3	3181	0	0	17574	2	3
1840.....	20854	11	9	3218	14	4	17635	17	5

## Upper Canada Tonnage Duties—1838, 1839 and 1840.

YEARS.	STEAMERS.		SCHOONERS.		Total Tons.	DUTY.
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.		
1838.....	Not given separately.		....	....	4505	£ 225 5 0
1839.....	11	2614	46	3173	5787	289 7 0
1840.....	14	3023	81	5606½	8629½	431 9 6

## Upper Canada Auction Licenses and Duties on Auction Sales.

YEARS.	Licenses.			Sales.			Total.			Per centage.			NETT.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1838.....	95	0	0	306	14	8	401	14	8	20	1	8	381	13	0
1839.....	120	0	0	473	15	1	593	15	1	29	13	8	564	1	5
1840.....	155	0	0	1243	8	7	1398	8	7	69	18	5	1328	10	2

## Upper Canada Various Licenses, as under.

HEADS.	1838.			1839.			1840.														
	Number.	Duty.			Number.	Duty.			Number.	Duty.											
Shops.....	274	£	1945	s.	10	d.	0	361	£	2545	s.	0	d.	0	473	£	3434	s.	10	d.	0
Inns.....	855	4891	0	0	1114	6355	5	0	1446	7926	0	0	2787	19	2	200	0	0			
Sills.....	....	816	11	3	104	1062	13	9	152	275	0	0	275	0	0	165	0	0			
Billiard Tables.....	....	....	....	....	2	80	0	0	5	200	0	0	200	0	0	60	0	0			
Hawkers.....	....	95	0	0	....	145	0	0	36	275	0	0	275	0	0	60	0	0			
Steamers.....	....	....	....	....	9	60	0	0	22	165	0	0	165	0	0	60	0	0			
Ale and Beer Houses....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	157	242	10	3	242	10	3	60	0	0			

## Revenue derived from the foregoing.

YEARS.	GROSS.			DEDUCTIONS.			NETT.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1838.....	7738	1	3	691	7	9	7046	13	6
1839.....	11247	18	9	1017	10	10½	10230	7	10½
1840.....	15030	19	2	1918	18	8½	13112	0	5½

Appendix  
(B.)

## Revenue from Public Works—1838, 1839 and 1840.

Appendix  
(B.)

1849.

1849.

Years.	NATURE OF WORK.	GROSS.			DEDUCTIONS.			NETT.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1838..	{ Government Works.....	1534	14	4	95	0	4	1439	14	0
	{ Other Works.....	8288	4	8	..	..	..	8288	4	8
	Totals.....	9822	19	0	95	0	4	9727	18	8
1839..	{ Government Works.....	1583	15	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	98	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1485	3	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
	{ Other Works.....	5564	7	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	5564	7	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Totals.....	7148	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7049	11	8
1840..	{ Government Works.....	2203	19	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	171	5	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2032	16	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	{ Other Works.....	8599	2	6	..	..	..	8599	2	6
	Totals..... £	10803	2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	171	3	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	10631	18	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

## Upper Canada Receiver General's Receipts and Expenditures—1838 and 1839.

To Balance in hand 31st December, 1838.....	£17,954	18	10		
“ Error in Balance.....	600	0	0		
				£18,554	18 10
By Warrants.....	3,000	0	0		
“ Corrections.....	6	10	8 $\frac{3}{4}$		
“ Corrected Balance.....	15,548	8	1 $\frac{1}{4}$		
				18,554	18 10
To Corrected Balance on hand.....	15,548	8	1 $\frac{1}{4}$		
“ Receipts.....	101,196	4	1 $\frac{3}{4}$		
“ Other Receipts.....	* 12,613	15	8 $\frac{1}{4}$		
				129,358	7 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
By Warrants.....	117,123	11	10		
“ Receiver General's per centage.....	308	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		
“ Balance in hand.....	† 11,926	8	2 $\frac{3}{4}$		
				129,358	7 11 $\frac{1}{4}$

\* Includes £10,988 17s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. proceeds of Debentures sold in Canada.† Less the sum of £10,596 6s. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Currency, remitted to Messrs Glynn & Co. in 1838, for £9,365 10s. 7d. at 14 per cent.

## Recapitulation of Expenditure of Upper Canada, 1839.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	CURRENCY.			CURRENCY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Civil Government.....	15232	6	4	..	..	..
Administration of Justice.....	27368	17	5	..	..	..
Legislature.....	9551	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..
Light Houses.....	2272	13	2	..	..	..
Schools.....	8847	10	5	..	..	..
Agricultural Societies.....	1080	3	6	..	..	..
Militia Courts Martial.....	21	1	4	..	..	..
Pensions.....	3306	11	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	..
Special Grants and Services.....	920	0	3	..	..	..
Interest on Public Debt.....	23274	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	..
				91874	19	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Public Works.....				25248	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total paid by Receiver General.....				117123	11	10
Interest and charges on debt paid by and due Land Agents.....				48037	12	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Charge of collecting the Revenue.....				4643	16	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total..... £				169805	0	3 $\frac{1}{4}$

Appendix  
(B.)

Statements, Receipts and Expenditure—1840.

Appendix  
(B.)

1849.

1849.

	CURRENCY.			CURRENCY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance 31st December, 1839.....	.....	.....	.....	11926	8	2½
Proportion of Duties.....	.....	.....	.....	58881	19	9
Various ordinary sources.....	.....	.....	.....	29190	13	4
Militia.....	806	7	9½	.....	.....	.....
Bank Dividends.....	2000	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Public Works.....	10258	6	2	.....	.....	.....
Sale of Stock.....	33309	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Loans.....	26000	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Monies Refunded.....	147	7	5½	.....	.....	.....
Lunatic Asylum.....	693	4	8½	.....	.....	.....
				73214	6	1½
<b>Total Receipts.....</b>	.....	.....	.....	173213	7	5½
Warrants.....	158442	10	1½	.....	.....	.....
Receiver General's Allowance.....	294	8	2½	.....	.....	.....
Balance 31st December, 1840.....	14476	9	1½	173213	7	5½

Upper Canada Public Debt and Charges—10th February, 1841.

Funded .....	{ Upper Canada.....	£192,304	8	1	Sterling.	
	{ London..	{ Glynn...	400,000	0	0	"
		{ Baring..	438,850	0	0	"
<b>Total funded.....</b>		<b>£1,031,154</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>		
Unfunded.....	{ Agents... { Baring..	7,807	4	3	"	
		{ Glynn...	23,788	6	7	"
	{ Loans to U. C. Banks	25,400	0	0	"	
<b>Total unfunded.....</b>		<b>£54,995</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	"	
<b>New Debt, 1841.</b>	<b>Currency.</b>					
Welland Canal.....	£117,800	0	0			
Insurrection Losses.....	40,000	0	0	= £142,020	0 0	
<b>Total Debt—10th February, 1841.....</b>		<b>1,228,169</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	"	
Add 1-9th.....		1,364,633	5	6	"	
<b>Charges.</b>					<b>Currency.</b>	
Funded .....	{ Upper Canada.....	£12,199	12	10	"	
	{ London.....	47,068	15	11	"	
<b>Total on Funded Debt.....</b>		<b>£59,268</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	"	
Unfunded .....	{ Due London Agent..	1,755	6	1	"	
	{ Upper Canada.....	1,560	0	0	"	
<b>Total Unfunded.....</b>		<b>£3,315</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	"	
<b>New Debt, 1841.....</b>		<b>1,589</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	"	
<b>Total Charge on Debt.....</b>		<b>64,172</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	"	
Premium 10 per cent.....		4,982	4	9	"	
		<b>£69,154</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>	"	

Upper Canada Payments for the year 1841—Clergy.	STERLING.		
	£	s.	d.
Church of England.....	2500	0	0
“ Scotland.....	1540	0	0
Presbyterian Synod.....	700	0	0
Roman Catholic Bishop.....	500	0	0
“ Priests.....	1000	0	0
Wesleyan Methodists.....	700	0	0
<b>Total for year 1841.....</b>	<b>6940</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Proportion from 10th February to 31st December.....	6179	9	0
<b>Equal to Currency.....</b>	<b>£ 6247</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

## VARIOUS Items for 1841.—Consolidated Fund.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

HEADS.	GROSS.			NETT.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs.....	225834	7	10½	214438	14	0½
Excise.....	24904	3	7	22570	4	2
Auction Licenses.....	1947	12	5½	1850	4	9½
Tonnage Duties.....	543	0	11½	543	0	11½
Territorial.....	32329	2	4	18556	14	0
Payments by American Land Company.....	22222	4	5½	22222	4	5½
Public Works.....	13236	14	3¼	12761	6	4
Fines and Forfeitures.....	2762	0	7	2577	19	3¼
Rents of Seignior of Lauzon.....	1657	1	8	1392	19	6
Militia Fines.....	508	11	7	508	11	7
Bank Imposts.....	568	1	8	568	1	8
Totals..... £	331513	1	5½	297990	0	9

Warrants issued on Receiver General for Expenditure in Lower Canada under Ordinance 4 Vic. cap. 9.....	Stg.	60425	4	3
Payments under Act 4 & 5 Vic. cap. 50, Lower Canada.....	"	8251	17	8
"    "    "    "    Upper Canada.....	"	20055	13	0
Warrants under Provincial enactment, "    "    Acts of 1st Session.....	"	29084	15	10
"    "    Civil List Schedule A.....	"	11234	15	1
"    "    "    "    B.....	"	40839	13	3
"    "    "    "    ".....	"	25252	16	11
	Stg. £	195144	16	0

## STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Province of Canada, on the 31st December, 1841.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Loans to Incorporated Companies and Com- missioners of Roads.....	283524	14	11½	Sterling Debentures Interest payable at Lon- don.....£38850 0 0	932055	11	1		
Provincial Works.....	1150306	16	3¼	Due Balances to London Agents.....	39961	19	7¼		
Thomas Wilson, & Co., for this sum owing the Province.....	66040	1	0	Bank of Upper Canada and Gore Bank.....	26000	0	0		
Debts due by Public Accountants.....	103204	8	3¼	Provincial Debentures.....	413219	1	2		
Receiver General Dunn, balance due him for special funds.....	40019	5	11	Profit on Exchange.....	45844	19	1		
Civil List Schedule A advance for 1842.....	191	15	6½	Interest Account.....	13068	13	2		
"    "    A    "    1841.....	856	17	6½	Balance due to Public Accountants.....	241	16	9¾		
Territorial Revenue Special Account, being debt due to the Clergy Fund.....	15661	8	11	Special Funds.....	61513	5	2¾		
Board of Works to be accounted for.....	1337	2	5	Consolidated Revenue Fund for Balance Account.....	73280	16	2¾		
				Civil List Schedule B for Balance.....	1621	13	1½		
				Receiver General Dunn.....	63331	15	4¼		
Total.....£	1670142	10	10½	Total.....£	1670142	10	10½		

## STATEMENT of Consolidated Revenue Fund Account, 31st December, 1841.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
To Sundry Balances due to Collectors of Cus- toms.....	72	5	9½	By Balance on hand 10th February, 1841 ..	17273	10	8		
"    "    Inspectors.....	779	15	9¼	"    Balance due by Collectors of Customs..	621	2	10½		
"    Balance due Lunatic Asylum Fund.....	647	10	11	"    "    "    of Tolls.....	464	1	3¼		
"    Per centage on Wharfage dues.....£	119	10	7	"    "    "    by Inspectors.....	36	17	9		
"    Payments to Collectors prior to February, 1841.....	592	4	1	"    Cash from Receiver General, Lower Ca- nada.....	5362	13	5		
"    On account of Services, 1840	23683	7	7	"    "    Treasurers for Common Schools, monies unexpended.....	693	13	1		
"    "    4 & 5 Vic. chap. 50,	8744	7	6	"    Balance due by Collectors of Quebec and Montreal.....	26244	2	5		
"    and 5 Vic. chap. 22.....	8744	7	6	"    "    of St. John's, Coteau and Beauce.....	1501	4	9		
Stg. £	33139	9	9	"    "    for advance Quebec Trinity House.....	550	16	10		
				"    "    "    Montreal ..	231	17	0		
To Balance due Tonnage Duty Fund.....	1206	11	3	"    "    "    by Receiver of Licenses...	2640	0	0		
"    "    Brought down.....	16092	3	3¼						
	£	55620	0	0½					
To Proportion Civil List Schedule A from 10th February to 31st Dec., 1841.....	44520	10	6	By Balance brought down.....	16092	3	3¼		
"    "    "    "    B ..	29680	7	6	"    Excise Revenue, 1841.....	22570	4	2		
"    Payment for Services not provided for Stg.....£	16947	11	1	"    Light House and Tonnage Duties.....	540	0	11½		
"    "    on account Civil Service Stg.£	129052	5	10	"    Auction Duty Revenue.....	1850	4	9¼		
Less amount char- ged Special act. 38632 13 4-90419 12 6	100466	5	0	"    Revenue from Public Works.....	12761	6	4		
To Interest on Public Debt.....	47303	12	5¾	"    Bank Imposts.....	568	1	8		
"    Balance.....	73280	16	2¾	"    Militia Fines.....	508	11	7		
				"    Cash from Receiver for Seignior of Lauzon.....	1392	19	6		
				"    Fines and Forfeitures.....	2577	19	3¼		
				"    Customs Revenue.....	214438	14	0		
				"    Territorial Revenue.....	40778	18	5¼		
Total.....£	314082	4	0½	Total.....£	314082	4	0½		



Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

TABLE shewing the Nett amount of Revenue for the years 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846 and 1847.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	1842.		1843.		1844.		1845.		1846.		1847.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balance from previous year.....	73280	16 21	79347	8 11½	115505	2 10½	183197	5 5½	44240	17 4	52006	3 7
Customs—Cash.....	265386	11 10½	215934	4 9½	317498	1 6½	331721	11 11½	302578	7 11	276546	0 8
“ Bonds.....	31925	0 5½	30524	11 0	34370	5 0	57279	15 9	82252	13 4	104517	11 2
Excise.....	24572	15 7½	27223	7 10½	5180	18 6½	20277	11 6½	18640	8 0	25820	14 8
Territorial.....	560	15 8	596	5 2	604	4 10	22571	5 10	23536	0 1	25757	15 6
Light House and Tonnage Duties, Canada West.....	10277	3 1	7600	16 11	10492	15 5	689	5 7	819	12 11	865	19 1
Bank imposts.....	1222	8 1	20076	11 1½	25624	11 1½	13020	17 1	15899	1 1	16006	7 2
Rent and profits of the Seignory of Lauzon.....	16369	15 2	102	5 0	48	15 0	27501	4 3½	48480	7 4	e 45557	8 5
Revenue from Public Works.....	309	8 4½	3016	0 9	3214	18 19½	53	15 0	48	10 0	43	8 3
Militia commissions, fines and exemptions.....	2938	6 4½	6851	8 1½	5094	2 11½	3390	4 9½	3330	4 10	2247	4 9
Fines and forfeitures including seizures.....	2454	11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	11480	11 0	8552	16 9	8455	10 2
Casual Revenues.....	5820	11 5½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incidental Statement.....	2077	12 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saving on Schedule A, 1841.....	1690	5 0	62	2 10½	1430	6 5	6080	13 11	2525	16 5	1008	14 10
“ “ 1842.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cancelled Warrants.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest on Public Deposits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	438886	1 2½	400335	2 7½	631288	12 4½	707564	2 3	572284	16 0	558832	18 3

a These sums include both Cash and Bonds separate from 1844.	£32,931 4 9½
b The Gross Excise was.....	£2,230 0 6
Less—per 8 Victoria, Chap. 72.	3,200 0 0
Tavern Licenses Canada West.....	5,430 0 6
“ “ East.....	£27,501 4 3½
Nett.....	£184,111 1 9
Less—Amount expended Public Works, 1845.....	189,870 4 5
	£44,240 17 4
	£88,335 15 0

c The Gross Revenue was..... £32,931 4 9½  
 Less—repairs Lachine Canal..... £2,230 0 6  
 “ Welland “..... 3,200 0 0 5,430 0 6  
 £27,501 4 3½  
 d Credit from 1845 was..... £184,111 1 9  
 Less—Amount expended Public Works, 1845..... 189,870 4 5  
 £44,240 17 4  
 £88,335 15 0  
 e Gross Receipts.....

ABSTRACTS of the Gross Amount of Revenue of Customs, Deductions and Nett Revenue in each year.

Table with columns for years 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847 and rows for various ports (Quebec, Montreal, St. John's, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Lower Canada Inland Ports, Upper Canada Inland Ports) and summary items (Total Gross Revenue, Total Reductions, Total Nett Customs Revenue, etc.).



Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

RETURN of Excise Revenue of the following Sources, viz: Shops, Inns, Stills, Billiard Tables, Hawkers and Pedlars, Steam Boats, Ale and Beer Houses, Auction Licenses, and Auction Duties on Sales, 1842 and 1847.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	1842.		1843.		1844.		1845.		1846.		1847.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Shops.....	1210	780	897	499	959	570	995	545	1056	57	1243	695
Gross and Duties.....	3120	430	1996	398	2280	0	2192	0	2328	490	2780	548
Inns.....	3229	1245	2700	1089	2910	0	3352	10	3742	0	4110	0
Amount of Revenue.....	4980	1994	4356	1611	4580	0	44	0	166	13	171	15
Stills.....	6576	5	9238	11	10793	10	9439	7	1362	153	5528	156
Billiard Tables.....	180	34	157	23	167	26	189	29	196	63	194	84
Hawkers and Pedlars.....	4341	116	2502	134	1378	12	2475	19	3124	7	5298	4
Steam Boats.....	2472	6 5½	2349	7 10½	2504	15 5½	2964	16 5½	.....	.....	13071	2 7
Ale and Beer Houses.....	4	1	4	3	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Auction Licenses.....	12	10	12	10	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	0
Amount of Revenue.....	120	0	120	0	.....	0	80	0	.....	.....	.....	0
Amount of Revenue.....	275	187	154	87	158	89	186	117	196	123	194	110
Amount of Revenue.....	374	88	174	67	.....	0	234	0	246	0	220	0
Amount of Revenue.....	691	5	540	0	.....	5	595	0	475	0	600	0
Amount of Revenue.....	.....	22	.....	23	.....	20	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	25
Amount of Revenue.....	165	0	172	10	.....	0	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Amount of Revenue.....	.....	163	.....	174	.....	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87
Amount of Revenue.....	327	5	277	10	.....	5	292	5	202	8	123	10
Amount of Revenue.....	89	39	79	32	79	31	83	52	110	37	124	43
Amount of Revenue.....	190	0	160	0	155	0	155	0	195	0	215	0
Amount of Revenue.....	255	0	235	0	240	0	260	0	365	0	405	0
Amount of Revenue.....	6572	11	4887	11	6849	12	7027	1	5621	6	3800	4
Amount of Revenue.....	578	7 0½	726	16 2½	800	18 8½	853	2 10	942	19 7½	996	3 1
Total Amount of Duties from the above.....	33991	6 9½	30741	3 6½	33846	19 0½	30092	13 6½	18702	15 3½	33056	14 1½
Deductions.....	2066	6 3¼	2612	18 7¾	2521	8 6¼	2465	11 7	1394	3 4½	3307	5 10
Net Revenue.....	31925	0 5½	28128	4 11	31325	10 6½	27617	1 11½	17318	11 11	29749	8 3¼
Amounts brought from following years.....	.....	.....	2396	6 1	3044	14 5½	7339	10 5	1321	16 1	928	13 7½
Total Net Revenues returned.....	31925	0 5½	30824	11 0	34370	5 0	20277	11 6½	18640	8 0	29820	14 8

By Acts passed in S. Victoria, these duties in Lower Canada are applied to local purposes, and in Upper Canada to payment of Rebellion Losses.

Appendix (B.) 1849.

Appendix (B.) 1849.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS CONSTITUTING THE TERRITORIAL REVENUE.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1842.			1843.			1844.			1845.			1846.			1847.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rent of King's Posts.....	1200	0	0	600	0	0	600	0	0	600	0	0	600	0	0	600	0	0
" Beach and Water Lots, Quebec.....	238	14	5	617	9	2	116	3	0	595	7	6	356	7	4	157	9	7
" King's Wharf.....	206	0	0	93	0	0	79	13	0	125	0	0	376	10	0	874	17	0
" Ferries.....	25	10	0	.....	.....	.....	642	18	6	1188	12	0	645	0	0	943	19	5
Mutation Fines.....	32	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Droits d'Amortisements.....	59	0	0	135	2	9	220	5	1	3476	4	10	165	14	8	.....	.....	.....
Quints.....	2000	17	2	2340	6	1½	2512	14	1	742	18	4	863	8	10	1377	19	0
Lods et Ventés.....	21740	16	0	89960	11	5	.....	.....	.....	13150	2	11	19217	15	6	22330	9	0
Receipts from Commissioner of Crown Lands.....	15090	7	6	4116	7	6	.....	.....	.....	5000	0	0	425	0	0	.....	.....	.....
" " Woods and Forests.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	850	0	0	1135	8	9	.....	.....	.....
Forges at St. Maurice.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seignioriy of Lauzon.....	70	10	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fees on Grants of Land and Leases.....	11111	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Installment paid by Canada Company.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sundry small payments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Payment on account of old Suit.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total Receipts.....</b>	<b>51775</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>97862</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11½</b>	<b>5570</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25783</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>23906</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>20284</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Deductions :</b>																		
By Commissioner of Crown Lands.....	25332	0	10	66083	19	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On account of Woods and Forests.....	1596	0	10	4116	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Payments by Warrant in deduction.....	274	11	0	454	2	6	389	5	9	2911	18	0	380	15	8	526	18	6
<b>Total Deductions.....</b>	<b>27202</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>70639</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2911</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Net Territorial Revenue.....</b>	<b>24572</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>27223</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10½</b>	<b>5180</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>28671</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>23526</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25757</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

REVENUES ARISING FROM PUBLIC WORKS.

WORKS.	1842.		1843.		1844.		1845.		1846.		1847.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
<b>CANALS.</b>												
Welland.....	16322	3 9	16159	6 0	26134	12 11½	19886	10 5½	27410	1 6	30510	17 8½
Lachine.....	2142	2 10	7322	2 1½	8937	4 11	5717	7 3	6015	16 6	7122	1 3
Burlington Bay.....	.....	.....	1918	5 3	2933	0 2	3062	7 3	3273	8 6	3729	5 3
Beauharnois.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	8 3½	1329	16 7	3959	2 0
Chambly.....	71	10 4	352	5 2	342	2 0½	175	8 4½	238	8 0	476	18 8
Cornwall.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	12 5	1072	17 0	3336	8 11
Williamsburg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	958	2 4
Total Gross Revenue from Canals.....	18535	16 11	25751	18 6½	38347	0 0½	28957	10 6½	39340	8 1	50131	16 1½
<b>HARBOURS.</b>												
Cobourg.....	120	0 0	1690	1 5	1259	13 8	1126	13 0½	1114	15 6	719	6 5
Colborne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	6 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunnville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8 3	94	1 8	57	1 9½
Kettle Creek.....	624	11 0½	904	4 6½	1077	1 11½	747	17 11½	656	10 7	1104	13 7
Oakville.....	291	5 7	384	1 4½	473	12 8	659	4 1	601	16 7	556	13 4
Port Dalhousie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	18 5	42	14 9	44	4 3
"Dover.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7 4½	196	11 4	261	5 4½
"Hope.....	.....	.....	600	0 0	300	0 0	687	10 0	357	10 0	600	0 0
Rond Eau.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	4 10	25	8 7
Toronto.....	629	2 6	571	15 0	712	3 8	916	0 11	885	17 5	802	13 7
Windsor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	2 6	405	6 1½	472	3 5
Total Gross Revenue from Harbours.....	1664	19 1½	4450	2 4	3822	11 11½	4360	9 2½	4340	8 9½	4643	10 4½
<b>BRIDGES.</b>												
Batiscan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	5 0	20	0 0
Branford.....	.....	.....	344	8 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	154	0 8	127	18 4
Chatham.....	67	6 10	88	10 0	.....	.....	50	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chateauguy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	3 1
Chaudière.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	11 7
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	0 1
Dunnville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	15 0
Narrows at Lake Simcoe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	0 0	27	10 0	45	15 0	22	15 0
Paris.....	143	6 5	.....	.....	46	17 2	117	10 0	20	3 9	.....	.....
Ste. Anne de la Perade.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0 0
St. Maurice.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	6 6
Trent.....	.....	.....	130	18 1½	177	10 0	56	2 6	132	12 6	20	16 6
Union.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	7 9	524	5 3
Total Gross Revenue from Bridges.....	210	13 3	563	16 4½	229	7 2	1432	15 7	1334	18 3	1094	11 4

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

PUBLIC WORKS, REVENUE.—Continued.

WORKS.	1842.			1843.			1844.			1845.			1846.			1847.																					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.																			
LOCK. . . . . At Ste. Anne's.	.....	.....	.....	618	16	0½	1560	15	6½	1526	7	11½	1493	19	9	956	12	9½																			
SLIDES. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	946	1	5	6054	13	1	3583	4	3																			
																			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Trent. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....																			
Total Gross Revenue from Locks and Slides. . . . .	£	.....	.....	618	16	0½	1560	15	6½	2478	9	4½	9300	12	2	5702	15	0½																			
ROADS. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....																			
																			Cascades. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
																			Hamilton and Port Dover. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	442	10	0	449	11	8	496	16	1
																			London and Brantford. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1077	6	0	1412	0	3	2405	10	6
																			Hamilton and Brantford. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
																			London and Port Stanley. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
																			Port Hope and Rice Lake. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
																			Kingston and Napanee. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
																			Queenston and Grimsby. . . . .	1230	0	0	1200	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
																			West Williamsbury. . . . .	189	10	0	120	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
																			Brockville and St. Francis. . . . .	305	0	0	1000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
																			Gore District Turpike Trusts. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
																			Young Street. . . . .	700	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
																			East York. . . . .	1000	0	0	600	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
																			West York. . . . .	397	14	5½	600	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake Shore. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....																			
North Toronto. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....																			
Toronto Roads comprehending the 5 foregoing. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....																			
Total Gross Revenue from Roads. . . . .	3821	4	5½	3520	0	0	300	0	0	3816	5	1	7170	6	10	21763	2	2																			
Total Gross Revenue from Public Works. . . . .	24232	13	9	34604	13	3½	44259	14	8½	41039	9	9½	61486	14	1½	83335	15	0																			
Deductions:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....																			
Ordinary Expenses of Management. . . . .	1282	15	2	2320	18	10½	3521	0	2½	6339	13	11½	10614	7	9	9470	13	11½																			
Repairs and other Expenses. . . . .	6580	3	5	(1) 6207	3	3½	19292	3	5	7198	11	6½	2391	10	1½	31307	12	7½																			
Total Deductions. . . . .	7862	18	7	8527	2	1½	22816	3	7½	13538	5	5½	13006	6	9½	40778	6	7																			
Total Net Revenue from Public Works. . . . .	16369	15	2	26076	11	1½	(2) 21443	11	0½	27501	4	3½	48450	7	4	42557	8	5																			

(1) This includes a balance outstanding of £5134 15s. 11½d.

(2) To this must be added balance on outstanding £4181 Os. 0½d. making the Net Revenue £25,624 11s. 1½d.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

ABSTRACT of Payments under the Civil List attached to Union Act.—SCHEDULE A.

HEADS.	1842.			1843.			1844.			1845.			1846.			1847.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Governor General.....	7708	10	3	7777	15	7	7777	15	7	7397	6	8	6978	7	8	7777	15	4
Judges, Canada West.....	6916	13	4	6916	13	4	6916	13	4	6916	13	4	6916	13	4	6839	14	10
“ East.....	10490	2	6	11000	0	0	10938	2	0	11016	11	9	10999	19	8	10908	10	3
Pensions to Judges.....	1855	18	5	2222	4	4	2222	4	4	2222	4	0	2222	4	0	2222	4	0
Salaries of Attornies and Solicitors General.....	4457	9	1	4868	5	9	1065	4	4	3516	16	11	3900	0	0	3573	3	8
Circuit, East.....	472	4	5	666	13	4	249	19	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	0	0	
“ West.....	825	0	0	1000	0	0	950	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	650	0	0	
Criminal Prosecutions.....	1091	17	7	920	13	7	1181	16	0	1730	5	4	561	5	8	199	0	0
“ East.....	1253	0	0	1853	17	2	2270	17	7	837	10	0	1292	10	6	342	10	0
“ West.....	472	4	5	472	4	5	472	4	4	472	4	4	472	4	4	472	4	4
Vice Admiralty.....	8448	10	5	7500	13	3	7256	8	3	8207	18	8	10381	9	10	5377	18	3
Sheriffs.....	1246	14	11	1050	14	3	1824	13	0	1278	6	2	2566	6	10	1249	1	10
Coroners.....	414	3	7	253	13	4	811	12	8	384	17	0	615	9	0	346	10	10
Clerks of the Crown.....	170	0	0	171	13	4	163	6	8	176	13	4	165	4	7	129	3	4
Court of Appeals.....	116	13	4	116	13	4	116	13	2	116	12	8	116	12	8	87	9	6
Interpreters.....	650	18	10	286	2	10	1196	14	8	974	17	5	1559	18	2	1064	17	4
High Constables.....	112	4	4	112	4	4	112	4	4	112	4	0	112	4	0	84	3	0
Crier and Tipstaffs.....	230	0	0	280	0	0	280	0	0	284	6	4	263	5	7	256	9	7
Court House Keepers.....	648	17	9	648	17	9	648	17	9	648	17	0	656	7	0	494	2	0
Keepers of Gaols.....	499	10	11	444	8	10	555	10	11	499	19	8	517	9	8	404	19	9
Physicians to Gaols.....	1237	14	4	772	12	2	1479	0	9	1748	3	9	1315	2	11	1015	6	1
Prothonotaries.....	1443	16	3	161	2	8	1371	16	0	1495	0	0	1946	16	3	815	5	6
Clerks of the Peace.....	412	13	8	525	7	8	534	5	5	666	3	1	774	7	0	482	19	7
Clerks of Assize.....	980	12	6	484	17	11	501	5	11	1381	10	1	864	18	5	810	5	9
Miscellaneous Items.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	672	1	7	.....	.....	.....	548	16	3	525	6	11
Circuit Courts, East.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Circuit Courts, West.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Items.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Certain Items of Expense for the Administration of Justice formerly provided for in Civil List Schedule A.....	52205	3	7	50930	16	5	* 51578	8	2	53589	9	8	56547	13	4	9474	7	9

Fractional differences in conversion. \* To this add Warrants outstanding in 1843, paid in 1844—£522 18 10.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

ABSTRACTS of Payments under the Civil List attached to Union Act.—SCHEDULE B.

H. E. A. D. S.	* 1842.			* 1843.			1844.			1845.			1846.			1847.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Chief Secretary's Office.....	3103	4	0	2712	15	8	1883	14	4	1915	15	4	1269	13	4	1176	17	5
Private Secretary's Office.....	.....	.....	.....	360	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Civil Secretary's Office.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Governor's Secretary's Office.....	2385	13	3	2692	7	2	1398	12	2	1477	15	4	1617	15	4	481	7	1
Provincial Secretary and Office, West.....	2429	17	2	2864	2	6	2936	19	5	2913	16	7	3001	18	4	2946	8	3
“ “ East.....	1129	1	6	1138	17	9	1111	2	1	1083	6	6	1083	6	4	1123	5	4
Registrar and Office.....	5016	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contingency of Secretary's Office.....	2152	15	6	2152	15	6	1668	1	3	2144	8	8	2155	10	9	2437	4	6
Receiver General's Department.....	2571	4	3	2846	16	11	1939	16	0	3101	10	4	3155	0	3	3625	7	7
Inspector General's Department.....	3093	19	8	3620	10	11	2092	0	5	2902	19	7	2411	10	0	2495	11	4
Executive Council and Office.....	2094	8	10	2094	8	10	2094	8	9	2046	18	6	1898	17	0	2024	7	1
Board of Works' Department.....	444	8	10	444	8	10	444	8	10	444	8	8	748	17	6	909	8	7
Emigrant Agent.....	5407	14	10	5368	9	2	5327	0	7	4638	19	1	4790	11	1	4484	6	4
Pensions.....	2362	2	9	7156	8	1	6469	17	4	7448	18	4	7044	19	1	7809	10	6
Contingencies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Items heretofore chargeable to Schedule B.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	See Note.			See Note.			a 27386			30118 16 11			29177 19 0			31118 1 1		

a To this sum are to be added the Warrants outstanding from 1843 and paid in 1844, viz: £310 9 10 = £27696 11 0

* The items in 1842 and 1843 are given in Currency—to facilitate comparison; the payments under B in 1842, were.....	£29565	15	3	
Leaving balance unappropriated.....	434	4	9	
	£ 30000	0	0	
	33333	6	8	
	Sterling.....	29856	17	7
In 1843 the warrants issued were.....	816	18	9	
Warrants outstanding.....	.....	.....	.....	
Actual payments, Sterling.....	£ 29039	18	10	
Balance at credit from 1842.....	£ 434	4	9	
Civil List Schedule B.....	30000	0	0	
Leaving a saving sterling.....	£ 1394	5	11	
or Currency.....	1549	4	8½	

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

ABSTRACT of Receipts as prepared for the Blue Book in each year, the amount being in Sterling.

HEADS.	1842.		1843.		1844.		1845.		1846.		1847.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Customs.....	238784	11 11½	199807	0 2	386750	6 3	377101	4 11½	352053	19 2	342957	4 8
Excise Duties.....	27617	2 1½	28007	18 0	30933	4 6	18249	16 5	16776	7 2	25038	13 3
Tonnage and Light House Duties.....	492	3 11½	544	6 6½	543	16 4	620	7 0	737	13 7	779	7 2
Territorial.....	31645	15 3½	24501	1 1	4662	10 8	20584	3 3	21173	8 1	23182	0 0
Payment by Land Company.....	10000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From Public Works.....	11160	6 0½	23585	7 6	23062	2 0	21751	1 10½	43632	15 7	38801	13 6
Fines and Forfeitures.....	2027	8 1½	2971	0 5	2893	9 0	3051	4 4	2997	4 5	2022	10 3
Rents and Profits of Seignior of Lauzon.....	1100	3 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Militia Fees, Fines and Exemptions.....	278	0 6½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank Imposts.....	9249	8 9	6810	15 2½	9443	9 11	11718	15 4½	14309	3 6	14405	14 5
Casual Revenue.....	2006	3 1	5760	10 4	4584	14 8	10332	9 11	7697	11 1	7609	19 2
Jesuits Estates.....	2775	1 2	2864	6 7	5264	11 6	10738	6 7	3404	4 0	6925	5 1
Immigrant Tax.....	7759	16 3	3826	15 3	3855	15 0	4558	18 3	3404	4 0	6925	5 1
Receipts from Imperial Treasury in aid of Immigration.....	1488	6 5	7117	10 0	7932	3 7	4558	18 3	2737	10 0	17100	8 3
Tonnage Duty.....	1131	15 8	1631	11 8	1679	12 3	2082	18 10	2249	3 4	1742	12 2
Duties on Shipping.....	863	1 4	2200	16 6	1720	11 2	1728	9 0	2033	4 9	2189	9 11
School Land Fund.....	1122	13 10	1183	10 11	1455	17 7	1400	6 11	1866	14 4	1501	17 0
Produce of Bills of Exchange on London.....	115658	17 5	587353	19 1½	617668	7 5	337280	3 11	151774	4 5½	155740	16 3
Tavern Licenses, Canada West.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6347	2 5	10681	17 2	3898	9 5
“ “ “ “ “ East.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4628	0 0	.....	.....	9914	8 0
Interest on Public Deposits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1887	5 9	.....	.....	907	17 4
Lunatic Asylum Fund, Canada West.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5472	12 6	.....	.....	2343	2 10
Marriage Licenses, “ East.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2461	19 7	.....	.....	357	3 3
“ “ “ “ “ West.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1978	3 7
Total Sterling.....	465141	4 2½	895196	9 3½	1108134	12 6½	848804	18 7½	644933	17 4	719895	16 11
Currency.....	516823	11 3	994662	14 9½	231260	13 11½	939883	5 1½	716803	3 8	799894	5 5

Appendix (B.) 1849.

Appendix (B.) 1849.

ABSTRACT of Payments as prepared for the Blue Book in each year, the Amounts being Sterling.

H. E. A. D. S.

	1842			1843.			1844.			1845.			1846.			1847.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Payments under Schedule A, Union Act	45320	11	7	45837	14	9	40420	11	4	48230	10	9½	40420	11	4	41742	1	11
“ “ “ “ B, “ “	29246	7	8	20856	17	7	21647	9	1	27106	19	7	21647	9	1	27528	18	2
Expenses of Legislature	1433	19	8	21018	12	8	19521	0	11	36001	0	11	19521	0	11	33198	11	3
Indemnity to Members of Assembly	2884	9	1	5389	15	3	216	16	10	1112	2	0	5389	15	3	798	6	0
Returning Allowances to Officers late Legislature	1172	0	2	993	18	8	986	11	0	1890	11	7	993	18	8	2694	7	10
Militia Staff	1803	1	3	1803	1	3	1903	13	6	1890	11	7	1803	1	3	7569	11	8
Printing the Laws	5870	18	5	1503	11	0	3719	2	1	4034	11	3	5870	18	5	2963	11	5
Various other Printing	3717	8	11	2348	14	11	3700	17	11	4924	17	10	3717	8	11	14766	8	0
Support of Hospitals and Charities	11064	18	6	6634	7	0	7185	4	10	1316	3	4	6634	7	0	55661	0	5
Encouragement of Education	20478	9	6	17903	5	11	59069	17	10	71515	0	4	20478	9	6	7602	1	3
Encouragement of Agriculture	2251	7	0	2385	11	4	3014	16	0	6779	9	4	2251	7	0	2980	8	1
Expenses of Quarantine	2054	6	4	1512	7	9	1611	15	0	1665	13	4	2054	6	4	See Emigration.		
Pensions to Wounded Militia Men	3702	0	3	5505	18	4	3357	15	0	3684	14	9	3702	0	3			
Roads and Bridges	10999	18	4	243	2	0	1763	12	2	46964	19	3	10999	18	4	23439	8	2
Expenses of Rural Police	4917	6	8	1043	6	9	746	10	2	794	12	7	4917	6	8	1004	2	5
Expenses of City	588	6	8	64	19	2	4552	13	3	1040	15	2	588	6	8	1620	8	6
Expense of Elections	317	9	5	5873	1	4	8911	5	6	11700	0	0	317	9	5	11485	17	6
Expenses of Provincial Penitentiary	3150	0	0	16909	19	9	6966	3	10	149383	1	5	3150	0	0	18445	9	6
Improving the Navigation	11029	15	10	91989	6	3½	111277	9	5	129360	0	3	11029	15	10	136030	17	5
Interest on Loans	68554	18	7	206	1	7	206	1	7	1321	5	10	68554	18	7			
Inquiry Seigniorial Tenure	1042	2	9	257	16	2	257	16	2	1321	5	10	1042	2	9			
Repairs to Public Buildings	1967	17	8	603	2	0	3288	13	10	2525	1	10	1967	17	8	4813	14	4
To make up deficiency of Fee Fund	6339	13	8	2611	11	4	5536	14	11	3486	8	7	6339	13	8	2331	19	0
School Land Fund	228	13	4	652	9	11	863	1	6	654	16	9	228	13	4	867	12	0
Expense of Trinity Board, Montreal	1507	10	0	1754	18	5	1798	12	1	1867	10	0	1507	10	0	1867	10	0
Jesuits Estates	1485	0	0	157	10	0	450	0	0	2700	0	0	1485	0	0	2596	9	0
Medical Treatment to Sick Mariners	12888	2	9	2028	16	2	1434	3	0	2160	2	0	12888	2	9	2153	6	10
Expenses of Emigration	179291	7	2	7585	9	3	9372	10	7	6223	4	11	179291	7	2	114087	15	0
Expenditure of Board of Works	23400	0	0	192114	6	6	601890	12	8	294466	3	3	23400	0	0	140747	9	9
Repayment of Loan, 1840, Public Works																		
Erection of Lunatic Asylum, Toronto																		
Expenses of taking the Census, Canada East																		
Removal of Seat of Government																		
Expenses of Geological Survey																		
“ “ “ “ Registration																		
Salaries to Circuit Judges																		
Authorized payments on Sale of the Seigniorly of Lauzon																		
Relief to Sufferers by Fires																		
Payments from Jesuits Estates to Education, Canada East																		
Administration of Justice																		
Tavern Licenses, Canada West																		
“ “ “ “ East																		
Marrage “ “ “ “ Fee Fund, Canada West																		
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ East																		
Miscellaneous	4836	10	10	5659	4	4	6270	11	9	11094	10	11	4836	10	10	14892	15	8
	476304	11	11	770869	7	9½	957473	4	7	905607	18	1½	476304	11	11	769893	6	6½
Total Expenditures Sterling																		
Equal to Currency	529237	6	7	956521	10	10½	1063859	2	11	1006231	0	1½	529237	6	7	855437	0	7½



Appendix (B.)  
1849.

STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Province of Canada on the 31st December, 1842.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Thomas Wilson & Co. London.....	66040	1	0	Sterling Debentures and Balances.....	970201	14	53
Loans to Incorporated Companies.....	354692	8	0	Provincial Debentures.....	499069	1	2
Provincial Works.....	1141685	14	0	Exchange Account.....	45814	19	1
New Works.....	186137	11	8	Sinking Fund.....	47299	9	0½
Works unprovided.....	14943	17	3	New English Debt.....	118939	3	4
Special Funds.....	261774	3	11½	" Exchange Account.....	9570	13	9
Miscellaneous.....	14591	9	7½	Wesleyan Methodists Fund.....	1555	11	1
Balances due by Public Accountants.....	136973	13	11½	do. Reserve Canada East.....	59576	9	2½
				" do. " West.....	52761	14	11½
				Jesuits Estates and School Funds.....	48877	8	9
				Miscellaneous.....	223563	14	0½
				Due to Public Accountants.....	576	1	4½
Total.....	2176842	0	2½	Total.....	2176842	0	2½

STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Province of Canada on the 31st January, 1844, including 1843.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Thomas Wilson & Co. London.....	66040	1	0	Sterling Debentures, Glynn & Co.....	444444	8	10
Loans to Incorporated Companies.....	354692	8	0	" Baring ".....	521833	0	8
Provincial Works.....	1563293	3	9	Provincial Debentures.....	499944	1	2
New Works under 4 & 5 Victoria, Chap. 28.....	717484	15	1	Glynn, Mills, Halifax & Co.....	65	3	7
Board of Works.....	7611	1	7½	Exchange Account, Old.....	45844	19	1
Works unprovided.....	23063	2	3	Sinking Fund.....	47299	9	0½
Special Funds.....	225247	7	7½	New English Loan.....	712859	3	0
Cash Account.....	119542	14	7½	New Exchange Account.....	68296	3	10½
Outstanding Bonds.....	62451	19	6	Clergy Reserve, West £148895 16 7 East.....	202157	4	1
Miscellaneous.....	4981	14	2½	" Revenue.....	34631	6	10½
Balance due by Public Accountants.....	7135	13	8	" Distributive.....	25739	14	4½
				Wesleyan Methodists Fund.....	115505	2	10½
				Consolidated Revenue Fund.....	12218	8	10½
				Miscellaneous.....	2730811	12	4
Total.....	2730811	12	4	Total.....	2730811	12	4

Appendix (B.)  
1849.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Province of Canada on the 31st January, 1845, in which 1844 is included.

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Wilson & Co.	66040	1	0
Loans to Incorporated Companies	354692	8	9
Provincial Works	1164417	7	9
New Works under 4 & 5 Vic. chap. 28.	1414840	7	0½
Works unprovided	23063	2	3
Special Funds	229198	5	4½
Cash Account	161753	18	3
Bank of England Investment	53533	6	8
Outstanding Bonds	112224	9	10
Miscellaneous	18494	15	6½
Total	3598258	2	5½

STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Province of Canada on the 31st January, 1846, in which 1845 is included.

	£	s.	d.
Sterling Debentures	966277	15	6
Provincial Debentures	444770	11	2
Redemption of Public Debt	51226	8	0
Sterling Debentures, Welland Canal	77030	3	9
Exchange Account, Old Account	45844	19	1
New English Loan	1455925	18	10
New Exchange Account	11719	16	6½
Special Funds	290995	15	2
Miscellaneous	254466	14	5
Total	3598258	2	5½

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Wilson & Co.	66040	1	0
Loans to Incorporated Companies	366942	8	9
Provincial Works	1180531	16	7
New Works under 4 & 5 Vic. chap. 28.	1742024	19	6½
Unprovided Expenses incurred on Works under 4 & 5 Vic. chap. 28.	123775	10	11
“ “ 8 Vic. chap. 69.	5383	9	4
Sundry unprovided Works	10711	4	2
Special Funds	253889	1	6
Cash Account	140019	4	4
Bank of England, Investment Account	53533	1	8
Outstanding Bonds	87279	15	9
Miscellaneous	21414	15	5½
Total	4051545	13	11½

	£	s.	d.
Sterling Debentures	966277	15	6
Provincial Debentures	444770	11	2
Redemption of Public Debt	51226	8	0
Sterling Debentures, Welland Canal	77030	3	9
Exchange Account, Old Account	45844	19	1
New English Loan	1455925	18	10
New Exchange Account	11719	16	6½
Special Funds	290995	15	2
Miscellaneous	254466	14	5
Total	3598258	2	5½

	£	s.	d.
Sterling Debentures	966277	15	6
Provincial Debentures	450420	11	2
Redemption of Public Debt	51226	8	0
Sterling Debentures, Welland Canal	93744	12	7
Exchange Old Account	45844	19	1
New English Loan	1824730	1	9
New Exchange Account	17671	9	0½
Clergy Reserve Fund, West	£173288	8	1
“ “ New Sales	4000	0	0
“ “ East	53261	7	6
“ “ West	5813	2	7½
“ “ East	5232	5	6½
School Land Fund Special	25474	0	0
Distributive	2941	18	10
Jesuits Estates	45193	13	4
Wesleyan Methodists Fund	3772	19	9
Lunatic Asylum Fund	12369	14	8½
Rebellion claims, C. W.	7052	7	1½
Royal Institution	1242	6	1
Miscellaneous	342612	3	6½
Total	252987	13	3½
Total	4051545	13	11½

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Province of Canada on the 31st January, 1847, including 1846.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Thomas Wilson & Co.	66040	1	0	Provincial Debentures.	966277	15	6
Loans to Incorporated Companies.	366912	8	0	Provincial ditto	457820	11	2
Provincial Works.	1182753	1	7	Redemption of Public Debt.	51226	8	0
New Works under 4 & 5 Vic. chap. 28.	1500225	1	44	Sterling Debentures, Welland Canal.	91565	17	7
“ commenced under ditto	214688	15	5	Exchange Account, Old Account.	45844	19	1
Works commenced under 8 Vic. chap. 69.	21697	14	10	English Loan, 4 & 5 Victoria, Chap. 29.	1824730	1	9
Other Public Works.	2510	8	6	“ Exchange Account ditto.	17671	9	0½
Rebellion Claims.	27976	12	5	“ Loan, 9 Victoria, Chap. 66.	108638	0	6
Special Fund.	354456	19	3½	Exchange Account ditto.	227	13	11
Cash Accounts.	20047	6	1	“ ditto.	88400	0	0
Bank of England Investment.	53533	6	8	“ under Act.	27976	12	5
Outstanding Bonds.	88292	13	11	Clergy Reserves Fund Canada West.	196937	8	1
Miscellaneous.	49395	5	9½	“ “ “ New Sales.	43724	16	11
				“ “ “ “ East.	55038	18	5
				“ “ “ “ New Sales.	780	0	0
				“ Revenue “ “ West.	569	11	4½
				“ “ “ “ New Sales.	353	6	9
				“ “ “ “ “ East.	368	11	6½
				“ “ “ “ “ New Sales.	776	13	4
				Wesleyan Methodists Fund.	4744	15	4
				Jesuits Estates.	43942	0	0
				School Lands Funds Special.	26625	7	11
				“ “ “ Distributive.	4255	2	10
				Lunatic Asylum Fund.	2086	15	7½
				Tavern Licenses Canada West.	6694	6	9½
				“ “ “ East.	2370	0	0
				Marriage “ “ West.	1469	15	1
				“ “ “ East.	247	11	8
				Law Fees, 9 Victoria, Chap. 33.	415	16	6
				Miscellaneous.	129109	9	5½
Total	£ 4248689	15	6¾	Total	£ 4248689	15	6¾

Appendix (B.) 1849.

STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Province of Canada on the 31st January, 1848, 1847 included.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Thomas Wilson & Co.	66040	1	0						
Loans to Incorporated Companies.	366942	8	9						
Provincial Works.	1182753	1	7						
New Works under 4 & 5 Victoria, Chap. 28.	1816227	5	11½						
Continuation of ditto.	346557	1	11						
Works commenced under 8 Victoria, Chap. 69.	49429	8	4						
Other Public Works.	3286	17	6						
Rebellion Claims.	28438	12	4						
Quebec Loan.	52935	0	0						
Lunatic Asylum Fund.	22750	0	0						
Law Society, Upper Canada.	600	0	0						
Special Funds for Investments									
Clergy Reserve Fund West, 5 per cent. Provincial Debentures, England.	167247	0	2						
“ “ “ Provincial Debentures within the Province.	31614	11	1½						
“ “ “ New Sales	73100	0	0						
“ “ “ East, 5 per cent. Provincial Debentures, England	58301	6	3						
“ “ “ Provincial Debentures within the Province	1900	0	0						
“ “ “ New Sales.	2300	0	0						
Wesleyan Methodists Fund.	3880	0	0						
Grammar School Fund with Interest.	29752	6	8						
Jesuits Estates Fund.	41915	0	0						
Cullers' Fund, Quebec.	4750	0	0						
Cash Account.	8035	10	7						
Bank of England Investment Account.	53533	6	8						
Outstanding Bonds.	104517	11	2						
Miscellaneous.	126694	16	3½						
Total.				£	4648901	6	2½		
Sterling Debentures.					9662277	15	6		
Provincial ditto.					457820	11	2		
Redemption of Public Debt.					51226	8	0		
Sterling Debentures, Welland Canal.					94565	17	7		
Exchange Account, Old Account.					45844	19	1		
English Loan, 4 & 5 Victoria, Chap. 28.					1824730	1	9		
Exchange Account “					17671	9	0½		
English Loan, 9 Victoria, Chap. 66.					168638	0	6		
Exchange Account “					227	13	11		
Provincial Debentures “ England.					86086	1	11		
“ “ Provinces.					153700	0	0		
Provincial Debentures,					20000	0	0		
Under Act 8 Victoria, Chap. 92.					8438	12	4		
“ “ “ “ 65.					52935	0	0		
“ “ “ “ 62 & 35.					22750	0	0		
“ “ “ “ 61.					6000	0	0		
“ “ “ “ 33.					202665	1	8		
Special Funds,					83390	18	10		
Clergy Reserve Funds, Canada West.					53392	12	1		
“ “ “ “ New Sales.					5016	3	0		
“ “ “ “ East.					15103	16	4½		
“ “ “ “ New Sales.					3440	8	0		
Clergy Reserve Fund, West.					2778	6	9½		
“ “ “ “ New Sales.					120	13	8		
“ “ “ “ East.					4666	13	4		
“ “ “ “ New Sales.					28844	5	0		
Wesleyan Methodists Fund.					4959	17	3		
School Land Fund, Special.					47454	2	4		
“ “ “ Distributive.					4972	16	8		
Jesuits Estates Fund.					5893	12	9½		
Cullers' Fund, Quebec.					6278	0	0		
Tavern Licenses, West.					1453	17	10		
“ “ “ East.					207	5	0		
Marriage “ Canada West.					1812	2	5½		
“ “ “ East.					1325	10	9		
Lunatic Asylum.					198282	11	7½		
Law Fees.									
Miscellaneous.									
Total.				£	4648901	6	2½		

Appendix (B.) 1849.

## CRIME AND PRISONS.

Appendix  
(B.)

1849.

Appendix  
(B.)

1849.

Accompanying, I have the honor to lay before the Board of Registration and Statistics, a set of Tables exhibiting the state of crime since 1841, and I regret very much my inability to make them more comprehensive by reason of the want of sufficient information. To the most casual observer it must be apparent what little attention has been paid to prison discipline either by the Executive, the Parliament or the Officers entrusted with the administration of the Law; it was quite sufficient to have caught the perpetrator of a crime, and having tried and found him guilty, to have consigned him to gaol for a certain number of days, months or years during which he spent his time in idleness or planing new schemes to be put in practice on the expiration of his sentence. The youth, whose first crime, committed perhaps from ignorance or coercion, placed him in prison, associated in the same hall, fed at the same table, and slept in the same bed with the most abandoned villains to whom every gaol in the Province was familiar, evil as the effect of such associations must naturally have been upon boys, on girls they were much more dangerous. I take the liberty of stating to the Board an instance which came under my own observation, as one of a case too numerous I fear: E. D. a girl of about 15 years of age, the daughter of a very respectable farmer, hired as a servant in a gentleman's family, she was accused of having stolen some trifling article to the value of 3s. 6d. as laid in the indictment, and the evidence being very strong against her, she was found guilty and sentenced to six months imprisonment. Many exertions were used to obtain a mitigation of the sentence, but owing to the obstinacy of the prosecutor, they proved in vain; she remained the period of her sentence in the ward with two depraved characters, and came out one of the worst persons I ever met, addicted to every species of vice and infamy, she had lost all self respect and her parents had cast her off, she met every attempt to reason with her by the expression that "she had been sent innocent to gaol, and that the law had forced her to become a vagabond;" and true enough innocent she was, for the very articles she had been convicted of stealing were found. I can have no hesitation in asserting my belief, that such cases are too common, and yet with the knowledge of such facts, no effort has been made to introduce a system of classification in our District Gaols. The Sheriff of Quebec who has paid much attention to this subject, and whose long experience united to an anxious desire to ameliorate the condition of the prisoners, gives weight to his opinions, attributes the majority of recommitments among younger offenders to the want of such a classification, nor did it require the concurring testimony of the Sheriffs of Montreal, so far as the prison of that district is concerned, a visit is quite sufficient. The Sheriffs in Western Canada reiterate the same opinion with one exception, and he says, "the juvenile offenders come, for the most part, from that section of the

city where vice abounds, and are generally so bad that corruption is impossible."

Wanting a system of classification our gaols are little better than nurseries of crime; old offenders are kept, as it were, to instruct the younger ones how they may best succeed in their profession, and the life of indolence they lead makes them apt pupils while the idleness they enjoy offers no slight inducement to crime, and many for the sake of such lodgings for the winter months commit petty depredations.

The question arises whether imprisonment is intended as a punishment for crimes committed or as a preventative by example. In either case our present gaol system is equally ineffectual; in the former totally so, the only appearance of punishment being a degree of constraint varied according to the whim or disposition of the gaoler; in the latter, it is even worse if possible, the prisoner learns habits of idleness, he lounges all day about the yard or halls, amuses himself by games of all kinds, becomes a proficient at cards and dice, and goes forth upon the world finished in all those branches in which he was before deficient, and when we consider that in all these games and debaucheries the youth take part and greedily receive instruction, the effect cannot be doubted.

The first object of confinement should be the reformation of the culprit; criminal law cannot be *vindictive*, it seeks only the general safety and protection, and it fails to perform that high and responsible duty when instead of reformation it inculcates the contrary, and provides example and instruction for the rising generation of thieves. If a system could be adopted which would have the effect intended, much good would be achieved; but the question strikes us: is our present gaol system qualified to act as such an agent? Certainly not, and the best proof is found in the number of recommitments. We must agree with Paley when he asserts, that half the vices of low life arise from aversion to labour, and he then recommends two plans of remedying this, one by solitary confinement and hard labour which will make industry a new habit, the other, solitary confinement with nothing to do, which shall render idleness intolerable; the former is the plan adopted in the Provincial Penitentiary, and has thus far been found to answer, notwithstanding the ratio of recommitments which the tables exhibit. I most respectfully suggest to the Board whether it might not even to a certain extent be adopted in our common gaols; this idea has been met with an argument, that the periods of confinement in the common gaols are generally so limited as to render such a system difficult of adoption, it is undeniably the first duty of the state to insure, if possible, the reformation of offenders, and in this it matters not whether the period be seven months or seven years; in one case equally with the other, men should be made to feel that they

Appendix  
(B.)

1849.

had violated the laws of the country, whereas in most cases, indeed I may say in the case of every gaol in Canada, the violators of the law fare better and have more liberty than those whom inability to liquidate a trifling debt places at the mercy of a relentless creditor, and whose period of confinement is unlimited. I know of prisons in Upper Canada in which while the criminals of all shades have extensive yards for exercise, the unfortunate debtors are never allowed beyond the grated door.

In this country where honest exertion is sure of meeting its reward, and where no line of industry is adequately filled, the inducement to petty crimes are few indeed, and their occurrence should be visited with a comparatively heavy punishment. It is to be regretted, that Mr. Black, in his revision of the criminal code, did not provide for cases of a second or third recommitment, at all events it is absolutely necessary, now that our population is rapidly increasing and our towns becoming populous and large, that something should be done in the matter, by the introduction of a better system of gaol discipline than that now in existence. I am fully aware that in prisons the average number of whose inmates seldom reach 20, it would be difficult to introduce any system of productive industry, but even in those cases such a system might be adopted as would insure the constant employment of every prisoner and his total alienation during the hours of rest, from his fellows; but to cause such a system to work well, the first step is a definite classification of the prisoners; the tried and the untried; the child and the man, he sentenced to the Penitentiary and only waiting his removal, from him who for some trifling crime or slight assault has been sentenced to a few days imprisonment, above all things care in the separation of the different classes of females should be taken.

Appendix  
(B.)

1849.

From all the observations I have been enabled to make, and nearly all those who have given attention to the subject, have come to the same opinion, I am forced to the conclusion that a serious error was committed when personal chastisement in the case of young offenders was abolished, wherever I have had an opportunity of making a comparison, the results have been strongly on the side of this opinion; fear of bodily punishment would be found not only a great preventive of crimes of a petty nature such as are generally committed by boys, but would materially diminish the number of recommitments in such cases.

Unfortunately our gaol registers have been so imperfectly kept and without any regard to uniformity, that they afford not any sufficiently correct data on which to ground any calculation as to crime, the only returns hitherto required being those in reply to certain questions from the Blue Book, totally unappropiate to the colony, and after the most industrious attempt at compilation, I was forced to abandon on the lack or present the Board with a patched up table far from the truth. The only resource left me were the Penitentiary Returns annually laid before Parliament, and from these the following abstract is compiled.

I cannot close these remarks without expressing to the Board the readiness evinced by the several Sheriffs, Clerks of the Peace and others, to give the fullest information within their reach, and have no doubt but that by the adoption of an uniform system of Gaol Registers much valuable information with regard to this branch of Statistics will be procured.

All which I have the honour to submit,

WALTER C. CROFTON,

*Secretary of Registration.*

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

C R I M E .

THE FOLLOWING ARE TAKEN FROM THE PENITENTIARY RETURNS.

Commitments, Discharges and Crimes, years ending 30th September.

CLASSIFICATION.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	* 1848.
Number in prison on 1st October in each year.	150	164	256	384	478	480	468	....
Received during the year								
{ Males.....	53	87	254	259	290	259	248	....
{ Females.....	6	6	10	6	13	10	6	....
Expiration of Sentence.....	49	76	163	102	149	223	204	....
Discharged								
{ Pardon.....	10	3	5	31	26	14	22	....
{ Death.....	2	1	4	3	9	12	8	....
{ Removed by military order.....	..	..	..	..	25	16	32	....
{ " to Lunatic Asylum.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	....
{ Escaped.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	....
Of those received during the year there were								
For military offences.....	..	22	129	110	146	134	147	....
Other offences.....	59	71	135	149	157	135	107	....
Of the last class there were for								
Murder.....	1	1	8	1	..	3	4	....
Manslaughter.....	1	4	6	3	2	2	4	....
Rape.....	2	..	2	4	3	2	2	....
Rape and Horse Stealing.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	....
Shooting, malicious.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	....
" to disable.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	....
" with intent to kill.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	....
Intent to kill.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	....
" and Manslaughter.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	....
Stabbing.....	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	....
" to kill.....	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	....
Assault.....	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	....
" to murder.....	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	....
" to maim.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	....
" of rape.....	..	..	4	2	1	..	..	....
" on a child under 12 years of age.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....
Stealing from the person with violence.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	....
Total offences against the person.....	4	6	29	13	11	14	12	....
Bestiality.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....
Perjury.....	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	....
Conspiracy.....	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	....
Treason.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Bigamy.....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	....
Sodomy.....	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	....
Enticing soldiers to desert.....	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	....
Assisting " ".....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	....
Escape.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total crimes unclassified.....	2	1	5	4	6	2	2	....
Larceny.....	34 40	32 37	53 65	75 81	82 92	82 68	47 52	....
" and forgery.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	....
" burglary.....	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	....
" felony.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	....
" escape.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	....
" horse stealing.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	....
Horse stealing.....	4	3	11	8	12	14	12	....
" with saddle.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	....
Felony.....	4	9	5	11	6	4	7	....
" and arson.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	....
Forgery.....	1	..	1	6	3	2	4	....
Misdemeanor.....	2	3	..	2	2	1	3	....
Robbery.....	..	3	3	4	3	2	1	....
Burglary.....	2	2	3	3	8	4	5	....
" and robbery.....	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	....
Obtaining money falsely.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	....
" goods.....	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	....
Receiving stolen goods.....	..	..	3	1	1	3	..	....
Stealing from warehouse.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....
" Shops.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	....
" Church.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	....
" Cattle.....	..	2	..	5	2	6	..	....
" Watches.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	....
" Sheep.....	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	....
" a waggon.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	....

Appendix  
(B.)

Commitments, Discharges and Crime, years ending 30th September.—Continued.

Appendix  
(B.)

1849.

1849.

CLASSIFICATION.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	* 1848.
Arson.....	..	..	3	3	3	‡ 4	3	....
Highway robbery.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....
House breaking.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....
Embezzlement.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....
Killing swine.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	....
“ Cattle.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	....
Breaking into a shop.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	....
Uttering forged notes.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	....
“ base coin.....	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	....
Total offences against property.....	53	64	101	132	140	119	93	....

NOTE.—The denominators of Fractions shew the Females.

\* Returns not received in time to perfect the list.

Total number of prisoners committed to the Penitentiary since its opening to the 30th September, 1848.

## Districts from which the Prisoners (exclusive of the Military) were sent to the Penitentiary.

DISTRICTS.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	* 1848.
Bathurst.....	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	....
Brock.....	..	..	..	3	8	2	3	....
Colborne.....	..	1	2	2	..	1	1	....
Dalhousie.....	..	..	3	2	..	2	1	....
Eastern.....	..	2	3	1	1	..	..	....
Core.....	4	5	11	18	5	13	9	....
Home.....	15	9	20	16	19	30	13	....
Huron.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....
Johnstown.....	1	..	3	5	2	4	11	....
London.....	2	10	5	12	12	7	3	....
Midland.....	13	16	23	18	19	7	9	....
Newcastle.....	3	5	8	7	7	3	2	....
Niagara.....	7	3	19	18	21	6	7	....
Ottawa.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....
Prince Edward.....	2	2	..	3	..	1	1	....
Simcoe.....	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	....
Talbot.....	1	1	..	2	1	4	1	....
Victoria.....	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	....
Wellington.....	..	..	..	5	..	1	1	....
Western.....	10	..	6	3	9	4	4	....
Total Upper Canada.....	59	56	105	118	105	88	69	....
Gaspé.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	....
Quebec.....	..	..	3	8	8	4	9	....
Montreal.....	..	15	23	22	42	41	27	....
Three-Rivers.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	....
St. Francis.....	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	....
Total Lower Canada.....	..	15	30	31	52	47	38	....
Grand Total.....	59	71	135	149	157	135	107	....

\* Returns not received in time to perfect the lists.

In 1841 there were discharged 62 of whom 20 Men and 3 Women or 37.09 per cent. were under 25.
“ 1842 “ “ 80 “ 35 “ 4 “ 50.00 “ “ “
“ 1843 “ “ 172 “ 94 “ 3 “ 56.39 “ “ “
“ 1844 “ “ 137 “ 38 “ 3 “ 30.00 “ “ “
“ 1845 “ “ 209 “ 76 “ 1 “ 36.84 “ “ “
“ 1846 “ “ 267 “ 110 “ 4 “ 42.60 “ “ “
“ 1847 “ “ 266 “ 86 “ 4 “ 33.83 “ “ “
“ 1848 “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “

This Table of Discharges include Military.



Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

SENTENCES under which Prisoners (exclusive of Military) were committed to the Penitentiary.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	* 1848.
During pleasure of Governor.....	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentence for Life.....	..	1	6	2	2	6	6	..
“ 14 years.....	2	..	5	4	2	5	2	..
“ 10 “.....	..	2	2	..	..	3	1	..
“ 9 “.....	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..
“ 8 “.....	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..
“ 7 “.....	..	33	17	10	10	6	2	..
“ 6½ “.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ 6 “.....	..	1	1	5	13	..	1	..
“ 5 “.....	2	1	7	18	20	13	11	..
“ 4 “.....	2	..	6	4	6	7	4	..
“ 3 “.....	9	2	85	93	97	92	74	..
“ 2 “.....	16	20	4	8	5	..	4	..
“ 1½ “.....	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
“ 1 “.....	20	7	1	2	..	1	1	..
Periods less than 1 year.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals.....	59	71	135	149	157	137	107	..

Birth places of all Prisoners in Confinement on the 1st day of October in each year, Military included.

	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	* 1848.
Number in Prison 1st October.....	150	164	256	384	478	480	468	..
Natives of England.....	26	29	36	61	72	62	73	..
“ Ireland.....	37	47	94	138	165	150	147	..
“ Scotland.....	6	10	18	22	26	24	16	..
“ Canada West.....	21	22	33	52	66	78	71	..
“ “ East.....	10	12	32	44	57	64	69	..
“ United States.....	45	35	33	51	69	77	70	..
“ Jersey.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ Malta.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ Guernsey.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
“ Wales.....	..	1	1	..	4	3	1	..
“ Nova Scotia.....	..	1	1	2	2	2	3	..
“ Newfoundland.....	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..
“ New Brunswick.....	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..
“ Other Places.....	..	3	6	9	11	14	12	..
Born at Sea.....	2	2	1	1	2	1	..	..
Country unknown.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..
Unaccounted for.....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Totals.....	150	164	256	384	478	480	468	..

Ages of Prisoners, (including Military) in confinement 1st October, each year.

	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	* 1848.
Under 15 years of age.....	4	3	6	3	8	16	13	..
15 to 20.....	31	25	38	47	81	75	82	..
21 to 30.....	74	94	146	211	255	239	230	..
31 to 40.....	23	29	45	83	84	85	84	..
41 to 50.....	11	8	15	20	30	43	39	..
51 to 60.....	7	5	3	15	13	15	12	..
61 to 70.....	..	..	2	3	6	6	7	..
71 to 80.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ages unknown.....	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..
Totals.....	150	164	256	384	478	480	468	..

\* Returns not received in time to perfect the lists.

Appendix (B.)

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF PRISONERS.

Appendix (B.)

1849.

1849.

	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	47.	* 1848.
Church of England.....	51				161	165	167	....
"    Rome.....	28				184	175	178	....
Methodists.....	21				67	80	72	....
Presbyterians.....	13				7	8	9	....
Church of Scotland.....	6	No return for these 3 years appears in the printed returns of the Legislative Assembly.			32	35	18	....
Baptists.....	5				12	11	9	....
Christians.....	1				..	..	..	....
Quakers.....	1				..	..	..	....
Lutherans.....	1				..	..	..	....
Congregationalists.....	..				1	1	1	....
Unitarians.....	..				1	1	1	....
Protestant.....	..				1	1	1	....
Given in as not belonging to any Church.....	23				13	13	12	....
Totals.....	150	164	256	384	478	480	468	....

RECOMMITMENTS.

Second time.....	12	..	..	..	..	..	25	....
Third ".....	4	..	..	..	..	..	9	....
Fourth ".....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....
Fifth ".....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....
Sixth ".....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....
Not classed but stated generally as being re-commitments.....	..	22	14	15	36	24	..	....

\* Returns not received in time to perfect the lists.

The Return for 1841 does not include Lower Canada, and the Population of Upper Canada in that year was 465,357, and the commitments 59, or one to every 7,887. In 1847 the Population was about 680,000 and the commitments 69, or one in 10,000 nearly. In 1844 the Population of Lower Canada was 691,000 and the commitments 31, or 1 to 22,290. In 1847 the Population was 730,000 and the commitments 33, or one in every 19,158. Taking the whole Population of 1847 at 1,410,000 and the commitments being 107, or one to about 13,200.

IN THE FOLLOWING TABLES MILITARY ARE NOT INCLUDED.

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
Crimes against the person.....	4	6	29	13	11	12	12
"    not classed.....	2	1	5	4	6	4	2
"    against property.....	53	64	101	132	140	119	93
Totals.....	59	71	135	149	157	135	107

PER CENTAGE OF EACH CLASS.

	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
Crimes against the person.....	6.78	8.45	21.48	8.72	7.00	10.37	11.22
"    not classed.....	3.39	1.40	3.70	2.68	3.80	1.48	1.87
Larcenies.....	67.80	52.10	48.16	54.36	58.61	50.37	48.59
Other crimes against property.....	22.03	38.05	26.66	34.24	30.59	37.78	33.32
Totals.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Average commitments for crimes against the person..... 10.58 per cent.

    "    "    "    not classed..... 2.62 "

    "    "    for Larceny..... 54.28 "

    "    "    for other crimes against property..... 32.52 "

Total commitments in the 7 years ending 1st October, 1847..... 813

Of whom were women..... 57 or 7 per cent.

CORONERS INQUESTS.—This being the First attempt to Classify the

Appendix (B.) 1849.

Appendix (B.) 1849.

	Montreal.	Quebec.	Three-Rivers.	St. Francis.	Gaspé.	Bathurst.	Brock
Total number of Inquests.....	323	168	38	7	10	14	10
Of whom.....	265	127	30	7	8	8	7
{ Males.....	58	41	8	..	2	6	3
{ Females.....	5	3	4	..	1	..	1
Infants.....	9	3	1	..	..	..	2
{ Males.....	..	4	6	..	..	2	..
{ Females.....	..	5	2	..	..	1	..
Under 10.....	..	11	5	2	2	..	2
{ Males.....	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
{ Females.....	..	18	4	4	3	2	1
Between 10 & 20.....	..	8	1	..	..	..	..
{ Males.....	..	34	2	..	..	..	..
{ Females.....	..	7	..	..	1	1	..
“ 20 & 30.....	..	26	..	..	..	1	..
{ Males.....	..	10	..	..	1	1	..
{ Females.....	..	21	1	1	..	1	2
“ 30 & 40.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
{ Males.....	..	6	..	..	1	..	..
{ Females.....	..	5	..	..	..	1	1
“ 40 & 50.....	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
{ Males.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Females.....	..	1	6	..	1	1	..
“ 50 & 60.....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
{ Males.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Females.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ 60 & 70.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Males.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Females.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ages unknown.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Males.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Females.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lunatics.....	..	11	..	..	..	1	2
Verdicts—Accidental Death.....	29	15	6	1	2	1	1
Apoplexy.....	9	3	..	..	..	..	..
Age.....	..	1	..	..	..	9	1
Burnt.....	8	1	1	..	..	..	..
Convulsions.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Drowned.....	136	60	14	6	2	1	2
Exposure.....	..	8	2	..	..	..	..
Exhaustion.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Found Dead.....	9	12	1	..	..	..	1
Intemperance.....	8	11	..	..	..	..	..
Kick of a Horse.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Manslaughter.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Murder.....	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ Child.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural Causes.....	..	3	1	..	..	1	1
Poisoning.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suicide.....	15	2	..	..	1	..	1
Suffocation.....	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
Still Born.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Strangulation.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Shot Accident.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sudden Death.....	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
Scalded.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Struck by Lightning.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Food.....	1	1	1	..	..	..	1
Visitation of God.....	94	37	..	..	4	..	..
Neglect.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Debility.....	..	5	..	..	..	..	..

Ages not given in the Returns.

Appendix (B.) 1849.

Inquests, the Return is not so perfect as could have been wished.

Appendix (B.) 1849.

	Colborne.	Dalhousie.	Eastern.	Gore.	Home.	Huron.	Johnston.	London.	Midland.	Newcastle.
18	22	25	51	72	7	35	29	55	38	
16	17	21	39	57	5	31	24	43	31	
2	5	4	12	15	2	4	5	12	7	
2	..	2	2	3	..	1	2	3	1	
1	2	..	2	1	..	1	3	..	..	
1	..	2	3	7	..	8	1	..	..	
1	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	
..	1	..	2	5	..	2	1	2	1	
..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	
5	6	4	4	6	..	5	4	4	4	
1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	2	
..	3	5	6	12	2	7	2	12	4	
..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	
1	3	4	1	10	..	4	4	9	1	
1	..	1	1	3	2	..	1	8	1	
..	1	1	3	3	..	1	1	6	..	
..	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	
..	..	..	1	3	..	2	..	4	1	
..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
..	1	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	
..	1	3	17	6	..	..	1	..	..	
4	1	3	4	4	..	..	1	4	19	
1	..	..	4	4	..	..	1	..	4	
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
4	2	1	12	17	3	2	6	4	8	
1	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	
2	6	19	5	9	..	11	..	11	14	
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	
..	3	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	
2	..	2	..	4	..	..	1	..	1	
2	1	1	9	10	1	5	1	16	3	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
..	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	5	..	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	1	..	2	6	..	3	5	9	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	1	..	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	1	1	16	7	..	7	8	3	6	
..	..	..	..	2	..	1	4	0	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Appendix (B.)

Appendix (B.)

CORONERS INQUESTS.—Conclusion.

1849.

1849.

Niagara.	Ottawa.	Prince Edwards.	Simcoe.	Talbot.	Victoria.	Welling- ton.	Western.	TOTALS.
37	2	4	4	10	7	22	13	Total inquests..... 1021
34	2	3	3	9	7	18	11	Males..... 823
3	..	1	1	1	..	4	2	Females..... 191
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ Infants. .... { Males..... 30
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	{ Females..... 26
3	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	{ under 10 { Males..... 42
1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	{ Females..... 18
3	..	..	1	1	..	5	1	{ 10 and 20 { Males..... 47
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	{ Females..... 9
6	..	1	..	1	..	3	3	{ 20 and 30 { Males..... 88
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	{ Females..... 18
5	1	1	..	3	3	2	1	{ 30 and 40 { Males..... 105
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ Females..... 19
8	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	{ 40 and 50 { Males..... 79
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	{ Females..... 31
4	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	{ 50 and 60 { Males..... 51
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	{ Females..... 11
2	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	{ 60 and 70 { Males..... 26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ Females..... 7
..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	{ above 70 { Males..... 14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ Females..... 2
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ unknown. { Males including } 328
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ Females Montreal } 67
1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	Lunatics..... 20
3	..	..	..	4	1	7	3	Accident..... 132
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apoplexy..... 23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Age..... 2
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	Burned..... 29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Convulsions..... 3
14	1	1	1	3	3	4	4	Drowned..... 329
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Exposure..... 15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Exhaustion..... 9
1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	Found dead..... 37
7	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	Intemperance..... 81
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kick of a horse..... 3
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Manslaughter..... 5
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	Murder..... 22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	“ Child..... 5
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	Natural..... 39
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Poisoned..... 1
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Suicide..... 32
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	Suffocation..... 12
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Still born..... 2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Strangulation..... 2
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Shot accident..... 4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sudden death..... 9
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	Scalded..... 4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Struck by Lightning..... 2
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	Want of food..... 6
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Visitation of God..... 196
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Neglect..... 7
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	Unknown..... 3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Debility..... 5

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

District Returns of Convictions before Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, and also before individual Magistrates under petty Trespass Act, for the year 1847.

A Classification of the Crimes is not deemed necessary as the majority were Petty Larcenies, Assaults and Trespases.

DISTRICTS.	Persons tried before Quarter Sessions.			Persons tried under the petty Trespass Act.		REMARKS.
	Tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Number.	Amount of Fines.	
Bathurst.....	9	4	5	39	£ s. d. 21 10 10	6 Assaults.
Brock.....	19	14	5	115	81 7 9	9 " "
Colborne.....	10	8	2	63	29 5 1	
Dalhousie.....	14	12	2	99	63 19 3	Chiefly Riots.
Eastern.....	25	16	9	26	46 0 0	
Gore.....	20	12	8	270	250 11 1	
Home.....	45	12	33	179	208 15 0	20 Riots.
Huron.....	7	..	7	89	54 8 1	
Johnstown.....	11	9	2	309	217 7 4	5 Larcenies.
London.....	37	22	15	151	200 5 0	22 Assaults.
Midland.....	39	30	9	101	72 18 6	30 Larcenies.
Newcastle.....	36	4	32	145	104 1 6	38 Trespases.
Niagara.....	15	12	3	364	476 12 3	Riots and Assaults.
Ottawa.....	5	..	5	26	22 6 3	
Prince Edward.....	13	4	9	49	25 5 6	9 Larcenies.
Simcoe.....	16	2	14	100	56 9 3	8 Assaults.
Talbot.....	15	10	5	89	86 19 6	7 Larcenies.
Victoria.....	17	10	7	89	67 17 6	8 " "
Wellington.....	11	4	7	75	86 9 6	4 " "
Western.....	11	10	1	138	145 17 2	8 Assaults.
Total Upper Canada.....	375	195	180	2526	2316 7 4	
Gaspé.....	10	3	7	20	4 15 5	10 Assaults.
Montreal.....	215	142	73	142	353 6 11	127 Larcenies.
Quebec.....	62	46	16	16	11 13 7	38 " "
St. Francis.....	14	14	..	25	25 0 0	
Three-Rivers.....	65	39	26	62	1 12 2	31 " "
Total Lower Canada.....	366	244	122	265	396 8 1	
Grand Total.....	741	439	302	2791	2712 15 5	

The arrival in Town of Mr. Sheriff Thomas of the Gore District, who, it is generally known, has paid great attention to this subject, afforded the Secretary of the Commission an opportunity of obtaining his views upon the subject of crime and prison discipline, he accordingly addressed a note to Mr. Thomas, requesting he would favour the Board with his opinions; the following is the reply :

Montreal, 9th March, 1849.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, requesting that I would furnish you with my opinions generally on the state of Crime, in the Province of Canada, and that I would make such suggestions, in relation to the subject, as should appear to me to be calculated to amend the social condition of the people.

I have to state in reply that the subject is of so extreme importance, and of so extensive a nature, that it would be futile to attempt to investigate it, in all its ramifications, within the compass of an ordinary letter; nor will the time at my command, or my present avocations, admit of more than a very general outline of my views.

My personal opportunities of witnessing the state of Crime in this Province have been very limited, being almost wholly confined to the District with which I am immediately connected; I am warranted, however, in laying it down as an incontrovertible fact, that Crime is, in this portion of the Globe almost entirely engendered by dissolute habits.

In this respect the origin of Crime here differs greatly from that of European Countries, and more particularly from that of the United Kingdom. The statistics of Crime in England, would undoubtedly shew that the difficulty of procuring honest em-

ployment, at a sufficient remuneration for the support of a family, has been the principal cause of dishonest practices or the more violent infractions of the law—that, in fact, the dissolute habit has been, for the most part, the *sequence of previous guilt* rather than its forerunner; and it is from this cause, more than from any other, that the proportion of Crime to the amount of the population will be found so much greater in England than upon this Continent. The important fact, then, that the strongest of all possible inducements, temptation to Crime does not exist here, furnishes us with most satisfactory ground to hope that, by an amendment of our social habits, by a well regulated Police, and by an efficient system of Prison Discipline, this Province may be morally improved to an extent unparalleled in the history of the world. Since in no portion of the Globe do the facilities for promoting social happiness, exist to so unbounded an extent, I will comment very briefly upon the several remedies which I have proposed; and

Firstly, of an amendment of our social habits :

Four-fifths I might perhaps correctly say nine-tenths of the cases which call for the interference of our Criminal Courts, are connected directly or indirectly with drunken habits, and any improvements which could be suggested tending to diminish this great evil would operate largely in the moral amelioration of the condition of the community. Public opinion—the labour of the Divine—and the increase of religious habits among

Appendix  
(B.)

1849.

society generally—must constitute the principal sources of success in this matter; nevertheless, the Legislature may do much, and to him I would look with confidence for a remedy. The labourer in this Country readily obtains employment at a remuneration which makes him comparatively rich; and if he be of indolent habits, he may support his family by the labour of a few days in each week; the facilities which are afforded him for a congregation with similar characters at the Village Tavern or City "Grocery," soon transform the idler into the Drunkard; his moral condition becomes deteriorated, and his follies soon degenerate into vices, he becomes at length unfit and unwilling to labour, and theft or lawless violence soon bring him into contact with the Courts of Justice. Every system of Prison Discipline must necessarily be imperfect until some measures are adopted for the discouragement of drunken habits; and of such measures, none would be so effectual, or are so readily to be obtained, as the diminution in number, and the proper regulation of Taverns.

The Legislature has already provided many useful checks to the licensing of these houses, but, in the hands of the Magistracy, these checks are found to be wholly inoperative. Local interests, the disinclination to disoblige a neighbour, or less worthy causes, render the refusal of a License *under any circumstances*, and in spite of a general absence of the requirements of the law, an almost unprecedented occurrence, and readily explains the cause of the number and low character of the miserable tipping houses which abound throughout the Country. To remedy this evil, it is desirable that the power of licensing should be transferred from the Magistracy to such persons as may occupy a more responsible and independent position; they should, if possible, be functionary servants of the Crown, in order to secure their attention to the duties required of them, and because such persons could be readily controlled, if induced to practice partiality or to be guilty of corruption; and perhaps for this purpose, no better persons could be suggested than the Sheriff, the Judge of the District Court (who is also Chairman of Quarter Sessions) and the Stipendiary Police Magistrate. The duty entrusted to them should be, not only that of licensing the house, but also to provide stringent regulations for its conduct, among which the refusal on the part of the Landlord to harbour the bar room idler would form a prominent feature, thus diminishing his opportunities of becoming tainted by the society of those who may be further advanced than himself in immoral pursuits.

It would, of course, be the duty of the local Magistrate and the Township Constables to see that the regulations were duly enforced: and, in order to obtain the annual renewal of the License, a Certificate from a Township Petty Sessions should be required, setting forth that the House had been well conducted, and was still required in the neighbourhood for public accommodation. The most effectual check, however, would be in the hands of the Licensers; since any important infraction of the law would most generally have come under the notice of one or other of these functionaries in their several capacities of Sheriff, Chairman of Quarter Sessions, or Police Magistrate.

I believe that a very extensive amendment of the social habits of society would be obtained from the adopting the above suggestions.

2ndly. By a well regulated Police.

By this term, it is not meant to suggest that an organized police force should be generally adopted; the condition of this country is not at present suited for such an establishment in our rural districts, although extensive benefit would be obtained from it in our Incorporated Towns and Cities; but what I would more particularly seek, as a preventive to the growth of crime, would be the erection of Houses of Industry, both in Towns and Villages. To these, should be consigned all vagrants, idiots and those who are otherwise burdensome to their neighbourhood. The Local Magistrate should have power to commit drunkards, braw-

lers, vagrants and such like persons, to such local establishments; they should be wholly under local management, subject to a general provision.

There is no doubt that the value of the labour of the inmates would render the institution self-supporting, and that such labour would yield sufficient to enable the managers to provide for the families of those who might be rendered destitute by reason of the committal of such inmates.

3rdly. An efficient system of prison discipline.

Having endeavoured by the preceding observations to repress, as far as possible, the tendency to crime, I have now to express my views relative to the treatment of those who, in despite of the proposed restrictions, have come under the cognizance and jurisdiction of our law courts. Whatever differences of opinion may exist upon matters of detail, the writers upon the subject of Prison Discipline, with few exceptions, have agreed that, to prevent a repetition of the crime, and to reform the offender, form the only sound motives for the legal restraint of the criminal. With such views, so generally admitted, it is a matter for astonishment that so little has been done, as a measure of reform, in our prisons. In this Province, especially, it may emphatically be said that the discipline of our gaols is *as bad as possible*.

There is no hope of amendment until an uniform system of Prison discipline shall be adopted; and, to this end, it is necessary that the Government should take this matter into its own hands.

At present, the erection and repair of the several Jails are under the jurisdiction of the several District Councils, while their maintenance is provided for out of the general Revenue: it is only necessary then that the latter fund should provide for the necessary buildings also, to bring the whole condition of the Jails under the management of the Provincial Government. This desirable end being obtained, I would suggest that a Department be formed for the management and discipline of Prisons; that an uniform system be adopted for the restraint and correction of the criminal; and that Inspectors (not exceeding three in number) should be appointed to enforce the regulations. There would be great difficulty at present in framing a suitable system of management, from the inefficient condition of the several Provincial Jails; but the department, nevertheless, would be of the highest utility, as forming a starting point from whence improvements would emanate, from time to time, as opportunity were afforded for the purpose.

Among the most essential features of Prison Discipline would be the means of classification, the opportunity for occasional solitary confinement, and the enforcement of profitable labour; these requisites might, in a certain extent, be immediately obtained; and thus, the District Jail might be made, for slight offences, what the Provincial Penitentiary is intended to provide for, crimes of a graver nature.

I have thus briefly sketched what has appeared to me to be the causes of crime; I have proposed means for its partial prevention; and I have recommended a course which seems to me to be calculated to amend the criminal. I trust that neither the Government or the Legislature will be deterred from a careful attention to the present subject on the ground of the expensiveness of the project. I am convinced that it is now, in the almost infant state of our Colony, that institutions of an ameliorating character can be best established—it is by sapping the immoral condition of society while it is yet in its bud that permanent future good may be best obtained. It should be remembered that vice begets vice, and therefore in a pecuniary view alone, while the direct expense may appear to have increased, the economy of a well convened and efficient code of ethics recommends itself strongly to the notice of the patriot and the statesman.

I remain, &c.

E. C. THOMAS.

Appendix  
(B.)

1849.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

# TRADE AND CONSUMPTION.

With regard to the Trade of the Province, the Annual Returns sent down to Parliament furnish all that can be collected on that subject; to insert them here would only occupy space to little purpose. I shall content myself therefore with giving,

Value of Imports at the Port of Quebec in each year from 1841 to 1848, inclusive, Sterling.

Years.	BRITISH COLONIES.												T O T A L S.													
	Great Britain.			West Indies.			North America.			Elsewhere.			United States.			Other Foreign States.			Sterling.			Currency at £1 4s. 4d.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1841	74457	6	9	775	16	0	57922	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	282610	5	1	17343	16	2	179109	12	6	217916	14	3
1842	75701	18	0	1016	1	11	28745	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	16275	3	0	56363	19	9	178084	13	8	216669	13	11
1843	234449	11	8	1039	10	5	42390	10	5	72	15	1	...	...	27997	10	3	24647	17	5	330597	14	10	402227	5	0
1844	396196	10	2	994	6	9	48310	3	7	123	8	2	...	...	59646	19	6	33798	16	6	539070	4	8	655568	15	8
1845	488047	16	6	5321	5	4	26382	8	3	64	10	0	...	...	52970	13	10	16145	13	10	595533	1	0	712398	10	10
1846	496099	18	4	...	...	...	39361	16	7	1481	8	8	...	...	52448	14	2	28854	2	1	617245	19	0	750982	11	5
1847	473417	7	9	624	0	0	42078	5	0	813	10	9	...	...	109082	2	2	28985	7	5	655000	13	1	796917	9	2
1848	381625	3	9	1855	10	0	54056	13	1	3020	4	7	...	...	50803	3	5	23302	10	7	514393	5	5	625845	2	11

Value of Imports at the Port of Montreal in each year from 1841 to 1848, inclusive, Sterling.

Years.	BRITISH POSSESSIONS.												T O T A L S.											
	Great Britain.			West Indies.			North America.			Jersey.			United States.			Other Foreign States.			Sterling.			Currency at £1 4s. 4d.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1841	1632480	17	10	1072	0	0	39615	5	0	...	...	...	10763	7	2	17978	4	5	1699837	14	5	2068135	17	10
1842	1614981	7	4	1255	0	0	32686	3	4	...	...	...	559	9	8	12570	8	11	1661868	8	11	2021106	12	1
1843	911828	10	9	367	15	2	54576	16	7	...	...	...	58509	15	0	33751	8	7	1059921	8	5	1289971	1	5
1844	1803226	12	0	8329	16	0	55578	11	11	...	...	...	143219	18	8	30922	19	0	2034315	16	9	2475084	5	8
1845	1960864	11	2	31	12	6	33876	0	0	...	...	...	100114	16	10	20446	14	3	2153631	18	3	2620252	3	2
1846	1734760	9	8	270	2	0	37111	15	0	...	...	...	90513	18	9	31205	15	0	1893823	10	11	2303908	12	11
1847	1491877	13	8	...	...	...	49487	8	2	...	...	...	126557	19	7	27785	9	0	1695978	11	5	2063440	11	11
1848	1062948	3	4	...	...	...	29222	4	4	122	9	0	107873	3	2	17138	11	6	1217604	11	4	1481418	17	9

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

Value of Exports from the Port of Montreal in each year from 1841 to 1848, inclusive, Sterling.

Years.	BRITISH COLONIES.										TOTALS.										
	Great Britain.		Ireland.		West Indies.		North America.		Elsewhere.		United States.		Other Foreign States.		Sterling.		Currency at £1 4s. 4d.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
1841	526064	1	9	Not Separated.	11782	0	0	35943	19	0	2028	1	6	.....	.....	575400	2	3	700770	2	9
1842	565681	5	8	.....	5137	0	0	28137	13	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	598955	19	0	728720	14	0
1843	285876	17	0	.....	5720	0	0	27470	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	319007	0	6	383199	1	0
1844	597276	0	0	.....	3444	0	0	16766	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	617916	0	0	754231	2	8
1845	571096	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	21389	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	592436	4	1	720797	7	8
1846	506697	19	9	10324	10	0	.....	18784	8	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	697794	3	11	658338	6	8
1847	616563	5	0	25361	15	0	.....	32878	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	322061	5	11	848982	18	10
1848	283104	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	27474	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	391841	5	0

Value of Exports from the Port of Quebec in each year from 1841 to 1848, inclusive, Sterling.

Years.	BRITISH COLONIES.										TOTALS.										
	Great Britain.		Ireland.		West Indies.		North America.		Elsewhere.		United States.		Other Foreign States.		Sterling.		Currency at £1 4s. 4d.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
1841	1102542	6	4	.....	31337	17	5	78946	18	3	191952	1	5	.....	.....	1420049	7	9	1727726	15	1
1842	592107	6	4	.....	24187	0	3	56578	10	2	127593	9	9	.....	.....	814922	16	6	991489	18	9
1843	1068288	18	10	.....	11133	15	1	33706	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1124097	15	5	1367651	17	5
1844	1178326	5	3	.....	3381	5	0	34599	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1222067	11	7	1486848	17	9
1845	1649702	14	7	.....	1450	10	0	33788	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1690562	10	3	2036551	1	1
1846	1478573	15	4	.....	989	10	0	54394	18	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1534074	3	8	1866456	18	5
1847	1413399	8	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	88551	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1508259	19	10	1831399	13	0
1848	4034121	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	79456	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1115610	13	3	1357326	6	1

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

The Exports to Irish Ports are included in the previous Column.



Appendix  
(B.)

## TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

Appendix  
(B.)

1849.

1849.

YEARS.	QUEBEC.			MONTREAL.			Total Currency.		
	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
1841.....	1727726	15	1	700070	2	9	2427796	17	10
1842.....	991489	8	9	728729	14	9	1720219	3	6
1843.....	1367651	17	5	388199	1	0	1755850	18	5
1844.....	1486848	17	9	754231	2	8	2241080	0	5
1845.....	2056851	1	1	720797	7	8	2777648	8	9
1846.....	1866456	18	5	659338	6	8	2524795	5	1
1847.....	1831399	13	0	849982	18	10	2650382	11	10
1848.....	1357326	6	1	391841	5	0	1749167	11	1

## TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AT QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

YEARS.	QUEBEC.			MONTREAL.			Total Currency.		
	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
1841.....	217916	14	3	2068135	17	10	2286052	12	1
1842.....	216669	13	11	2021106	12	1	2237776	6	0
1843.....	402227	5	0	1259571	1	5	1691798	6	5
1844.....	655868	15	8	2475084	5	8	3130953	1	4
1845.....	712398	10	10	2620252	3	2	3332650	14	0
1846.....	750982	11	5	2303908	12	11	3054891	4	4
1847.....	796917	9	2	2063440	11	11	2860357	1	1
1848.....	625845	2	11	1481418	17	9	2107264	0	8

The above Tables would shew that Canada had been over trading to a large amount ; but it must be kept in mind that the values given are those declared at the various Custom Houses, and a very large export has taken place to the States, which trade is steadily increasing, but from the fact of no clearances being required and the tables being drawn up from vague reports, it is difficult to arrive at any real fact of the case, except in regard to the two ports Quebec and Montreal.

The minutest calculations shew that the value of goods imported by the Inland Ports (which are generally from the United States) give 9½ per cent on the values in the gross ; thus we may arrive very nearly at the values at the Inland Ports for the several years embraced in the Report.

	£	s.	d.
1841.....	606,441	9	0
1842.....	544,241	8	1
1843.....	876,285	10	6
1844.....	1,471,177	9	1
1845.....	1,608,089	1	11
1846.....	1,725,966	1	1
1847.....	1,688,583	5	3

This indicates the value of imports into Canada for the year 1847 to have been £3,795,847 5s. 11d. and with the addition of Free Goods about £4,000,000, or very nearly £3 to each inhabitant, or £15 for each family of 5 persons, contributing towards the Revenue of the Country £1 7s. 7d. Of the large amount of Imports in 1847, we find that Great Britain and her Colonies furnish £2,677,260, exclusive of the Imports by Sea into the Ports of Western Canada, and Goods passing through the States under the Drawback Act.

When we come to consider the consumption of Articles, we shall see how capable even this large Trade is capable of extension, and how adequate the resources of the Country are to meet it. The real wealth of the Country is but little known, and till within a few years, when the regular Towns of the Customs were rendered more stringent and efficient, there was no information whatever in the hands of the Government as to the Trade carried on by the Inland Ports. To the introduction of the present system we owe much, and if the same check could be placed on the Export Trade, we would soon be able to arrive at a definite knowledge of our Trade, which knowledge would cause a greater energy in all our efforts to bring forward the resources of the Colony.

Let us now turn our attention for a few moments to the Export Trade, and endeavour to make available the scattered information we possess on the subject. With regard to the Ports of Montreal and Quebec, no difficulty arises ; we find the Exports from these Ports to have amounted in 1848 to £1,749,167 10s. 11d. to which adding for the fisheries not included £91,252 15s. 8d. we have for the Exports by Sea £1,840,420 6s. 7d.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

the great portion of which was to England and her Colonies—as to the Exports by the United States, we have only partial Returns from some Ports, and at evidently under-rated values, viz :

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

Produce of the Forest.....	£159,551	6	5
Agricultural Production.....	454,350	0	9
Live Stock.....	54,243	7	6
Other Articles.....	104,287	10	8
	<u>£772,432</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>

And to this we might add a very liberal percentage ; for, on the most minute enquiry among persons capable of forming an estimate on such matters, it has been universally asserted that many of the Articles, particularly Lumber, is far under-rated, Pine Lumber especially ; we have certain Returns from several Saw-mills in Upper Canada, by which it appears that even in those which have given in the quantity manufactured, the produce was upwards of 200 millions of feet, and as the consumption does not equal one half of that amount, we have nearly double the quantity stated for export, that is allowing the produce of the Lower Canada saw mills to balance the quantities exported by sea.

As the official returns from the United States on goods imported from Canada merely gave the declared values without the quantities, we can only institute a comparison, so far between that year and 1848. The following are the leading articles :

Flour in 1847.....	£24,722	9	3	in 1848.....	£310,965	9	3
Butter “ .....	1,016	16	0	“ .....	8,722	6	0
Ashes “ .....	6,052	0	0	“ .....	43,000	0	0
Wool “ .....	5,654	0	0	“ .....	5,324	16	1
Horses “ .....	15,723	15	0	“ .....	33,451	15	0
Wheat “ .....	9,421	15	0	“ .....	63,127	5	6

CONSUMPTION.

There is not any branch of statistics which more plainly indicates the state of prosperity of a country than the consumption of articles of import, in relation to the population ; the consumption of articles of home produce can scarcely be traced otherwise than from a general observance of the habits of the people. The object of the commission being mainly to establish some starting point for future examination and comparison, every means was had resource to in order to arrive at such a series of results as would prove satisfactory and least liable to objection. To any one at all conversant with the Canadian people, it must be evident that the general comfort is far more extensive than in most other countries, abject poverty is comparatively little known, and the class constituting what were in a former Census designated as “ persons living upon alm,” consisted chiefly of the old and infirm who could not labour for their sustenance, and even in that class in the western section of the Province were very many who were far removed from the corresponding class in other countries. Taking as a whole, it may be safely asserted, that in no country do the agricultural classes enjoy a greater degree of comfort or are liable to fewer deprivations

We first present the result of investigation as to the consumption of those articles which by reason of the payment of customs duties are easily ascertained.

SUGAR.

From the tables given by Mr. Porter in his progress of the Nation, we find that on the average of years from 1830 to 1841, the consumption of Sugar and Molasses in Great Britain, to have been minimum in 1840, 15.28 lbs. per head, maximum 1836—19.94 lbs. or on the average 17.61, exactly the consumption of 1841.

In Canada for the year 1847, we have the following :

Refined Sugar.....	1,067,767	lbs.
Raw “ .....	10,586,893	“
Bastard “ .....	3,559,110	“
Molasses.....	5,459,619	“

being 20,673,389 lbs. of Sugar, paying a duty of £108,774 12 3.

To this quantity we must however add.....	20,673,389	lbs.
Maple Sugar Lower Canada, 1844..	2,272,457	
Add “.....	227,245 =	2,499,602
“ “ Upper Canada 1847.....	3,764,243 =	6,463,845
	<u>27,137,234</u>	lbs.

The export of Maple Sugar being a mere trifle, more as an article of curiosity than of trade, amounting in the whole to less than 5,000 lbs., we may take the above quantity as the consumption which gives, according to the Census for 1847, (of 1,491,667 souls), an average consumption of 18.20 lbs. per head, or 91 lbs. to each family of 5 persons. It has been asserted that a large quantity of contrebanded Sugar is annually brought in from the States to the western parts of the Upper Province, but whether sufficient to affect the consumption to any extent there is no means of ascertaining. The annual tax per head on the average of years previous to the alteration of the Sugar duties in England was 3s. 9d. In Canada for the year 1847 it was 1s. 5½d.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

Appendix  
(B.)  
1849.

During the year ending the 5th Jan., 1847, we find the total of Sugar imported into England and entered for consumption to have been of

Raw Sugar, Cwt.....	5,231,848
Refined .....	18,401
Molasses in proportion to Sugar as 24 to 9.....	215,166

Cwt. 5,465,415

Or 612,126,480 lbs. being about 18 lbs. to each individual, inclusive of the quantity used in Distillation.

In the Royal Navy, the allowance is 1½ oz per diem or 34 lbs. 3 ozs. yearly per Man, while the allowance to aged Paupers in Union Houses, is 1 oz. per day or 23¼ lbs. per annum—taking these points into consideration it materially reduces the average consumption.

In the year 1848, there was a decrease to a large amount in the quantity of Sugar which paid duty; but the Yield of Maple Sugar for 1847 was far below the average produce, whereas that of 1848 was particularly large. The quantity of Foreign Sugar which paid duty in 1848 was 14,300,000 lbs. which with the Maple Sugar generally averaged as a most abundant Crop, we have an average of not more than 16 lbs. per head—but in taking 1848, we must bear in mind that it was the most unfavorable year that we have had for a long time, there was a great stagnation in trade and a great scarcity of money, and the Merchants limited their importations to the lowest possible scale.

COFFEE.

This being considered comparatively a luxury, will afford a good idea of the position we have assumed, and consequently very great care was taken to obtain all possible information on the subject. The heavy duty on ground Coffee under the old Tariff had a bad effect in two ways, 1st it induced smuggling to very large amount, and 2ndly. it encouraged the manufacture of a very deleterous Article, information to be relied on, states, that in one Town in Upper Canada, during the year 1847, no less than 1500 boxes of 25 lbs. each were ground, 9-10ths of which was nothing more than peas and chicory. In England, the consumption of Coffee in 1801 was 1oz. per head—in 1841 it had increased to 1 lb. 7 ozs. the quantity being 27,298,322 lbs. and the population taken at 18,532,335, at the former period the duty was 1s. and 6d. per lb. at the latter 6d. In 1846, the quantity entered for consumption amounted to 36,781,391 lbs. or about 1lb. 8 ozs. per head. In Canada during the year 1847—1,101,621 lbs. paid duty for consumption, and in 1848—1,018,803 lbs. making the average consumption of about 11 ozs. exclusive of the large quantities of adulterated Coffee consumed in the Country parts—the average of the duty on Coffees of all kinds under the old Act, was within a small fraction of 2d. per lb. The quantity of Foreign Coffee imported into the United States during the year ending 30th June, 1848 was 8,200,000.

TEA.

The alterations which have taken place in the duties on Tea, have not materially affected the consumption. In 1833, the quantity imported direct from England, was of Hyson paying 6d. per lb. 62,813, of common Green paying 4d. 917,331, and of Bohea paying 2d. 88,251 lbs., making a total of 1,058,395 lbs. This was far beyond the actual consumption, as large quantities remained in the warehouse on the conclusion of the year. In 1834, under the provisions of the 3 & 4 Will. 4. chap. 101, Tea was imported direct from China by East India Company, when the quantity imported was very large, being no less than 2,164,500, but this covered a consumption of 3 years, and much of it was reshipped to England. In 1843, under the new Trade Act, paying 4d. per lb. sterling, the quantity which paid duty at Montreal, and constituting the largest portion of the consumption was 1,716,008 lbs. In 1847, 3,375,585 lbs. paid duty, and in 1848, 2,259,294; but as the import of 1847 was beyond the consumption, and the new Act of that year provided for the warehousing of Tea, we may take the sum of the two years, or 5,634,879 i. e. 2,817,440 lbs. yearly as the actual consumption. To this we must add a large quantity smuggled which will make the annual consumption about 3,250,000 lbs. or 2 lbs. 4 ozs. per head. In England the consumption

In 1801	was	20,237,753 lbs.	or	1 lb. 3 ozs.	per head.
1811	"	20,702,809	"	1 " 1 "	"
1821	"	22,892,913	"	1 " 0 "	"
1831	"	29,997,101	"	1 " 3 "	"
1841	"	36,675,667	"	1 " 5 "	"
1846	"	46,728,208	"	about 1 " 8 "	"

The whole importation into the United States of Teas for the year ending 30th June, 1847, was 4,278,463 lbs., and for the year ending 30th June, 1848—6,217,111; see Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

WINE AND SPIRITS.

The total quantity Wine and Spirits which paid duty in

1847 was.....	553,849 gallons.
1848 " .....	392,580 "

The deficiency in Rum being 71,806 gallons, and in Wine 94,817 gallons, leaving an increase of 5,354 gallons on other spirits. The quantity manufactured in Canada in 1847, was 2,134,721 gallons, and in 1848 1,905,150 gallons. This however must not be taken as criterion of consumption, as at the beginning of 1848, there was a large supply on hand.

TOBACCO.

The quantity of Tobacco which paid duty in 1847, was 2,643,552 lbs. and in 1848, 1,840,158 lbs. It is to be regretted that from the western District, where a large quantity of Tobacco is grown, no returns have been made for the year 1848.

The other Items of Trade will appear more fully on reference to Appendix XX.

---

---

MONTREAL, 1849.

PRINTED BY STEWART DERBISHIRE & GEORGE DESBARATS,  
PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

---

---

## RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, dated 22nd January, 1849; for  
 “ Copies of all Communications between the Imperial and Provincial Govern-  
 “ ments, relative to the proposed removal of restrictions imposed by Imperial  
 “ Acts upon the Commerce of this Province.”

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
 January, 1849.

## SCHEDULE.

FROM	NO.	DATE.	SUBJECT.
		1848.	
The Earl of Elgin to Earl Grey,.....	71	31st May,.....	With Memorials from the Montreal Board of Trade to the Queen and the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament.
Do. ....	77	13th June,.....	With Petition to the Queen from the Quebec Board of Trade.
Do. ....	82	15th June,.....	With Addresses from the Inhabitants of Montreal.
Earl Grey to the Earl of Elgin,...	245	3rd July,.....	In reply to Memorials from the Montreal Board of Trade.
Do. ....	248	7th July,.....	In reply to the Petition of the Quebec Board of Trade.
Do. ....	250	7th July,.....	In reply to Addresses from the Inhabitants of Montreal.
The Earl of Elgin to Earl Grey,.....	54	12th May,.....	With Memorandum of the Executive Council, respecting the Navigation Laws.
Do. ....	81	15th June,.....	Reporting the apprehensions entertained in Canada, respecting the fate of the Measures on Navigation, in the Imperial Parliament.
Earl Grey to the Earl of Elgin,...	232	17th June,.....	Acknowledging the Memorandum of the Executive Council.
Do. ....	249	7th July,.....	In reply to Governor General's Despatch, No. 81, of the 15th June, 1848.
		1849.	
The Earl of Elgin to Earl Grey,.....	2	3rd January,.....	With Petition from the Montreal Board of Trade.
Do. ....	3	3rd January,.....	With Copy of a Letter from certain Members of the Board of Trade.
Do. ....	4	4th January,.....	With Petitions from the Inhabitants of Montreal.
Do. ....	8	14th January,.....	With Petitions from the Hamilton Board of Trade.

Appendix  
(C.)(Copy.)  
No. 71.

25th Jan. 1849.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Montreal, 31st May, 1848.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a Memorial from the Board of Trade of Montreal to the Queen, on the subject of the Navigation Laws, for the purpose of being laid at the foot of the Throne; and similar Memorials addressed to the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament, which I request Your Lordship will take the necessary steps to have presented. I also enclose a Copy of the Letter from the Secretary of the Board of Trade, requesting me to forward these Memorials, and of the reply which I directed to be made thereto.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Right Honble.  
The Earl Grey,  
&c., &c., &c.

No. 77.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Montreal, 13th June, 1848.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, for presentation to Her Majesty, a Petition to the Queen from the Board of Trade of the City of Quebec, praying for the removal of all restrictions which the Navigation Laws impose on the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and on the free carriage of goods by sea to and from the United Kingdom, and its Possessions abroad, and Canada.

The declaration which this Petition contains, that the Petitioners firmly believe that the merchants, ship owners, and ship builders, of Canada, have no cause to fear the competition of foreigners on fair and equal terms in either external or internal navigation, is highly important, and will not fail, emanating from such a quarter, to be appreciated by Your Lordship.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Right Honble.  
The Earl Grey,  
&c. &c., &c.(Copy.)  
No. 82.GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Montreal, 15th June, 1848.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the purpose of being presented, Addresses to Her Majesty the Queen, and the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament, on the subject of the Navigation Laws, adopted at a public meeting, held on the 13th instant, of the inhabitants of Montreal.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Right Honble.  
The Earl Grey,  
&c., &c., &c.

No. 245.

DOWNING STREET,  
3rd July, 1848.

MY LORD,—I have received Your Lordship's Despatch of the 31st May, No. 71, transmitting a Memorial from the Board of Trade at Montreal to the Queen, on the subject of the Navigation Laws; and similar Memorials from the same body to the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament. I have also received Copies of the Correspondence between Your Lordship and the Secretary to the Board of Trade, on the occasion of those Memorials being forwarded to you.

Having laid before the Queen the Memorials addressed to Her, I have to direct Your Lordship to inform the Memorialists that Her Majesty has been pleased to receive the same very graciously. Your Lordship will further inform the Board of Trade that it is contrary to the usage of the Houses of Parliament in this country to receive documents addressed to them as "Memorials," and that I have, therefore, been prevented taking the necessary measures for communicating the original Memorials to the respective Houses in the formal manner desired by the Board of Trade. Copies of them will, however, be included in the papers on this subject which are on the point of being presented to both Houses of Parliament by the command of Her Majesty.

I have perused with much satisfaction the answer which Your Lordship directed to be returned to the letter of the Secretary to the Montreal Board of Trade, and highly approve the observations which you thought proper to make on that occasion.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,) GREY.

The Right Honble.  
The Earl of Elgin,  
&c., &c., &c.(Copy.)  
No. 248.DOWNING STREET,  
7th July, 1848.

MY LORD,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatch, No. 77, of the 13th June, transmitting a Petition to the Queen from the Board of Trade at Quebec, praying Her Majesty to recommend to Parliament the removal of all restrictions to the free navigation of the River St. Lawrence, and the free carriage of goods by sea to and from the United Kingdom, and its Possessions abroad, so far as Canada is concerned; and I have to direct Your Lordship to inform the Petitioners that, their Petition having been duly laid before the Queen, Her Majesty was pleased to receive it very graciously.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,) GREY.

The Right Honble.  
The Earl of Elgin,  
&c., &c., &c.Appendix  
(C.)

25th Jan. 1849.

Appendix  
(C.)  
(Copy.)  
No. 250.  
25th Jan. 1849.

DOWNING STREET,  
7th July, 1848.

MY LORD,—I have received and laid before the Queen the Address to Her Majesty from the inhabitants of Montreal, on the subject of the Navigation Laws, which was adopted at a public meeting, held in that City, on the 13th of June, and transmitted in Your Lordship's Despatch of the 15th of that month; and I have to instruct Your Lordship to inform the Petitioners that Her Majesty has been pleased to receive their Petition very graciously.

Your Lordship will further state that the Petition to the two Houses of Parliament which also accompanied your Despatch, will be presented immediately.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

GREY.

The Right Honble.  
The Earl of Elgin,  
&c., &c., &c.

No. 54.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Montreal, 12th May, 1848.

MY LORD,—The Memorandum of my Executive Council on the subject of the Navigation Laws, as affecting the Trade of the St. Lawrence, which I have the honour to enclose herewith, was this day placed in my hands. As the subject to which it relates is of much importance, I transmit it without delay, being fully assured that the statements which it contains will receive Your Lordship's best consideration.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Right Honble.  
The Earl Grey,  
&c., &c., &c.

STATEMENT on the subject of the Amelioration of the Navigation Laws now under consideration by the Imperial Government, with reference more especially to the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence.

To His Excellency, The Right Honorable The Earl of Elgin, Governor General, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Committee of the Executive Council feeling great anxiety on the subject of contemplated proposals for the amelioration of the Navigation Laws, as applicable to this Colony, and also respecting the navigation of the St. Lawrence River, proposed to be thrown open to American vessels, both which subjects have received the careful consideration of the Legislative Assembly, and on which a great unanimity of opinion appears to prevail in this Colony, are desirous of expressing their views to Your Excellency, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

So long as it was a part of the policy of the Empire, to give a preference to Colonial products in the markets of the United Kingdom, the monopoly of the carrying trade was with great consistency

and justice given to British shipping. The advantage to the Colonists in the British market afforded by means of protecting duties, generally enabled them to overlook the disadvantage of having the markets of the United States closed to them, by duties levied in that country in favor of native productions—of having all competition in the Import and Export carrying trade excluded from their ports—of being forced to employ British ships, making one voyage from England without freight, in carrying the heavy Exports of the country to market—the voyage to England necessarily bearing the expense of the voyage to Canada; while foreign vessels which might have resorted to the Ports of Canada, were excluded from taking the products of the country to the British market, and consequently had only the profits of one voyage to pay the expenses of two. The advantage and disadvantage of this system of protection and monopoly alternated according to circumstances; but on the whole, the Colony, while her products were protected in the British market, did not complain of the monopoly in favour of British shipping, which seemed to be an essential point in the trade of the Empire.

The country of Canada at all times laboured under a disadvantage as compared with the more southern portions of America, in having her ports closed by the ice during a considerable part of the year. The shipping ports are also at a great distance from the open sea, and the navigation, after entering the Gulf of St. Lawrence, was liable to be tedious, and at the early and late periods of the season, dangerous. Freights and insurances were thereby enhanced, and it was not always that the high protecting duties of the British Corn Laws placed Canadians on as favorable a footing as their American neighbors.

To counterbalance these natural disadvantages the River St. Lawrence offered a splendid inland navigation from the interior, superior to that by the Mississippi, because of the climate through which the articles of export had to pass, and superior to the long and comparatively narrow navigation of the Erie Canal, unavoidably tedious and expensive.

The enterprize and energies of the Colony have been for a long time almost exclusively directed to the important objects of improving the internal navigation of the St. Lawrence from Lake Erie to Quebec, so as to place it in a state of cheapness and efficiency, which would make that route to a port of embarkation for a sea voyage, advantageous beyond all comparison with the internal communications of the United States, and by that means to counterbalance the more difficult and expensive sea navigation. The Government and Legislature of the Colony have also endeavored to make the navigation below Quebec safe and easy by means of numerous Light Houses, well and expensively kept up. These efforts, though beyond the means and resources of a small and new community, have been successful. The Welland Canal between Lakes Erie and Ontario has been put in full operation, though not quite completed, at an expense of nearly £1,500,000. The works on the St. Lawrence between Kingston and Montreal, have likewise been opened, forming a series of magnificent Canals, by means of which the rapids of the great river are conquered, at an expense of nearly £1,500,000—and thus steamboats and vessels of great burthen are enabled to pass up and down the river, cheaply, safely, and rapidly. £65,000 has been expended in an endeavor to deepen Lake St. Peter between Montreal and Quebec, for the purpose of enabling the largest ships to proceed to the former port—and thus by a series of undertakings which would do honour to the enterprize and industry of a nation, it was hoped for the Colony that she would

Appendix  
(C.)  
25th Jan. 1849.

Appendix  
(C.)  
25th Jan. 1849.

have been enabled, not merely to rival, but to surpass the enterprising and active people of the neighbouring States, and to create amongst her inhabitants a corresponding degree of commercial greatness and prosperity.

This, in the view of the projectors of the Public Works in Canada, as well as in the opinion of men of the best judgment, in the Northern States of America, was far from being a question of merely theoretical rivalry. It was always considered questionable whether the Import and Export trade of Canada would in itself make the tolls arising from the Canals sufficient to remunerate the public treasury for the great expenditure. But while it was manifestly essential to the agricultural and mercantile prosperity of the country that the means of access to the sea should be improved, it was supposed that the superiority of the line of communication would induce the passage of American trade down and up our Canals, so as to make them remunerating and profitable.

This supposition has been realized in the case of the Welland Canal. Since the opening of that work the Americans have been permitted the free navigation of the Canal through the Canadian Territory, and as that Canal is a short communication between the two great Lakes, admitting the passage of large vessels, and as it has the effect of substituting a hundred miles of lake navigation in these vessels for boat navigation on the Erie Canal, the Welland is used extensively for the American trade, which, instead of entering the American Erie Canal at Buffalo, proceeds down Lake Ontario to Oswego, and there is transferred to the boat navigation of the Erie Canal for transport to New York. Thus a large portion of the revenue from the Welland Canal is paid by the American trade, arising from a free navigation of part of the internal waters of Canada, and thus the western portion of Canada enjoys the inestimable benefit of a navigation supported to a great extent by foreign commerce.

The superiority of the Canadian over the American line of communication may be exemplified by the following rate of cost of transport from Cleveland in the State of Ohio, to *New York*, taking the cheapest line through the Canadian Welland Canal, and the rate of transport to Montreal from the same port on Lake Erie, down the St. Lawrence.

The rate to New York being on each barrel of flour, in Currency.....	0	4	6
To Montreal.....	0	2	9
	£0	1	9

This difference being in favour of the Canadian inland navigation over the American.

If the products of the western country of the United States could be transported to the sea more cheaply through Canada than through the American territory, there can be no question but the Canadian route would be preferred, and the Canadian Canals would engross the carrying trade of the North Western States of America. The possession of even a portion of this trade would place this country in a state of financial prosperity.

But if, on the other hand, the advantage of this perfect inland navigation is more than counterbalanced by the rate of freight from Quebec and Montreal, the people of Western Canada having no protection in the English Market, from using the Canadian line of communication, will send their whole produce by way of New York, as well as import all foreign articles of consumption by the same route, and thus

Appendix  
(C.)  
25th Jan. 1849.

not only will the vast expenditure upon the internal navigation of Canada be wasted, and the debt incurred thereby become a hopeless burthen, but the trade of the commercial cities of Montreal and Quebec, which was rapidly rising into importance, must be completely ruined.

While the Province enjoyed protection in the British market, this unhappy result could not have arrived, because the protection was generally sufficient to prevent the owners from divesting the Canadian produce of its British character, and it could not become available for the home market of America unless upon payment of a heavy duty. Even with regard to American produce the provision in the Corn Law which enabled American wheat and flour to enjoy the same protection as Canadian, upon being exported through Canada, on payment of three shillings sterling per quarter duty in the Province, was at most times a sufficient inducement for many Americans to make shipments to Montreal, as well as for Canadians to make purchases in the United States; but, the protection being now removed, the question is one of mere cheapness of transport,—and, taking the average of the last four years, the cheapness of freights will be found very much in favour of New York over Montreal.

The freight on a barrel of flour from New York and Montreal respectively, to Liverpool in these years, may be stated as follows:—

	<i>Montreal.</i>	<i>New York.</i>
1844,.....	4s. 6d.....	1s. 8d.
1845,.....	4s. 8d.....	2s. 0½d.
1846,.....	5s. 1½d.....	2s. 6½d.
1847,.....	6s. 0d.....	2s. 0d.
Average,	5s. 1d.	2s. 1d.

Leaving an advantage to New York of three shillings sterling per barrel, and if there be deducted from this the advantage that Canada enjoys in internal navigation, amounting to 1s. 6d. sterling, there will still remain in favour of New York, 1s. 6d. on each barrel of flour, quite sufficient to turn the whole Export trade into that channel.

As the United States now admit the transit of Canadian produce through their territory, the only disadvantage it encounters at New York, is the necessity which arises under the Imperial Act, 8 & 9 Vict., chap. 88, s. 4, which would seem to forbid its being imported into England in foreign ships; but as freight in British ships from New York to England is no higher than the freight in American ships, this restriction would seem to have no appreciable influence on the question of transmission through Canada or the United States.

The consequence of this state of circumstances is no longer matter of apprehension, its reality is severely felt in Montreal and the eastern portions of Canada. For some time past the import trade of Western Canada, which by means of protecting duties in favour of British ships and British goods, was forced to come by the Saint Lawrence, has been changing its direction, and Montreal, which supplied the whole western country, is being deserted by the western merchants. The new Customs Law of the Province, while it equalizes duties, and thus enables the consumer to purchase in the cheapest market, vastly increases the evil to the former importing Cities, and a very large proportion of the Export Trade of Canada has this year taken the direction of New York. Hence arises a present suffering and a feeling of serious apprehension for the future, lest the great Public Works of the St. Lawrence should



Appendix  
(C.)

25th Jan. 1849.

be unused and unprofitable, and the commercial connection which existed for so many years between Western and Eastern Canada should be altogether cut off.

The people of Canada are not inclined by a system of protection to force their own trade in any particular channel. Following the example of the Mother Country, they have been compelled in a great measure to adopt this maxim of Free Trade which have lately prevailed in England. As regards the carrying trade of the North Western American States, the Canadians can have no means of obtaining its passage through their territory, but by superior advantages in the way of cheapness of transit. They have done everything for the purpose which great enterprise and expenditure could do. They have succeeded so far as their means could succeed, and they possess now a line of communication more rapid and more cheap from the interior to the sea-port, than any existing in the United States. The whole question then is confined to the comparative advantages of shipment from Quebec or Montreal or New York. If these ports can be nearly equalized in respect to freight to England, Canada will have succeeded. If the disparity continues as it now exists, all the efforts of Canada will have been unavailing.

It is represented that the high rate of freight between Montreal and the United Kingdom, is owing to the limited number of ships employed in the Import Trade of Canada. In the spring, and in the latter end of the summer, the ships composing what are called the Spring and Fall fleets arrive. These are good ships, and so long as they are in port wanting freight, the rate is comparatively moderate; but in the interval, being in the middle of summer, when most of the Western produce arrives for shipment, an inferior class of ships only offer, which not only deliver their cargoes in bad condition, but charge exorbitant freights, according to the quantity of produce for shipment. The rate of freight is represented to have fluctuated in Montreal in the same season, between 3s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. per barrel; and it is said also, that the higher rate, that is to say, from 6s. to 7s. 6s. per barrel, has been paid in Montreal at the same time that freight has been offered to be borne by foreign ships at New York, as low as from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per barrel; at this time an offer of 1s. 6d. per barrel, extra, would have brought any number of ships round from the American sea-ports, but the Navigation Laws interposed to the ruin of the owners of the produce. This fluctuation and extravagant rate of freight, and the employment of inferior vessels, could not have occurred, were the Canadian merchant able to look for ships amongst those in the American ports, seeking freight to Europe; the latter having made their outward profitable voyage, could afford to carry Canadian produce at a lower rate than ships which come out in ballast, and there would be no opportunity of exacting extortionate freights from the shipper, who is now without remedy.

During the temporary suspension of the Navigation Laws last year, twenty two ships arrived from Bremen at the Port of Montreal, loaded with emigrants intended for the United States, who chose the route through Canada for its greater facility and cheapness. These ships were enabled to take cargoes for the United Kingdom, and were the same facilities continued, there can be no doubt, but the great German emigration to the United States, would be directed through Canada. The number of passengers from Bremen to New York last year, was 67,142. If two hundred ships employed in the same trade were to come to the Canada ports, it is

Appendix  
(C.)

25th Jan. 1849.

easy to see what an effect their coming would have upon the rate of freights to England. This is but one instance among many which might be expected, were foreign vessels permitted to resort to the Canadian ports. These ships are admirably adapted to the carriage of wheat and flour, and the competition produced by their presence would not only tend to equalize the freights from Canada to those from the United States, but the ships would deliver their cargoes in good condition, and the shippers would avoid the damages occasioned by the use of inferior vessels, which are thought not to be over estimated at five per cent in the average on shipments of produce from Canada.

The American merchants of the West are no doubt anxious to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the River Saint Lawrence—were their vessels permitted to come down to Montreal and Quebec, there to meet American or foreign ships to take their freight to Europe or elsewhere, it is thought that a most extensive and profitable commerce through Canada would immediately follow. The American vessels now confined to the navigation of the Lakes, and upper part of the river, would then be enabled to come to a port of embarkation for sea, without transshipment of cargo. It is confidently anticipated that a great portion of the importations for the North Western portion of the United States would take place through the same channel, and thus, instead of the Lower Ports of Canada being deserted, they would at once assume the position, as commercial depots, to which their location upon the great river outlet of North America, seems to entitle them. The great works of the Saint Lawrence, instead of being idle and unproductive, through the means of protective regulations which produce no benefit in any quarter, would then become a means of enriching a country, which the expense of their construction has now exhausted.

Connected with this subject of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, west of Quebec, which the Americans are desirous to procure, is a corresponding desire on the part of the Canadian farmers to avail themselves of the American home market whenever it affords superior prices to those derived from exportation to Europe. The price of wheat and flour in the Eastern States, intended for home consumption, is often much higher than the price in Canada for exportation; when this happens to be the case, it would be an immense advantage to the Canadian agriculturist, could he export his produce for consumption in the United States. This, however, he is prevented from doing by a protecting duty of a quarter of a dollar a bushel upon wheat. Efforts have been made in the United States to abolish this duty, but the advocates of its abolition have been defeated by the cry for protection on the part of American farmers, and met also by a difficulty as to the "most favoured nation" clause in treaties with foreign powers, which might make a relaxation in favour of Canada require a like favour to all nations with whom such treaties existed. It is thought that if the free navigation of the St. Lawrence were offered to the American Government in return for the abolition of the protecting duty, the one measure to be coexistent with the other, the American Legislature upon that consideration would be induced to abolish the protective duty, while the abolishment being a matter of reciprocal treaty, all difficulty arising from the arrangement as to the commercial relations of the United States with foreign countries might be avoided. Thus two subjects in which Canada is deeply interested might be obtained at once through the interest which Americans feel in one, and there is reason to believe that this is not a mere supposi-

Appendix  
(C.)

25th Jan. 1849.

tion, but that it has been the opinion of leading men in the United States who are the advocates of the free trade principles, and who think that popular objections to the admission of Canadian wheat on the same terms that American wheat is admitted into England, would be obviated by permitting to American vessels the free navigation of the River St. Lawrence above Quebec.

The present Advisers of Your Excellency in the Government of this Colony have in their places in the Provincial Parliament, and amongst their fellow subjects generally, expressed the views above set forth. The Legislature has been almost unanimous in entertaining them—and the steps supposed to be in contemplation by Her Majesty's Government relating to trade and navigation in Canada, are expected with great hope of important beneficial results by Her Majesty's Canadian subjects. Seeing that Her Majesty's Government propose to introduce changes in the law which perhaps may be already considered and settled by Her Majesty's Ministers, it may be thought unnecessary and superfluous for the present Executive Council to make any further representation. The Memorandum drawn up by the Inspector General, with the approval of his colleagues, and transmitted by Your Excellency, has shewn to Her Majesty's Government that the present Executive Council concur in the opinions expressed by the Legislature, and this representation is made to Your Excellency, more with the view of obviating any possible objections arising from the absence of such a document, than in the notion that at this time the measures in progress can, for the present occasion, be materially modified by renewed importunity on the part of the Colony. It is not improbable, however, that in the progress of any measures proposed by Her Majesty's Government, opposition will be made by those who think themselves interested in preserving the remnant of protection afforded by the Navigation Laws; and it may be satisfactory to the Government to have the assurance that this protection is merely nominal for any beneficial purpose, and to know that to Canada its effect is found already to be practically and extensively mischievous. If the trade is to continue to be driven from Canadian waters to the canals and ports of the United States, British ship owners will have to compete with foreigners in the ports of that country. If they can do this successfully there, they can do so in the Canadian ports; if not, it is evident that under present circumstances, the trade of Canada cannot afford to maintain a monopoly produced by law; and if the supposed protection is only to operate to the desertion of the cities and seaports of this country, without serving the interests of the ship-owners of England, it is hoped that the useless restrictions so irreconcilable with the withdrawal of protective duties in favour of Canadian produce, will be at once removed.

That a great portion of the exportable produce of Western Canada, probably by far the greater part, is at this moment on its way to the ports of the United States; that little is expected in Montreal; that the Canals constructed on the St. Lawrence are almost idle; that the importing ships coming to Montreal this season, are without their usual full freights; that the principal importations into Western Canada are now through the United States; that the trade of the City of Montreal is, in consequence, rapidly decreasing, notwithstanding a rapid increase in the consumption and importation into Canada, of the articles formerly imported, altogether through that port; and that the opening of the Canadian seaports to the vessels of all nations, permitting the produce of the Colony to be sent to the United Kingdom in these vessels, without distinction;

Appendix  
(C.)

25th Jan. 1849.

and the permitting the use of the River St. Lawrence above Quebec, to Americans, would probably not only restore trade to its original channel, but cause an increase in the commerce and revenues of Canada, beyond former precedent—are facts, which the Executive Council of Canada wish to present to the consideration of Her Majesty's Ministers, in the hope of strengthening their hands, in bringing about the expected changes.

The Committee of Council beg to be understood as not recommending to Her Majesty's Government changes in the law relating to the navigation of the River St. Lawrence above Quebec, which would give any right to foreigners to the use of the waters of Canada, but rather that Her Majesty's Government may obtain from Parliament the power of negotiating, from time to time, on the subject, and of making the use of the navigation a matter of treaty and regulation, preserving the sovereignty of the territory, and the power to resume its exclusive use at the conclusion of any agreement, and the power of putting an end to any agreement on the subject, upon convenient notice, perfectly unimpaired.

The Committee, in coming to these conclusions on the present comparison of advantages, between the means of transit from the interior of this Continent to Europe, have not thought it necessary to prepare more elaborate statistical details. The average rates of transport and freight have been furnished by Mr. William Bristow, a merchant in this city, a gentleman of great intelligence, and well acquainted with the subject; his views may be said to represent fairly those of the mercantile body of Canada, generally.

The Committee have endeavoured in this Minute, to embody the opinions entertained in this country, in which they concur, in the confidence that Her Majesty's Government only desire to know what is for the benefit of the Colony, as a sufficient ground for any reasonable concession which may be claimed by Her Majesty's subjects here, a confidence which it is their dutiful endeavor to preserve, as widely prevailing throughout America as Her Majesty's dominion happily extends.

Your Excellency will perceive, that in mentioning the export trade of Canada, the Committee have not included the Timber exportation, as that trade, though extensive, is neither materially affected, nor does it materially influence the commerce thought to depend upon the proposed ameliorations. Under any circumstances, the Committee suppose the great export of Timber from Quebec will probably be carried on in British ships, especially employed in that branch of trade. In the way of furnishing ships, which would produce competition in freights, outward from Canada, the Timber trade has hitherto only provided upon emergency vessels not employed in the import trade, and not fit for any export but that of timber, and this often at exorbitant rates, consequent upon change of purpose in their voyages, these voyages being, from the character of the ships, in almost all cases single; that is to say: The vessels coming out in ballast, and bearing the whole expense of the outward voyage upon the freight to the ports in the United Kingdom, which these ships are intended to supply with Canadian Timber.

(Signed)

J. LESLIE,  
P. C.Council Chamber,  
12th May, 1848.

Appendix  
(C.) (Copy.)

No. 81.

25th Jan. 1849.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Montreal, 15th June, 1848.

MY LORD,—A rumour has reached this Province that the measure for the amendment of the Navigation Laws, the introduction of which has been hailed with such unanimous acclamation here, may yet be lost in its progress through Parliament. It is my duty to represent to Your Lordship that this report has produced a very painful feeling. The Canadian farmer is a suppliant at present to the Imperial Legislature, not for a favour, but justice; and strong as is his affection for the Mother Country and her institutions, he cannot reconcile it to his sense of right, that, after being deprived of all protection for his produce in her markets, he should be subjected to a hostile discriminating duty, in the guise of a law for the protection of navigation.

2. That the British shipowner should be unwilling to permit foreigners to share the trade of the Saint Lawrence is not unnatural; but there is too much reason to fear that if the present system be persevered in the bulk of the produce of Canada will find its way to New York and Portland, where, even under existing laws, it may be shipped to England indifferently in American or British bottoms. I shall not insist on the manifold inconveniences and hazards to which such a state of things would inevitably lead; it is enough for the present purpose to observe that it would render the monopoly promised to the British shipowner illusory.

3. On the other hand, if the natural and acquired advantages of the navigation of the St. Lawrence were to receive their full development, under a system of low freights and charges, produced by the removal of restriction, it is probable that not only the produce of Canada, but a large portion of that of the Western States of the Union, will find its way to Quebec and Montreal. Of this vast and increasing trade it is hardly possible to doubt that British shipping, with the aid of long established commercial connection, will engross a considerable share.

I cannot employ language which is too forcible in representing to Your Lordship the anxiety which I feel, conscious as I am of the responsibility attaching to the high trust which Her Majesty has confided to me, that the liberal policy of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the Navigation Laws should receive the sanction of Parliament.

The people of Canada are animated with the best dispositions towards England—they are satisfied that the constitution of their forefathers, of which they now clearly see that it is the intention of the Imperial Government that they shall enjoy, without qualification or reserve, the full privileges, afford them at least as large a measure of substantial liberty and social happiness as any form of Government which the wit or ingenuity of man has devised. I am confident that if the wise and generous policy lately adopted towards Canada is persevered in the connection between this Province and the Mother Country may yet be rendered profitable to both in a far greater degree than has been the case heretofore. I should deeply grieve therefore if in an attempt—which must, I am disposed to believe, in so far as the St. Lawrence is concerned, prove futile—to secure a monopoly for a useful and exemplary class of our fellow subjects, provisions were suffered to remain on the British Statute Book which would seem

to bring the material interests of the Colonists and the promptings of duty and affection, into opposition.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Right Honble.

The Earl Grey,  
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix  
(C.)

25th Jan. 1849.

No. 232.

DOWNING STREET,  
17th June, 1848.

MY LORD,—I have had the honour to receive Your Lordship's Despatch, No. 54, of the 12th May, enclosing a Memorandum from Your Executive Council, explaining their views on the subject of an alteration of the Navigation Laws of this Country, in so far at least as they are applicable to Canada.

I beg you will inform the Executive Council that I have carefully perused their observations on this important subject, and that their Memorandum will not fail to receive from Her Majesty's Government the attention to which it is entitled, on account of the ability with which it is drawn up, and the enlightened views of the commercial interests of Canada which it discloses.

I cannot conclude this Despatch without calling the attention of Your Lordship and of the Members of Your Executive Government, to the fact that the remarks contained in their Memorandum, on the advantage to the trade of the Province from the arrival of Emigrant ships from Bremen at Montreal, during the recent partial suspension of the Navigation Laws, have a most important bearing upon the question of, whether the law lately passed for regulating the conveyance of Emigrants to Canada does not stand in need of some modification.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GREY.

The Right Honble.

The Earl of Elgin,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

No. 249.

DOWNING STREET,  
7th July, 1848.

MY LORD,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatch of the 15th June, No. 81, reporting the apprehension which is generally entertained in Canada, lest the proposed measure for the amendment of the Navigation Laws should not ultimately receive the sanction of Parliament.

I hasten to assure Your Lordship that Her Majesty's servants are fully sensible of the extreme importance to Canada of the measure which is now under the consideration of the Legislature, and that they entertain a confident hope that it will pass into a law.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GREY.

The Right Honble.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,  
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix  
(C.)

No. 2.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Montreal, 3rd January, 1849.

MY LORD.—I have the honour to transmit herewith, with the request that your Lordship will be pleased to lay it at the foot of the Throne, a Petition to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen from the Montreal Board of Trade.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Right Honble.  
The Earl Grey,  
&c. &c. &c.

No. 3.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Montreal, 3rd January, 1849.

MY LORD.—With reference to the Petition to Her Majesty from the Board of Trade of Montreal, transmitted in my Despatch No. 2, of this day's date, I have the honour to enclose herewith for your Lordship's information, a printed letter, of which a copy has been sent to me, addressed to the President of the Board, and signed by several Merchants of high respectability—Mr. Holmes, one of the Members for the City, being of the number.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Right Honble.  
The Earl Grey,  
&c. &c. &c.

To the Honourable Peter M'Gill, President of the Montreal Board of Trade:

SIR.—It is with extreme regret that we find ourselves, as Members of the Board of Trade, under the necessity of taking exception to a Petition to Our Gracious Sovereign, the Queen, adopted on the 11th instant, by the Council in the name of the Board. Against that Act of the Council (a body consisting of eleven members, six of whom only were present on the occasion) we beg respectfully to protest, being of opinion that the Petition should have been called what it really is, that of the Council and not the Board, inasmuch as it was not submitted to the latter, and consequently cannot, in strict propriety, be called its Petition. Had it been deliberately adopted by the Board after full discussion, we should have cheerfully submitted to it as the opinion of the majority, but under existing circumstances we beg respectfully to state, that we dissent from it as containing principles which we cannot acquiesce in,—details which are at variance with our knowledge of facts, and sentiments which are not consistent with our convictions. For instance, the Petition states,

That the most prominent of the changes referred to, is a growing commercial intercourse with the United States, giving rise to an opinion, which is daily gaining ground on both sides of the boundary line, that the interests of the two countries under the changed policy of the Imperial Government are german to each other, and under that system, must sooner or later, be politically interwoven.

Now, whilst we admit that we consider the interests of the two countries to be "german" to each other, we dissent entirely from the conclusion which the Council seems to draw therefrom, and to imply that the country participates in, viz.:—That it must precipitate a political connexion between this Colony and the United States. Such, in our opinion, is a wrong interpretation of the general feeling of the people of this Province. On the contrary, we would interpret it to be that a feeling of disaffection is likely to arise against the Mother Country, unless she promptly removes the obstacles and restrictions which we have a right to complain of, and which prevent our acquiring that perfect freedom of Commerce which the essential interests of the Colony require—subject to such restrictions only as the wants of our local Government, in the matter of Revenue, render indispensable.

The next points in the Council's Petition to which we object are to be found in the following paragraphs:—

*Firstly.*—The result of a total cessation of the differential duty on grain in England, will be to make New York the port of shipment for the great bulk of the produce of Canada, in consequence of the greater cheapness in forwarding it to the markets of England by way of the United States, than by the former route of the St. Lawrence. This is a statement which in the opinion of your Petitioners cannot be refuted, whether with reference to our past experience, or to any future probable changes in the cost of forwarding by either route.

*Secondly.*—The port which is found to be the most eligible for the exports, will also be found to be the best suited for the imports of a country, for one reason, among many others in this case, that inward freight cheapens outward freight, and *vice versa*; accordingly New York must inevitably become the Port of Import for Canada, to the serious injury of the Trade of the St. Lawrence.

*Thirdly.*—The Bonding system introduced by the American Government, by means of which British and Foreign manufactures may be purchased in New York on much the same terms as in Montreal, must have the effect of attracting the merchants of Canada to New York for the purchase of their supplies, if that city shall become the Port of Import and Export for Canada, and thus the ruin of the Trade of the St. Lawrence, of so much importance to Great Britain and this Colony in a national point of view, cannot fail to be consummated.

We most respectfully deny what the Council assert respecting the greater cheapness of forwarding produce to the markets of England by way of the United States than by the route of the St. Lawrence, "with reference to any future probable changes in the cost of forwarding by either route." We contend, on the contrary, that under a system of free navigation, sea-going freights from Quebec will be reduced on the average to within a shilling per barrel of the rates which may thereafter prevail at New York, if they be not in fact brought nearer, by competition, to an equality. We have compared the necessary expenses of a vessel of 500 tons trading between New York and Liverpool, and Quebec and Liverpool respectively, and we see nothing in them to prevent such a vessel carrying produce from either port to Liverpool at nearly the same rates of freight—the reason being that, as the charges necessarily incurred by the ship are about the same in both cases, it follows that, what yields a remunerative profit in the one case, must yield it also in the other. And taking the sea-going freight in connection with the inland freight in both cases, we

Appendix  
(C.)

25th Jan. 1849.

Appendix  
(C.)

25th Jan. 1849.

Appendix  
(C.)

25th Jan. 1849.

contend that the conclusion is irresistible in favour of the St. Lawrence being the cheaper route, inasmuch as the cost of transport from the upper lakes to Quebec is on the average, and in the nature of things, must continue to be, cheaper than it is or will hereafter be, from the said Lakes to New York, *via* the Erie Canal. This view of the case is now so generally admitted that we were not prepared to find the very opposite asserted by the Council of the Board of Trade, in the Petition in question; and were the said Petition intended to have effect upon public opinion in Canada only, we would not deem it even worth the trouble of refutation, believing that the convictions of the community will universally condemn it. But as it is intended to have effect in England, where, unfortunately, the details of Canadian affairs seem to be but little understood, we consider it our duty to enter fully into the merits of the question, in order to refute the Council's statement.

For this purpose, we will take Cleveland, on Lake Erie, as our point of departure, and will show the nature of the route from that City to the City of New York by way of the Erie Canal, and compare it in all important points of view with the route by way of the St. Lawrence. We will suppose, in the first place, a vessel loaded at Cleveland with 2,500 barrels of flour, to be conveyed to New York by way of the Erie Canal. She proceeds to Buffalo, at the foot of Lake Erie. Here she discharges her cargo into canal boats capable of carrying at the utmost but 700 barrels each, thus requiring three boats and a large portion of a fourth to carry her single cargo. These four boats proceed to Albany, through the Erie Canal, which is three hundred and sixty-two miles long; and at Albany their cargoes are again transhipped into barges for New York. The time occupied in going from Cleveland to New York by this route is usually *sixteen days*.

On the other hand, a vessel loaded at Cleveland with 2,500 barrels of flour intended to be conveyed to Quebec by way of the St. Lawrence, takes her departure, and passing through the Welland Canal, of twenty-eight miles in length, and such of the St. Lawrence Canals as she deems it advisable to use (in all only thirty-six miles long), she reaches Quebec *without once breaking bulk*, and generally accomplishes the whole distance in about six days.

Thus, then, recapitulating the relative merits of the two routes, we have 362 miles of canal navigation by the Erie Canal, against 64 miles by the St. Lawrence; we have a trip occupying in the former case 16 days, against 6 days in the latter; and we have two transshipments in the one case, and none in the other. Can any one then deny or doubt, under these circumstances, that the St. Lawrence is, in the nature of things, the cheaper route to the sea?

But let us now examine and compare the actual charges of forwarding by the respective routes. Tables furnished by the Canal Commissioners of the State of New York show that in 18 years, ending with 1847, the average rate of freight of a barrel of flour from Buffalo to Albany was 77 cents. It was also 77 cents for 1847 alone; and for the present year, we feel confident that the average will be rather over than under 77 cents. The average freight from Cleveland to Buffalo is 16 cents, and from Albany to New York 8 cents. Then with regard to the freight of merchandize upwards from Albany to Buffalo per 100 lbs., the same authorities show that for the period of 18 years ending in 1847 the average rate of freight was 76 cents. It was only 40 cents, however, for 1847 alone; and, after a careful examination of the rates current during the present year, we feel confident that the average for it will prove to be

about 45 cents per 100 lbs. From New York to Albany it is 4 cents, and from Buffalo to Cleveland, it is 15 cents.

On the other hand, the rates by the St. Lawrence this year have ruled as follows,—(and we may remark that we cannot extend our comparison into former years, inasmuch as the St. Lawrence Canals, upon which the superiority of the St. Lawrence route chiefly depends, were only this year thrown open for public use.)—that is to say:—From Cleveland to Quebec the average rate for a barrel of flour was 60 cents, and from Quebec to Cleveland the average rate for merchandize was 30 cents for 100 lbs,—goods having been carried both ways, however, at rates strikingly under these, which we have waived in establishing the above averages. For instance, flour was carried from Cleveland to Quebec at equal to 40 cents per barrel, and salt and fish from Quebec to Cleveland, and even to Chicago on Lake Michigan, at equal to 20 cents per 100 lbs. And if this has been done while the Canadian forwarder has had but little upward freight, what may we not expect when, like his rival of the United States, he is provided with both freight and emigrant passengers upwards, as he doubtless will be when our commerce and navigation are rendered free from restrictions. Is it not, we ask, reasonable to suppose that he will then be able to reduce his charges both ways, and yet secure to himself remunerative profits?

Let us now recapitulate, in tabular form, the foregoing facts, in order to show the contrast they afford in a striking point of view:—

Downward Freights by way of the Erie Canal.

	cents.
From Cleveland to Buffalo,.....	16
From Buffalo to Albany,.....	77
From Albany to New York,.....	8
	101

Downward Freights by way of the St. Lawrence.

	cents.
Average of 1848 from Cleveland to Quebec,	60

Leaving a balance in favour of the St. Lawrence route of 41 cents per barrel.

No. 2—Upward Freight by way of the Erie Canal for 100 lbs. of Merchandize:—

	cents.
From New York to Albany,.....	4
From Albany to Buffalo,.....	45
From Buffalo to Cleveland,.....	15
	64

Ditto by way of the St. Lawrence:—

	cents.
From Quebec to Cleveland,.....	30

Leaving a balance in favour of the St. Lawrence route of 34 cents per 100 lbs. of Merchandize.

Let us next employ the above data to extend our comparison of rates from New York and Quebec respectively, to Liverpool. We have already stated that on comparing the necessary expenses of a ship of 500 tons, trading between those respective ports we have found that they do not differ materially, and hence we conceive we may reasonably assume that *under a system of Free Navigation*, the rates from both ports would be nearly equal. But in order to leave no room for captious exceptions being taken to our reasoning, we will assume the average rate of Freight from New York to Liverpool to be 2s. or 48

Appendix  
(C.)

25th Jan. 1849.

cents per barrel, (a document published by the Council of the Board of Trade 1846, shewed the average for three years to be 2s. 1d. per Barrel); and we will allow 3s. (72 cents) or *fifty per cent in advance* to be the corresponding rate from Quebec, and yet it will appear, *after making that enormous allowance* for sea-going Freight, that the St. Lawrence, from Cleveland to Liverpool, is unquestionably cheaper than the route *via* the Erie Canal. For example:—

	cents.
Freight of a Barrel of Flour from Cleveland to New York the <i>via</i> Erie Canal,.....	101
Freight of a Barrel of Flour From New York to Liverpool,.....	48
Total,.....	149
Ditto from Cleveland to Quebec, via the St. Lawrence,.....	60
Ditto from Quebec to Liverpool,.....	72
Extra insurance from Quebec to Liverpool over the rate from New York $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on 25s. ....	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Total,.....	$139\frac{1}{2}$

Difference in favour of the St. Lawrence,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  cents, after allowing *fifty per cent* to cover the contingency of a possible difference of Freight from Quebec as compared with New York, under a system of Free Navigation.

The foregoing data, it may be remarked, apply to the whole season of navigation with the exception of a few weeks in the fall of the year, when a larger allowance will require to be made for the *difference of insurance*, although even this, it is expected, will be materially reduced hereafter by Government establishing additional Light Houses in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, and by the competition of American Insurance Companies with those of England, the beneficial effects of which competition have already been experienced to a small degree this year.

Having thus proved, as we conceive, that the St. Lawrence is a cheaper route than the Erie Canal to *the sea* for the surplus produce of the West, and having shewn that we can afford to pay *fifty per cent* more than the average rate for sea-going freight at the Port of New York, and yet have a margin of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  cents left in favour of the St. Lawrence route—may we not reasonably consider ourselves entitled to adopt the Council's conclusion *in favour* of the St. Lawrence, rather than *against* it; viz., "That the Port which is found to be the most eligible for the Exports will also be found to be the best suited for the Imports of a country, for one reason among many others in this case, that inward freight cheapens outward freight, and *vice versa*?"

The Council's prediction of "the ruin of the trade of the St. Lawrence," being predicated on the fallacies which we have thus refuted, must of course fall to the ground along with them.

II.—In the following passages the predominant idea is one in which we cannot agree, viz., that in proportion as our trade with a foreign country increases, our attachment to the Mother Country must diminish.

"It would be superfluous for Your Petitioners to point out the injurious effects which could not but result from such a diversion of trade; suffice it to say, it would create, and cement, ties of beneficial interest between Canada and the United States, and proportionally weaken the attachment which this Colony entertains for the Mother Country.

Appendix  
(C.)

25th Jan. 1849.

"Your Petitioners are indeed aware that it has been asserted by a class of political economists that the Colonies are a source of pecuniary loss to England, and that she might profitably abandon them altogether; but Your Petitioners have too much confidence in the wisdom of Your Majesty's Government to suppose that such sentiments are shared in by them, or that even were the proposition to be true, they would draw the same precipitate conclusion from it.

"In nations there are interests infinitely transcending those of a mere pecuniary nature, and Your Petitioners would regard the integrity of the British Dominions, the preservation of Britain's political power, and influence, as cheaply purchased by any pecuniary loss the Colonies may occasion her.

"It is in this belief, and with the desire to avert the dismemberment of the Empire, so far, at least, as Canada is concerned, that Your Petitioners at this time approach Your Majesty. They do not seek the restoration of the old system of protection, on the contrary, they have no objection to the utmost freedom of Trade, compatible with the safety of the ties subsisting between this Colony and the Mother Country; but, having respectfully shown how that connection must be endangered when the measures of Sir Robert Peel take full effect, they will briefly point out those remedial measures which, in their opinion, would avert the evil, and continue to attach this Province to England by the chains of interest, as well as of affection, and duty."

We have already stated that we do not think the country generally participates with the Council of the Board of Trade in such sentiments, and we are at a loss to know on what evidence they found their assertions. Moreover, we consider it but little calculated to raise the Board of Trade or the people of Canada in the opinion of our Most Gracious Sovereign the Queen, and the people of the Mother Country, to allow the sentiment to go forth uncontradicted, that our loyalty to the Queen, and our attachment to British Institutions and connexion *depend* on the Mother Country taking what we would consider a retrograde step in the development of her new commercial policy. We trust the loyalty of the Province depends on something loftier than a mercenary motive.

III. We now come to the consideration of the remedial measures suggested by the Council; and we take up first, their recommendation of "the enactment of a moderate fixed duty, say not less than 5s. per quarter, on foreign wheat, colonial to be admitted free."

The Council support that suggestion with the following reasons:—

1stly.—"It would be no violation of the new fiscal principles of the English Government, inasmuch as such a duty as that prayed for, would simply be a tax for Revenue, and Your Petitioners see no reason why grain should not be moderately taxed as well as any other commodity.

2ndly.—"Your Petitioners are of opinion, from practical observation, that such a duty would not come out of the pocket of the consumer, but out of that of the producer, that it would not in the general course of things add to the price of bread-stuffs in England, but would reduce the price of bread-stuffs in the markets of foreign countries.

3rdly.—"Such a moderate fixed duty on foreign grain, would increase the revenue of the country on the average, by about a million sterling, which as it would not come out of the pocket of the consumer,

Appendix  
(C.)

25th Jan. 1849.

would be a great national gain, combining a most seasonable relief to the country in its present financial position, with other advantages of perhaps even paramount consideration.

4thly.—“A duty of this kind in favour of Canada would preserve the trade of the St. Lawrence, add to the revenue derivable from the Provincial Canals, diffuse universal satisfaction throughout the Colony, and, what, in the opinion of Your Petitioners, is all important, would continue to attach Canada to the Mother Country, thus perpetuating the present connection, and preserving inviolate the British Dominions.”

From most of these reasons we totally dissent. So far from *not* being a violation of the new fiscal principles of the English Government, we conceive that a fixed duty of 5s per quarter on Foreign, and a nominal duty of 1s per quarter on Colonial grain, would be a direct and palpable violation of such principles, and one which, as Colonists, we have no right to petition for. We are equally at variance with the Council respecting the doctrine, “that such a duty would not come out of the pocket of the consumer, but out of that of the producer; that it would not, in the general course of things, add to the price of bread-stuffs in England, but would reduce the price of bread-stuffs in the markets of foreign countries.” Such reasoning we hold to be utterly fallacious and unfounded. We hold that no principle is better founded than that, “in the general course of things,” taxes fall upon the consumer and not upon the producer; and hence that, “in the general course of things,” (admitting of, we may allow, occasional temporary exceptions,) such duty would add to the price of bread-stuffs in England, instead of reducing it in the markets of foreign countries!

Moreover, besides being unsound in doctrine, and injudicious and ill-timed, as tending to divert the public mind from the only true practical remedy for the present depressed state of our trade and commerce, the Petition is, in our humble judgment, conceived in error, as we hold it to be totally beyond the jurisdiction of the Council of the Board of Trade, or of the people of this Province, to petition the Mother Country to *impose taxes* on the population of the United Kingdom for the purpose of promoting the interests of a dependent section of the Empire. And entertaining these convictions, we beg to say that we cannot agree with the Council of the Board of Trade in *recommending the enactment* of “a duty of this kind in favour of Canada.”

On the contrary, we conceive that all that we have a right to ask of the mother country is *to repeal the Navigation Laws so far as they relate to Canada, and to throw open the St. Lawrence to the navigation of the vessels of all nations*, from which measures alone, coupled with our own energy and enterprise, we feel confident of being able to secure all that the Council of the Board of Trade expect to acquire from the re-enactment of a tax upon the bread of the people of the United Kingdom. The prompt concession of that great remedial measure, to which we consider we have a just claim, would enable us, in our humble opinion, (in the words of the Council,) “to preserve the trade of the St. Lawrence, to add to the revenue derivable from the Provincial Canals, to diffuse universal satisfaction throughout the Colony, and to continue to attach Canada to the Mother Country, —thus perpetuating the present connection, and preserving inviolate the British dominions”; and beyond that, we beg to add, we do not think that we have any reasonable claim upon the justice of the Mother Country, and least of all to petition her to place a tax upon the food of her population for our especial benefit!

Appendix  
(C.)

25th Jan. 1849.

For these reasons as well as others that might be urged, we beg to inform you that, saving only as respects “the repeal of the Navigation Laws as they relate to Canada, and the throwing open the navigation of the St. Lawrence,” we dissent entirely from the spirit, and dispute most of the details of the Petition adopted by the Council on the 11th instant, and we beg that our protest may be duly entered on the minutes.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

JOHN YOUNG,  
BENJ. HOLMES.  
LOUIS BOYER,  
CHAS. WILSON.  
W. B. CUMMING,  
D. LORN MACDOUGALL,  
FRANCIS NOAD,  
L. H. HOLTON,  
JNO. GLASS,  
AUSTIN CUVILLIER.  
HY. STARNES,  
J. ESDAILE,  
WILLIAM WORKMAN,

Members of the Board of Trade of Montreal.

(Copy.)  
No. 4.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Montreal, 4th January, 1849.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a Petition to Her Majesty the Queen from the Inhabitants of Montreal, adopted at a public meeting, and numerous and respectably signed, for the repeal or modification of the Navigation Laws of the United Kingdom, and I have to request that your Lordship will be pleased to lay it at the foot of the Throne.

I enclose likewise Petitions similarly adopted and signed, for presentation to the two Houses of Parliament.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Right Honble.  
The Earl Grey,  
&c. &c. &c.

No. 8.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Montreal, 14th January, 1849.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a Petition to Her Majesty the Queen from the Hamilton Board of Trade, for the repeal or modification of the Navigation Laws as far as they relate to Canada, and I have to request that Your Lordship will be pleased to lay it at the foot of the Throne.

I enclose likewise similar Petitions for presentation to the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Right Honble.  
The Earl Grey,  
&c. &c. &c.

---

**Montreal :**

**PRINTED BY LOVELL AND GIBSON,**

**SAINT NICHOLAS STREET.**

---



Appendix  
(D.)  
25th January.

Appendix  
(D.)  
26th January.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

A DETAILED STATEMENT of BONDS and SECURITIES which have been Registered between the 24th day of February, 1848, and the 17th day of January, 1849; prepared in compliance with the 15th Section, 4th and 5th Vic., Cap. 91.

NAME of PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAMES of SURETIES.	PENALTY.			DATE OF BOND.	DATE OF RECORD.	No. OF BOND.
			£	s.	d.			
Armstrong, William	Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs	Footner, William	100	0	0	July 18, 1848	July 25, 1848	1208
Albright, George	Provincial Land Surveyor	Tusting, Samuel	50	0	0	July 18, 1848	July 25, 1848	1208
Bullock, Chauncey	Revenue Inspector, District of St. Francis	Roney, Johnson John	50	0	0	October 16, do	October 19, do	1234
Boston and Coffin	Joint Sheriff, District of Montreal	Jarmy, Henry	50	0	0	October 16, do	October 19, do	1234
Baillargé, Chas. Philippe F	Provincial Land Surveyor	Ives, Isaac	50	0	0	March 24, do	April 14, do	1150
Buchanan, William Oliver	Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs	Ives, Julius	50	0	0	March 24, do	April 14, do	1150
Barreille, John	Revenue Inspector, District of Dalhousie	Perrault, Augustin	6000	0	0	July 12, do	July 17, do	1204
Cleeve, Frederick Chas	Provincial Land Surveyor	Grant, Charles James Irwin	50	0	0	July 12, do	July 17, do	1204
Cummings, James Henry	Collector of Tolls at Chippewa	Baron de Longueuil	50	0	0	do 14, do	August 7, do	1216
Ditto	Ditto	Baillargé, Théophile	100	0	0	do 14, do	August 7, do	1216
Caron, Jean Louis	Ditto Chateauguay Bridge	Cannon, James	50	0	0	do 18, do	do 17, do	1220
Cox, Edmund	Registrar, County of Drummond	Buchanan, James	50	0	0	do 18, do	do 17, do	1220
Cowee, William Gilbert	Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs	M'Kenzie, Donald	500	0	0	August 12, do	do 18, do	1224
		Bedard, Jean	250	0	0	August 12, do	do 18, do	1224
		Sparks, Nicholas	250	0	0	August 12, do	do 18, do	1224
		Wells, Alphonso	50	0	0	March 7, do	March 23, do	1144
		Mack, William Gordon	500	0	0	March 7, do	March 23, do	1144
		Cummings, James	250	0	0	July 15, 1846	April 25, do	1164
		Macklem, James	250	0	0	do do	do do	1165
		Macdonald, John	100	0	0	do do	do do	1165
		Longmore, Edmund	100	0	0	June 15, 1847	do 26, do	1170
		Felton, William Locker	2000	0	0	June 15, 1847	do 26, do	1170
		Cowee, John G	100	0	0	do 14, 1848	June 19, do	1199
		Hungerford, H. D	50	0	0	do 14, 1848	June 19, do	1199
			50	0	0	August 18, do	September 5, do	1226

Appendix  
(D.)  
26th January.

A DETAILED STATEMENT OF BONDS AND SECURITIES, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAMES OF SURETIES.	PENALTY.		DATE OF BOND.	DATE OF RECORD.	No. OF BOND.
			£	s. d.			
Cameron, John.....	Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs .....	Carroll, M. Hamilton.....	100	0	August 12, 1848 ...	September 5, 1848 ...	1230
Corbett, Thomas Augustine.....	Sheriff, Midland District (Bond) .....	M'Alpine, William .....	50	0	August 12, 1848 ...	September 5, 1848 ...	1230
Ditto .....	Ditto (Covenant) .....	Robison, Thomas Weeks .....	50	0	January 2, 1849 ...	January 8, 1849 ...	1249
Delisle, François .....	Collector of Tolls and Keeper of Jacques Cartier Bridge .....	Maconald, John Alexander .....	1000	0	do do ...	do do ...	1250
Delmage, Arthur .....	Landing Waiter and Searcher, Port Maitland .....	Robison, Thomas Weeks.....	500	0	do do ...	do do ...	1250
Dickson, Andrew .....	Sheriff, Bathurst District (Covenant) .....	Maconald, John Alexander .....	500	0	do do ...	do do ...	1250
Eden, John.....	Revenue Inspector, District of Gaspé.....	Duchesnay, Antoine J.....	100	0	July 17, 1848 ...	July 26, 1848 ...	1211
Ditto .....	Ditto .....	Page, Liboire Joseph.....	50	0	July 17, 1848 ...	July 26, 1848 ...	1211
Ferres, James Moir .....	Revenue Inspector, District of Montreal .....	Knapp, Amos .....	100	0	August 4, do ...	August 17, do ...	1221
Ditto .....	Ditto .....	Duinage, James .....	50	0	August 4, do ...	August 17, do ...	1221
Forbes, Charles F. H. ....	Provincial Land Surveyor .....	Wylie, James.....	250	0	November 10, do ...	December 21, do ...	1246
Gilkison, Jasper T.....	Crown Land Agent, Gore District .....	Maddougal, J. Lorn.....	250	0	November 10, do ...	December 21, do ...	1246
Graham, Duncan .....	Collector of Tolls on the Ottawa Slides.....	O'Hara, Henry.....	100	0	April do do ...	May 9, do ...	1192
Ditto .....	Ditto .....	Bechervaise, Philip.....	50	0	do do do ...	do do do ...	1193
Godfrey, Thomas.....	Collector of Tolls, Cornwall Canal.....	Somerville, James.....	1000	0	March 12, 1847 ...	April 28, do ...	1178
Garçeau, Louis Benjamin .....	Revenue Inspector, District of Three Rivers.....	Andres, Samuel.....	500	0	do do do ...	do do do ...	1179
Ditto .....	Ditto .....	Jones, Edward Thomas.....	500	0	do do do ...	do do do ...	1179
Gauvreau, Louis Narcisse.....	Crown Land Agent, Townships of Whitworth, Viger, &c., L. Canada.....	Mayrand, William Henry.....	200	0	August 3, 1848 ...	August 21, do ...	1225
		Gilkison, Daniel Mr.....	2000	0	August 3, 1848 ...	August 21, do ...	1225
		M'Kinstry, Henry.....	1000	0	February 25, do ...	March 23, do ...	1145
		M'Cormick, Thomas.....	500	0	February 25, do ...	March 23, do ...	1145
		Malloch, John G.....	500	0	August 1, 1846 ...	April 26, do ...	1166
		Bell, John.....	200	0	August 1, 1846 ...	April 26, do ...	1166
		Hessall, William.....	250	0	July 29, do ...	do do ...	1167
		Percy, William.....	250	0	July 29, do ...	do do ...	1167
		DeCourval, Antoine D. P.....	100	0	April 10, 1847 ...	do do ...	1172
		Lamontagne, Olivier.....	50	0	do do do ...	do do do ...	1184
		Bertrand, Louis.....	50	0	do do do ...	do do do ...	1185
		Bertrand, Charles.....	250	0	June 26, do ...	July 27, do ...	1213

Appendix  
(D.)  
26th January.

A DETAILED STATEMENT OF BONDS AND SECURITIES, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAMES OF SURETIES.	PENALTY.			DATE OF BOND.	DATE OF RECORD.	No. OF BOND.
			£	s.	d.			
Guillet, Louis, Junr.	Agent for Commutation of Tenure of the Jesuits' Estates, Three Rivers	St. Cyrs, Antoine Dehays Marchand, Charles	750	0	0	July 8, 1848	August 4, 1848	1214
Ditto	Agent for Jesuits' Estates, Three Rivers	Guillett, Louis, Senr. Fugere, Pierre	750	0	0	June 15, do	do do	1215
Garvey, Michael	Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs	Grane, Samuel Sweeny, James	100	0	0	October 16, do	September 14, do	1297
Haycock, Frederick Hilton	Collector of Customs, Port Dover	Ritchie, James W.	500	0	0	February 15, do	March 8, do	1185
Ditto	ditto	Waters, Henry	250	0	0	do do	do 11, do	1186
Hamilton, James	Sheriff, London District (Bond)	Warren, Thomas D. Hall, Cyrenus	1000	0	0	March 8, do	do 25, do	1148
Ditto	ditto (Covenant)	M'Lean, Alexander Douglas Dixon, Thomas C.	250	0	0	do do	do do	1149
Hawkins, Alfred	Shipping Master, Port of Quebec	Warren, Thomas D. Hall, Cyrenus M'Lean, Alexander Douglas Dixon, Thomas C.	250	0	0	April 22, do	May 8, do	1191
Haugton, Edward	Culler of Deals, Boards, Planks, &c.	Anderson, Thomas Finch, Samuel	500	0	0	June 5, do	June 14, do	1198
Haley, Thomas	Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs	Somerville, Richard Bridgman LaRue, Adolphe	100	0	0	July 7, do	July 21, do	1205
Henderson, John	Surveyor and Landing Waiter in Her Majesty's Customs	Pearsons, Albert Hurd, Alanson	50	0	0	do do	do do	1207
Hawkins, Alfred	Shipping Master, Port of Quebec	Morgan, William Smith, John	300	0	0	do do	do do	1212
Hall, John	Landing Waiter in Her Majesty's Customs	Coles, Robert	150	0	0	do do	do do	1218
Horner, Benjamin	Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs	Hall, Charles L. Harvey, James	500	0	0	August 24, do	August 16, do	1222
		Slawson, William Cowan, Jeremiah	100	0	0	August 8, do	do do	1222
			50	0	0			

Appendix  
(D.)  
26th January.

Appendix  
(D.)  
26th January.

A DETAILED STATEMENT OF BONDS AND SECURITIES, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAMES OF SURETIES.	PENALTY.			DATE OF BOND.	DATE OF RECORD.	No. of BOND.
			£	s.	d.			
Hargrave, Walter.....	Crown Land Agent for several Townships in Lower Canada.....	Goff, Zacharius..... Lambly, John R.....	300 150 150	0 0 0	0 0 0	January 19, 1848	December 30, 1848	1247
Jones, Jos. and M. A. DeSalaberry.....	Joint Coroner, District of Montreal.....	Guy, Hypolite..... Woolsey, John.....	350	0	0	October 13, 1847	March 1, do	1192
Johnson, Hiram.....	Provincial Land Surveyor.....	Shatterick, J. C..... Harrington, Elisha W.....	50	0	0	April 29, 1840	May 9, do	1194
Kerby, Honourable James.....	Collector of Customs, Fort Erie.....	Kerby, Andrew J..... Street, Thomas C.....	400 400	0 0	0 0	June 11, 1847	March 11, do	1198
Kemp, Oran J.....	Crown Land Agent for several Townships in Lower Canada.....	Baker, William..... Baker, Edward.....	250 250	0 0	0 0	February 22, 1846	April 17, do	1153
Knight, Caleb.....	Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.....	Adams, Pierpont Edward..... Macdougall, Alexander.....	100 50	0 0	0 0	October 12, do	October 20, do	1235
Kearney, Laurence Cunningham.....	Ditto ditto	Wilkinson, John Alexander..... Grant, Duncan.....	50 50	0 0	0 0	November 19, do	December 4, do	1241
Landers, Edward.....	Collector of Tolls on Dunnville Bridge.....	Torr, Thomas..... Taylor, William Robson.....	100 50	0 0	0 0	June 27, 1846	April 20, do	1156
Ditto	Ditto	Conroy, Robert..... Leamy, James.....	50 200	0 0	0 0	do do	do do	1157
Landers, Edward.....	Collector of Tolls, Bytown Suspension Bridge.....	Patton, Horatio N..... Houghton, Edward.....	100 50	0 0	0 0	do do	do do	1158
Ditto	Ditto	Seguin, André..... LePailleur, Eleonor.....	100 750	0 0	0 0	do do	do do	1159
LeBelle dit Beaulieu, Joseph.....	Collector of Tolls on the Etchemin Bridge.....	Couture, Marie..... Launière, Thomas G.....	100 750	0 0	0 0	May 30, do	do do	1160
Ditto	Ditto	LeMoine, William Henry..... Jarmy, Henry.....	50 500	0 0	0 0	do do	do do	1161
Leduc, Edouard.....	Provincial Land Surveyor.....	M'Master, William..... Ferguson, David.....	50 500	0 0	0 0	April 28, 1848	May 23, do	1195
Latouche, Paul.....	Agent for Commutation of Tenure in the Seigniorie of Lauzon.....		750	0	0	July 10, do	July 22, do	1206
LeMoine, Louis D.....	Provincial Land Surveyor.....		750	0	0	August 21, do	September 5, do	1231
Leslie, Joseph.....	Secretary and Treasurer Home District Roads.....		500	0	0	do do	December 4, do	1242

Appendix  
(D.)  
26th January.

Appendix  
(D.)  
26th January.

A DETAILED STATEMENT OF BONDS AND SECURITIES, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAMES OF SURETIES.	PENALTY.		DATE OF BOND.	DATE OF RECORD.	No. of BOND.
			£	s. d.			
Lewis, Joseph Stephen.....	Crown Land Agent, several Townships in Lower Canada.....	Schuyler, Stephen H.....	500	0	November 8, 1848 ...	December 16, 1848 ...	1244
Lor, Henri .....	Ditto ditto .....	Crawford, Thomas.....	250	0	February 18, do. ...	January 8, 1849 ...	1248
M'Dougall, Henry J.....	Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs. ....	Dickson, James.....	250	0	do 14, do ...	March 8, 1848 ..	1183
Ditto .....	Ditto ditto .....	M'Dougall, John.....	300	0	do 8, do ...	do do do ...	1184
M'Donald, John.....	Ditto ditto .....	M'Dougall, D. L. ....	150	0	March 2, do ...	do 20, do ...	1141
Ditto .....	Ditto ditto .....	Glass, John.....	50	0	do do do ...	do do do ...	1142
M'Donnell, Archibald.....	Revenue Inspector, District of Dalhousie.....	M'Martin, Daniel.....	200	0	No day or month in- serted, 1847.....	April 26, do ...	1168
Ditto .....	Ditto ditto .....	Thom, Alexander.....	100	0	do do do ...	do do do ...	1169
M'Laughlin, William Reeves.....	Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.....	M'Donnell, Duncan.....	500	0	do do do ...	do do do ...	1177
Macdonell, Donald E. ....	Bond, as Sheriff Eastern District.....	Baker, Adam.....	250	0	January 28, do ...	do do do ...	1182
Ditto .....	Covenant, ditto .....	Young, Andrew.....	50	0	April 5, 1848 ...	May 3, do ...	1188
Martin, James William.....	Provincial Land Surveyor.....	Richardson, A. Charles.....	50	0	do do do ...	do do do ...	1189
M'Cræe, William Alexander.....	Revenue Inspector, District of Kent.....	Wood, Guy Carleton.....	1000	0	do do do ...	do do do ...	1190
Ditto .....	Ditto ditto .....	M'Donald, John S.....	500	0	do do do ...	do do do ...	1196
M'Phee, James.....	Culler of Square Timber.....	Mattice, William.....	1000	0	do do do ...	do do do ...	1200
M'Nider, William.....	Examining Warehouse Keeper, Montreal.....	Fraser, Alexander.....	500	0	do do do ...	do do do ...	1201
M'Donnell, Angus.....	Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.....	Lawlor, Patrick.....	50	0	do do do ...	do do do ...	1209
M'Kibben, James.....	Secretary and Treasurer, Rice Lake Road.....	Newman, John.....	500	0	do do do ...	do do do ...	
		Woods, Joseph.....	500	0	do do do ...	do do do ...	
		Eberts, William Duncan.....	250	0	do do do ...	do do do ...	
		O'Connell, James.....	250	0	do do do ...	do do do ...	
		Clarke, Robert.....	100	0	do do do ...	do do do ...	
		Sims, Joseph G.....	500	0	do do do ...	do do do ...	
		Macfarlane, Andrew.....	250	0	do do do ...	do do do ...	
		M'Donnell, George.....	100	0	do do do ...	do do do ...	
		M'Donnell, Donald.....	50	0	do do do ...	do do do ...	
		Mission, Richard.....	50	0	do do do ...	do do do ...	
		Bedford, Luke.....	200	0	do do do ...	do do do ...	
			100	0	do do do ...	do do do ...	
			100	0	do do do ...	do do do ...	

Appendix  
(D.)  
26th January.

Appendix  
(D.)  
26th January.

A DETAILED STATEMENT OF BONDS AND SECURITIES, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAMES OF SURETIES.	PENALTY.			DATE OF BOND.	DATE OF RECORD.	No. OF BOND.
			£	s.	d.			
Malone, Patrick.....	Culler of Deals, Boards, Laths, &c.....	Power, Michael.....	100	0	0	August 2, 1848 ...	August 10, 1848 ...	1217
Murray, Andrew.....	Collector of Tolls on the Welland Canal, at Port Robinson.....	Loughran, Thomas.....	100	0	0	do 5, do ...	do 17, do ...	1223
M'Nider, John M'Nider.....	Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.....	M'Farland, Duncan.....	50	0	0	do 21, do ...	September 5, do ...	1227
M'Vey, James Hopkins.....	Collector of Her Majesty's Customs.....	Elliott, Robert.....	50	0	0	do 16, do ...	do do do ...	1228
M'Kibbin, James.....	Revenue Inspector for the Durham Division of Newcastle District.....	Turner, John Bailey.....	500	0	0	December 9, do ...	December 16, do ...	1245
Noel, Jacques Broeding dit.....	Collector of Tolls on the Ste. Anne de la Perade Bridge.....	Fleet, William Henry.....	250	0	0	May 29, 1847 ...	April 19, do ...	1154
O'Sullivan, John.....	Ditto ditto.....	Norval, Robert H.....	50	0	0	do do do ...	do do do ...	1155
Price, the Honourable James H.....	Culler of Square Timber, &c.....	Urquhart, Alexander.....	100	0	0	June 5, 1848 ...	June 8, do ...	1197
Parker, Frederick John.....	Commissioner of Crown Lands.....	Scuthorp, James.....	1000	0	0	March 7, do ...	May 5, do ...	1186
Prescott, George.....	Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.....	Choat, Nathan.....	500	0	0	June 29, do ...	July 8, do ...	1202
Peterson, Paul.....	Paymaster of Public Works, Welland Canal.....	Noel, dit François.....	100	0	0	September 8, do ...	do 10, do ...	1233
Russell, Pascal P.....	Revenue Inspector Victoria District.....	Esau, François.....	250	0	0	October 25, do ...	October 28, do ...	1239
Ryerse, Edward P.....	Collector of Customs, Philipsburgh.....	Walsh, James.....	250	0	0	February 10, do ...	April 27, do ...	1173
Robinson, Richard.....	Revenue Inspector, District of Talbot.....	Daly, Peter.....	400	0	0	December 30, 1847 ...	do do do ...	1175
	Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.....	Ewart, Thomas.....	500	0	0	November 13, do ...	do 28, do ...	1176
		Leslie, James.....	50	0	0			
		Gilbert, Frs. Drummond.....	50	0	0			
		Tonnancour, Charles A.....	50	0	0			
		Cayley, Francis Melville.....	1000	0	0			
		Burns, Thomas.....	250	0	0			
		Taylor, James.....	250	0	0			
		Stevenson, John G.....	250	0	0			
		Thibado, Augustus.....	500	0	0			
		Brady, Samuel W.....	250	0	0			
		Campbell, Colin.....	400	0	0			
		Fellers, George.....	400	0	0			
		Ritchie, James Wilson.....	500	0	0			
		Covernton, Charles W.....	500	0	0			
		Baird, Edmond.....	50	0	0			
		Foster, James.....	50	0	0			

A DETAILED STATEMENT OF BONDS AND SECURITIES, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAMES OF SURETIES.	PENALTY.		DATE OF BOND.	DATE OF RECORD.	No. OF BOND.
			£	s. d.			
Ryan, Matthew.....	Revenue Inspector, Second Division, Montreal.	Drummond, Lewis T.....	1000	0	April 6, 1848	May 2, 1848	1190
Ditto.....	ditto	Wilson, Charles.....	500	0	do do	do do	1181
Zegers, Robert.....	Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.	Swinburn, George.....	100	0	July 19, do	July 26, do	1210
Sherwood, Samuel.....	Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.	Irish, Henry.....	50	0	March 16, do	April 14, do	1151
Ditto.....	ditto	Crawford, John.....	100	0	do do	do do	1152
Sheehan, Walter Butler.....	Collector of Customs, Port of Dunnville.	King, John.....	50	0	December 16, 1847	do do	1171
Stuart, Donald Sinclair.....	Revenue Inspector, First Division, Montreal.	Boomer, Hugh.....	500	0	October 20, 1848	October 24, do	1238
St. Germain, Horace.....	Registrar, County of St. Hyacinthe.	Sheehan, George H.....	500	0	November 25, do	December 4, do	1240
Smith, Isaac H.....	Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.	Lawlor, Patrick.....	2000	0	do do	do do	1243
Thompson, James.....	Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.	Macedonald, Colin.....	100	0	June 29, do	September 14, do	1282
Vankoughnet, Honourable Philip.....	Revenue Inspector, Eastern District.	Ten, Cécile Chabot.....	250	0	January 13, 1847	April 27, do	1174
Viger, Louis Michel.....	Receiver General of Canada.	Prévost, G. M.....	250	0	April 28, 1848	May 5, do	1187
Wilson, Joseph.....	Collector of Customs, Sault St. Marie.	Odell, Oliver.....	10000	0	February 16, do	March 11, do	1187
Walker, Edward A.....	Revenue Inspector, District of Simcoe.	Wilson, Henry.....	250	0	do do	do do	1189
Ditto.....	ditto	Rose, Charles.....	500	0	do do	do do	1140
Walsh, Francis Legh.....	Registrar, County of Norfolk.	Edington, William Henry.....	250	0	do do	do do	1143
Walsh, Samuel Simpson.....	Collector of Customs.	Chesley, Solomon Y.....	1000	0	do do	do do	1143
		M'Lean, Alexander.....	500	0	July 4, do	July 10, do	1203
		Quessel, Frederick A.....	250	0			
		Cherrier, Côme Seraphim.....	250	0			
		Balfour, John.....	250	0			
		Scobie, Hugh.....	500	0			
		Pass, Archibald.....	250	0			
		O'Brien, Frederick.....	250	0			
		Rapelje, Peter Wycoff.....	1000	0			
		Young, Peter E.....	500	0			
		Derbishire, Stewart.....	250	0			
		Howard, Henry.....	250	0			

Appendix (D.)  
26th January.

Appendix (D.)  
26th January.

Appendix  
(D.)  
26th January

A DETAILED STATEMENT OF BONDS AND SECURITIES, &c. (Concluded.)

NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAMES OF SURETIES.	PENALTY.		DATE OF BOND.	DATE OF RECORD.	No. OF BOND.
			£	d.			
Warren, Horatio Nelson.....	Landing Waiter in Her Majesty's Customs.....	Pierce, Israel.....	200	0	July 12, 1848	August 17, 1848	1219
Williamson, Thomas.....	Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.....	Shears, George P.....	100	0	August 24, do	September 5, do	1229
Worthington, Thomas.....	Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.....	Williamson, James.....	50	0	July 12, do	October 20, do	1236
Waddell, John.....	Sheriff, Western District (Bond).....	Bangs, Abel Thayer.....	50	0	November 20, do	January 13, 1849	1251
Ditto.....	Ditto (Covenant).....	Thomas, George.....	250	0	do do do	do do do	1252
Yielding, James Royse.....	Collector of Customs, Fort Credit.....	Corey, Benjamin S.....	250	0	March 20, do	March 24, do	1146
Ditto.....	Ditto.....	Robertson, Alexander R., M.D.....	500	0	do do do	do do do	1147
Young, George.....	Collector of Tolls, Delaware Bridge.....	Eberts, Walter.....	1000	0	June 5, 1847	April 25, 1848	1162
Ditto.....	Ditto.....	Robertson, Alexander R., M.D.....	500	0	do do do	do do do	1163
		Eberts, Walter.....	500	0			
		Robertson, Alexander R., M.D.....	250	0			
		Vansittart, John G.....	500	0			
		Murray, Alexander.....	250	0			
		Clench, Joseph B.....	100	0			
		Dixon, Benjamin.....	50	0			

GENERAL SUMMARY of the ENREGISTRATION of BONDS, and other PUBLIC SECURITIES, in the Office of the PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR, under the Act of the 4th and 5th Vic., Cap. 91.

Recorded within the period of the First Return, viz., from date of the Act to 7th September, 1842.....	193
Ditto ditto ditto ditto 7th September, 1842, to 28th September, 1843.....	163
Ditto ditto ditto ditto 28th September, 1843, to 28th November, 1844.....	234
Ditto ditto ditto ditto 28th November, 1844, to 20th March, 1846.....	245
Ditto ditto ditto ditto 21st March, 1846, to 3rd June, 1847.....	207
Ditto ditto ditto ditto 4th June, 1847, to 24th February, 1848.....	79
Ditto ditto ditto ditto 24th February, 1848, to 17th January, 1849.....	121
Making an aggregate of.....	1242

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,  
Montreal 22nd January, 1849.

R. A. TUCKER,  
Registrar.

Appendix  
(D.)  
26th January.



Appendix  
(E.)  
26th January.

Appendix  
(E.)  
26th January.

ACCOUNTS AND BALANCE SHEET

Of the MONTREAL TURNPIKE TRUST, from 1st March to 30th November 1848, accompanied by Vouchers, transmitted to the Provincial Secretary, by Order of the Trustees.

JAMES HOLMES,  
Secretary of the Trustees of the  
Montreal Turnpike Roads.

January 17, 1849.

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c., on UPPER LACHINE ROAD, from 1st March to 1st December, 1848.

			Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
March	17, 1848	To paid return of labour to 2nd March.....	1	3	5	6
do	do do	do do do .....	2	7	5	6
do	do do	do cost of a new Turnpike Gate.....	6	8	13	9
do	25, do	do return of labour to 16th March.....	12	8	12	0
do	do do	do do do .....	13	9	7	3
do	do do	do Connolly, balance of stone breaking on road.....	14	3	17	0
do	do do	do A. Gall, do do do .....	15	6	17	0
April	4, do	do return of labour on road to 30th March.....	28	6	15	3
do	do do	do do do .....	29	9	15	7
do	29, do	do do to 13th April.....	41	7	18	3
do	do do	do do to 11th do .....	42	2	19	6
do	do do	do do to 27th do .....	56	2	4	0
May	1, do	do G. M'Donald, on account of cartage of stone drawn to road....	58	4	0	0
do	do do	do return of labour to 4th May.....	65	1	13	9
do	do do	do H. Cleary, for horse-work.....	68	1	15	0
June	5, do	do cartage of 125 loads of gravel from Tannery Pits.....	Part of 77	3	12	11
do	do do	do return of labour to 31st May.....	86	1	5	0
do	do do	do G. M'Donald, on account of cartage of gravel.....	90	2	10	0
do	do do	do return of labour to 1st June.....	91	1	2	7
do	27, do	do do 15th do .....	Part of 103	2	4	6
do	do do	do breaking 3 toise of stone.....	106	1	15	9
do	do do	do cartage of stone to road.....	Part of 107	1	5	0
July	5, do	do return of labour to 29th June.....	117	3	3	3
do	11, do	do for oil and paper for Toll-gate.....	119	0	12	6
do	25, do	do return of labour to 13th July.....	128	2	9	0
August	3, do	do cartage of stone from dépôt to road.....	Part of 137	5	4	3
do	do do	do return of labour to 27th July.....	do 138	1	5	0
do	9, do	do T. M'Loughlin, for keeping check on receipts at Toll-gate.....	do 144	0	19	6
do	do do	do for oil, &c. for Toll-gate .....	146	0	8	0
do	16, do	do return of labour to 10th August.....	Part of 153	4	6	7
do	29, do	do T. Fahey's bill for board furnished T. M'Loughlin at Lachine	158	1	5	0
do	do do	do for candles for Lachine Toll-gate.....	160	0	3	4
do	do do	do T. M'Loughlin, attendance at Toll-gate.....	Part of 163	1	4	0
do	do do	do for oil and paint for Toll-gate.....	do 164	1	2	7
do	do do	do return of labour to 24th August.....	166	4	18	6
do	do do	do for padlock for gate.....	Part of 170	0	1	3
September	12, do	do W. Youle's expenses at Lachine, superintending collections of				
		Toll.....	178	0	12	10
do	do do	do return of labour to 7th September .....	Part of 187	1	14	8
do	26, do	do G. M'Donald, cartage of 6 toise of stone.....	do 193	3	7	6
do	do do	do J. Dufort, for wooden culvert.....	do 194	0	16	3
do	do do	do return of labour to 21st September.....	195	4	12	3
October	10, do	do do 5th October.....	209	2	13	6
do	do do	do for breaking 30 loads stone for road.....	Part of 212	3	6	8
do	17, do	do J. Quinn, for oil and wick for Toll-gate.....	213	0	7	9
do	31, do	do return of labour to 20th October.....	220	5	14	0
do	do do	do do 19th do .....	226	1	12	0
November	13, do	do do 3rd November.....	Part of 234	6	19	1
do	27, do	do do 2nd do .....	240	2	2	0
do	do do	do School Tax on Toll-house.....	242	0	15	7
do	do do	do return of labour to 17th November.....	244	1	7	0
do	do do	do do do .....	Part of 243	3	0	0
do	30, do	do H. Cleary, for labour on Section No. 2.....	{ 64 } { 95 }	6	0	0
			{ Part of } { 67 } { 96 } { 124 } { 165 } { 196 } { 221 } { 235 } { 245 }			
do	30, do	do G. M'Donald, for labour on Section No. 1.....		25	0	0
do	do do	do To proportion of Interest on Road Bonds, of Salaries, and of Petty				
		Accounts, from 1st March last to date.....		235	19	9
				£431	18	8

Appendix  
(E.)  
26th January.

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c., on LOWER LACHINE ROAD, from 1st March to 1st December, 1848.

Appendix  
(E.)  
26th January.

			Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
March	25, 1848	To paid for lamp oil and wrapping paper for Toll-house .....	20	0	9	4
April	29, do	do return of labour to 11th April.....	44	1	13	0
June	5, do	do cartage of 80 loads of gravel from pits .....	Part of 77	3	5	0
do	14, do	do for oil, &c., for Toll-gate.....	92	0	10	2
do	27, do	do return of labour, &c., to 15th June .....	Part of 103	1	17	0
do	do do	do cartage of stone to road .....	do 107	4	11	8
July	25, do	do return of labour to 20th July .....	135	2	5	0
August	3, do	do cartage of stone from dépôt to road .....	Part of 197	2	11	4
do	9, do	do T. M'Loughlin for keeping check on receipts at Toll-gate .....	do 144	0	19	6
do	16, do	do return of labour to 10th August .....	do 153	0	14	0
do	do do	do do do 27th July.....	do 138	0	5	0
do	29, do	do do do 17th August.....	159	1	18	6
do	do do	do T. M'Loughlin, for attendance at Toll-gate .....	Part of 163	1	4	0
do	do do	do for a padlock for Toll-gate .....	do 170	0	1	3
September	12, do	do for lamp oil, &c., for Toll-gate .....	173	0	9	3
do	do do	do W. Quinn, assisting Toll Collector during the Races.....	174	0	15	0
do	do do	do J. Fitzgibbon, do do do do .....	175	0	10	0
do	do do	do return of labour to 7th September.....	Part of 187	3	13	0
do	26, do	do do do 14th do .....	192	2	1	0
do	do do	do G. M'Donald, cartage of 5½ toise of stone.....	Part of 193	2	19	0
October	10, do	do return of labour to 28th September.....	205	1	18	6
do	do do	do repairing a wheelbarrow.....	206	0	2	6
do	do do	do repairs to Toll-house .....	208	0	15	0
do	do do	do cartage of 70 loads of stone to road.....	Part of 212	3	4	2
do	17, do	do return of labour to 12th October.....	217	2	1	0
November	13, do	do do do 3rd November.....	Part of 234	0	5	0
do	27, do	do do do 9th do .....	241	1	16	0
do	do do	do do do 17th do .....	Part of 243	1	2	11
do	do do	do J. Penner, keeping winter road last winter (four miles), and for stones.....	246	13	1	0
			Part of 67			
			do 96			
			do 124			
do	30, do	do labour on road during wheeling season .....	do 165	15	0	0
			do 196			
			do 221			
			do 235			
			do 245			
do	do do	do J. Fitzgibbon for maintenance of winter road from Toll-gate to Canal .....	8	19	0	0
			34			
			39			
do	do do	do J. Dougherty for maintenance of winter road from Dunberry's to Pavillion Tavern .....	23	27	16	3
			38			
			74			
do	do do	do H. G. Thompson for measuring piles of stone on road .....	52½	0	12	6
do	do do	To amount at Dr. of account intituled, "Extension of Lower Lachine Road," transferred.....		5131	12	9
do	do do	To proportion of Interest on Road Bonds, Salaries, and of Petty Accounts, from 1st March to date.....		353	19	7
				£5604	19	2

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c., on EXTENSION of LOWER LACHINE ROAD, from 1st March to 1st December, 1848.

			Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
March	1, 1848	To amount, as per account rendered per Balance Sheet, to 1st March, 1848.....		4742	1	6
do	25, do	To paid C. M'Carthy, on account of stone delivered broken on road....	11	5	0	0
April	4, do	do return of labour to 30th March.....	28½	0	15	0
do	29, do	do do do 31st do .....	36	0	17	6
do	do do	do do do 13th April.....	40	1	10	0
do	do do	do C. M'Carthy, on account of broken stone.....	47	9	0	0
do	do do	do return of labour to 13th April.....	52	4	3	3
May	1, do	do C. M'Carthy, balance for broken stone delivered.....	53	3	18	9
do	do do	do return of labour to 27th April.....	55	1	10	0
do	do do	do W. Parker, on account of broken stone.....	57	5	0	0
do	16, do	do return of labour to 11th May.....	69	1	10	0
do	do do	do J. Penner, balance of account for broken stone delivered on road .....	72	15	8	9
June	5, do	do return of labour to 25th May.....	85	1	16	0
do	14, do	do do do 8th June.....	100	2	6	6
do	27, do	do do do 22nd do .....	112	2	1	0
do	28, do	do Rutherford & Kerr's account for blinding metal, labour, and for metal..... £295 1 9				
		Less, paid on account..... 152 12 6				
		(See Accounts to 1st March, 1848.)		142	9	3
		Carried forward.....		£4939	7	6

Appendix  
(E.)  
26th January.

Appendix  
(E.)  
26th January.

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c., on EXTENSION of LOWER LACHINE ROAD, &c.—(Continued.)

			Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought forward</i> .....		4939	7	6
June	5, 1848	To amount of Rutherford & Kerr's account for broken metal furnished.....		137	16	3
July	5, do	To paid Charles Pennor for stone delivered and broken on the road.....	114	45	15	0
do	11, do	do return of labour to 6th July.....	126	1	16	0
August	9, do	do do do 3rd August.....	151	1	16	0
September	12, do	do do do 31st do.....	185	1	16	0
October	31, do	do do do 26th October.....	229	1	16	0
November	13, do	do H. Munro, services as Arbitrator.....	231	1	10	0
				£5131	12	9

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c., on ST. ANTOINE and ST. LUC ROADS, from 1st March to 1st December, 1848.

			Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
March	25, 1848	To paid J. Oswald, balance due for 205 loads broken stone.....	10	7	16	8
June	5, do	do F. A. Quesnal for ground rent of Toll-house Lot.....	75	6	0	0
July	11, do	do for repairs to Toll-house.....	122	2	15	0
do	do do	do return of labour to 8th July.....	Part of 123	2	2	0
do	25, do	do do do 20th do.....	do 133	3	0	0
August	9, do	do W. Donaldson, amount of his account for services on road.....	{ 147 } 147½	43	17	6
do	do do	do return of labour to 3rd August.....	Part of 149	6	9	0
do	29, do	do pay-list of labour on bridge.....	156	5	19	2
do	do do	do return of labour to 17th August.....	Part of 157	1	16	0
do	do do	do Bonner & Campbell for cedars.....	161	10	5	0
do	do do	do return of labour to 25th August.....	Part of 168	2	17	0
do	do do	do M. Cousineau for drawing cedars.....	162	2	10	0
September	12, do	do return of labour to 31st August.....	Part of 181	0	12	0
do	26, do	do J. Dufort for repairs to bridge.....	do 194	0	8	0
do	do do	do for window-glass for Toll-house.....	199	0	7	0
do	do do	do for cartage of earth to bridge.....	200	4	17	6
October	10, do	do D. M'Aulay, carting sleepers to road for bridge.....	Part of 203	0	18	0
do	do do	do return of labour to 28th September.....	do 204	5	2	3
do	31, do	do do do 27th October.....	do 224	3	16	0
do	do do	do repairs to Toll-house.....	228	0	3	9
November	27, do	do return of labour to 9th November.....	Part of 239	0	12	0
do	30, do	To proportion of Interest on Road Bonds, Salaries, and Petty Accounts, from 1st March last to date.....		143	5	7
				£255	9	5

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c., on ABORD A PLOUFFE ROAD, from 1st March to 1st December, 1848.

			Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
March	25, 1848	To paid J. Curndoff, on account of keeping winter road in order.....	21	10	0	0
April	29, do	do do do do.....	37	15	0	0
do	do do	do R. Boa, for 10½ toise of stone delivered on road, and one year's rent of dépôt.....	43	7	14	6
do	do do	do return of labour to 13th April.....	51	12	12	5
May	16, do	do O. Crevier, on account of contract for winter road.....	61	52	18	6
June	5, do	do return of labour to 27th April.....	79	5	1	3
do	do do	do do do 11th May.....	80	2	11	0
do	do do	do do do 8th June.....	97	5	8	6
do	27, do	do do do 22nd do.....	111	2	6	0
July	11, do	do do do 6th July.....	125	2	11	0
do	25, do	do do do 20th do.....	134	1	16	0
August	9, do	do do do 3rd August.....	152	1	16	0
September	12, do	do do do 17th do.....	183	2	11	0
do	do do	do do do 31st do.....	184	2	6	6
October	17, do	do do do 14th September.....	214	1	16	0
do	do do	do do do 28th do.....	215	2	11	0
do	31, do	do do do 12th October.....	227	3	8	6
November	27, do	do do do 24th November.....	Part of 249	0	6	0
do	do do	do for two snow ploughs for roads.....	250	2	10	0
do	do do	do return of labour to 26th October.....	251	3	7	0
do	do do	do do do 11th November.....	252	2	14	6
do	30, do	To proportion of Interest on Road Bonds, Salaries and Petty Accounts, from 1st March last to date.....		269	14	0
				£410	19	8

Appendix  
(E.)  
26th January.

Appendix  
(E.)  
26th January.

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c., on ST. CATHERINE'S ROAD, from 1st March to 1st December, 1848.

			Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
March	17, 1848	To paid return of labour to 3rd March.....	Part of 5	8	4	2
do	25, do	do do do 16th do .....	do 17	6	10	0
April	4, do	do do do 31st do .....	do 30	0	15	0
do	29, do	do do do 14th April.....	do 45	7	10	11
May	1, do	do do do 28th do .....	do 59	2	11	0
June	5, do	do do do 26th May.....	do 88	0	3	0
do	14, do	do do do 10th June.....	do 98	0	12	0
do	27, do	do do do 22nd do .....	do 110	1	5	0
July	11, do	do do do 8th July.....	do 123	3	3	0
do	25, do	do do do 20th do .....	do 133	1	1	0
August	9, do	do do do 3rd August.....	do 149	0	18	0
do	29, do	do do do 17th do .....	do 157	5	12	0
September	12, do	do do do 31st do .....	do 181	3	9	6
do	26, do	do do do 14th September.....	do 189	3	15	1
October	17, do	do do do 13th October.....	do 216	3	1	9
do	31, do	do do do 27th do .....	do 224	4	8	4
do	do do	do for carting 6 toise of stone to depôt.....	225	3	15	0
November	27, do	do return of labour to 9th November.....	Part of 239	4	1	6
do	do do	do do do 24th do .....	do 249	1	8	1
do	30, do	do J. Lamer, keeping winter road from Mile End to Cote-des-Neiges	{ 7 } 16 } 33 }	15	0	0
do	do do	To proportion of Interest on Road Bonds, Salaries, and Petty Accounts, from 1st of March last to date.....		151	14	1
				£228	18	5

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c., on ST. LAURENT ROAD, from 1st March to 1st December, 1848.

			Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
March	17, 1848	To paid T. Slaney, on account of broken stone.....	3	6	0	0
do	do do	To error in entering Voucher 211, per Accounts, to 29th February, transmitted to Provincial Secretary, £12,—being the price paid for stone depôt, instead of £10—as charged. See voucher.....		2	0	0
do	25, do	To paid return of labour to 16th March .....	Part of 17	4	10	3
do	do do	do repairs to Toll-gate.....	18	0	11	6
April	4, do	do return of labour to 31st March.....	Part of 30	10	9	11
do	do do	do T. Slaney, balance due him for breaking stone.....	31	8	8	0
do	29, do	do return of labour to 14th April.....	Part of 45	11	10	4
May	1, do	do do do 28th do .....	do 59	4	4	0
do	16, do	do do do 12th May.....	do 70	0	12	0
June	5, do	do do do 26th do .....	do 88	2	4	6
do	14, do	do do do 10th June.....	do 98	3	6	0
do	27, do	do do do 22nd do .....	do 110	10	10	9
July	11, do	do do do 8th July.....	do 123	8	2	10
do	25, do	do repairing fence around Toll-house .....	do 130	0	7	6
do	do do	do do Toll-gate.....	do 132	0	5	10
do	do do	do return of labour to 20th July.....	do 133	5	9	7
August	9, do	do do do 3rd August.....	do 149	6	3	3
do	29, do	do do do 17th do .....	do 157	7	6	2
September	12, do	do do do 31st do .....	do 181	5	3	0
do	do do	do School Tax on Toll-house.....	do 182	0	6	3
do	26, do	do return of labour to 14th September.....	do 189	0	8	3
do	do do	do W. Jackson, breaking 2½ toise of Banc Rouge Stone .....	190	2	0	6
October	17, do	do return of labour to 13th October.....	Part of 216	6	12	0
November	13, do	do H. Mangan, annual rent of two stone depôts.....	237	0	15	0
do	27, do	do return of labour to 9th November.....	Part of 239	1	4	0
do	do do	do do do 24th do .....	do 249	3	3	6
do	30, do	do W. Muir, keeping winter road from Mile End to Sault au Recollet .....	{ 22 } 71 } 76 }	65	0	0
do	do do	To amount of whin-stone account transferred to this account. For vouchers see that account.....		50	2	5
do	do do	To proportion of Interest on Road Bonds, Salaries and Petty Accounts, from 1st March last to date.....		235	19	9
				£462	17	1

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c., on VICTORIA ROAD, from 1st March to 1st December, 1848.

			Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
March	17, 1848	To paid return of labour to 3rd March.....	Part of 5	3	14	10
do	25, do	do do do 16th do .....	do 17	2	10	0
April	4, do	do do do 31st do .....	do 30	3	17	5
do	29, do	do do do 14th April.....	do 45	8	8	6
May	1, do	do do do 28th do .....	do 59	7	15	11
do	16, do	do do do 12th May.....	do 70	26	3	0
June	5, do	do do do 26th do .....	do 88	22	19	3
do	14, do	do do do 10th June.....	do 98	10	10	8
do	27, do	do do do 22nd do .....	do 110	3	18	5
July	11, do	do do do 8th July.....	do 123	2	18	2
do	25, do	do do do 20th do .....	do 133	10	10	0
August	9, do	do do do 3rd August.....	do 149	2	6	8
do	29, do	do do do 17th do .....	do 157	3	4	3
September	12, do	do do do 31st do .....	do 181	2	4	6
do	26, do	do do do 14th September.....	do 189	9	17	9
October	10, do	do do do 28th do .....	do 204	9	4	7
do	17, do	do do do 13th October.....	do 216	5	14	0
do	31, do	do do do 27th do .....	do 224	5	14	5
November	13, do	do for 3 toise of whin-stone delivered on road.....	238	1	17	6
do	27, do	do return of labour to 9th November.....	Part of 239	9	0	7
do	do do	do do do 24th do .....	do 249	16	18	0
do	30, do	To proportion of Interest on Road Bonds, Salaries and Petty Accounts, from 1st March last to date.....		42	2	10
				£211	11	3

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c., on QUEBEC MACADAMIZED ROAD, from 1st March to 1st December, 1848.

			Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
March	17, 1848	To paid return of labour to 4th March.....	9	2	12	0
April	29, do	do do do 7th April.....	Part of 48	2	18	9
May	1, do	do do do 21st do .....	do 54	4	5	11
June	27, do	do do do 16th June.....	do 108	1	1	0
July	5, do	do do do 30th do .....	do 118	0	16	6
do	25, do	do do do 14th July.....	do 129	0	15	0
August	9, do	do do do 28th do .....	do 148	0	3	0
do	16, do	do do do 11th August.....	do 154	0	12	0
do	29, do	do do do 25th do .....	do 168	1	7	0
September	12, do	do do do 8th September.....	do 188	0	11	3
do	26, do	do J. Dufort, repairs to Toll-house.....	do 194	0	9	3
October	10, do	do D. M'Aulay, carting stone to road.....	do 203	0	15	0
do	do do	do repairs to bridge, per paylist.....	do 204	1	17	6
do	do do	do return of labour to 6th October.....	do 210	4	1	0
do	17, do	do do do 13th do .....	do 216	2	5	0
do	31, do	do T. Doucet, N. P., deed of discharge by J. B. Cadieux.....	219	1	5	0
do	do do	do return of labour to 20th October.....	Part of 222	0	12	0
November	13, do	do do do 2nd November.....	do 236	0	11	0
do	27, do	do do do 24th do .....	do 248	0	12	0
do	do do	do do do do do .....	do 249	0	7	6
do	30, do	To amount at Dr. of Plank Road Account, transferred.....		1845	2	0
do	do do	To proportion of Interest on Road Bonds, Salaries and Petty Accounts, from 1st March last to date.....		421	7	2
				£2294	6	10
Cr.						
October	10, 1848	By received from D. M'Aulay for 4 toise stones sold him.....		4	0	0
				£2290	6	10

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c., on PLANK ROAD, from 1st March to 1st December, 1848.

			Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
March	25, 1848	To paid Peter Casey, on account of keeping winter road in order.....	24	20	0	0
April	29, do	do return of labour to 7th April.....	Part of 48	0	11	3
do	do do	do balance of contract for winter road to Casey & Laporte.....	49	30	0	0
May	1, do	do return of labour to 21st April.....	Part of 54	6	6	3
Carried over.....				£56	17	6

## DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &amp;c., on PLANK ROAD, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

			Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
			<i>Brought over</i> .....	56	17	6
May	16, 1848	...	To paid Casey & Laporte, on account of contract for stone.....	63	6	0
do	do	do	do return of labour to 5th May.....	66	3	7
June	5, do	...	do Casey & Laporte, balance of 953½ loads of broken stone.....	78	101	5
do	do	do	do return of labour to 19th May.....	81	4	14
do	do	do	do J. B. Morin, his charge for selling plank.....	87	0	10
do	14, do	...	do do do do do do.....	93	0	2
do	do	do	do return of labour to 2nd June.....	94	4	1
do	17, do	...	To measurement of broken stone delivered on line of road, 11,254 loads, by W. Kerr, at 2s. 4½d. per load.....	1336	8	3
do	27, do	...	To paid J. B. Archambault for damage.....	105	2	10
do	do	do	do return of labour to 16th June.....	Part of 108	6	2
July	5, do	...	do do do 30th do.....	do 118	3	16
do	15, do	...	To measurement of broken stone delivered on line of road, 466 loads, by W. Kerr, at 2s. 4½d. per load.....	55	6	9
do	25, do	...	To paid P. Casey, selling old plank and sleepers.....	127	0	7
do	do	do	do return of labour to 14th July.....	Part of 129	5	4
August	9, do	...	do do do 28th do.....	do 148	3	12
do	16, do	...	do do do 11th August.....	do 154	4	8
do	29, do	...	do do do 25th do.....	do 168	4	5
September	12, do	...	do do do 8th September.....	do 188	14	8
do	26, do	...	do do do 22nd do.....	197	4	16
October	10, do	...	do D. M'Aulay, cartage of stone and plank for bridge.....	Part of 203	1	6
do	do	do	do J. B. Cadieux, in full of all claims for damage, &c., to his property.....	207	15	0
do	do	do	do return of labour to 6th October.....	Part of 210	0	9
do	31, do	...	do do do 20th do.....	do 222	4	5
November	13, do	...	do do do 2nd November.....	do 236	6	2
do	25, do	...	To measurement of broken stone delivered on line of road, 2348½ loads, by W. Kerr, at 2s. 3d. per load.....	264	3	9
do	do	do	To measurement of broken stone delivered on line of road, 120 loads, by W. Kerr, at 2s. 3d. per load.....	13	10	0
do	27, do	...	To paid return of labour to 24th November.....	248	3	4
				£1926	6	11
			<i>Cr.</i>			
November 30, 1848	...	...	By received at various times for old plank and sleepers, sold by auction, from 29th April to date.....	81	4	11
				£1845	2	0

HOUSE and LOTS near MILE END, DISBURSEMENTS therefor, from 1st March to  
1st December, 1848.

			Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
March	1, 1848	...	To amount, as per account rendered, per Balance Sheet, to 1st March, 1848.....	287	10	3
June	27, do	...	To paid for spouts for house.....	113	0	15
July	11, do	...	do for irons for spouts for house, &c.....	Part of 123	1	3
do	25, do	...	do for 29 page's fencing around lots.....	do 130	2	13
do	do	do	do for boards for fence, &c.....	131	0	10
do	do	do	do for placing spouts to roof of house, &c.....	Part of 132	0	12
do	do	do	do for sleepers and oars for fence.....	do 133	1	17
August	9, do	...	do for four page's of fence.....	143	0	7
do	29, do	...	do for paint and oil for house.....	Part of 164	0	18
September	12, do	...	do school tax on property.....	do 182	0	10
do	do	do	do repairs to house.....	do 181	0	10
				£297	3	10
			<i>Cr.</i>			
November 30, 1848	...	...	By rent received from 1st March to date.....	6	15	0
				£290	8	10

RUTHERFORD & KERR'S ACCOUNT, from 1st March to 1st December, 1848.

			Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
March	25, 1848	...	To paid them on account of blinding road, &c. ....	25	100	0 0
April	4, do	...	do do do do .....	27	75	1 9
May	16, do	...	do do do do .....	73	20	0 0
June	5, do	...	do do do do .....	84	25	0 0
November	30, do	...	To balance carried to new account.....		60	3 9
					£280	5 6
			Cr.	£	s.	d.
June	28, 1848	...	By blinding metal of 1059 perches of Lower Lachine Road, at 3s. 3d. per perch.....	172	1	9
do	do do	...	By 964 loads of broken metal, at 2s. 3d. per load.....	108	9	0
do	do do	...	By 97 days labour on road.....	14	11	0
				£295	1	9
				Less—Already paid on account, as per account rendered to 1st March, 1848.....	152	12 6
				£142	9	3
do	do do	...	By 1225 loads metal for road.....	137	16	3
					280	5 6
November	30, do	...	By balance brought down.....		£60	3 9

WHIN-STONE ACCOUNT, from 1st March to 1st December, 1848.

			Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
March	17, 1848	...	To paid cartage of 4 toise to depôt, by M'Loughlin.....	4	2	10 0
do	25, do	...	do do do do .....	19	2	10 0
April	4, do	...	do do 4½ do Victoria Road, by John Welsh.....	Part of 32	1	15 7
do	do do	...	do do 4½ do St. Catherine's Road, M'Laughlin & John Welsh.....	do 32	2	16 3
do	29, do	...	do cartage of 9½ toise to St. Catherine's Road, by M'Loughlin & Welsh.....	do 46	5	18 9
do	do do	...	do cartage of 9½ toise to Victoria Road, by Welsh & Clay.....	do 46	3	11 3
May	1, do	...	do do 17 do do do .....	do 60	6	7 6
do	do do	...	do do 5½ do St. Catherine's Road, by M'Loughlin.....	do 60	3	8 9
do	do do	...	do do 11 do Victoria Road, by W. Clay.....	99	4	2 6
do	do do	...	do balance of 125 toise for Victoria Road.....	101	8	6 10
August	9, do	...	do cartage of 6 toise to St. Catherine's Road.....	150	3	15 0
September	12, do	...	do do 8 do from quarry to depôt.....	186	5	0 0
					£50	2 5

This Account is transferred to St. Laurent Road Account.

PETTY ACCOUNTS, from 1st March to 1st December, 1848.

			Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
June	5, 1848	...	To paid A. Bertram for 4 rakes for roads.....	82	0	16 0
do	do do	...	do Armour & Ramsay's bill for stationery.....	89	4	3 10
do	14, do	...	do Moss, painter, for altering Toll-boards .....	95	2	2 6
do	do do	...	do J. M. Tobin, his account for selling Tolls.....	102	35	4 6
do	27, do	...	do T. Doucet for drawing out leases of Tolls, &c.....	109	4	17 6
July	11, do	...	do for printing 100 copies of notarial leases of Tolls.....	121	2	17 6
August	3, do	...	do Mr. Cane, surveyor, for a plan of roads.....	139	4	0 0
do	do do	...	do Lovell & Gibson for printing tickets, &c.....	141	5	3 9
do	29, do	...	do insurance of Toll-houses, 1 year.....	167	11	0 0
November	27, do	...	do Armour & Ramsay for two reams of paper.....	247	2	1 3
					£72	6 10

This Account is transferred to Expense Account.

WILLIAM KERR'S ACCOUNT, from 1st March to 1st December, 1848.

		Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
April	29, 1848	To paid him balance of contract for winter road.....	50	30	0 0
June	5, do	do him on account of delivery of broken stone on the Quebec Road, and for macadamizing, &c.....	83	100	0 0
do	do do	do Rev. Mr. Vinet, on his account .....		2	15 0
do	do do	do J. B. Archambault, on his account.....		1	5 0
do	27, do	do him on account of delivery of broken stone on the Quebec Road, and for macadamizing, &c.....	104	100	0 0
April	3, do	do do do do do do do do do	136	130	0 0
do	do do	do do do do do do do do do	142	50	0 0
do	29, do	do do do do do do do do do	169	25	0 0
September	12, do	do do do do do do do do do	179	120	0 0
do	26, do	do do do do do do do do do	191	10	0 0
do	do do	To amount of old plank sold him .....		3	0 10
October	10, do	do him on account of delivery of broken stone on the Quebec Road, and for macadamizing, &c.....	202	120	0 0
November	13, do	To amount due by J. B. Archambault for old plank sold by auction .....		0	16 9
do	do do	To paid him on account of delivery of broken stone on Quebec Road, and for macadamizing, &c.....	253	175	0 0
do	do do	To balance carried to new account .....		872	16 1
				£1740	13 8
Cr.					
February	29, 1848	By balance due, as per Balance Sheet, to 1st March, 1848, rendered .....	71	4	11
June	17, do	By 11,254 loads broken stone.....	1336	8	3
July	13, do	By 466 do do .....	55	6	9
November	25, do	By 2348½ do do .....	264	3	9
do	do do	By 120 do do .....	13	10	0
				£1740	13 8
do	30, do	By balance brought down .....		£872	16 1

EXPENSE ACCOUNT, from 1st March to 1st December, 1848.

		Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
November	30, 1848	To Secretary's salary, from 1st March to 30th November, nine months, at £250.....	256	187	10 0
do	do do	To Overseer's salary, from 1st March to 30th November, nine months, at £135.....	172	101	5 0
do	do do	To services of Clerk, &c., to 1st September .....	177	8	15 0
do	do do	To amount of Petty Account, as per Account. For vouchers see Account.....		72	6 10
do	do do	To Cab Account—paid for vehicles to inspect the roads for Overseer, Secretary, &c.....	257	11	0 3
do	do do	To Interest paid on Road Bonds, as per Interest Receipts, numbered 1 to 21.....		1473	5 8
				£1854	2 9
Cr.					
November	30, 1848	By Upper Lachine Road, proportion of Interest on Bonds, of Salaries, Petty Expenditures, per account paid, from 1st of March last to date, according to length of road.	235	19	9
do	do do	By Lower Lachine Road, including Pavilion Road, do do do	353	19	7
do	do do	By St. Antoine and St. Luc Road Roads do do do	143	5	7
do	do do	By Abord à Plouffe Road do do do	269	14	0
do	do do	By St. Catherine's Road do do do	151	14	1
do	do do	By St. Laurent Road do do do	235	19	9
do	do do	By Victoria Road do do do	42	2	10
do	do do	By Quebec Road do do do	421	7	2
				£1854	2 9



Appendix  
(E.)  
26th January.

Appendix  
(E.)  
26th January.

## GENERAL TOLL ACCOUNT, RECEIPTS, from 1st March to 1st December, 1848.

										£	s.	d.
November 30, 1848	...	By received from Lessee of Victoria Toll-gate, from 1st June to date *	.....							140	15	2
do	do do	do	do	Quebec	do	do	do	do	do	958	19	8
do	do do	do	do	Long Point	do	do	do	do	do	333	16	1
do	do do	do	do	Upper Lachine	do	do	do	do *	do	961	4	6
do	do do	do	do	St. Laurent	do	do	do	do *	do	967	13	1
do	do do	do	do	Lower Lachine	do	do	do	do *	do	228	3	1
do	do do	do	do	St. Antoine	do	do	do	do	do	181	5	11
do	do do	do	do	Cote-des-Neiges	do	do	do	do	do	743	12	11
										£4515	10	5

\* See Statement, folio 27, of these Accounts.

This Account is transferred to Turnpike Roads' Account.

THE TOLLS of the several TURNPIKE ROADS were offered by Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of May, 1848, for One year, from 1st June succeeding, and the following were sold, viz:—

	£	s.	d.
St. Laurent Tolls.....	1501	0	0
St. Antoine Tolls.....	277	0	0
Cote-des-Neiges Tolls.....	955	0	0
Victoria Tolls.....	341	0	0
Long Point Tolls.....	400	0	0
Quebec Tolls.....	1125	0	0
Total disposed of.....	£4599	0	0

The Tolls of the Upper and Lower Lachine Roads were not sold, no sufficient sum, in the opinion of the Trustees, being offered, owing to the fears entertained of the competition of the Lachine Railroad.

## TURNPIKE ROAD ACCOUNTS, from 1st March to 1st December, 1848.

										£	s.	d.
November 30, 1848	...	To amount of this Account, as per Account rendered to 1st March last, being cost of Roads.....	.....							50284	7	9
do	do do	To Disbursements on Quebec Road, as per Account transmitted herewith, from 1st March last to date.....	.....							2290	6	10
do	do do	do	Abord à Plouffe Road,	do	do	do	do	do	do	410	19	8
do	do do	do	St. Laurent Road,	do	do	do	do	do	do	462	17	1
do	do do	do	Victoria Road,	do	do	do	do	do	do	211	11	3
do	do do	do	St. Antoine and St. Luc Roads, do	do	do	do	do	do	do	255	9	5
do	do do	do	Lower Lachine Road,	do	do	do	do	do	do	5604	19	2
do	do do	do	St. Catherine's Road,	do	do	do	do	do	do	228	18	5
do	do do	do	Upper Lachine Road,	do	do	do	do	do	do	431	18	8
										60191	8	3
November 30, 1848	...	By General Toll Account, amount transferred.....	.....							4515	10	5
										55615	17	10

## INTEREST ACCOUNT, from 1st March to 1st December, 1848.

										£	s.	d.
November 30, 1848	...	To paid Interest on Road Bonds, from 1st March to date, as per Interest Vouchers Nos. 1 to 21.....	.....							1544	0	0
July 15, 1848	...	By Interest on Account at City Bank, to 1st July.....	.....							70	14	4
										£1473	5	8

This Account is transferred to Expense Account.

Appendix  
(E.)  
26th January.

Appendix  
(E.)  
26th January.

BALANCE SHEET of the BOOKS of the TRUSTEES of the MONTREAL TURNPIKE ROADS, from 1st March to 30th November, 1848.

DR.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Turnpike Roads.....	Cost of roads and repairs.....				55615	17	10
Cash.....	On deposit in Bank of Montreal.....	497	11	8			
	do City Bank.....	8	14	4			
	In Office.....	76	5	9			
					582	11	9
Board of Works.....	For this sum paid for plans of bridges and surveys of river at Bout de l'Isle.....				165	4	8
House and Lots near Mile End...	Cost and repairs.....				290	8	10
					£56654	3	1
CR.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Road Debentures.....	Issued for monies borrowed.....	50750	0	0			
Receiver General.....	Advance to pay interest on Road Debentures.....	4959	7	11			
					55709	7	11
Thomas Heaven.....	Balance of contract.....				6	1	7
P. Rutherford.....	do do.....				0	3	9
Hugh Cleary.....	Balance of wages.....				5	10	0
Rutherford & Kerr.....	Balance of contract.....				60	3	9
William Kerr.....	do do.....				872	16	1
					£56654	3	1

STATEMENT regarding TOLLS of the ST. LAURENT, VICTORIA, UPPER LACHINE, and LOWER LACHINE ROADS.

ST. LAURENT AND VICTORIA TOLLS.

	£	s.	d.
Gross receipts from 1st March to 30th November, 1848—			
St. Laurent .....	1127	13	1
Victoria.....	220	15	2
	£1348	8	3
By paid John Dods, Esquire, President of the St. Michel Road Company, as per agreement, for the Tolls of that Road, collected at the St. Laurent and Victoria Toll-gates, as per vouchers 26, 198, 211...	240	0	0
Nett Tolls, as per General Toll Account .....	£1108	8	3

UPPER LACHINE AND LOWER LACHINE TOLLS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gross receipts from 1st March to 30th November, 1848—						
Upper Lachine.....				1011	4	6
Lower Lachine .....				286	13	1
				£1297	17	7
By paid J. Quinn, Toll Collector, per vouchers 120, 145, 176, 208, 233, 255 .....	37	10	0			
do J. Simmons, do do 62, 155, 180, 223 .....	26	0	0			
do H. Cleary, do do 116, 140, 171, 218, 232 .....	39	10	0			
By balance due H. Cleary, at his Cr. in Balance Sheet .....	5	10	0			
				108	10	0
Nett Tolls, as per General Toll Account .....				£1189	7	7

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF

NORMAL, MODEL, AND COMMON

# SCHOOLS

IN

# UPPER CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1847:

WITH AN APPENDIX.

BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

---

Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly.



MONTREAL:

PRINTED BY LOVELL AND GIBSON, SAINT NICHOLAS STREET.

1849.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my Annual Report of Normal, Model, and Common Schools in Upper Canada for the year 1847, which the law requires me to make to His Excellency the Governor General. The Statistics of this report are limited to the year 1847; the exposition of School operations is brought down to the time of preparing the report.

Though I have confined myself within narrower limits than are usually occupied by similar reports in other countries, yet the newness of the system in this country has induced me to extend my remarks on some points to a greater length than I should have thought necessary under other circumstances.

The late reception of several of the local School Reports, the great variety of Statistics which they contained, and the necessity of going over every figure of every one of them in this office, have put it out of my power to transmit this report by the 1st of August.

I submit this report, not as a controversial discussion of any questions of Common School Polity, but as a simple statement and practical exposition of the operations of the Common School Law of Upper Canada during the last Civil and Scholastic Year.

In some instances, I have instituted comparisons between the state of Common Schools, and the doings of the people in the State of New York, and in Upper Canada; and the comparisons will be found, in some points, unexpectedly favourable to our own country.

It will be seen that more than four fifths of the Statistics contained in this report are entirely new in this Province; and I think they furnish abundant proof, that it only requires a judicious and energetic course of proceeding for a few years, to place the Common Schools and facilities for the diffusion of useful knowledge in Upper Canada, upon a level with those of any other country, whether European or American.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

E. RYERSON.

The Honourable

R. B. SULLIVAN,

Secretary of the Province,  
Montreal.

## CONTENTS.

### PART I.

### REPORT, &c.

Subject of the Report, and Explanatory Remarks.

- I.—*School Sections and Schools.*—1. Number of School Sections; 2. Evil of Small School Sections; 3. Means employed to remedy this evil; 4. The evils of improper modes of forming and altering School Sections; 5. Discretionary powers of Councils, as to modes of proceeding.
- II.—*School Moneys.*—1. Amounts raised by local Assessment and Rate Bills; 2. Comparison with the State of New York.
- III.—*Teachers and their Salaries.*—1. Whole number of male and female Teachers employed; 3. Certificates of qualification; 4. Salaries, comparison with the State of New York.
- IV.—*Number of Children of School Age, and Pupils attending the Schools.*—Comparison with the State of New York.
- V.—*Time of Keeping open the Schools by qualified Teachers.*—Comparison with the State of New York.
- VI.—*Classification of Pupils, and subjects taught in the Schools.*—Comparison with the State of New York.

Appendix  
(F.)  
26th January.

Appendix  
(F.)  
26th January.

- VII.—*Text Books used in the Schools.*—Importance and difficulties of this department of the school system; success of the means employed to introduce an uniform and proper series of text books into the schools of Upper Canada; 1. Readers; 2. Spelling-books; 3. Arithmetics; 4. Grammars; 5. Geographies; 6. Book-keeping; 7. Mensuration; 8. Algebra; 9. Elements of Natural Philosophy; 10. Bible and Testament; Religious Instruction.
- VIII.—*Methods of Teaching.*
- IX.—*Character of the Schools.*—First Class; Second Class; Third Class; Separate Schools.
- X.—*School Houses.*—1. Kinds of School-houses; 2. Sizes of School-houses; 3. Condition of School-houses; 4. Titles of school-houses or premises; 5. School-houses built during the year 1847.
- XI.—*School Visits.*—By District Superintendents, Clergymen, District Councillors, Magistrates, &c.
- XII.—*Quarterly School Examinations.*
- XIII.—*Grammar and Private Schools.*
- XIV.—*District Model Schools.*
- XV.—*School Requisites and Libraries.*
- XVI.—*Provincial Normal School.*—Its importance—Success and plan of its establishment—Model School—Receipts and Expenditure—Subjects of Instruction—Terms of admission, and guards against the abuse of the facilities afforded to Students.
- XVII.—*General Results.*
- XVIII.—*Miscellaneous Remarks.*

## PART II. STATISTICAL REPORT:

N.B.—*The Statistics contained in the following Tables, extended to each Township in Upper Canada.*

- 1.—*Table A.*—School Sections and Schools in operation—School Moneys—Salaries of Teachers—General Abstract for the District.
- 2.—*Table B.*—Whole number of Children of School age—Pupils attending the Schools in summer and in winter, of Boys, and of Girls—Time of keeping open the Schools—Classification of Pupils, and subjects taught in the Schools—General Abstract for the District.
- 3.—*Table C.*—Books used in the Schools—Modes of Instruction—Teachers, male and female, qualified and unqualified—Certificates of qualification given to Teachers—General Abstract for the District.
- 4.—*Table D.*—Character of Schools—kind, sizes, titles, condition of School-houses—General Abstract for the District.
- 5.—*Table E.*—School-houses continued—Number and kind built or rented during the year 1847—School Visits, by District Superintendents, Clergymen, District Councillors, Magistrates, and other persons—Libraries—School Requisites—Grammar and Private Schools—General Abstract for the District.
- 6.—*Table F.*—Model Schools in U. C.
- 7.—*Table G.*—Normal School for Upper Canada—Receipts and Expenditure of *Special Grant of £1500*, up to 28th of August, 1848—Receipts and Expenditure of the *Annual Grant of £1500*, up to the 31st December, 1847.

## APPENDIX.

- No. 1.—*Circular of the Chief Superintendent of Schools to the District Superintendents, Visitors, Trustees, and Teachers of Common Schools in Upper Canada, making appointments for his official visits, September—December, 1847.*
- No. 2.—*Extract of a letter to the Secretary of the Province, reporting the official visit of the Chief Superintendent of Schools to the several Districts in Upper Canada, September—December, 1847.*
- No. 3.—*Circular to the Heads of City and Town Corporations in Upper Canada, explanatory of the new system of Schools for Cities and Incorporated Towns.*
- No. 4.—*Circular to Wardens of Districts in Upper Canada, on several subjects of great practical importance to Common Schools, suggested by official visits, September—December, 1847.*
- No. 5.—*Address to Trustees of Common Schools in Upper Canada.*
- No. 6.—*Terms of Admission into the Provincial Normal School, Toronto.*
- No. 7.—*General Rules and Regulations to be observed in the Provincial Normal School.*
- No. 8.—*General Rules and Regulations to be observed in the Model School for Upper Canada.*

## ANNUAL REPORT, &amp;c.

## PART I.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable JAMES, EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, Governor General of Canada, &c, &c, &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

It now becomes my duty to submit, for the information of Your Excellency, and the Legislature, a report of the first year's operations of the Common School Act, for Upper Canada, 9th Victoria, chapter 20. I shall do so under the following heads:—

- I. School Sections and Schools.
- II. School Moneys.
- III. Teachers and their Salaries.
- IV. Number of Pupils attending the Schools.
- V. Time of keeping open the Schools.
- VI. Classification of Pupils, and subjects taught in the Schools.
- VII. Books used in the Schools.
- VIII. Methods of Teaching.
- IX. Character of the Schools.
- X. School Houses.
- XI. School Visits.
- XII. Quarterly School Examinations.
- XIII. Grammar and Private Schools.
- XIV. District Model Schools.
- XV. School Requisites and Libraries.
- XVI. Provincial Normal School.
- XVII. General Results.
- XVIII. Miscellaneous Remarks.

I annex hereto, a Statistical Report, containing several tables, prepared with a good deal of labour and care, comprising abstracts of the reports of Trustees, and District Superintendents. Though I prepared blank forms, and ruled paper for these reports, and transmitted them to each District Superintendent, and for every school section in Upper Canada; yet as they were in a form entirely new, and contained many items never before embraced in school reports in this country, (though much less minute and comprehensive than the local common school reports in the State of New York,) and as several of the provisions of the School Act itself were new, the returns are stated by District Superintendents to be defective in several respects, though more full and accurate than those of the preceding year. The first year's operations of any law, are conducted to disadvantage; and this is peculiarly the case with a common school law, which is not administered, as other laws, by learned Judges, and specially sworn, and carefully instructed juries, but by the people themselves in their several Municipalities and sections. Popular provisions of a law suppose the existence of popular information as to

the nature and objects of such provisions; but if that information be wanting, the more popular the provisions of a law are, the more inefficient will it be in its operations—for no law is self-operative, or operative in the hands of ignorance or misapprehension. I believe this was the most serious obstacle to the success of the School Act of 1843, except in the best informed districts in Upper Canada, there not being sufficient educational intelligence in many townships, and some districts to work out the popular principles upon which it was constructed. The operation of the same cause will account for the difference in the working of the present School Act in different districts. It is, however, gratifying to remark, that under all these disadvantages, the local reports evince progress in school attendance, and in teachers' salaries, and a desire for educational improvement in every district in Upper Canada.

With these explanatory remarks, I proceed, in order, to the several subjects of this report.

## I. SCHOOL SECTIONS AND SCHOOLS.

1. *Number of School Sections.*—School sections are the smallest Municipal School divisions provided for by law—each consisting of such a section of the country, as is considered suitable for a school. In each section, three persons are elected trustees, by the householders, and constitute a corporation for the management of the common school affairs of such section. One of the members of the corporation retires from office each year—so that each trustee is elected for three years.

From the accompanying General Abstract A, it will be seen that there were in 1847, 3054 school sections in Upper Canada, being 40 less than the number reported in 1845. The number of schools reported, is 2,727, being 327 sections without schools, or from which no reports have been received. The accompanying Abstract A, will shew in what districts these vacant or unreported sections occur, and in what districts the number of schools corresponds with the number of sections formed; and Table A. will show the townships of these vacant sections.

2. *Evil of small School Sections.*—The decrease in the number of school sections and schools, in connection with an increase in the number of pupils attending the schools, augurs favourably for the progress of elementary instruction. The dividing of a district or township into small school sections, is an insuperable obstacle to the establishment and maintenance of efficient schools. This evil has been deeply felt in the neighbouring State of New York, the School Superintendent of which, in his report of 1844, remarks: "Small and consequently inefficient districts have, heretofore for a long period, been the source of many formidable evils. Miserable school-

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January

houses, poor and cheap teachers, interrupted and temporary instruction, and heavy rate-bills, are among the permanent calamities incident to small school districts. The ordinary pretext for the division, and sub-division of districts, is the greater proximity afforded to a portion of the inhabitants, to the school-house. To this single fancied benefit, considerations of much greater importance are often sacrificed.

"The idea seems to be entertained by many, that it is a great hardship for children to travel a mile, or even half a mile, to school; and that those individuals are the most favoured, who find the school-house nearest their houses. It is true, there are a few stormy days in a year, when the nearness of the school-house may be deemed a convenience. But all children of school age, in order to maintain health, and secure the due development of their physical functions, exercise daily, to a much greater extent than is produced by one, or even two miles travel. The most aged and experienced teachers will testify that, as a general rule, those children who live farthest from the school-house, are the most punctual in their daily attendance, and make the greatest progress in their studies."

3. *Means employed to remedy this evil.*—Impressed with the importance of this subject, I called the attention of District Councils to it, in a circular dated 1st October, 1846, pointing out the evils arising from the establishment of small school sections, and the advantages of enlarging them. I am happy to find that several District Councils have acted upon my suggestions; though in some of the District Superintendents' reports the evil of the small school sections is represented as still existing, to the injury of the schools in several townships. But in January last, I brought the subject again under the notice of the District Councils,\* and I hope that an improvement in this respect will be witnessed from year to year.

4. *The evils of improper modes of forming and altering School Sections.*—Formerly the townships were divided into school sections by Township Superintendents. This most important duty now devolves upon the District Councils; and the change has, I think, contributed much to the interests of the schools and the lessening of disputes. There are, however, some instances of Municipal Councils exercising their power in this respect in so inconsiderate a manner, as to occasion much dissatisfaction and embarrassment. In a memorial addressed to the Legislative Assembly in February last, by the Western District Council, the Council speaks of the "spite, hatred, and malice between neighbours and friends," occasioned by the present School Act, and says: "So numerous are the petitions on that subject, that more than half the time of the council is taken up in endeavouring to settle the differences, but unfortunately without any beneficial result." Now, in examining the printed report of the committee, to whom all these petitions were referred, I find that of the 29 petitions presented to the council, one prayed for the establishment of a female school in one of the sections, (which was granted,) one prayed for a local school tax in a section—which was referred by the council to the petitioning trustees; two related to the formation of new school sections, and the remaining 25 petitions related to the disputes as to the boundaries of school sections, and the non-payment of school moneys, which had been paid into the hands of Township Superintendents. Thus not one of these disputes could have arisen out of the School Act; but they must have all been caused by an improper division of the school sections, either by the Township Superintendents under the late Act, or by

\* See Appendix to this Report, No. 4.

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

the council under the present statute. In this district, where, the council says, "we well know that a very large number of the trustees can neither read nor write, and therefore, it must be obvious that the greater part of the requirements of the present law remain undone," it cannot be supposed that the councillors are yet very expert in school matters, but in other districts where the trustees can read and write, and where the councillors are correspondingly intelligent and discreet in their school proceedings, no disputes or inconvenience have, as far as I am aware, occurred on these subjects. I trust that the less advanced districts will soon be in a position to imitate and emulate their more instructed neighbours.

In the district of Dalhousie, still greater dissatisfaction and confusion were created by the mode of proceeding adopted by the council. Before the passing of the present School Act, the council of this district had never imposed a school assessment! An amount equal to that of the Legislative Grant apportioned to the district, was reported to have been raised by voluntary contribution; but this included the trustees' rate-bills. The introduction of a district assessment, in connexion with the new School Act, would naturally excite some dissatisfaction, (as it had done in the first instance under former Acts in several districts,) and especially in a district bordering on counties in Lower Canada, where the school assessment had been resisted. But in connexion with the necessary and proper introduction of the school assessment, the council made a new division of the school sections throughout the district—a division which was to take effect in the course of the then current year. The effect of this proceeding may be inferred from the following by-law, which was passed by the council itself, at the ensuing session, held early in the autumn of 1847:—

"In accordance with a resolution passed this session, No.—, Be it enacted, That whereas the School Section Divisions for this district made by this council at the last session are, in many instances, discordant to the convenience and wishes of the inhabitants, and that to correct them satisfactorily this present session is impracticable, the District Superintendent is empowered and required to make an appropriation of the school fund, thus: He shall distribute it share and share alike, among qualified teachers, without reference to the number of scholars under their tuition, but in proportion to the time such teachers may have been teaching, to the exclusion, however, of any who may have been less than a month so employed. Every teacher's return shall be verified by the trustees, and approved by the district councillors, representing the township in which he shall reside; and this Council do, and will justify the said Superintendent, in and against any and every suit at law, or in equity, that may be instituted against him, for acting in conformity to this by-law."

This by-law thus contemplated the abolition of the provision of the Legislative Statute requiring the school grant to be distributed to the several sections, according to the school population of such Sections respectively; it made no distinction between the able male teacher who taught sixty scholars, and the young woman who taught twenty; it had no regard to engagements which may have been made by trustees according to law; it required of teachers conditions which the law had not enjoined, and proposed to deprive many of them of advantages which the law had conferred. Besides, the boundaries of the school sections having been changed in the course of the year, the school population returns from the several sections the preceding year would not answer as the basis of distributing the Legislative Grant to them for the current year. The District Superintendent was, therefore, compelled to address a circular

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

requiring each set of trustees to make a return to him of the number of children of school age in their school section, according to its new boundaries. When I visited and held a public school meeting in this district the latter part of last October, all these returns had not been received, and not a farthing of the school grant for the year (payable in August) had yet been paid to the poor teachers! Of course, I pointed out the illegality and injustice of the By-law above quoted; and it was not acted upon. At the session of the council held the commencement of the present year, a resolution was adopted, praying the Governor General to dissolve the council, that the sense of the inhabitants of the Dalhousie District might be taken on the school law! Whereas the law had not been fairly in operation in that district—the council not having proceeded according to its letter or spirit. It is doubtless probable that many of the inhabitants have not distinguished between the provisions of the law, and the proceedings of their own council—attributing to the former what has been occasioned by the latter.

Inconvenience has been experienced in some instances, besides those which have occurred in the Western and Dalhousie Districts, by alterations in the boundaries of school sections after the estimates and engagements had been made by the trustees for the year, and appeals have been made to me on the subject by parties interested. In January last I drew the attention of council to the evils of altering school sections in the middle of a school year, and suggested the propriety of all such alterations taking effect only at the commencement of the year.\* Several of the councils have adopted by-laws or resolutions to that effect; and I think little difficulty or dissatisfaction will in future be occasioned by an inconvenient time of altering school sections. Indeed, from what I have been informed, I believe district councillors, as well as trustees, are becoming generally and deeply impressed with the disadvantage of small school sections, or of frequent changes in their limit, except in cases of extreme necessity, or with a view to their enlargement. When these primary Municipal School Divisions of each district are once judiciously and permanently established, a most important step will have been taken towards the establishment of good schools throughout Upper Canada.

5. *Discretionary powers of Council as to modes of proceeding.*—In one or two instances doubts have been expressed by the councils as to the extent of their discretion in the manner of exercising their power in dividing and altering school sections—as to whether they could exercise this power only during their sitting by formal votes, or by the appointment of committees for particular townships or sections, subject to the approval of the council. I have expressed my own opinion and advice in favour of this latter construction of the Act—that the provision was general and indefinite, leaving each council to its own discretion, according to circumstances, as to the mode of exercising the general powers with which it has been invested by the Act; and I have suggested the propriety of each council laying down some general rules as to the average extent of school sections, and then appointing a committee for each township composed perhaps of the councillors and District Superintendent, with a view of adjusting, as far as practicable, all the school sections of such township according to the general rules adopted by the council, and thus lay the foundation for future uniform and permanent operations. I do not think that any amendment of the School Act on this point is necessary; I believe that all that is required is experience, care, and discretion on the part of Municipal Councils. In a comparatively new department

\* See Appendix to this Report, No. 4.

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

of Municipal Government, it is not to be supposed that the most intelligent and patriotic man will, at all times, act to the best advantage; but experience and increased interest on the part of councillors in the great work of educating the people, will, I think, be a better corrector of any imperfections and evils in this department of the school system, than the frequent changes in the law.

## II. SCHOOL MONEYS.

1. *Amounts raised by local Assessments and Rate-bills.*—The amount of money voluntarily raised by the inhabitants of the several districts, whether by council, assessment or trustees' rate-bill, and the number of pupils attending the schools, are the true tests of the feelings of the country in regard to the school system, and of the progress of elementary education. In both respects I am happy to say that the year 1847 is in advance of the preceding year, though 1847 was a year of great commercial and financial depression throughout the province. The accompanying Statistical Table A, presents a view of what has been obtained from all sources for the salaries of common school teachers, not only in the several districts, but in the various townships of Upper Canada, and the General Abstract A, exhibits the results in each district. The total amount of council assessment for 1847 was £22,955 2s 8d; the total amount of council assessment for 1846 was £21,871 16s. 6d. The total amount collected by trustees' rate-bills in 1847 was £30,543 10s. 5½d; total amount collected by trustees' rate-bills for 1846 was £29,385 12s. 4d. Total amount of local council assessment and trustees' rate-bills for 1847 (exclusive of the Legislative grant of £21,000) was £53,498 13s. 1½d., just two hundred and fifty per cent more than was raised by assessment and rate-bill in 1842. From the General Abstract A, it will be seen that there were balances of school moneys of former years in the hands of District Superintendents at the commencement of 1847, amounting to £5,915 14s. 6d.; that the amount of these balances January, 1848, was £5,614 19s. 0d. The total amount of money reported, derived from all sources, and expended for the payment of salaries of common school teachers for 1847, was £77,599 11s. 4½d.; the total amount of the preceding year reported, was £72,109 8s. 6½. This includes the single item of teachers' salaries, irrespective of the moneys expended for the erection, repairs, furnishing, warming of school-houses, &c., &c.

2. *Comparison with the State of New York.*—The whole population of the State of New York is upwards of three millions; the whole population of Upper Canada may be set down at one fifth of that of the State of New York. Now the amount of money raised by county assessment in the State of New York in 1847 was \$275,000,00; while the amount raised in Upper Canada in the same way was \$91,820,60, one third the amount raised in the State of New York, in the same way and for the same purpose.

Again, the amount paid on rate-bills for teachers' salaries in the State of New York for 1847 was \$462,840,00; the amount paid on rate-bills in Upper Canada for the same purpose was \$122,174,00, more than one fourth that of the State of New York.

Furthermore, the amount arising from the State school fund and Legislative appropriation in the New York State for 1847 was \$275,000,00; the amount of Legislative grant in Upper Canada for the same purpose was \$84,000,00, nearly one third the amount granted in the neighbouring State, with a population more than five times that of Upper Canada.



Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

The school system of Upper Canada has been in existence but seven years; that of the State of New York has been in operation five times seven years.

These facts are an appropriate reply to the attacks which have been made upon our present school system, and they cannot fail to be grateful to the feelings of every friend of general education in Upper Canada.

There is, however, one point of comparison in the common school expenditures of the two countries, which must cause the deepest pain to every patriotic Canadian. In the state of New York, in 1847, the State appropriated \$55,000,00., and the people raised, by local assessment, \$38,000,00 for common school libraries; while not a farthing has yet been appropriated by our Legislature for the same object in Upper Canada; I hope before the beginning of another year, we shall have reason to congratulate our country in this respect also, in comparison with that of our American neighbours.

### III. TEACHERS AND THEIR SALARIES.

1. *Whole numbers of Teachers employed.*—From the accompanying Abstract C., it appears that the total number of qualified teachers employed in the schools in 1847, was 2812; that the number of teachers employed in the schools, without certificate of qualification, during some part of the year, was 216; that the total number of teachers employed, in 2727 schools reported, was 3,028 showing that there were 304 more teachers employed than there were schools, and therefore, that there must have been changes of teachers in many of the schools in the course of the year—one of the most serious impediments to the progress of the schools. In several of the districts this evil is strongly complained of, while the Abstract C. will show in which of the districts this evil exists to the greatest extent, the Table C. will show in what townships of each district, there is the most changing of teachers. It appears, however, upon the whole, that this evil exists to a much greater extent in the neighbouring State of New York, than in this country. In the State Superintendent's Report for 1847, I find that the number of teachers employed in the course of the year, is 18,785; schools reported, was 10,859,—that is about eighty per cent more teachers than schools. Schools in which more than one teacher is employed at the same time, are not taken into the account.

2. *Comparative number of Male and Female Teachers employed.*—It also appears from the General Abstract C., that of the 3028 teachers employed, in 1847, 2356 were males, and 663 were females. The distinction between male and female teachers, was introduced for the first time, in the reports for 1847. I am not therefore able to say whether the number of female teachers is increasing or not; I am inclined to believe it is. In the State of New York, it is singular to remark, that the number of female teachers employed in that State in 1847, was 15,821, while the number of male teachers, was only 2,965. It appears from Abstract C., that in the Huron, Bathurst, Simcoe, and Wellington Districts there is the smallest, and in the Niagara, Midland, Newcastle, Brock, and Johnstown Districts, there is the greatest number of female teachers employed. The annexed Table C. will show the comparative number of male and female teachers employed in every township of each district in Upper Canada.

3. *Certificate of qualification.*—The annexed Abstract C. shows that of the 2812 legally qualified teachers employed in 1847, 1687 of them received certificates of qualification during the year, 1284 certificates having been given by District Superintendents, and 403 by School Visitors. It will be seen

that in several districts, no certificates are reported to have been given by School Visitors. Indeed, I have been informed, that the Municipal Councils have formally recommended the visitors not to give certificates in their districts, but leave it entirely to the District Superintendents; that an uniform and proper standard of qualification might be maintained in respect to teachers throughout each District.

In the Forms and Regulations, ch. 2, Sec. 5, prepared for the better organization and government of Common Schools in Upper Canada, I have specified the lowest general standard of qualifications for teachers; but I have reason to believe that a much lower standard than that has been acted upon, by School Visitors in many instances. The authorizing of certificates by School Visitors was recommended, not as a permanent measure, but as a temporary regulation to effect a transition from the old Township Superintendent system, to one more uniform and efficient. It was reasonably thought that a certificate of qualification, given by two visitors, consisting of clergy, magistrates, and District Councillors, for only one school, and for only one year, would be at least as good, (if not better) security against the employment of unsuitable teachers, as the issuing of certificates for a whole township, by a Township Superintendent; and that opinion has been justified by the result—for no one will doubt that there are fewer unqualified and immoral teachers employed now, than there were before the passing of the present School Act; besides, when it is considered that a District Superintendent is not merely an examiner, but sustains to teachers several other relations out of which personal differences have arisen, and may arise again, teachers and candidates for teaching could hardly feel comfortable, in all cases, to have their standing and privileges as teachers, depending upon the pleasure of one man. Yet, I am far from being satisfied with the present system of giving certificates, but trust we shall soon be prepared to supersede it by a better. If each District Council were to appoint a Board of Examiners, the Superintendent being *ex-officio*, Chairman, to meet one or two days, twice or four times a year, at publicly appointed times and places, for the examination of candidates for school teaching, then but eight days of a District Superintendent would be occupied during the year in such examinations—then all the teachers could be examined before a proper Board, according to a published programme, (prepared by the Superintendent of Schools, under the sanction of the Governor General in Council,) and in the practice as well as in the subjects of teaching, and be classified according to their attainments and qualifications. The influence of such public and periodical examinations would be salutary upon the minds and pursuits of all teachers, would secure to the most able, that distinction which they merit, would give uniformity and elevation to the standard of school teaching, in each district, and throughout the Province. The very small number of certificates given by School Visitors, shows that it might be easily superseded, with but little personal inconvenience, and to the great advantage of the school system.

I believe, as a general rule, the District Superintendents have exercised the important power of giving and cancelling certificates of qualification with great judgment and fidelity. In one district, where intemperance heretofore prevailed to a considerable extent, even among school teachers, the Superintendent gave notice that he would not give certificates of qualification to any, but strictly sober candidates, and that at the end of six months, he would cancel the certificates of all teachers who suffered themselves at any time to become intoxicated. The result was, that a majority of the hitherto intemperate teachers became strictly temperate men, the

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

\*incorrigible were dismissed, and the district is blessed with perfectly sober school teachers. I know of two other districts, in which the Superintendents have acted thoroughly upon the same principle, with the same happy results; and I believe there is reason for congratulation generally, in the proceedings of District Superintendents on this subject. In a note in reference to it in the printed Forms and Regulations, I remarked that "no intemperate or profane person should be intrusted with the instruction of youth." I believe this is the import and spirit of the 13th section of the School Act, clause 5, which requires District Superintendents "to examine all persons offering themselves as candidates for teaching in common schools, with respect to their moral character, bearing, and ability, and I humbly trust the Governor General in Council will authorize instructions to secure all the school sections in Upper Canada, with out exception the inestimable blessings of truly temperate and moral school teachers.

4. *Salaries.*—There has been a small increase in the average salaries of teachers, in 1847, over any preceding year. The average salaries actually received by teachers, including male and female, in and for the time during which the schools were kept open in 1845, was £26 2s.; in 1846, £26 4s.; in 1847, £28 10s. Had the schools been kept open the whole of each of these years, the salaries of the teachers would have been at the same rate, for 1845, £33 10s.; for 1846, £36 15s.; and for 1847, £37. I believe these sums are, for the most part, exclusive of board; the amount of which is not stated in the returns. In the local reports, the actual salaries paid male and female teachers, are not distinguished. The Superintendent of Common Schools for the State of New York, in his Report for 1847, states that "the average monthly compensation for the whole year, in 1845, for the male teachers, was \$13.81; in 1846, \$15.42; and in 1847, \$15.95, and for females in 1845, \$6.50; in 1846, \$6.69; and in 1847, \$6.69, exhibiting a small but annual increase of wages paid to teachers. The number of teachers under 18 years of age, found employed in both visitations† was 2,322, of whom 1,969 were females, and there were 1,943 over thirty years old, of whom 1434 were males. The residue of the number were between eighteen and thirty years of age.

It thus appears, that the compensation of teachers in the neighbouring State of New York is much better than it is in Upper Canada. But it is also to be remarked, that only one fifth of the teachers employed there, are males, while four-fifths of the teachers employed in Upper Canada are males. As so small a number of male teachers are employed in the State of New York, it may be assumed that those who are employed, are, as a whole, first class teachers; and I do not think their average compensation is better than that of first class teachers in Upper Canada. The statistical table A. shows the amount of teachers' salaries in every township, and the General Abstract A, shews the gross amount and average of salaries paid to teachers, in each district.

This small compensation of teachers is the great source of inefficiency in the common schools. Persons of good abilities and attainments, will not teach for little or nothing, as long as they can obtain a more ample remuneration in other pursuits. People cannot obtain good teachers any more than good lawyers or physicians, without paying for their services. The intelligence of any school section or cor-

\* Original destroyed by the fire, proof corrected by the copy furnished the printer.

† In the State of New York, a summer and winter visitation of the schools, and a Report of each is required by law, also a three-fold distinction in the ages of teachers, and the period during which they have been teaching.

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

poration of trustees, may be tested by the amount of salary they are disposed to give a good teacher. Where there is little intelligence, and consequently little appreciation of education in any district, township, or school section, there will be objections against school assessments, school rate-bills, and a corresponding demand for the cheapest teachers, and for the unconditional allowance of the Legislative School Grant. It is from such sections of the province, that the two or three objections have been made to the provisions of the law, requiring a district assessment to an amount equal to that of the Legislative School Grant, as a condition of receiving it; a condition required in every State of the American Republic, as well as in Canada, and without the impulse of which, Government would leave education to retrograde, instead of promoting and witnessing its general diffusion. In order to remedy the evil of so small and inefficient salaries to teachers, some persons have recommended that a minimum sum should be fixed by law, as the salary of a teacher, per quarter, or per year. But a sum which might be sufficient for the salary of a teacher, in one part of a district, would be too small for a teacher's remuneration and support, in another part, and such an enactment would, I think, be an improper and injurious infringement upon heretofore acknowledged local and individual rights, and would injure, rather than benefit school teachers. As a partial and unexceptionable remedy for this evil, at least in reference to legislative enactment, is that which I submitted to the Government, in March, 1846, (see Journal of Education for Upper Canada, No. 2, p. 41, 42.) It was to require each school section to raise a sum equal to that of the school fund apportioned to it, in order to be entitled to such portion of the school fund. This recommendation was based upon what I found to be the actual results in all school sections, where there were good schools. The recommendation proposed the extension of the same condition to individual school sections, in order to their participating in the District School Fund, which has, from the beginning, been required of Districts in order to their participating in the Provincial School Grant. Had this recommendation been entertained, instead of being rejected by a majority of the late House of Assembly, and had also an accompanying and corresponding recommendation been adopted, namely, to authorize trustees to raise their moiety of the school fund, by a rate-bill upon their constituents, according to property, and not merely upon parents sending children to the school, I have been assured by experienced men in different districts, that the salaries of teachers would have been larger than they are; the attendance of pupils much larger, and the schools correspondingly more efficient. But in connection with the enlargement of the powers of trustees alone, (not proposing any new condition,) I anticipate much improvement in the salaries of teachers, as well as in the usefulness of common schools, from the more elevated standard of school teaching, which is being created by the Normal School and educational publications. When the people have illustrations and examples of what good teaching is, they will soon desire it, and be satisfied that it is the cheapest teaching, even at double the price of poor teaching. It cannot be supposed that good salaries will be paid to poor teachers, whatever such teachers may wish or claim; nor is it desirable that such teachers should be employed at all. It is, however, encouraging to observe that the number of efficient teachers is greatly increasing in the several districts, and that the demand for such teachers is increasing beyond all precedent. The character of the profession, and its remuneration, will advance in corresponding ratio; and good teachers and good salaries will become inseparable in the estimation and practice of

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

the country, as it advances in knowledge, and in the true principles of social economy.

#### IV. NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE, AND PUPILS ATTENDING THE SCHOOLS.

The appended Statistical Table B. presents a view of the number of children of school age, the number attending the schools, whether boys or girls, their comparative and average attendance, in both winter and summer, and the several studies which they are pursuing. These statistics extend to each Township in Upper Canada, while the General Abstract B. furnishes a Tabular and comparative view of the same statistics in the various districts. This being the first attempt to procure school statistics so varied in their details and comprehensive in their character, they cannot be considered complete. The local Superintendents represent them as being very imperfect; but imperfect as they are, and therefore below the truth, they furnish facts of a gratifying nature, and evince the vast importance of the common schools, and the duty of every statesman and patriot, to do all in his power to promote their efficiency.

It appears that the whole number of pupils attending the common schools in 1847, was 124,829, being an increase of 14,827 over the number reported for 1845, and of 22,917 over the number reported for 1846. Of the 124,829 pupils in the schools, 65,575 were boys, and 55,254 were girls. It also appears, that the attendance of boys as compared with that of girls, during the winter, was as 20 to 13, and during the summer, as 17 to 14. It is obvious that there is a much larger attendance of boys than girls at the common schools. It will furthermore be seen, that the average number of pupils per school, in the summer, was 31, and in the winter, 33; that the total average attendance of pupils, during the winter, was 89,991, and during the summer, 84,537. The Table and Abstract B. exhibit very considerable variations in all these particulars, and therefore different degrees of advancement in the common schools, in the several townships and districts of Upper Canada.

It is a singular fact, that while the average attendance of pupils in the State of New York, as compared with the whole number on the rolls, was as four to ten, the average attendance of pupils in Upper Canada, as compared with the whole number of pupils on the rolls, was as seven to ten. But on the other hand, the aggregate attendance of pupils at the common schools in the State of New York was larger than the whole number of children between the ages of five and sixteen years; while in Upper Canada the whole number of children between those ages returned, was 230,975, of whom only 124,829 were reported in attendance at the common schools, thus showing in the strongest light, how much remains to be done, in order to secure to every Canadian youth, the priceless endowments of a good education. The question naturally arises, why it is that the attendance of children at the schools, is so much less in Upper Canada, than in the State of New York, in proportion to the number of children of school age, when, as has been shown in the former part of this report, the inhabitants of Upper Canada pay more in proportion to their number, for the support of common schools, than the inhabitants of the State of New York? I think the chief reasons are, 1. The conviction of the absolute necessity of education, though strong, is not so universal in this country, as it is in the State of New York. There no man thinks of bringing up his children without education, any more than he thinks of bringing them up for the slave market of the Southern States; here, thousands of parents look upon the sending of their children to school as a loss, and the payments of the school assessment as an oppression. They desire untutored

ignorance, and free barbarism. 2. There, female teachers are employed to a much greater extent than here, and therefore, school-rate inducements to parents to keep their children from school, are less there than here. 3. Free schools exist to a much greater extent there than here, that is, schools supported by rate-bills upon property, and to which all children of school age have free access. It has been demonstrated in the course of the current year, in both our towns and country places, that whenever the free school system has been established, though in its infancy, the attendance of the pupils has been increased, from fifty to one hundred and twenty per cent.

#### V. TIME OF KEEPING OPEN THE SCHOOLS BY QUALIFIED TEACHERS.

The present law requires a school to be kept open six months of the year, by a qualified teacher, as a condition of being entitled to aid from the school fund. No inconvenience has arisen from this provision of the School Act; on the contrary, I have been assured by local Superintendents of its salutary influence. The few cases of poverty and inability which have occurred in each district have been beneficially met by the application of another provision of the law. In every district there are examples of school sections, having no schools, and consequently the money apportioned to them remains in the hands of the District Superintendents. At the commencement of each year, there have therefore always been found balances of school money of the preceding year, in the hands of District Superintendents. By the 9th clause of the 13th section of the School Act, it is provided that the District Superintendent shall retain in his hands, subject to the order of the Superintendent of Schools, all moneys which may have been apportioned for his district for the year, and which have not been called for or expended, according to the provisions of this Act; accordingly, during my official tour last autumn, and in official correspondence, I have recommended the Superintendent in each district, in the disposal of those balances, to consider, in the first place, the cases of poor and feeble school sections; such as deserved special aid, both from their meritorious exertions and poverty. I have found this mode of proceeding most beneficial and satisfactory. It enables us to meet cases which are exceptions to the general rule, assists the District Superintendent in encouraging noble efforts, in circumstances of necessity or misfortune, and at the same time strengthens his hands in enforcing the conditions of the law on negligent sections, which are able to comply with them.

The annexed Table and Abstract B. show the time during which the schools have been kept open by qualified teachers in every township and district in Upper Canada. From these returns it will be seen that the average time of keeping open the common schools in Upper Canada during the year 1847, was eight months and one-third of a month. In the school report for the State of New York, for 1847, the Superintendent, referring to the average period, during which the schools were kept open, says, "The average number of months for the whole state appears to be eight."

#### VI. CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS AND SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN THE SCHOOLS.

This is an entirely new department of information, in respect to our common schools. The school returns have heretofore been confined to the number of pupils, the time of keeping open the schools, and the moneys raised for the salaries of teachers. Information extending no further, appeared exceedingly vague and unsatisfactory. It appeared to me quite as important to know the studies and attainments of

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

pupils as to know their numbers, I therefore prepared and furnished blank forms of reports for that purpose. I cannot suppose that these forms, for the first time, have in all cases been filled up with entire accuracy, much less, with completeness, I divided the reading classes into five, corresponding to the five reading books of the national series, intimating, at the same time, that in schools where the national readers are not used, the least advanced reading class of pupils should be returned in column No. 1, and the next best advanced reading class in column No. 2, &c., &c. The annexed Table B. exhibits the number of pupils in the several studies pursued in the common schools, in all the townships of Upper Canada; and Abstract B. presents a view of their totals in each district. These Statistics afforded a clear but painful proof of the very elementary character of the common schools, and the absolute necessity of employing every possible means of elevating it. It will be seen from these tables, that there were in Upper Canada, in 1847, in the first or lowest reading class of the common schools, 19,525 pupils; in the second, 20,179; in the third, 21,428; in the fourth, 16,846; in the fifth or highest reading class, 8,126; that in the first four rules of arithmetic there were 18,741 pupils; in the compound rules of reduction, 12,527; in Proportion and the more advanced rules, 10,418; that in English Grammar, there were 13,743 pupils; in Geography, 10,563; in history, 3841; in writing, 45,467; in book-keeping, 2,116; in mensuration, 615; in algebra, 336; in other studies, not enumerated above, 1,773. The 1,773 reported as pursuing "other studies," seem to have been pursuing "higher studies" for under this head in Abstract C. will be found 41 common schools, in which latin and greek were taught; 60 in which french was taught, and 77 in which the elements of natural philosophy were taught. The number of pupils in these studies respectively, is not reported.

It thus appears, that of the 124,819 pupils reported to be attending the schools, only 41,686, or one third of them are studying arithmetic at all; only 45,467, or a little more than one third of them, are writing at all; less than one in ten in English grammar, not one in twelve in geography, but one in thirty-two in history, and only one in forty-nine in book-keeping.

Now, when it is considered that so small a proportion of the pupils attending the schools are pursuing those studies, some knowledge of which is essential to even the elementary education of every youth in the land,—we are painfully impressed with the present inefficiency of the common schools, and with the duty of the Government and the Legislature to do still more for their advancement, especially as they are, emphatically, the schools of the people, and the only means within the reach of nineteen-twentieths of them to educate the future constituencies and occupiers of the country.

On turning to the report of the school Superintendent of the State of New York for 1847, I find at the winter visitation of 7,085 schools, there were on the books or registers, the names of 336,417 pupils, of whom there were learning the alphabet 15,459, to spell 33,789, to read 287,169, arithmetic 172,606, or more than one half of the whole number of pupils on the books; geography 112,682, or little less than one third of the whole number of pupils; history, 16,197, or one in twenty; English grammar, 62,508, a little more than one in five; in book-keeping, 5,301, or one in sixty three; algebra, 7,242; use of the globes 33,749; geometry, surveying, &c., 1,511 (less in proportion than in the schools in Upper Canada); natural philosophy, 14,445; mental and moral philosophy, 1,822; physiology, 8,182; composition, 43,753; vocal music, 97,581, (an important and delightful fact); to write, 184,521

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

or more than one half; chemistry and astronomy, 16,248; analysis and definition, 87,914. It is needless to observe, that with two or three exceptions, how immeasurably the comparison preponderates in favour of the common schools in the State of New York, in respect both to the course of studies, and the numbers pursuing the essential and higher branches of them. After comparing the progress of the schools for the years 1845, 1846, and 1847, the State Superintendent remarks, "the most gratifying aspect presented in comparing the results of the years designated, is the very large increase of pupils engaged in the more advanced or higher branches of English instruction; such as the use of the globes, algebra, geometry, surveying, &c., natural philosophy, mental and moral philosophy, physiology, book-keeping, chemistry, and astronomy. The introduction of these studies into our common schools has been sanctioned by the Legislative department of the Government, and is approved by the most distinguished and experienced men of our times, engaged in promoting the cause and advancing the interests of public instruction. The pupil who may now be seen solving a problem in geometry in one of our common schools, will, ere long, be found demonstrating the more difficult problems of political economy, or with a keen and animated intellect examining and discussing the science of human government in our halls of Legislation." From what has already been done, I am satisfied the schools in Upper Canada may in four or five years, be made as efficient and potent in all respects as those of the State of New York.

#### VII. BOOKS USED IN THE SCHOOLS.—IMPORTANCE AND DIFFICULTIES OF THIS DEPARTMENT OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

This is also another new department of school information. As the books are the tools which the teachers employ in instructing their pupils, a knowledge of their character gives an insight in several respects, into the state of the schools, aids in suggesting means for their improvement, and indicates the success of the means already employed. I have not seen a school report or school publication from any one of the neighbouring States in which the evils of the great variety of text-books in the common schools has not been acknowledged and lamented. But it is only in the new States that effective means have been employed to prevent it. There the passing of general common school laws, and the selection of text-books for the schools by governmental authority, have taken place simultaneously, the great evil of omitting the latter having been witnessed in the older States. In the New York and New England States, the school laws were passed, and the schools were established and carried on for many years, without Government apparently being aware of the importance of making some provision in reference to text books. In the meantime compilers and publishers of all descriptions of school books overspread the land with them. Every part of the country was visited by rival school book venders and every school was filled with heterogeneous text-books. In the midst of this multitudinous and constantly increasing variety of text-books, there could be no class division and no class instruction in the schools, and therefore no efficiency or success in instruction. The value of the teacher's time and the usefulness of the school were reduced more than five hundred per cent. in value. For the last fifteen years attempts have been making by the State Governments and educationists to cure an evil which should have been prevented; but the task has proved most difficult, and has as yet been very partially accomplished.\*

\* Since this paragraph was written I have learned that measures are being adopted, the present month, (August, 1848,) under the

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

The Boards of Trustees for cities and incorporated towns in the state of New York, allow but one set of prescribed books to be used in the schools under their care, and with the view of correcting the evil as far as possible in country schools, the State Superintendent has prescribed that each set of trustees shall select a series of books for their own schools, and then shall not change them for a period of three years; and any disregard of any instructions of the State Superintendent subjects the party offending to a fine of ten dollars. In the New England States the power of the State Executive has always been confined to seeing that every township or town of a given population should have a school or schools of a given character, but the selection of the books, as well as of the teachers in the schools, has been made by township or town committees, and all attempts to induce the surrender of these long exercised local powers to the executive have hitherto failed.†

Those Governments have, therefore, been compelled to employ means to accomplish, by influence, what they could not do by authority, in remedying what is admitted to be a fundamental defect in their school system. They have, therefore, appointed committees or boards with secretary-lecturers, whose whole duty it is to collect and diffuse information on the best means of improving the common schools.

The magnitude of the evil of a multiplicity of text-books, and the difficulty of correcting it may be inferred from the following extract from the report of the Superintendent of schools for the state of Connecticut, for 1847; judging from the reports of the school visitors, there has been but little progress made during the past year in reducing the great variety of text books in the same school, and in schools of the same society. In a few instances, the visitors speak encouragingly of the prospect of securing uniformity hereafter, but not in a single society do the visitors report that the books recommended or prescribed by them, are the only books used in all the schools under their supervision. On the other hand, the obvious evils of a multiplicity of books are spoken of almost unanimously, as one of the main obstacles to the improvement of the schools. To remove or diminish these evils a number of remedies are suggested by the visitors:—

1. The appointment, on the part of the Legislature, of a committee or board whose recommendations or prescriptions shall extend over the whole State.
2. A recommendation or prescription on the part of the State Superintendent—a compliance with which shall be made the condition of drawing the school money.
3. The similar action of a county board or committee, which should be binding through all the schools of a county.
4. The school societies, through a committee, might be authorized to purchase all the books which are needed, and assess the expense upon the scholars who use the books.
5. The withholding of the school money from every society and district, which will not take the steps necessary to secure uniformity of text-books in the common schools within their respective limits.

auspices of the State Superintendent, which are expected to result in the adoption of one (and only one) series of school books for all the common schools in the State of New York.

† The Massachusetts Board of Education sought for power to recommend Text Books for the schools in 1838, but it did not succeed. That Board has no power to apportion school moneys or to make school regulations, or to interfere with the schools at all; its power, as the last annual report (1847,) of the Board expresses it, "is simply a power to collect and diffuse information and to make suggestions to the Legislature."

The great point to be reached is uniformity in all the schools of the same society and town, and in adjacent towns where the population is changing from one to the other, as in manufacturing districts. This uniformity it is believed cannot be reached unless the action of the committee or board who are intrusted with regulations on this subject, can extend beyond a single year. Indeed, there is reason to believe that there is at this time a greater variety of text books used in the common schools of the State, than there was three years ago. The attempt on the part of school visitors to introduce new books without seeing the removal of those already in use, has only added to the variety; and the diverse action of the same body in successive years, only make confusion worse confounded.

From the reports made to this department in 1846, corrected by the returns of this year, it appears that there were in use upwards of 295 different authors or text-books in the following studies, viz:—

13 in Spelling	2 in Botany
107 " Reading	5 " Algebra
35 " Arithmetic	1 " Natural History
20 " Geography	2 " Physiology
21 " History	1 " Composition
16 " Grammar	4 " Penmanship
7 " Natural Philosophy	2 " Moral Philosophy
5 " Chemistry	3 " Surveying
2 " Geometry	2 " Mensuration
3 " Mental Philosophy	2 " Declamation
3 " Rhetoric	4 " Dictionaries
5 " Book-keeping	&c., &c."

*Success of the means employed to introduce an uniform and proper series of text-books into the schools of Upper Canada.*—The Connecticut State Superintendent then recommends the plan which had been unsuccessfully recommended by the Boston board of education to the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1838, and which has been adopted by our Provincial Legislature in our common school system in Upper Canada, in order to introduce uniformity of text-books into the schools. Had this provision been made at the time of passing our first common school law in 1841, or the second Act in 1843, the difficulties of carrying it into effect would have been much less than in 1846, and the school system would have been greatly in advance of its present state; for between the year 1841 and 1846 some new school books were compiled and published, and many others were imported, all of them together not forming a complete, much less an appropriate series of text-books. It was not, therefore, surprising that some opposition should have been manifested at the introduction of so novel and important a provision into our school system. I had shown its necessity in my report on a system of public elementary instruction for Upper Canada; and I am happy to be able to say that results have justified its adoption, silenced every whisper of opposition, and already secured the actual support of the public to an extent that could not have been anticipated at so early a period, and which is without a parallel in any State in America. It is just two years since the board of education was established, and recommended an uniform series of text-books for the schools. The board employed no powers of prohibition, because neither a book-manufacturer nor a book-seller; did not interfere with private enterprises, but provided and suggested facilities for its useful and profitable exertions, and that in connexion with measures which led not only to the introduction of school books of an improved quality, but to a reduction of nearly twenty per cent in their prices, thus preparing the way for securing to the whole country the double boon of good and cheap books. The proceedings of the board which have

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

borne these early fruits I have detailed in my Special Report, pp. 7-9, prepared June, 1847, and printed by order of the Legislative Assembly. I stated in that report that I had procured from the National Board of Education in Dublin, the very liberal donation of twenty five sets of their books, forms, and reports, to enable me to present a set to each District and City Municipal Council in Upper Canada. I have since visited the several districts, and personally presented the books in question, at the same time explaining their character and soliciting a careful examination of them, as to both their contents and prices, on the part of the local representatives of the people, and of every friend of common school education. Submitting these books to such a test, and providing such facilities for an acquaintance with them in every district of Upper Canada, has entirely removed the suspicion and silenced the absurd cry that had been raised in some quarters, that the Superintendent was endeavouring to saddle foreign and expensive school books upon the country. From that time to the present, I am not aware that a single newspaper in Upper Canada has uttered one word against these excellent books; they have been formally enjoined or recommended by several district councils; the use of them in the schools is rapidly increasing; whenever they are used, they are highly approved; and the question of their general use in the schools may now be considered as fully and harmoniously settled by the unanimous voice of the country. In a subsequent part of this report, (under the head of general results,) I will give some extracts from local reports on this and kindred subjects. In the meantime, I beg to refer to the appended Statistical Table C, and also to the General Abstract C, for tabular views of the principal books used in the schools in every district and township of Upper Canada.

1. *Readers.*—The board of education has attached the greatest importance to the use of the National Readers as essential to the classification of the pupils of different ages and different degrees of advancement; and although the introduction of them into the schools is so recent, it will be seen by Abstract C, that they are used already in no less than 1317 schools, nearly one half of the whole number reported. The English Reader, which has long been used in the schools, has already fallen below the National Readers, being used in 1067 schools; various readers are used in 358 schools. I have no doubt that in three or four years, the great evil of a multiplicity of reading books will disappear from our schools.

2. *Spelling-Books.*—The hitherto almost universal nuisance of ordinary spelling-books appears to be diminishing in the schools, it being limited, according to Abstract C, to 721 schools. The principal books of this class used, are Mavor's, Carpenters, Cobb's, and Davidsons. Mavor's is used in 294 schools; various, in 427 schools. A more ingenious device for relieving the teacher from labour by imposing it needlessly and perniciously upon the pupil, can scarcely be conceived. What more obvious than that the meaning of words can be most easily and appropriately learned by children as they require to use them, or as they find them in the course of reading, where their practical application is witnessed at the same time that their meaning is acquired? What more natural than that children should learn to spell words in the way that they will necessarily employ this knowledge when acquired? In no other language than the English are the pupils doomed to the senseless columns of a spelling-book, to learn how to spell the words of their native tongue; nor are English pupils themselves condemned to this repulsive labour and injurious waste of time, in the acquisition of any

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

foreign language, and yet are they, perhaps, more accurate in the orthography of such foreign language than in that of their own, with all the appliances of the spelling-book; with the aid of some fifty rules, can most of the sentences in the English language be accurately constructed; and with the assistance of one-fourth of that number of rules, can nine-tenths of the words in our language be spelt. Why should not rules be employed in the latter, as well as in the former case? Why should not mere repetition be employed to secure accuracy in syntax as well as in orthography? Why are the chaotic columns of a spelling-book better to teach orthography than its reading lessons to teach grammar? If the same common-sense principles and rational theory employed in etymology, syntax, and prosody, be employed in teaching orthography, children will be rescued from the aversion to all learning, the loss of time and labour, and even horrors which are occasioned by the use of the common spelling-book. In the series of National Readers, provision is made for teaching how to spell as well as how to read, without the aid (or rather hindrance) of the common spelling-book, and especially in connexion with the use of a little book called "*The Spelling-Book Superseded*," in which the rules of orthography are given, as well as a list of the most difficult words in the English language, together with their pronunciations and etymology.

3. *Arithmetics.*—In regard to arithmetics, it is not of so much importance, what arithmetic is used, so that but one is used in a school, at least an elementary one for small scholars, and a large one for those that are more advanced, answerable to the two published by the National Board in Dublin. The teacher is the true and the best arithmetic for the school, and if he cannot teach and illustrate its principles and rules without reference to any particular book, very little of the science of numbers will be learned in his school. Walkingame's Arithmetic, of which two Canadian editions have been printed, has long been used in the schools. It appears from Abstract C, that it was used in 1847, in 1162 schools; the National Elementary Arithmetic, in 615 schools; Daboll's, in 283; Grey's, in 205, and various arithmetics in 546 schools. But I think it very desirable that the examples of an arithmetic should be chiefly selected from the statistics and commerce of the country in which it may be used; its operations will thus be invested with additional interest, and divested of that abstract character which is the most serious obstacle to the progress of a beginner.

4. *Grammars.*—There being no peculiar excellence in the National Grammar over others, the Board of Education have thought proper to recommend the use of three grammars in the schools, namely, the National, Lennie's, and Kirkham's, as might be desired by trustees, only one of the three being used in the same school. The National Grammar is used in 220 schools; Lennie's, in 717; Kirkham's, in 649; Murray's, in 321; various grammars in 116 schools.

5. *Geographies.*—Each country should have a geography, as well as arithmetic, of its own. Every youth should be made intimately acquainted, not only with the climate and outlines, and general productions of his own country, but with the geographical positions, the extent, the soil, the waters, the populations, the peculiarities, the towns, and commerce of its various districts. A pupil in any school in Germany will go to the black-board, and in less than ten minutes, will draw an accurate outline of Germany, with its political divisions, its mountains, its rivers, its cities, and towns, and will then give you the commerce, the employments, the productions, and manufactures of each. His acquaintance with foreign countries is in propor-

Appendix  
(F.)  
26th January.

tion chiefly to their connection with the history and commerce of his own. In some large German schools that I have visited, not one of the pupils could tell the situation of Canada; but the panorama of Europe was familiar to them, as was every mountain, stream, and hamlet in their own country. It is thus with the youth of the neighbouring United States. Look into their geographies, or go into their schools, and you will find space and importance bestowed upon the peculiar population, towns, production, internal communications, trades, pursuits, and institutions of every State in the Union, and that with great care and minuteness. This is as it should be. But that which so well adapts nearly all their elementary geographies for the youth of their own country, unfits them for those of any other country, especially as they are generally not only almost exclusively American, but even partial and anti-foreign, particularly hostile against everything British; as if their own youth could not be well educated without being taught to hate and contemn British institutions and people. No American geography is more objectionable, in these respects, than Olney's, which has found considerable circulation in Canada, though it contains very little respecting Canada, and that little is to a great extent, false, and slanderous. Such a book should forthwith be excluded from all our schools. Of course, European geographies are designed for European, and not for American or Canadian youth. The most impartial, the best constructed, the cheapest and best adapted geography for Canada with which I have yet met, is Morse's new Geography, published by the Harpers of New York. His Geography contains upwards of three hundred well designed wood cuts, more than fifty maps, and is retailed in this country for less than fifty pence. It is impartial in its statements, and is less objectionable in one or two references to England, in respect to Ireland, and the war between England and the United States, than is Stewart's Geography on the same subjects. It contains the district divisions of Canada, and devotes as much space to our country as to any one of the neighbouring States of equal population and extent. The enterprising publishers have intimated, that if I would prepare an additional quarto page or two on the statistics, commerce, &c., of Canada, they would insert it and publish an edition of their geography expressly for Canada. I do not at present see any better means of procuring so cheap and so good a geography for Canada. In connexion with the National Geography, the Board of Education have recommended the use of Morse's Geography in our schools; and it is beginning to become generally known, and will doubtless soon be generally used. It will be seen by Abstract C, that in 1847, the National Geography was used in 230 schools; Morse's, in 651; Olney's, in 344 (!); Stewart's, in 91; various in 331.

6. *Book-keeping* is taught in 523 schools. The national elementary work on this subject is used in 296 schools, and various works in 227 schools.

7. *Mensuration* is taught in 294 schools. The excellent work of the National Board is used in 156 schools; various in 148 schools.

8. *Algebra* is taught in 144 schools. Bonnycastle's *Algebra* is used in 48 schools; and various in 96 schools.

9. *Elements of Natural Philosophy* are reported as having been taught in 77 schools, but the books used are not stated.

10. *The Bible and Testament* are reported to have been used in 1782 schools, nearly two thirds of the common schools in Upper Canada. This fact is the best answer to the objection of those who have

Appendix  
(F.)  
26th January.

represented our common schools as "Godless," as excluding Christianity, instead of providing for the inculcation of its principles and precepts. The question of the Holy Scriptures and religious instruction in schools is the rock on which every attempt hitherto made in England to establish the public system of elementary education has been broken to pieces; and the means of solving this question occupied my most earnest inquiries for more than a year in various countries of Europe and some States of America. The results of those inquiries, not as embodied in theoretical discussions, but as practically developed in both Roman Catholic and Protestant countries, are stated in my *Report on a System of Public Elementary Instruction for Upper Canada*, pages 22—52. In harmony with what is there stated, I have endeavoured to develop this most important and, at the same time, most difficult department of our common school system. With this view the sixth section of the sixth chapter of the *Forms and Regulations* was prepared, headed "Constitution and Government of Schools in respect to Religious Instruction;"—a section which was submitted to both the Protestant and Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto, as well as to other clergymen, before its final adoption; and to which no candid Roman Catholic can object, and more than which no enlightened Protestant can reasonably desire. In the same spirit, I addressed a circular to trustees, containing the following counsels and expositions of the law on this subject: "On the all-important subject of the constitution and government of schools in respect to religious institutions, I beg to refer you to the book of forms, regulations, &c., chapter 11, section 6. "The law carefully guards against any interference with the rights of conscience, by expressly providing that no child shall be compelled to read any religious book, or to join in any exercise of devotion to which his or her parents or guardians shall object. "But by this restriction, the law assumes that which has been considered by many as above civil authority to enact—which has been enjoined by Divine authority—the provision for religious exercises and instruction in the schools. The Government does not assume the function of religious instructor: it confines itself to the more appropriate sphere of securing the facilities of religious instruction by those whose proper office it is to provide for and communicate it. The extent and manner in which this shall be introduced and maintained in each school is left with the trustees of each school, the chosen guardians of the Christian educational interests of the youth in each school section. If trustees employ a drunken, a profane, or an immoral teacher, they act as anti-Christian enemies, rather than as Christian guardians of the youth of a Christian country; and if the atmosphere of Christianity does not pervade the school, on the trustees chiefly must rest the responsibility. On the fidelity with which this trust is fulfilled by trustees, are suspended, to a great extent, the destinies of Upper Canada."\*

Thus without kindling the flames of religious contention on this subject, and yet maintaining inviolably the principles of Christianity as the basis of our educational system, each school municipality or section is authorized to provide, according to its own judgment, the nature and extent of the religious exercises and instruction that shall be observed and given in the school. I am not aware of a single complaint on this subject; and the extent to which the Holy Scriptures are used in the schools indicates the character both of the people and the system. It is true that those who wish the common schools to be the handmaid of one or more religious persuasions, or to

\* See Appendix to this Report No. 5.

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

place the common education of the youth under the exclusive control of the clergy, may not be satisfied with this system; but to those who are contented with the inculcation of the doctrines and spirit of the Ten Commandments, Apostles' Creed, Lord's Prayer, and the discretionary use of the Holy Scriptures\* will, I am satisfied, regard our common school system as established upon the proper foundation of the common Christian faith of our country, in connexion with the common religious rights of all classes of its inhabitants. It is also to be recollected that our common schools are not boarding but day schools; and, therefore, can have nothing to do with those parts of religious instruction which belong to the parental fireside and the Christian Sabbath. The churches' and the parents' duties are not merged in those of common, as in those of boarding schools. In common school education, therefore, the instructions of the parent and of the church are to be taken into account in connexion with those of the common school.

## VIII. METHODS OF TEACHING.

There are three distinctive methods of teaching arising out of arrangement of pupils in the schools; the mutual or individual method, teaching pupils one by one; the simultaneous method, teaching by classes; the monitorial method, in which some of the more advanced pupils are employed to teach the less advanced. It is important to know which of these methods is adapted, or how far they are combined, in order to understand the character and efficiency of the schools. With this view I introduced these heads into the printed blank forms of local school reports; but from the various inquiries which have been made of me by trustees and teachers, and from statements which I have received from some of the District Superintendents, I have reason to believe that the distinctions in respect to the methods of teaching have not in all cases been understood, and, therefore, that the entire accuracy of the reports cannot be relied on. The methods of teaching are reported in only 1415 schools. It would follow from these defective returns, as given in Table and Abstract C., that there are no classes in 557 schools; that simultaneous or class instruction is followed in only 609 schools; and that monitors are employed in 249. It will require another year to obtain full and accurate information on this subject.

## IX. CHARACTER OF THE SCHOOLS.

It will be seen by referring to the statistical part of this Report, Table, and Abstract D., that the schools are classified as follows:—1. Good or first class schools; 2. Middling or second class schools; 3. Inferior or third class schools; 4. Separate schools. There having been no standard fixed for the qualification of District Superintendents, for uniformity of judgment by them on the different branches taught and the modes of teaching them, and for the uniform classification of teachers, no very definite idea can be attached to the three-fold classification of the schools. The 41st section of the School Act provides "that the teachers who shall receive certificates of qualification under this Act,

\*The Board of Education for the State of Massachusetts have the following remarks on this subject in their Report for 1847:—"It is not known that there is or ever has been a member of the Board of Education who would not be disposed to recommend the daily reading of the Bible, devotional exercises, and the constant inculcation of the precepts of Christian morality in all public schools, and it is due to the Secretary to remember that in his Reports and Addresses, and in whatever form he expresses his opinions, he proves himself the unshrinking advocate of moral instruction upon Christian principles. Beyond what they may thus recommend and advocate, neither the Board nor the Secretary can exert any official influence upon the religious condition of the schools."

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

shall be arranged in three classes, according to their attainments and abilities, in such a manner as shall be prescribed by the Superintendent of Schools, with the concurrence of the Board of Education and the sanction of the Governor General in Council." In the absence of a common standard of attainments on the part of District Superintendents, and of examinations and decisions by them in respect to the qualifications of teachers, this provision of the Act can be but very imperfectly carried into effect. Before submitting a programme of the examination and classification of teachers, I have been anxious that a previous preparatory step should be taken of convening all the District Superintendents at the Provincial Normal School, for a week or two, for the purpose of consultation and the establishment of a proper and common standard of proceeding and judgment in regard to both the subjects and modes of teaching, and in respect to the whole system of common school instruction and economy. The circumstances connected with the meeting and early prorogation of the Legislature, at its last Session, prevented me from submitting this, and several kindred subjects, for the consideration of the Government. At present the classification of the schools must be considered as the opinion of each District Superintendent of their standing in regard to other schools in his district, or in respect to his own judgment of what a common school ought to be. From the statements of several District Superintendents, I think the classification of the schools is wholly relative, and has not been determined by any absolute standard. It appears from the Table and Abstract referred to, that 543 are returned as first class schools; 1106 as second class; and 803 as third class schools. It appears also that, including all the cities and towns, (except the cities of Toronto and Kingston, from which no reports have been received on the subject,) there are only forty-one separate schools in Upper Canada. These, I believe, are generally of an inferior class. The number of them has been diminishing from year to year. The very small number of them shows that the provision of the law permitting their establishment is of very little importance either for good or evil. I believe the fewer of these separate schools the better for the interests of youth and the diffusion of general education; but it is perhaps better to leave the law as it is in respect to separate schools, than to have an agitation arising from the repeal of it.

## X. SCHOOL-HOUSES.

No information has heretofore been obtained on this subject. This first attempt to ascertain the nature and extent of school-house accommodation in Upper Canada has been more successful than I had anticipated for a beginning; although it will be seen from Abstracts D. and E., that no reports whatever have been received from the cities of Toronto and Kingston, and that from the Bathurst, Home, and London Districts, no returns have been made of the state of school-houses in respect to repairs, furniture, appendages, &c. Information as to the present state and character of the school-houses is the first step towards their improvement. The information which has been collected, as is shown in Tables and Abstracts D. and E., relates to the kind of school-houses, their sizes, titles, furniture, appendages, &c.

1. *Kinds of School-houses.*—It appears that the total number of common school-houses in Upper Canada in 1847, was 2572; of which 49 are brick, 84 stone, 1028 frame, 1399 log.

2. *Sizes of School-houses.*—In the statistical Table and Abstract D, school-houses are arranged in no less than fourteen classes in respect to size. It is



Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

unnecessary for me to state the whole number included in each class, as given in the tables referred to; but allowing an area of at least from nine to twelve feet for each pupil (according to the height of the room,\*) the extent of school-house accommodation in each township as well as district in Upper Canada can be ascertained; and that compared with the number of children of school age as given in Table and Abstract A, will shew the amount and deficiency of such accommodation in every district and township respectively.

3. *Condition of School-houses.*—699 are reported in good repair, 817 in ordinary repair, 347 in bad repair; 1705 having only one room, 98 having more than one room; 1125 suitably furnished with desks, seats, &c., 683 not so furnished; only 432 furnished with facilities for ventilation; 1119 not provided with proper facilities for ventilation; only 357 provided with a suitable play ground; 1378 destitute of a play ground; only 163 furnished with privies, 1571 reported as not so furnished.

This is a melancholy view of the state of school-houses in Upper Canada. Having no data on this subject in reference to former years, I am not able to compare the present with the former condition of school-houses. I shall not here dwell upon the intellectual, physical, social, and moral evils arising from such a condition of school-houses. I will only remark, that of so deep importance is the subject considered in the neighbouring States, that the Superintendent of Common Schools for the State of New York concludes his last annual report on this point with the following recommendation: "The Superintendent respectfully submits that it is equally right and proper to require the inhabitants of a school district to provide a comfortable school-house as a condition precedent to the annual apportionment of school moneys, as it is to require that schools shall be taught by a qualified teacher."

4. *Titles of School-houses or premises.*—The present School Act places the legal title of the common school property of each district in the municipal council of such district,—the local trustees having the property in trust for the time being. As early as October, 1846, I called the attention of municipal councils to this provision of the statute, and suggested the propriety and importance of each council instituting an inquiry into the titles and condition of common school property within its own jurisdiction, and employing the proper means of securing it. Several councils evinced a praiseworthy vigilance on this important subject; but the reports shew that there is no sufficient title for one third of the common school property reported. Of the 2,572 school-houses returned, the titles of but 2,100 have been reported. Of these the titles of 1,403 are stated to be freehold; and the titles of 697 to be leases, written or verbal permissions of occupation. There were also 171 rented school-houses. The tables referred to will show the character, condition, titles, &c., of school-houses, so far as they have been reported, in every township as well as in every district in Upper Canada. There is no reason to believe that either rented or local school-houses or premises will be properly furnished, nor can we expect good schools without good school-houses.

6. *School-houses built during the year 1847.*—There are no returns on this subject from the Bathurst, Dalhousie, Prince Edward, Newcastle, Colborne, Home, Simcoe, and Huron Districts, in some of which I know that school-houses have been built during the year. The reports received state 55

\* The least quantity of pure air for each pupil is estimated by the best writers on the subject at from 135 to 150 cubic feet.

school-houses to have been built during the year; of which 21 were log, 18 frame, 9 stone, and 7 brick. From these returns, it is pleasing to observe that the proportion of log school-houses is less, and that of stone and brick greater, than that of the school-houses erected in former years.

#### XI. SCHOOL VISITS.

The visiting of common schools is a test of the public interest in popular education, and a most important means of encouraging and animating both teachers and pupils in the performance of their respective duties. No impediment to common school education has been more formidable and fatal than indifference to it on the part of the more intelligent and influential classes or individuals of the community. To a great extent in this country, the common school has been considered as affecting only those who could not otherwise educate their children. Thus the very class of the population who most need prompting, counsel, and assistance in the education of their children, have been mostly left to themselves. The diffusion of universal education, under such circumstances, is out of the question. There is no example of an universally educated people, where the more wealthy classes are not identified in obligation and influence with the common schools. Because a person may not avail himself individually of the courts of law, or of the law of all, he is not on that account exempted from the obligation of supporting legislation and the administration of justice; no more ought he to be exempt from the obligation of supporting common school education, because he may prefer a private or classical school for his own children. This principle is fully recognized in the Legislative grant and municipal assessment in support of common schools; it is only defective in its application in the principle of imposing school rate-bills. And it was with a view of enlisting the active co-operation and influence of the most intelligent persons in each community in behalf of the common schools, that the provision of the Act was introduced, constituting clergymen, magistrates, and district councillors, visitors, and authorizing each of them, as such, within their respective townships or charges, "to visit schools—especially to attend the quarterly examinations of schools, and at the time of such visit to examine the progress of the pupils and the state and management of the school, and give such advice to the teacher and pupils as they may deem expedient, according to the regulations and directions for visitors, which shall be prepared by the Superintendent of Schools." By the 15th and 16th sections of the Act, visitors are likewise authorized to adopt other voluntary measures for promoting the interests of common schools, and diffusing useful knowledge in their respective localities.

The two-fold objection made by some against this provision of the law, namely, that visitors would not act without being paid, or that they would officiously and injudiciously interfere in school operations, has been entirely obviated by facts. I am not aware of a single complaint of any misuse of any privilege or power on the part of any single visitor in Upper Canada, and the visits of the visitors to the schools are more numerous than I had anticipated during the first year when the law was little understood and imperfectly appreciated. It is surely of no small importance to the cause of popular education to bring to its assistance the moral and social influence of the religious instructors of the people, as well as that of the local representatives and the guardians of public order; and the securing of no less than 3,908 voluntary visits from clergymen, magistrates, and councillors to the schools during the year 1847, is an important fact in the history of elementary education

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

in Upper Canada, as well as an ample justification of this provision of the School Act. The largest number of school visits by both district and township superintendents reported for any one year under the late Act was 6,751; the number of school visits of district superintendents and visitors reported for the year 1847, was, 7,457, besides 5,218 visits of other persons, making a total of 11,675 school visits for 1847. It appears from Table and Abstract E, that of these visits, district superintendents paid 2,549; clergymen, 1,823; district councillors, 882; magistrates, 1,203; other persons, 5,218. Table E exhibits the number of visits by each of these classes in every township in Upper Canada; and Abstract E presents a view of the same classification of visits in each of the several districts. It will be seen that in one district the visits of the superintendents are equal to only two-thirds of the number of schools, and in another not equal to one-half the number of schools; so that more than 200 schools in two districts have not been visited by a district superintendent at all during the year. It is also gratifying to observe that the local superintendents' visits in some districts far exceed the number of schools. The superintendents of the Midland and Johnstown districts have made the greatest number of school visits during the year—the former having made 292, and the latter 245. I find the visits of the clergy in one district (London) amounting to 201, and those of the magistrates in another district (Johnstown) to 136. In the State of New York, the law requires a summer and winter visitation on the part of local superintendents, and of its importance there can be no doubt. In connection with such visitations, conscientiously and thoroughly performed, the cordial co-operation of the resident clergy, magistrates, &c., is of vital importance; and I have been informed that the voluntary visits and the quarterly examinations have given a new and unprecedented impulse to the schools in several districts. I trust that in the course of a year or two this feeling will become general, and that the common school examination and celebrations will be among the most common and interesting social festivities of the people.

#### XII. QUARTERLY SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The present School Act requires every common school teacher to have, at the end of each quarter, a public examination of his school; of which he shall give notice, through the children, to their parents and guardians, and shall also give due notice to the trustees and any school visitors who may reside in or adjacent to such school section. Though I am not aware of such a provision existing in any other common school law in America, yet I consider it one of the most useful provisions of our own statute. It is an indirect but powerful remedy against the employment of inefficient teachers; it is well adapted to animate both teachers and pupils to exertion, to attract public attention to the school, and to excite public interest in its support. In colleges and all well-conducted public schools, great importance is attached to frequent examinations; even conductors of private seminaries and schools resort to them, both as means of prompting the efforts of their pupils, and of drawing public support to their establishments. The practice of frequent public examinations cannot fail, therefore, to be eminently conducive to the interests of our common schools. It cannot be expected that so new and important a feature in our school operations could have been universally introduced in a single year; and the reports of the District Superintendents are not specific on this point. I believe, however, that this requirement of the Act has been pretty generally complied with. I have heard of the attendance at such examinations being, in some instances, small;

but more frequently large, and highly gratifying. On such occasions, such examinations have been converted into local school celebrations, numerously attended by the clergy and other leading persons of various persuasions, as well as by the parents and friends of the pupils, accompanied with addresses, music, refreshments, &c. Thus all parties have been gratified, the pupils have been delighted, the teacher has been encouraged, and a whole neighbourhood has been wrought up and united in a feeling of social oneness, and of lively interest for the success of the school, and the education of their youth. I anticipate very beneficial results, both social and educational, from this provision of the Act.

#### XIII. GRAMMAR AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

A full and accurate knowledge of the educational condition of the country cannot be acquired without ascertaining the instruction given in grammar, and private, as well as in common schools. With this view, I prepared in blank forms of reports, columns in reference to grammar and private schools, the statistical results of which will be found in Table and Abstract E. It will be seen from Abstract E., that the reports from some districts are very defective, and that no report whatever has been received from the Toronto City Superintendent.

It appears from the return made, that there are 38 grammar schools and academies—more or less aided by public funds; that there are 96 private schools; that in 40 of these schools the elementary classics are taught, and in 53 of them French, drawing, and music are taught; that the total number of pupils reported in these schools is 3,531. Some of these schools are spoken of by the District Superintendents in terms of strong commendation. The conductors of these schools have received the visits of the District Superintendent with great courtesy, and have evinced much readiness and satisfaction in giving every information respecting their schools. It appears from these reports, and making due allowance for their defectiveness, that at most, only five per cent. of the school-going youth of Upper Canada receive instruction in public grammar and private schools; and therefore, that ninety-five out of every hundred of them are altogether depending upon the common schools for their education. No stronger illustration can be required to evince the unspeakable importance of the common schools, and the paramount obligation of every friend of the country to elevate their character and promote their efficiency.

#### XIV. DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOLS.

These schools were designed to be examples of what the common schools in their respective districts ought to be, in instruction, discipline, arrangements, &c.,—and to be open without charge to all school teachers. It will be seen by Table F., that only three district model schools were in operation during the year 1847 in the Dalhousie, Johnstown, and Midland Districts. Two of these model school-houses are built of stone, the other of wood; one of them has only one room; another has three; and a third has four rooms. A library is attached to but one of them—only forty-nine volumes; and there were only 110 pupils in the three schools during the year. There was advanced out of the Legislative grant for their support £90, raised by municipal council assessment £180; and received from other sources £106. The salary of one of the teachers is £70; those of the other two are reported at £150 each. The school superintendent of the Dalhousie district says—"In this establishment, the number of pupils has varied from 37 to 64. I have there held public examinations of common school teachers; and on some

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

occasions, when reluctant to give them certificates of qualification, I have sent them to the model school master for information and examination. No charge was ever made to such persons, neither did they make any permanent stay, except one, merely learning the mode of instruction, the nature of the studies, and discipline of the school." The superintendent of schools in the Johnstown District says—"The number of pupils who have attended the model school the present year is 28; of that number 13 still remain. The studies pursued are reading, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic, book-keeping, mathematics and algebra. The school is now held in the stone school-house in the village of Frankville, in the township of Kitley. It is supplied with globes, school maps, and a map of the world on rollers, and a library of 49 volumes, which have been purchased with the surplus funds since I made my last report. Much good has been done by the establishment of the model school in this district. Several teachers whose education was by no means good, have acquired a sound knowledge of the subjects which are required to be taught in the common schools." The superintendent of schools in the Midland district says—"Almost every teacher who has attended the model school for any length of time, is now teaching with good success."

#### XV. SCHOOL REQUISITES AND LIBRARIES.

With a view of ascertaining the extent of facilities for instruction in the schools, and for the diffusion of general knowledge by book associations, I provided columns in the blank forms of reports for the returns of school requisites and libraries. In respect to school requisites, it will be seen from Table and Abstract E, that in 486, or about one fifth of the whole number of schools reported, large maps are hung up; and that in 255, or about one twelfth of the schools reported, black-boards, &c., are provided. As to libraries, in the returns made, three kinds of libraries are reported,—common school, Sunday school, and public libraries; common school libraries 32, containing 2,729 volumes; Sunday school libraries 33, containing 3,915 volumes; public libraries 20, containing 3,960 volumes. I think the reports of Sunday school, if not of public, libraries, are very defective.

On the importance of school requisites and school libraries, I need not here remark, as I have dwelt upon them so fully in other reports and papers, and as the necessity and great utility of them are universally admitted.

#### XVI. PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL.

1. The establishment of a Provincial Normal School for the express purpose of giving instruction in the arts of school teaching, forms a new epoch in the history of popular education in this country, and is destined, I have no doubt, to produce, directly and indirectly, an amazing and most beneficial change in the whole character of our common schools. It is now a settled point among all enlightened nations and states, that school-teaching is an art that requires to be both theoretically and practically studied and acquired, in order to be successfully and beneficially pursued,—as much so as the art of printing, or building, or the profession of law or medicine.

As the few examples of self-educated men are no argument against the necessity and importance of schools and colleges; so the instances of able and successful teachers, without the preparation of a professional training, has been justly considered as no argument against the establishment of normal, or teachers' training schools.

Thus in the various states of Germany, in Franco, Great Britain and Ireland, and the neighbouring United States, provision is made for the establishment of normal as well as common schools, and in all these countries normal schools are, in the largest sense, free schools, giving instruction without charge, and generally furnishing some additional aid to the pupil teachers attending them.

2. In every country where normal schools have been established, the introduction of them as a constituent element of the popular school system has been preceded by much inquiry, and attended with much discussion and delay; and I know of no country in which the establishment of this all-important department of the common school system has been attended with so little delay and opposition as in Upper Canada, and in which its operations, in proportion to the population of the country and the means expended in its establishment, have been so successful in so short a time. It is only a little more than two years since the first definite and decisive measure was submitted to the Government and Legislature for the establishment of the Normal School, and it has already been in operation nearly a twelvemonth, and is resorted to by upwards of one hundred candidates for school teaching, more than nine tenths of whom have already been teachers; and not a failure, or difficulty, or even friction, has attended any of the plans adopted for the establishment, the selection of masters, and the management of the institution down to the present moment. The whole has been effected within the low estimate of expense originally submitted to the Government; and the attendance of teachers in training, before the end of the first year's operations, exceeds the maximum of the success anticipated. Thus has this most difficult, as well as most important, branch of public elementary instruction been brought within complete and successful operation, under circumstances affording unmingled satisfaction in respect to the past, and the most sanguine expectations in respect to the future.

3. The plan adopted for the establishment and management of our Normal School is analogous to that which had been adopted in the State of New York, for the establishment of a State Normal School at Albourn; but with this difference, that a much larger sum was appropriated out of the school fund there than here for the establishment and support of the Normal School; the Superintendent of Schools has greater individual power there than here in relation to the school—and we have a model school as part of the normal school establishment, in which 120 pupils are taught, and in which each normal school student practices teaching an hour a day, during three days of each week, under the direction of the head-master—an essential accompaniment of normal school instruction which, I understand, is now being introduced into the Albourn Institution, as completely as it has been in ours.\*

4. In my "Special Report" of June, 1847, I detailed the steps which had been taken to procure and fit up the buildings and premises formerly occupied by the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, the appointment of a head-master, and the selection of a suitable apparatus for the illustration of lectures in chemistry and natural philosophy. In the statistical part of this report, Table G., will be found an account of receipts and expenditures of moneys granted for the establishment and support of the Normal School. The Legislature made a special grant of £1500 for "procuring and furnishing suitable buildings." Under this head it will be seen that the sum

\*For general rules, the government of the model school for U. C., see Appendix, marked No. 8.

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

of £1355 13s. 1½d. has been expended by the Board of Education. The account of the expenditure of the special grant is brought down to the 28th of the present month. There yet remains to be provided under this head, the fitting up of the play-ground and gymnastic apparatus in connexion with the model school. The amount of the current and contingent expenses of the Normal School is brought down to the commencement of the current year, according to the provisions of the Act relative to the annual reports of the expenditure of the Legislative school Grant. It will be seen that there was expended under this head for the year 1847, the sum of £1002 12s. 10½d. There were considerable contingent expenses in procuring apparatus, books, &c., at the establishment of the institution, which will not soon occur again. The premises and apparatus are admirably adapted to the objects of the normal school, as Your Excellency was pleased to state, on your personal examination of them during your welcome and gratifying visit to Upper Canada, in the autumn of 1847.

5. The establishment consists of the Normal School proper and the Model School: the former, the school of instruction, by lecture; the latter, the school of instruction, by practice. The pupils of the former are teachers in training; the pupils of the latter are 120 children from the City of Toronto, who pay two-pence a week each. In the former, two professors are employed; in the latter, there are two regularly trained teachers, under the superintendence of the head master. In the latter, each of the pupils of the former teachers, under proper oversight and direction, teach an hour a day during three days of each week; so that from six to twelve teachers are employed in the model school during the greater part of the time. The model school is designed to be a practical exemplification of the system of school teaching and discipline taught in the normal school. The model school was opened in February last, and the applications for admission into it have, from the beginning, been far more numerous than could be entertained.

6. The normal school was opened the 1st of November, 1847, in the presence of a large number of influential gentlemen from different districts of Upper Canada. After a brief explanatory statement by the Superintendent of Schools, the head master, Mr. J. J. Robertson, (of Trinity College, Dublin,) delivered an admirable introductory address on the importance of normal school instruction, and the system intended to be pursued in that for Upper Canada; and Mr. H. Y. Hind, (late scholar of Queen's College, Cambridge,) mathematical master and lecturer in chemistry and natural philosophy, gave an eloquent and lucid exposition of the subjects of instruction appertaining to his own department, and of their adaptation to the pursuits and employments of the people of this country. Twenty students presented themselves, with the requisite certificates of character, &c., at the opening of the normal school; but their number increased in a few weeks to 54. The first session was closed the middle of April by a public examination, which, notwithstanding the disadvantages incident to the first session of a new institution, gave the highest satisfaction to the many distinguished and intelligent gentlemen who witnessed it, and received the unanimous and warm eulogiums of the public press. The second or present session commenced the middle of May; and there are now 118 students in attendance, of whom 20 are females; a female department having been established at the commencement of the session. Upwards of ninety of the present students have been teachers of common schools, and come to the normal school to qualify themselves better for the duties of their profession.

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

7. *The Subjects of Instruction.*—The head master gives instruction in the elements and philosophy of grammar, orthography, composition, art of reading, rudiments of logic, geography, mathematical, physical and political, with rudiments of the use of the globes, elements of general history, linear drawing, Mulhauser's system of writing,\* rudiments of trigonometry, with a view to land surveying with the theodolite, art of teaching, with daily teaching in the model school, mode of teaching the national school book. The mathematical master gives instruction in the science and practice of arithmetic, including the use of the logarithm tables, algebra as far as quadratic equations, the progressions and the binomial theorems inclusive, geometry, six books of Euclid, heat, electricity, galvanism and magnetism, mechanics, hydrostatics, pneumatics, animal and vegetable physiology, elements of astronomy, and agricultural chemistry. Animal physiology is treated of in special reference to the laws of health, and the proper means of preserving it, with various practical observations on the ventilation and temperature of school-houses. Under the head of mechanics, besides a general exposition of the five mechanical powers, isolated and confined, the steam engine, the locomotive, the different varieties of pumps and hydraulic engines, have been practically illustrated and explained. In agricultural chemistry, that important science (as far as time will permit) is treated in special reference to the soils, climate, and productions of this country, illustrating particularly the mode in which experiments of an agricultural character should be conducted. During the present summer session, upwards of 50 agricultural experiments are being made in the grounds attached to the normal school, under the direction of the mathematical master, whose taste for horticulture and agriculture is not less ardent than his talents as a mathematician and lecturer are pre-eminent. The grounds are placed under his immediate care, and the students derive no small advantage from his refined taste and rural sympathies; and I must not omit to add, that regular instruction is given by a competent person specially employed in vocal music, according to the German system of Wilhelm, as anglicized by Hullak, under the sanction of Her Majesty's Privy Council Committee of Education. This system is specially adapted for popular use, and it has been formally recommended by the Governments of France and England. †

8. It is scarcely necessary for me to remark that the mode of teaching these subjects is of the most thorough and practical character, exercising the powers of perception, understanding, and judgment, rather than burthening the memory, elucidating the reason of rules, rather than merely teaching rules themselves; inculcating the habit of thinking, of investigation, of reasoning, and not of a slavish reliance upon the recollection of rules or upon their authority; and enforcing and illustrating the whole in connexion with the future duties and profession of the students. Mr. Robertson, from his high talents and qualifications as a teacher, his long experience, and standing as a school inspector under the National Board of Education in Ireland, is most admirably adapted for the varied and important instructions and duties which appertain to his department as a teacher, and to his position as head master; and Mr. Hind, to the qualifications already mentioned, unites the rare ad-

\* On the importance and advantages of this system of writing which has been officially sanctioned and recommended by the French and English Governments, see *Report on a System of Public Elementary Instruction for Upper Canada*, p. p. 91-96.

† Respecting some characteristics of this system, the manner in which it has been adopted in France and England, together with the great advantages connected with the teaching of vocal music in common schools, see *Report on a System of Public Elementary Instruction for Upper Canada*, p.p. 124-132.

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

vantage of a practical acquaintance with the thorough and profound German system of teaching the exact sciences, and the different branches of natural philosophy, having attended lectures two years in the celebrated Royal Commercial School at Leipsic, in Germany. The school is also provided with excellent models and apparatus for illustrations and experiments in the courses of lectures, or rather teaching by lecture; that is, blending continuous examinations with oral lectures. The immense advantages to the students themselves of such a preliminary course of training, and the benefits to the Province at large of sending out annually from 150 to 200 teachers thus prepared into its various districts, can be more easily conceived than described. A process of this kind for a few years will render our common schools worthy of being the schools of the people.

9. It is also worthy of special remark, that every Friday afternoon, from two to four o'clock, is devoted to religious instruction, when the clergy of the several religious persuasions attend, and give such courses of religious instruction to the members of their respective churches as they judge expedient. This arrangement is found to be both convenient and satisfactory, and, I have no doubt, very beneficial. The students are also required to attend their several places of worship on Sabbath.

10. The terms of admission, which, after mature deliberation, were adopted by the Board of Education, will be found in the Appendix to this Report, marked No. 6; as also the General Rules and Regulations, marked No. 7.

In a printed circular, the Board announced as a regulation applicable to all students "a trial of three months as to capacity and disposition both to learn and to teach." The Board has extended this condition to the whole period of the student's attendance, so that if at any time any student relax in his application, and manifest inattention to his studies and duties, the weekly assistance is no longer allowed him. The Board being determined to expend whatever means the Legislature has placed or may place at its disposal, with the most careful economy, and to advance most effectually the objects of normal school instruction in Upper Canada. The aiding of students to the amount of five shillings per week each, in addition to providing them with books and giving them instruction, has been adopted after the example of the Executive Committee of the New York State Normal School at Albany, and from the circumstances and too little encouragement given to common school teachers. The continuance of it must depend upon the liberality of the Legislature, as this expenditure was not taken into consideration, when the original estimate of the probable current expenses of the institution was laid before the Government. But I know of no way, as the experience of other countries has shewn, in which so much may be done to promote directly and indirectly the great interests of sound popular education; in some countries of Europe all the expenses of normal school students are defrayed by the Government.

11. The only point on which, as far as I know, any doubt or apprehension has been expressed, relates to the declaration required by the Board from candidates for admission to the normal school respecting their intention to teach schools, and that their object in coming to the normal school is to qualify themselves better for that profession. It has been supposed by some that this voluntary obligation of morality and honour is not sufficient to secure the students to the profession of school teaching. The reply is, that this condition is the same as is required by the authorities of normal schools in the neighbour-

ing States, where the temptations and habits of various enterprise and adventure are more common and powerful than in this country; that it is better for a man to pursue any profession and employment as a free-man than as a slave; that if a man does not pursue school teaching voluntarily, he will not do so successfully and usefully; that it has been found by actual experiment that those who have regularly qualified themselves for school teaching do, as a general rule, follow it, and that in the few instances of their being compelled or induced to leave the profession, they are not altogether lost to the interests of common schools. On this point it will be sufficient for me to quote the following statements and remarks of the Executive Committee for the management of the New York State Normal School, in their Report of January, 1847:—

"It is found upon examination of the School Register, that since December 18th, 1844, 508 students have attended the school for a longer or a shorter period. Of this number 178 are now in the school; 6 have died; 14 were found to be incompetent for teaching, and were, at an early day, advised to engage in other pursuits; 11 left on account of ill health, unfitting them alike for study or teaching; and 29 left at an early period of their connection with the school, relinquishing for various reasons the purpose of teaching. If these numbers be added, their sum will be found to be 238; and if this last number be subtracted from the whole number on the register, the remainder to be accounted for is 270. Of these 270, 144 are graduates of the school, and the Committee know that 129 of them have been engaged in teaching since their graduation; and of the remaining 15 graduates, one has died, and the rest, with the exception of four, are believed to be teaching, though no definite knowledge of their pursuits has been obtained. It may also be proper to state, that those persons who have not been heard from were graduates of last term, and sufficient time has hardly elapsed to afford an opportunity of learning their pursuits. Of the remainder of the 270, numbering 126, who left the school prior to graduation, nearly all, on leaving, declared that it was their intention to teach; 84 are known to have taught since they left, and but few of the others have been heard from. Thus it appears that the school has sent out 213 persons, who, when heard from, were actually engaged in teaching. In many instances also, accounts have been received of the manner in which these students were acquitting themselves as teachers, and the Committee are happy to say, that, as far as heard from, they are giving great satisfaction.

"From these statements it will appear that the assertion is without facts to warrant it, that the students of the school do not design to teach. The most of those who have gone forth, and were competent to teach, are actually and successfully engaged in teaching. Furthermore, the Committee have the facts to prove, that four-fifths of the pupils who have entered the school had taught before they came, and this, independent of the facts above named, would justify the presumption, that in coming to the normal school they wished to fit themselves the better for the work of teaching, and expected to devote themselves to it; for why would they come to a school, the exercises of which are designed for the benefit of teachers, unless they wished to fit themselves to become such.

"It appears, therefore, to the Committee, that the school must do great good, because it has already done much. It has sent out 213 persons (the most of whom had taught before) with higher aims, increased order, more extensive acquirements, and with greater aptness to teach than it found them; facts prove this to be true, and what has been already

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

done can be done again, and it is confidently believed it will be.

"But thus far the indirect good influence of the school has been greater than the direct influence. The pupils returning to their homes have awakened a deeper interest in the subject of education in their own counties. The teachers have in general received them kindly; no jealousies have been awakened, and whatever improvement the normals could suggest, or information they could give, was kindly received, and turned to good account.

"A pleasant spirit of emulation has also been excited in some counties. The teachers have sought to surpass the normal pupils by having better schools than they, and thus an honest rivalry has been excited, all striving to do their best.

"Hence it would seem that, independent of actual teaching in the district schools, the normal students are making a deep and salutary impression upon every portion of the state. Furthermore, the community at large is becoming convinced that normal schools are valuable; nay, necessary. Hence, independent schools of this kind are already instituted, and it is hoped and believed that more will be instituted. This is well, very well. It is just what was hoped for; and if the normal school did no more than excite attention, and cause ten or twenty independent normal institutions to be started through the State, the money, and time, and labour expended in its formation and guardianship, would be a most profitable outlay."

## XVII.—GENERAL RESULTS.

It would be too much to expect any very marked results in advance from the first year's operations of the general school law, against the misconceptions, prejudices, and oppositions, which, as the school history of all countries shows, has invariably attended the introduction of any general law on the subject, and under the disadvantages common to the working of every new law, and especially a law, the entire efficiency of which, with the bare exception of the apportionment of the Legislative grant, depends upon the voluntary action of the people themselves, in their local district or school section municipalities, or isolated domestic and individual relations. The common school proceedings of the year 1847 may, therefore, be considered as the voluntary educational development of the public mind of Upper Canada, during the first year's operations of the present School Act, and the system founded under it; and the preceding sections and accompanying statistics of this report show that development has resulted in an increase of local assessment, of local rate-bills, of attendance of pupils at the schools, and of the collection of a mass of information which, however defective in some of its details, is of a varied and most important character, and will serve as the basis of useful inquiries, calculations, and improvements in the common schools of every district in Upper Canada. In addition to this, and apart from the successful establishment of the Provincial Normal School, I think every intelligent man of any party will bear witness, that a greatly increased interest has been created among the people at large on the importance and character of common school instruction; and this, after all, is the object of the greatest importance and the most difficult of accomplishment in laying the foundation of a system of universal education. The deficiency in this respect is still wide spread and lamentable; but it is a cause of congratulation that it is very much less than heretofore, and that an organization and interest have been commenced, which, if fostered and encouraged, promise auspicious developments and beneficial results.

I regret that all the district superintendents have not accompanied their statistical reports with general

remarks. I will here insert all that have been forwarded to me of a general character; and they may perhaps be regarded as indicating what is common to the country at large, on the subjects to which they refer.

The Common School Superintendent of the Dalhousie district (the Honourable Hamnett Pinhey) says: "I have to add, that although the schools in the rural parts of the district are still below mediocrity, as to their construction, furniture, and convenience, and the teachers, in many instances, far from being efficient, but of good moral character and application to their duties, and the trustees, instead of being the most intelligent among the settlers, are most generally the most untutored; yet, upon the whole, a valuable improvement has been effected, and is progressing, as is also the desire for general education; and I believe it would be greatly encouraged by the circulation of an educational journal."

The School Superintendent of the Bathurst district (the Reverend James Padfield) remarks: "So far as I have had an opportunity of judging, I believe common school education to be gradually progressing toward a better state than formerly in this district."

The School Superintendent of the Midland district (John Strachan, Esquire, remarkable for his industry in school visiting, &c., &c.) says: "I am happy to state that the schools in general are improving, and that parents now take a far more lively interest in them than formerly. Public examinations are generally very well attended, especially where there is a good teacher. I consider that where visitors have done their duty, it has been attended with very beneficial results in stimulating teachers, parents, and pupils. It is impossible as yet to get a properly qualified teacher for every school; but I trust the time is not distant when all who are willing to pay for a good teacher may have one. Almost every teacher who has attended the model school for any length of time is now teaching with good success."

The School Superintendent of the Prince Edward district (Thomas Donnelly, Esquire) states: "Our schools, I am happy to be able to say, on the whole, are improving: some of them are in a highly satisfactory condition, and would, I think, suffer nothing in comparison with the schools of any district in the Province; and though the number of such schools is at present small, I confidently anticipate an increase, as their good effects in the neighbourhoods in which they are established, cannot fail to be seen by the most unobserving."

"I have much pleasure in stating, that the admirable series of reading books published by the Irish National Board, are coming into extensive use in this district. Wherever they have been introduced they have, I believe, given satisfaction;—they are calculated to improve the head as well as the mind—to render knowledge attractive to the scholar, and to facilitate the labour of the teacher; many of the books, indeed, might be read with advantage by children of a larger growth."

The School Superintendent of the Victoria district (William Hutton, Esquire) states: "The improvement from last year has indeed been very great. The number of children attending school has increased ten per cent, and the knowledge acquired, whilst there, has increased fifty per cent. The surveillance of a superintendent adds a wonderful stimulus to the teacher; and the change from the old hum-drum system to an intellectual one, has done a world of good. The Irish National books too have been very generally adopted; and they cannot be used by any teacher, however dull or stupid, without leading the child to think for itself—to become interested in its work—to read intellectually; and this is the grand point to be attained, to teach the child to think for itself. I have done as much as I possibly could to

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

consign to disuse the unmeaning, and unintelligible, and enslaving columns of the spelling-book, and to show the proper use of those invaluable National books; and I am happy to know that I have been very successful. In my tour this winter (1848) I found fifty of these National books in use where there was not one before, (in 1846); and the sale of them in Belleville has been very large; very much, however, remains to be done, and I have no doubt that under this very Act (if people only have a little patience to allow it to be better understood) those who have interested themselves in the good work of educating the people, will have the satisfaction of knowing that not a single sane adult now under twelve years of age will in a few years hence be ignorant of reading and writing,—the machinery by which to acquire education."

The School Superintendent of the Newcastle district (Benjamin Hayter, Esquire,) observes: "The schools in this district are being greatly increased, and many of the trustees are actuated by a laudable spirit, and are anxious to introduce the National School Books. Wherever these books are used, great improvement is visible, even in the discipline of the schools."

The School Superintendent of the Colborne district (Elias Burnham, Esquire) remarks: "With respect to the state of the common schools in this district, I have the honour to inform you that I regret I cannot speak of any material improvement therein during the past year. But I must, however, bear witness to the desire manifested by all classes of people to avail themselves of the benefits of education, and of their uniform conviction of the advantages of giving their children the means of obtaining knowledge at any cost. The public mind in this respect has undergone a most salutary change during the last four years. The apathy and carelessness which formerly prevailed, have given way to activity and energy; and the prevailing desire now is to extend and advance knowledge, and to instruct and enlighten the rising generation in the principles and practice of a sound education. I augur well for the future. I can discover unmistakable indications of the right direction of the public mind in regard to schools, and of the necessity of their more general and liberal support; and I feel satisfied that within a very short period, the most gratifying evidences of progress in this respect will mark every part of this fine and rapidly increasing district. During the year 1847, general harmony appears to have prevailed among all the schools of this district,—at least, no complaints were made to me. I look upon this as auguring well for the intelligence and interests of the people. It shows that private differences have been made to give way to the general advantage, and that individual or local prejudices or feelings have not been allowed to mar the prosperity of the schools. May it ever be so!"

The School Superintendent of the Simcoe district (Henry Adolphus Clifford, Esquire) observes: "It is somewhat cheering, and prophetic of a better state of things, to compare the present state of schools in this district with that existing six years ago. Then there were scarcely any schools in continuous operation but those in West Gwillimburg and Tecumseth, the two oldest and most wealthy townships in the district, and even in these places much improvement has lately been made; and new, and in many instances commodious, school-houses are springing up in all parts of the country. Neither is there now any inhabited township without one or more schools, according to its population. The character of the schools is, in many cases, changing for the better; and I am most happy to say that, among the teachers generally, a great desire for improvement has been evinced. Many of them I believe intend spending some time at the normal school during the summer; and the ad-

vantages to be there derived must eventually be productive of the greatest benefits in all parts of the province."

The School Superintendent of the Talbot district (the Rev. William Clarke) states: "The National Series of school books are very generally introduced. We have not more than ten thoroughly good teachers who hold general certificates. Hence, I regard the opening of the normal school as a great desideratum; and trust that, through the providence of God, it will be sustained, and prove a great blessing to the country. To Mr. Robertson (head master of the normal school) we feel under great obligation for his cheering visit at the close of the year, for the purpose of enlightening us on the subject of teaching; many of the teachers gratefully mention his name."

The School Superintendent of the Niagara district (Dexter D'Everard, Esquire) concludes his report with the following remark: "I will avail myself of this opportunity to observe that our schools, as a whole, were never in a more flourishing condition than they are at present."

The School Superintendent of the Wellington district (Alexander Allan, Esquire, A.M.) states: "Although there is a falling off in some of the townships, yet it is gratifying to find that in the whole district, there is a considerable addition to the number of scholars beyond that of former years, and about one third part more than the increase of the population in 1847. I have likewise to report that the school trustees in general are more desirous to have qualified teachers, and more disposed to pay them better salaries than hitherto. This I consider a matter of great importance to the progress of education in this part of the province."

The School Superintendent of the Huron District (John Signal, Esquire) thus concludes his report: "I have great happiness in stating that the common schools throughout this district are fast and greatly improving, and are assuming a totally different character from what they bore some years back. A liberal spirit is generally manifesting itself in school matters, which I trust will not fail to introduce a superior class of teachers. The want of suitable books has hitherto been a considerable drawback, but there is every probability of the difficulty being soon obviated by the liberality of the Municipal Council, which has ordered a hundred pounds worth of the National school books."

#### XVIII. MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

In regard to the various returns contained in this report, it is worthy of remark, that, being defective, they exhibit the state of public elementary instruction in Upper Canada somewhat below the reality. Making, however, every allowance for the defectiveness of the returns, the reality is painful and humiliating; and shews how lamentably this most important department of the public service has been neglected in Upper Canada.

2. The facts of this report also show with what readiness and cordiality the great body of the inhabitants of Upper Canada have availed themselves of the first facilities and encouragement afforded them by the Government and Legislature, for the education of their children, and the great advances which have been made in a few years towards the establishment of a general system of common schools. It is likewise very clear from these facts, that the attacks made upon the present school system and law are but the expression of the feelings and passions of individual writers, and no indication of the sentiments and spirit of the country. I have not thought it advisable to protract this Report by any replies to such attacks, consisting, as they have done for the most part, of erroneous representations of both the provisions of the

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

law, and the nature and objects of the system. I have thought it preferable to confine myself to the more legitimate objects of an annual report—a statement and exposition of facts—leaving them to speak for themselves.

3. In this report I have not specially referred to common schools in cities and incorporated towns, as the Act under which they are now organized, or rather to be organized, did not come into operation until the commencement of the current year.

In the Appendix No. 3 will be found a circular which I addressed to the heads of city and town corporations on the provisions of this Act, and the best means of efficiently and economically organizing common schools in cities and towns. There is one provision of this Act on which I desire to offer a few words of explanation, as its nature and objects have been misapprehended. I refer to the power which it gives to the school authorities of each city and town to establish denominational or mixed schools, as they may judge expedient. It has not perhaps occurred to those who have commented on this clause, that a similar provision, under a much more objectionable form, has been incorporated into each of the three Common School Acts for Upper Canada which have been passed since 1840. It has been provided in each of these Acts that any ten householders of any school section can demand a separate school, and a portion of the school fund to support it. I have never seen the necessity for such a provision in connexion with another section of the common school law, which provides that no child shall be compelled to read any religious book, or attend any religious exercise contrary to the wishes of his parents or guardians; and besides the apparent inexpediency of this provision of the law, it has been seriously objected to as inequitable, permitting the Roman Catholic persuasion to have a denominational school, but not granting one Protestant persuasion the same privilege. It has been maintained that all religious persuasions should be placed upon equal footing before the law; that although several Protestant persuasions may be agreed as to the translation of the Scriptures which should be used, they are not agreed as to the kind and extent of the religious instruction which should be given,—the very object contemplated in the establishment of a separate school: and therefore each Protestant persuasion should be placed upon the same footing with the Roman Catholic persuasion. This is the case under the provisions of the City and Town School Act, and therefore the authorities of no religious persuasion have opposed or petitioned against it, as some of them did against the previous School Act. But the City and Town Common School Act does not give the power to any one religious persuasion, much less to any ten householders of it, to demand a separate school: that power is taken from all religious persuasions, and given to the public school authorities appointed by the elected representatives of each town or city.

Under this act, the efficiency of a common school election cannot be destroyed, and the interests of such section divided, at the pleasure of any ten sectarian householders. The authorities who are responsible for all the schools in each city or town, and for the means necessary to support them, are to judge whether any denominational school at all is expedient—

where it may be established if permitted, and what amount of support it shall receive; nor does this act permit the election of any sectarian trustees, nor the appointment of a teacher by any religious persuasion, even for a denominational school. Every teacher of such school must be approved of by the town or city school authorities. There are, therefore, guards and restrictions connected with the establishment of a denominational school in cities and towns under the new Act, which did not previously exist; it, in fact, leaves the applications or pretensions of each religious persuasion to the judgment of those who provide the greater part of the local school fund, and relieves the Government and Legislature from the influence of any such sectarian pressure. The effect of this Act has already been to lessen rather than increase denominational schools, while it places all religious persuasions upon the same legal footing, and leaves none of them any plausible ground to attack the law or oppose the school system. My report on a system of public elementary instruction for Upper Canada, as well as various decisions and opinions which I have given, amply show that I am far from advocating the establishment of denominational schools; but I was not prepared to condemn what had been unanimously sanctioned by two successive Parliaments, and in adapting that provision to the present system of schools in cities and towns, I know not how it can be placed upon a more equitable and less exceptionable footing.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I beg, in conclusion, to refer to the copies of printed circulars, given in the Appendix to this report, as to the spirit and manner in which I have endeavoured to carry the common school law into effect, in regard to districts, cities, and towns. In addition to actual experiment, the law has been subjected to an unprecedented test of popular inquiry and criticism. At public school meetings held during the last autumn in the various districts of Upper Canada, I invited all parties concerned to make any objections, inquiries, or suggestions they might think proper respecting the provisions of the Common School Act. The result of these conversations is stated in the Appendix No. 2. At those meetings several valuable suggestions were made as to amendments in certain provisions of the law: my own experience and observation have suggested several others. I am required by the Act to submit to Your Excellency such plans, statements, and suggestions for the improvement of common schools, and relating to education in Upper Canada, as I may deem useful and expedient; but I think it will be more convenient and advisable for me to submit such plans and suggestions in another document, which I hope to lay before Your Excellency in the course of a few days.

I have the honour to be

Your Excellency's

Most obedient and humble servant,

E. RYERSON.

Education Office,

Toronto, August, 1848.

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.



STATISTICAL REPORT of Common Schools in Upper Canada for the year 1847.

(TABLE A.)

178 Schools—Eastern District—7332 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, No. of School Sections, No. of Schools in operation, Apportionment from Legislative School Grant, Amount Assessed by Municipal Council, Amount received from Township Collector, Amount imposed by Rate Bill, Amount received from Rate Bill, Former Years' School Fund Balances, &c. added to Apportionment, Total Amount available for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid Teachers, Total Amount still Unpaid, Total Annual Salary of Teachers, Average Annual Salary of Teacher.

37 Schools—Ottawa District—1537 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, No. of School Sections, No. of Schools in operation, Apportionment from Legislative School Grant, Amount Assessed by Municipal Council, Amount received from Township Collector, Amount imposed by Rate Bill, Amount received from Rate Bill, Former Years' School Fund Balances, &c. added to Apportionment, Total Amount available for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid Teachers, Total Amount still Unpaid, Total Annual Salary of Teachers, Average Annual Salary of Teacher.

61 Schools—Dalhousie District—3968 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, No. of School Sections, No. of Schools in operation, Apportionment from Legislative School Grant, Amount Assessed by Municipal Council, Amount received from Township Collector, Amount imposed by Rate Bill, Amount received from Rate Bill, Former Years' School Fund Balances, &c. added to Apportionment, Total Amount available for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid Teachers, Total Amount still Unpaid, Total Annual Salary of Teachers, Average Annual Salary of Teacher.

198 Schools—Johnstown District—8869 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, No. of School Sections, No. of Schools in operation, Apportionment from Legislative School Grant, Amount Assessed by Municipal Council, Amount received from Township Collector, Amount imposed by Rate Bill, Amount received from Rate Bill, Former Years' School Fund Balances, &c. added to Apportionment, Total Amount available for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid Teachers, Total Amount still Unpaid, Total Annual Salary of Teachers, Average Annual Salary of Teacher.

Appendix (F.) 26th January.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF Common Schools, &c., (Table A.)—Continued. 120 Schools—Bathurst District—4662 Pupils.

Table with 15 columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, No. of Schools, No. of Pupils, Amount received from Township Collector, Amount assessed by Municipal Council, Amount imposed by Rate Bill, Amount received from Rate Bill, Former Years' School Fund Balance, &c. added to Apportionment, Total Amount available for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid Teachers, Total Amount still Unpaid, Total Annual Salary of Teachers, Average Annual Salary of Teacher.

103 Schools—Victoria District—4128 Pupils.

Table with 15 columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, No. of Schools, No. of Pupils, Amount received from Township Collector, Amount assessed by Municipal Council, Amount imposed by Rate Bill, Amount received from Rate Bill, Former Years' School Fund Balance, &c. added to Apportionment, Total Amount available for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid Teachers, Total Amount still Unpaid, Total Annual Salary of Teachers, Average Annual Salary of Teacher.

165 Schools—Midland District—7142 Pupils.

Table with 15 columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, No. of Schools, No. of Pupils, Amount received from Township Collector, Amount assessed by Municipal Council, Amount imposed by Rate Bill, Amount received from Rate Bill, Former Years' School Fund Balance, &c. added to Apportionment, Total Amount available for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid Teachers, Total Amount still Unpaid, Total Annual Salary of Teachers, Average Annual Salary of Teacher.

171 Schools—Newcastle District—8176 Pupils.

Table with 15 columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, No. of Schools, No. of Pupils, Amount received from Township Collector, Amount assessed by Municipal Council, Amount imposed by Rate Bill, Amount received from Rate Bill, Former Years' School Fund Balance, &c. added to Apportionment, Total Amount available for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid Teachers, Total Amount still Unpaid, Total Annual Salary of Teachers, Average Annual Salary of Teacher.

98 Schools—Prince Edward District—4117 Pupils.

Table with 15 columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, No. of Schools, No. of Pupils, Amount received from Township Collector, Amount assessed by Municipal Council, Amount imposed by Rate Bill, Amount received from Rate Bill, Former Years' School Fund Balance, &c. added to Apportionment, Total Amount available for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid Teachers, Total Amount still Unpaid, Total Annual Salary of Teachers, Average Annual Salary of Teacher.

Appendix (F.) 26th January.

STATISTICAL REPORT of Common Schools, &c. (Table A.)—Continued.

300 Schools—Home District—14,062 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, No. of School Sections, No. of Schools in operation, Appointments from Legislative School Grant, Amount Assessed by Municipal Council, Amount received from Township Collector, Amount imposed by Rate Bill, Amount received from Rate Bill, Former Years' School Fund Balances, &c. applicable to Apportionment, Total Amount available for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid Teachers, Total Amount still unpaid, Total Annual Salary of Teachers, Average Annual Salary of Teacher.

73 Schools—Colborne District—3479 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, No. of School Sections, No. of Schools in operation, Appointments from Legislative School Grant, Amount Assessed by Municipal Council, Amount received from Township Collector, Amount imposed by Rate Bill, Amount received from Rate Bill, Former Years' School Fund Balances, &c. applicable to Apportionment, Total Amount available for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid Teachers, Total Amount still unpaid, Total Annual Salary of Teachers, Average Annual Salary of Teacher.

83 Schools—Simcoe District—3827 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, No. of School Sections, No. of Schools in operation, Appointments from Legislative School Grant, Amount Assessed by Municipal Council, Amount received from Township Collector, Amount imposed by Rate Bill, Amount received from Rate Bill, Former Years' School Fund Balances, &c. applicable to Apportionment, Total Amount available for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid Teachers, Total Amount still unpaid, Total Annual Salary of Teachers, Average Annual Salary of Teacher.

183 Schools—Niagara District—8960 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, No. of School Sections, No. of Schools in operation, Appointments from Legislative School Grant, Amount Assessed by Municipal Council, Amount received from Township Collector, Amount imposed by Rate Bill, Amount received from Rate Bill, Former Years' School Fund Balances, &c. applicable to Apportionment, Total Amount available for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid Teachers, Total Amount still unpaid, Total Annual Salary of Teachers, Average Annual Salary of Teacher.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF Common Schools, &c., (Table A.)—Continued. 109 Schools—Talbot District—4079 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, No. of Schools, No. of Pupils, Amount Assessed by Municipal Council, Amount received from Township Collector, Amount imposed by Rate Bill, Amount received from Rate Bill, Former Years' School Fund Balances, &c. applied to Appointment, Total Amount available for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid Teachers, Total Amount still unpaid, Total Annual Salary of Teachers, Average Annual Salary of Teacher.

200 Schools—Gore District—9956 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, No. of Schools, No. of Pupils, Amount Assessed by Municipal Council, Amount received from Township Collector, Amount imposed by Rate Bill, Amount received from Rate Bill, Former Years' School Fund Balances, &c. applied to Appointment, Total Amount available for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid Teachers, Total Amount still unpaid, Total Annual Salary of Teachers, Average Annual Salary of Teacher.

104 Schools—Wellington District—5645 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, No. of Schools, No. of Pupils, Amount Assessed by Municipal Council, Amount received from Township Collector, Amount imposed by Rate Bill, Amount received from Rate Bill, Former Years' School Fund Balances, &c. applied to Appointment, Total Amount available for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid Teachers, Total Amount still unpaid, Total Annual Salary of Teachers, Average Annual Salary of Teacher.

148 Schools—Brock District—5646 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, No. of Schools, No. of Pupils, Amount Assessed by Municipal Council, Amount received from Township Collector, Amount imposed by Rate Bill, Amount received from Rate Bill, Former Years' School Fund Balances, &c. applied to Appointment, Total Amount available for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid Teachers, Total Amount still unpaid, Total Annual Salary of Teachers, Average Annual Salary of Teacher.

195 Schools—London District—9459 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, No. of Schools, No. of Pupils, Amount Assessed by Municipal Council, Amount received from Township Collector, Amount imposed by Rate Bill, Amount received from Rate Bill, Former Years' School Fund Balances, &c. applied to Appointment, Total Amount available for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid Teachers, Total Amount still unpaid, Total Annual Salary of Teachers, Average Annual Salary of Teacher.

Appendix (F.) 26th January.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF Common Schools, &c., (Table A.) - Continued.

41 Schools—Huron District—1986 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, No. of Schools, No. of Sections, Appportionment from Legislative School Grant, Amount Assessed by Municipal Council, Amount received from Township Collector, Amount imposed by Rate Bill, Amount received from Rate Bill, Former Years' School Fund Balances, &c. added to Apportionment, Total Amount available for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid Teachers, Total Amount still unpaid, Total Annual Salary of Teachers, Average Annual Salary of Teacher.

134 Schools—Western District—5461 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, No. of Schools, No. of Sections, Appportionment from Legislative School Grant, Amount Assessed by Municipal Council, Amount received from Township Collector, Amount imposed by Rate Bill, Amount received from Rate Bill, Former Years' School Fund Balances, &c. added to Apportionment, Total Amount available for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid Teachers, Total Amount still unpaid, Total Annual Salary of Teachers, Average Annual Salary of Teacher.

Appendix (F.) 26th January.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of Statistical Report for 1847 (A.)

2,727 Schools—Upper Canada—124,829 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF DISTRICTS AND CITIES, No. of Schools, No. of Sections, Appportionment from Legislative School Grant, Amount Assessed by Municipal Council, Amount received from Township Collectors, Amount imposed by Rate Bill, Amount received from Rate Bill, Former Years' School Fund Balances, &c. added to Apportionment, Total Amount available for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid Teachers, Total Amount still unpaid, Balance reported in District Superintendents' hands, Total Annual Salaries of Teachers, Average Annual Salary of Teacher.

MONEYS.

Table with columns: NAME OF DISTRICTS AND CITIES, No. of Schools, No. of Sections, Appportionment from Legislative School Grant, Amount Assessed by Municipal Council, Amount received from Township Collectors, Amount imposed by Rate Bill, Amount received from Rate Bill, Former Years' School Fund Balances, &c. added to Apportionment, Total Amount available for Teachers' Salaries, Total Amount paid Teachers, Total Amount still unpaid, Balance reported in District Superintendents' hands, Total Annual Salaries of Teachers, Average Annual Salary of Teacher.

STATISTICAL REPORT for 1847—(Table F.) 178 Schools—Eastern District—7332 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, CHILDREN AND PUPILS, PUPILS (Total, In Summer, In Winter, Average attendance), PERIOD, ARITHMETIC, READING CLASSES, OTHER BRANCHES (Grammar, Geography, History, Writing, Book-keeping, Algebra, Other Studies).

37 Schools—Ottawa District—1537 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, CHILDREN AND PUPILS, PUPILS (Total, In Summer, In Winter, Average attendance), PERIOD, ARITHMETIC, READING CLASSES, OTHER BRANCHES.

61 Schools—Dalhousie District—3968 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, CHILDREN AND PUPILS, PUPILS (Total, In Summer, In Winter, Average attendance), PERIOD, ARITHMETIC, READING CLASSES, OTHER BRANCHES.

198 Schools—Johnstown District—8869 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, CHILDREN AND PUPILS, PUPILS (Total, In Summer, In Winter, Average attendance), PERIOD, ARITHMETIC, READING CLASSES, OTHER BRANCHES.

Appendix (F.) 26th January.

STATISTICAL REPORT for 1847—(Table B.)—Continued. 120 Schools—Bathurst District—4662 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, CHILDREN AND PUPILS, PERIODS, PUPILS, READING CLASSES, ARITHMETIC, OTHER BRANCHES. Rows include Admaston, Bacoet and Blithfield, Bathurst, Beckwith, Burgess, Dalhousie and Levent, Darling, Drummond, North Elmsley, Horton, Leanak, Macnab, Monague, Packerham, Pembroke, Stafford and Ross, Ramsey, North Sherbrooke, South Sherbrooke, Westmeath.

103 Schools—Victoria District—4128 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, CHILDREN AND PUPILS, PERIODS, PUPILS, READING CLASSES, ARITHMETIC, OTHER BRANCHES. Rows include Thurlow, Sidney, Madoc, Tyendinaga, Lawdon, Huntingdon, Hungerford, Marston, Belleville (Town), Elgevir.

Appendix (F.) 26th January.

165 Schools—Midland District—7142 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, CHILDREN AND PUPILS, PERIODS, PUPILS, READING CLASSES, ARITHMETIC, OTHER BRANCHES. Rows include Kingston, Loughborough, Bedford, Port Hope (Town), Darlington, Clarke, Hope, Hamilton, Crumabe, Murray, Saymour, Percy, Alnwick, Cavan, South Monaghan, Manvers, Cartwright.

171 Schools—Newcastle District—8176 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, CHILDREN AND PUPILS, PERIODS, PUPILS, READING CLASSES, ARITHMETIC, OTHER BRANCHES. Rows include Cobourg (Town), Port Hope (Town), Darlington, Clarke, Hope, Hamilton, Crumabe, Murray, Saymour, Percy, Alnwick, Cavan, South Monaghan, Manvers, Cartwright.

98 Schools—Prince Edward District—4117 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, CHILDREN AND PUPILS, PERIODS, PUPILS, READING CLASSES, ARITHMETIC, OTHER BRANCHES. Rows include Picton (Town), Hallowell, Athol, Sarnsburg, Marysburg, Infiller, Ameliasburgh.

STATISTICAL REPORT FOR 1847—(Table B.)—Continued. 300 Schools—Home District—14062 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, CHILDREN AND PUPILS, PUPILS, PERIOD, READING CLASSES, ARITHMETIC, OTHER BRANCHES. Rows include Albion, Brock, Caledon, etc.

73 Schools—Colborne District—3497 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, CHILDREN AND PUPILS, PUPILS, PERIOD, READING CLASSES, ARITHMETIC, OTHER BRANCHES. Rows include Belmont, Asphodel, Dummer, etc.

83 Schools—Simcoe District—3827 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, CHILDREN AND PUPILS, PUPILS, PERIOD, READING CLASSES, ARITHMETIC, OTHER BRANCHES. Rows include West Gwillimbury, Tecumseh, Innisfil, etc.

183 Schools—Niagara District—8960 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, CHILDREN AND PUPILS, PUPILS, PERIOD, READING CLASSES, ARITHMETIC, OTHER BRANCHES. Rows include Bertie, Castor, Canborough, etc.



Appendix (F.) 26th January.

STATISTICAL REPORT for 1847—(Table B.)—Continued. 109 Schools—Talbot District—4079 Pupils.

Table with columns: Name of Township, Children and Pupils, Pupil, Reading Classes, Arithmetic, Other Branches, Total, No. of Pupils, No. of Boys, No. of Girls, No. of Free Pupils, No. of Pupils above the Roll, No. of Pupils between the ages of 5 and 16 years on the Roll, No. of Children between the ages of 5 and 16 years resident in the Township.

200 Schools—Gore District—9956 Pupils.

Table with columns: Name of Township, Children and Pupils, Pupil, Reading Classes, Arithmetic, Other Branches, Total, No. of Pupils, No. of Boys, No. of Girls, No. of Free Pupils, No. of Pupils above the Roll, No. of Pupils between the ages of 5 and 16 years on the Roll, No. of Children between the ages of 5 and 16 years resident in the Township.

104 Schools—Wellington District—5645 Pupils.

Table with columns: Name of Township, Children and Pupils, Pupil, Reading Classes, Arithmetic, Other Branches, Total, No. of Pupils, No. of Boys, No. of Girls, No. of Free Pupils, No. of Pupils above the Roll, No. of Pupils between the ages of 5 and 16 years on the Roll, No. of Children between the ages of 5 and 16 years resident in the Township.

146 Schools—Brook District—5646 Pupils.

Table with columns: Name of Township, Children and Pupils, Pupil, Reading Classes, Arithmetic, Other Branches, Total, No. of Pupils, No. of Boys, No. of Girls, No. of Free Pupils, No. of Pupils above the Roll, No. of Pupils between the ages of 5 and 16 years on the Roll, No. of Children between the ages of 5 and 16 years resident in the Township.

195 Schools—London District—9459 Pupils.

Table with columns: Name of Township, Children and Pupils, Pupil, Reading Classes, Arithmetic, Other Branches, Total, No. of Pupils, No. of Boys, No. of Girls, No. of Free Pupils, No. of Pupils above the Roll, No. of Pupils between the ages of 5 and 16 years on the Roll, No. of Children between the ages of 5 and 16 years resident in the Township.

Appendix (F.) 26th January.

STATISTICAL REPORT FOR 1847—(Table B.)—Continued. 41 Schools—Huron District—1986 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, CHILDREN AND PUPILS, PERIOD, PUPILS, READING CLASSES, ARITHMETIC, OTHER BRANCHES, and various attendance metrics.

134 Schools—Western District—5461 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP, CHILDREN AND PUPILS, PERIOD, PUPILS, READING CLASSES, ARITHMETIC, OTHER BRANCHES, and various attendance metrics.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of Statistical Report for 1847—(B.) 2727 Schools—Upper Canada—124,829 Pupils.

Large summary table with columns: NAME OF DISTRICTS AND CITIES, CHILDREN AND PUPILS, PERIOD, PUPILS, READING CLASSES, ARITHMETIC, OTHER BRANCHES, and various attendance metrics.

Appendix (F.) 26th January.

Appendix (F.) 26th January.

STATISTICAL REPORT for 1847—(Table C.)

178 Schools—Eastern District—7332 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIPS, BOOKS USED (Bible and Testament, Readers, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, Men-suration, Algebra, Spelling, Higher Studies), MODES OF INSTRUCTION, TEACHERS, and CERTIFICATES.

37 Schools—Ottawa District—1537 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIPS, BOOKS USED, MODES OF INSTRUCTION, TEACHERS, and CERTIFICATES.

61 Schools—Dalhousie District—3968 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIPS, BOOKS USED, MODES OF INSTRUCTION, TEACHERS, and CERTIFICATES.

198 Schools—Johnstown District—3869 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIPS, BOOKS USED, MODES OF INSTRUCTION, TEACHERS, and CERTIFICATES.

STATISTICAL REPORT for 1847—(Table C.)—Continued. 120 Schools—Bathurst District—4662 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIPS, Readers, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, Men-uration, Algebra, Spelling, Higher Studies, Modes of Instruction, Teachers, and Certificates.

103 Schools—Victoria District—4128 Pupils.

Table with columns: Townships, Readers, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, Men-uration, Algebra, Spelling, Higher Studies, Modes of Instruction, Teachers, and Certificates.

165 Schools—Midland District—7142 Pupils.

Table with columns: Townships, Readers, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, Men-uration, Algebra, Spelling, Higher Studies, Modes of Instruction, Teachers, and Certificates.

171 Schools—Newcastle District—8176 Pupils.

Table with columns: Townships, Readers, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, Men-uration, Algebra, Spelling, Higher Studies, Modes of Instruction, Teachers, and Certificates.

91 Schools—Prince Edward District—4117 Pupils.

Table with columns: Townships, Readers, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, Men-uration, Algebra, Spelling, Higher Studies, Modes of Instruction, Teachers, and Certificates.

Appendix (F.) 26th January.

STATISTICAL REPORT for 1847—(Table C.)—Continued. 300 Schools—Home District—14,062 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIPS, Readers, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, Men-suration, Algebra, Spelling, Higher Studies, Modes of INSTRUCTION, TEACHERS, CERTIFICATES.

73 Schools—Colborne District—3,497 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIPS, Readers, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, Men-suration, Algebra, Spelling, Higher Studies, Modes of INSTRUCTION, TEACHERS, CERTIFICATES.

83 Schools—Simcoe District—3,827 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIPS, Readers, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, Men-suration, Algebra, Spelling, Higher Studies, Modes of INSTRUCTION, TEACHERS, CERTIFICATES.

183 Schools—Niagara District—8,960 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIPS, Readers, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, Men-suration, Algebra, Spelling, Higher Studies, Modes of INSTRUCTION, TEACHERS, CERTIFICATES.

Appendix (F.) 26th January.

STATISTICAL REPORT FOR 1847—(Table C.)—Continued. 109 Schools—Talbot District—4079 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIPS, Readers, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, Men-suration, Algebra, Spelling, Higher Studies, Modes of Instruction, Teachers, and Certificates.

200 Schools—Gore District—9956 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIPS, Readers, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, Men-suration, Algebra, Spelling, Higher Studies, Modes of Instruction, Teachers, and Certificates.

104 Schools—Wellington District—5645 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIPS, Readers, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, Men-suration, Algebra, Spelling, Higher Studies, Modes of Instruction, Teachers, and Certificates.

148 Schools—Brock District—5646 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIPS, Readers, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, Men-suration, Algebra, Spelling, Higher Studies, Modes of Instruction, Teachers, and Certificates.

195 Schools—London District—9459 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIPS, Readers, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, Men-suration, Algebra, Spelling, Higher Studies, Modes of Instruction, Teachers, and Certificates.

Appendix (F.) 26th January.

STATISTICAL REPORT FOR 1847—(Table B.)—Continued. 41 Schools—Huron District—1986 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIPS, Readers, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, Men-suration, Algebra, Spelling, Higher Studies, Modes of Instruction, Teachers, and Certificates.

134 Schools—Western District—5461 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIPS, Readers, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, Men-suration, Algebra, Spelling, Higher Studies, Modes of Instruction, Teachers, and Certificates.

Appendix (F.) 26th January.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of Statistical Report for 1847—(C.) 2727 Schools—Upper Canada—124,829 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF DISTRICTS AND CITIES, Readers, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, Men-suration, Algebra, Spelling, Higher Studies, Modes of Instruction, Teachers, and Certificates.

Table with columns: NAME OF DISTRICTS AND CITIES, Readers, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, Men-suration, Algebra, Spelling, Higher Studies, Modes of Instruction, Teachers, and Certificates.

STATISTICAL REPORT for 1847—(Table 1D.) 178 Schools—Eastern District—7332 Pupils.

KIND, SIZE AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES.

Table with columns for Name of Townships, Number of Good or First Class Schools, Number of Aiding or Second Class, Number of Inferior or Third Class, Number of separate Schools, Brick, Stone, Frame, Legs, Less than 18 by 20, 18 by 20, 18 by 22, 18 by 24, 18 by 26, 20 by 24, 20 by 26, 20 by 28, 22 by 24, 22 by 26, 24 by 26, 24 by 30, Other sizes, Freehold, Lease, No. of Houses in good repair, No. in ordinary repair, No. in bad repair, No. having one room only, No. having more than one room, No. suitably furnished with Desks, Benches, &c., No. not so furnished, No. with proper facilities for ventilation, No. not so ventilated, No. furnished with suitable Play Ground, No. furnished with Play Ground, No. furnished with No. not so furnished.

37 Schools—Ottawa District—1537 Pupils.

Table with columns for Name of Townships, Number of Good or First Class Schools, Number of Aiding or Second Class, Number of Inferior or Third Class, Number of separate Schools, Brick, Stone, Frame, Legs, Less than 18 by 20, 18 by 20, 18 by 22, 18 by 24, 18 by 26, 20 by 24, 20 by 26, 20 by 28, 22 by 24, 22 by 26, 24 by 26, 24 by 30, Other sizes, Freehold, Lease, No. of Houses in good repair, No. in ordinary repair, No. in bad repair, No. having one room only, No. having more than one room, No. suitably furnished with Desks, Benches, &c., No. not so furnished, No. with proper facilities for ventilation, No. not so ventilated, No. furnished with suitable Play Ground, No. furnished with Play Ground, No. furnished with No. not so furnished.

61 Schools—Dalhousie District—3968 Pupils.

Table with columns for Name of Townships, Number of Good or First Class Schools, Number of Aiding or Second Class, Number of Inferior or Third Class, Number of separate Schools, Brick, Stone, Frame, Legs, Less than 18 by 20, 18 by 20, 18 by 22, 18 by 24, 18 by 26, 20 by 24, 20 by 26, 20 by 28, 22 by 24, 22 by 26, 24 by 26, 24 by 30, Other sizes, Freehold, Lease, No. of Houses in good repair, No. in ordinary repair, No. in bad repair, No. having one room only, No. having more than one room, No. suitably furnished with Desks, Benches, &c., No. not so furnished, No. with proper facilities for ventilation, No. not so ventilated, No. furnished with suitable Play Ground, No. furnished with Play Ground, No. furnished with No. not so furnished.

198 Schools—Johnstown District—8869 Pupils.

Table with columns for Name of Townships, Number of Good or First Class Schools, Number of Aiding or Second Class, Number of Inferior or Third Class, Number of separate Schools, Brick, Stone, Frame, Legs, Less than 18 by 20, 18 by 20, 18 by 22, 18 by 24, 18 by 26, 20 by 24, 20 by 26, 20 by 28, 22 by 24, 22 by 26, 24 by 26, 24 by 30, Other sizes, Freehold, Lease, No. of Houses in good repair, No. in ordinary repair, No. in bad repair, No. having one room only, No. having more than one room, No. suitably furnished with Desks, Benches, &c., No. not so furnished, No. with proper facilities for ventilation, No. not so ventilated, No. furnished with suitable Play Ground, No. furnished with Play Ground, No. furnished with No. not so furnished.



STATISTICAL REPORT FOR 1847—(Table D.)—Continued. 155 Schools—Bathurst District—4662 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIPS, Number of Good or First Class Schools, Number of Middle or Second Class, Number of Inferior or Third Class, Number of separate Schools, Brick, Stone, Frame, Log, Less than 18 feet by 20, 18 by 20, 18 by 24, 18 by 26, 20 by 24, 20 by 26, 22 by 24, 22 by 26, 24 by 24, 24 by 26, 24 by 30, Other sizes, Freehold, Lease, No. of School Houses in good repair, No. in ordinary repair, No. in bad repair, No. having one room only, No. having more than one room, No. suitably furnished in Desks, Seats, &c., No. not so furnished, No. with proper facilities for ventilation, No. not so ventilated, No. furnished with suitable Play Ground, No. destitute of Play Ground, No. furnished with Trivies, No. not so furnished.

103 Schools—Victoria District—4128 Pupils.

Table with columns: Township names (Thurlow, Sidney, Madoc, Tyendinaga, Tunison, Huntingdon, Hungerford, Marmora, Pelleville (Town), Elzevir), and columns for building materials (Brick, Stone, Frame, Log, Less than 18 feet by 20, etc.) and repair status (No. in good repair, No. in ordinary repair, No. in bad repair, etc.).

165 Schools—Midland District—7142 Pupils.

Table with columns: Township names (Kingston, Loughborough, Bedford, Portland, Camden, Sheffeld, Richmond, Adolphustown, Fredericksburgh, Anheist Island, Wolf Island, Pittsburg, Storrington), and columns for building materials and repair status.

171 Schools—Newcastle District—8176 Pupils.

Table with columns: Township names (Cobourg (Town), Port Hope (Town), Darlington, Glarko, Hope, Hamilton, Haldimand, Crumvie, Murray, Seymour, Percy, Alnwick, Cavan, South Monaghan, Manvers, Cartwright), and columns for building materials and repair status.

98 Schools—Prince Edward District—4117 Pupils.

Table with columns: Township names (Picton (Town), Hallowell, Athol, Sophinsburgh, Marysburgh, Lither, Ameliasburgh), and columns for building materials and repair status.

STATISTICAL REPORT for 1847—(Table D.)—Continued. 300 Schools—Home District—14,062 Pupils.

Table with columns for Name of Townships, Number of Good or First Class Schools, Number of Middle or Second Class, Number of Inferior or Third Class, Number of separate Schools, Brick, Stone, Frame, Log, Less than 18 feet by 20, 18 by 20, 18 by 22, 18 by 24, 20 by 20, 20 by 24, 20 by 26, 22 by 24, 24 by 24, 24 by 30, Other sizes, Freehold, Lease, No. of School Houses in good repair, No. in ordinary repair, No. in bad repair, No. having one room only, No. having more than one room, No. suitably furnished with Desks, Seats, &c., No. not so furnished, No. with proper facilities for ventilation, No. not so ventilated, No. furnished with suitable Play Grounds, No. destitute of Play Ground, No. Privies, No. not so furnished.

73 Schools—Colborne District—3497 Pupils.

Table listing 73 schools in the Colborne District, including names like Belmont, Asphodel, Dunmer, Douro, Otonabee, North Monaghan, Smith, Ennisnore, Emily, Ops, Mariposa, Eldon, Verulam, Fenelon, and their respective statistics.

83 Schools—Simcoe District—3,927 Pupils.

Table listing 83 schools in the Simcoe District, including names like Gwillimburg West, Tecumseh, Jarvis, Adala, Alton, Mono, Essa, Fesoronto, Sunnidale, Nottawasaga, Collingwood and Uprasia, St. Vincent, Oro, Vespra, Medonte, Elton, Tiny, Tay, Orillia, and their respective statistics.

183 Schools—Niagara District—8,960 Pupils.

Table listing 183 schools in the Niagara District, including names like Bertie, Caistor, Canborough, Crowland, Cayuga, Clinton, Dunn, Gainsborough, Grantham, Grimsby, Humberstone, Leath, Moniton, Niagara, Pelham, Stamford, Sherbrooke, Thorold, Waitflect, Willoughby, and their respective statistics.

STATISTICAL REPORT FOR 1847—(Table D.)—Continued. 109 Schools—Talbot District—4,079 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIPS, Number of Good or First Class Schools, Number of Middle or Second Class, Number of Inferior or Third Class, Number of separate Schools, Brick, Stone, Frame, Log, Less than 18 feet by 20, 18 by 20, 18 by 22, 18 by 24, 18 by 26, 20 by 20, 20 by 24, 20 by 26, 22 by 22, 22 by 24, 22 by 26, 24 by 24, 24 by 26, 24 by 30, Other sizes, Prechord, Lease, No. of School Houses in good repair, No. in ordinary repair, No. in bad repair, No. having one room only, No. having more than one room, No. suitably furnished with Desks, Seats, &c., No. not so furnished, No. with proper facilities for ventilation, No. not so ventilated, No. furnished with suitable Play Ground, No. desirable of Play Ground, No. furnished with Privies, No. not so furnished.

200 Schools—Gore District—9,956 Pupils.

Table with columns: Hamilton (City), Ancaster, Barton, Beverly, Brantford, Danforth, Dundas, Elmira, Exeter, Fergus, Flamborough East, Flamborough West, Galt, Grandfork, Nassauville, Nelson, Oneida, Onondaga, Saltfleet, Seneca, Trafalgar. Columns include: Number of Good or First Class Schools, Number of Middle or Second Class, Number of Inferior or Third Class, Number of separate Schools, Brick, Stone, Frame, Log, Less than 18 feet by 20, 18 by 20, 18 by 22, 18 by 24, 18 by 26, 20 by 20, 20 by 24, 20 by 26, 22 by 22, 22 by 24, 22 by 26, 24 by 24, 24 by 26, 24 by 30, Other sizes, Prechord, Lease, No. of School Houses in good repair, No. in ordinary repair, No. in bad repair, No. having one room only, No. having more than one room, No. suitably furnished with Desks, Seats, &c., No. not so furnished, No. with proper facilities for ventilation, No. not so ventilated, No. furnished with suitable Play Ground, No. desirable of Play Ground, No. furnished with Privies, No. not so furnished.

104 Schools—Wellington District—5,645 Pupils.

Table with columns: Guelph, Waterloo, Wilmot, Woolwich, Wrentham, Nichol, Erin, Garafraxa, Amaranth, Puslinch, Wellesley and Peel, Derby and Sydenham. Columns include: Number of Good or First Class Schools, Number of Middle or Second Class, Number of Inferior or Third Class, Number of separate Schools, Brick, Stone, Frame, Log, Less than 18 feet by 20, 18 by 20, 18 by 22, 18 by 24, 18 by 26, 20 by 20, 20 by 24, 20 by 26, 22 by 22, 22 by 24, 22 by 26, 24 by 24, 24 by 26, 24 by 30, Other sizes, Prechord, Lease, No. of School Houses in good repair, No. in ordinary repair, No. in bad repair, No. having one room only, No. having more than one room, No. suitably furnished with Desks, Seats, &c., No. not so furnished, No. with proper facilities for ventilation, No. not so ventilated, No. furnished with suitable Play Ground, No. desirable of Play Ground, No. furnished with Privies, No. not so furnished.

148 Schools—Brock District—5,646 Pupils.

Table with columns: Woodstock, Oxford East, Blandford, Burford, Blenheim, East Zorra, Oakland, West Zorra, Nissouri, Oxford North, Oxford West, Dereham, Norwich. Columns include: Number of Good or First Class Schools, Number of Middle or Second Class, Number of Inferior or Third Class, Number of separate Schools, Brick, Stone, Frame, Log, Less than 18 feet by 20, 18 by 20, 18 by 22, 18 by 24, 18 by 26, 20 by 20, 20 by 24, 20 by 26, 22 by 22, 22 by 24, 22 by 26, 24 by 24, 24 by 26, 24 by 30, Other sizes, Prechord, Lease, No. of School Houses in good repair, No. in ordinary repair, No. in bad repair, No. having one room only, No. having more than one room, No. suitably furnished with Desks, Seats, &c., No. not so furnished, No. with proper facilities for ventilation, No. not so ventilated, No. furnished with suitable Play Ground, No. desirable of Play Ground, No. furnished with Privies, No. not so furnished.

195 Schools—London District—9,459 Pupils.

Table with columns: Adelaide, Alborough, Bayham, Carradoc, Delaware, Dorchester, Dunwich, Ekfrid, Lobo, London (Town), London, Malahide, Metcalfe, Moss, Southwold, Westminster, Williams, Yarmouth. Columns include: Number of Good or First Class Schools, Number of Middle or Second Class, Number of Inferior or Third Class, Number of separate Schools, Brick, Stone, Frame, Log, Less than 18 feet by 20, 18 by 20, 18 by 22, 18 by 24, 18 by 26, 20 by 20, 20 by 24, 20 by 26, 22 by 22, 22 by 24, 22 by 26, 24 by 24, 24 by 26, 24 by 30, Other sizes, Prechord, Lease, No. of School Houses in good repair, No. in ordinary repair, No. in bad repair, No. having one room only, No. having more than one room, No. suitably furnished with Desks, Seats, &c., No. not so furnished, No. with proper facilities for ventilation, No. not so ventilated, No. furnished with suitable Play Ground, No. desirable of Play Ground, No. furnished with Privies, No. not so furnished.

STATISTICAL REPORT for 1847—(Table D.)—Continued.

41 Schools—Huron District—1,986 Pupils.

Table with columns for Name of Townships, Number of Good or First Class Schools, and various school conditions like 'No. of School Houses in good repair', 'No. in ordinary repair', etc.

134 Schools—Western District—5,461 Pupils.

Table with columns for Name of Townships, Number of Good or First Class Schools, and various school conditions like 'No. of School Houses in good repair', 'No. in ordinary repair', etc.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of Statistical Report for 1847—(D.)

2,727 Schools—Upper Canada—124,829 Pupils.

Large table with columns for Name of Districts and Cities, Number of Good or First Class Schools, and various school conditions like 'No. of School Houses in good repair', 'No. in ordinary repair', etc.

STATISTICAL REPORT for 1847—(Table E.)  
178 Schools—Eastern District—7,332 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS, School Houses, &c.—Continued, School Visits, Libraries, School Requisites, Private and Grammar Schools. Rows list townships like Matilda, Mountain, Williamsburg, Winchester, etc., with various school statistics.

37 Schools—Ottawa District—1,537 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS, School Houses, &c.—Continued, School Visits, Libraries, School Requisites, Private and Grammar Schools. Rows list townships like West Hawkesbury, East Hawkesbury, Longueuil, etc., with various school statistics.

61 Schools—Dalhousie District—3,968 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS, School Houses, &c.—Continued, School Visits, Libraries, School Requisites, Private and Grammar Schools. Rows list townships like Nepesh, Guelborno, Prescott, etc., with various school statistics.

198 Schools—Johnstown District—8,869 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS, School Houses, &c.—Continued, School Visits, Libraries, School Requisites, Private and Grammar Schools. Rows list townships like Brockville (Town), Prescott (Town), Elizabethtown, etc., with various school statistics.

STATISTICAL REPORT FOR 1847—(Table E.)—Continued. 120 Schools—Bathurst District—4662 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIPS, SCHOOL HOUSES, &c.—Continued, SCHOOL VISITS, LIBRARIES, PRIVATE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, and SCHOOL REQUISITES. Rows include Admaston, Bathurst, Beckwith, Brouley, Bross, Dushouse and Levant, Drummond, North Elmley, Horton, Janark, Mac Nab, Montague, Packham, Penbrooke, Stafford and Ross, Ramsay, North Sherbrooke, and South Sherbrooke and Westmeath.

103 Schools—Victoria District—4128 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIPS, SCHOOL HOUSES, &c.—Continued, SCHOOL VISITS, LIBRARIES, PRIVATE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, and SCHOOL REQUISITES. Rows include Thurlow, Sidney, Madoc, Tyndinga, Rawdon, Huntington, Hungerford, Marmora, Belleville (Town), and Elzevir.

165 Schools—Midland District—7142 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIPS, SCHOOL HOUSES, &c.—Continued, SCHOOL VISITS, LIBRARIES, PRIVATE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, and SCHOOL REQUISITES. Rows include Kingston, Loughborough, Bedford, Portland, Carleton, Sheffeld, Richmond, Ernestown, Adolphustown, Fredericksburgh, Amherst Island, Wolf Island, Pittsburg, and Storrington.

171 Schools—Newcastle District—8176 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIPS, SCHOOL HOUSES, &c.—Continued, SCHOOL VISITS, LIBRARIES, PRIVATE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, and SCHOOL REQUISITES. Rows include Coloury (Town), Port Hope (Town), Darlington, Clarke, Hope, Hamilton, Hallimand, Crumake, Murray, Seymour, Percy, Ainslie, Cavan, South Monaghan, Manvers, and Cartwright.

98 Schools—Prince Edward District—4117 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIPS, SCHOOL HOUSES, &c.—Continued, SCHOOL VISITS, LIBRARIES, PRIVATE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, and SCHOOL REQUISITES. Rows include Pictou (Town), Inlowell, Athol, Sophiasburgh, Kingsburgh, Hillier, and Anselmsburgh.

STATISTICAL REPORT FOR 1847—(Table E.)—Continued. 300 Schools—Home District—14062 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIPS, SCHOOL HOUSES, &c.—continued, SCHOOL VISITS, LIBRARIES, SCHOOL REQUISITES, PRIVATE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. Rows include Albion, Brock, Caledon, Chinguacousy, Enderby, Gwillimburgh, Gwillimburgh, North, Gore of Toronto, King, Pickering, Reach, Scarborough, Scott, Toronto, Thorn, Uxbridge, Vaughan, Whitchurch, Whibly, York, Markham, Mars and Rama.

73 Schools—Colborne District—3497 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIPS, SCHOOL HOUSES, &c.—continued, SCHOOL VISITS, LIBRARIES, SCHOOL REQUISITES, PRIVATE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. Rows include Belmont, Asphodel, Dummer, Durn, Otonabee, North Monaghan, Smith, Ennisnore, Emily, Ops, Mariposa, Eldon, Verulam, Fenelon.

83 Schools—Simcoe District—3827 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIPS, SCHOOL HOUSES, &c.—continued, SCHOOL VISITS, LIBRARIES, SCHOOL REQUISITES, PRIVATE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. Rows include West Gwillimburgh, Tecumseh, Innesfil, Adala, Mulmur, Mono, Pesa, Tossoronto, Sunnidle, Nottawasaga, Collingwood and Uprasia, St. Vincent, Oro, Vespra, Medonic, Flos, Tiny, Tay, Orillia.

183 Schools—Niagara District—8960 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIPS, SCHOOL HOUSES, &c.—continued, SCHOOL VISITS, LIBRARIES, SCHOOL REQUISITES, PRIVATE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. Rows include Bertie, Canstor, Canhorough, Crawland, Cayuga, Clinton, Dunn, Gainsborough, Grantham, Grimsby, Humberstone, Louth, Moulton, Niagara, Pelham, Stamford, Sherbrooke, Thorold, Wandet, Willoughby.

Appendix (F.) 26th January.

STATISTICAL REPORT for 1847—(Table E.)—Continued. 109 Schools—Talbot District—4079 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIPS, SCHOOL HOUSES, SCHOOL VISITS, LIBRARIES, SCHOOL REQUISITES, PRIVATE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

200 Schools—Gore District—9956 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIPS, SCHOOL HOUSES, SCHOOL VISITS, LIBRARIES, SCHOOL REQUISITES, PRIVATE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

\* Burlington Ladies' Academy.

104 Schools—Wellington District—5645 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIPS, SCHOOL HOUSES, SCHOOL VISITS, LIBRARIES, SCHOOL REQUISITES, PRIVATE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

148 Schools—Brock District—5646 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIPS, SCHOOL HOUSES, SCHOOL VISITS, LIBRARIES, SCHOOL REQUISITES, PRIVATE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

195 Schools—London District—9459 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIPS, SCHOOL HOUSES, SCHOOL VISITS, LIBRARIES, SCHOOL REQUISITES, PRIVATE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Appendix (F.) 26th January.



STATISTICAL REPORT for 1847—(Table E.)—Continued. 41 Schools—Huron District—1986 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP'S, School Houses, &c.—continued, School Visits, LIBRARIES, SCHOOL REQUISITES, PRIVATE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

134 Schools—Western District—5461 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF TOWNSHIP'S, School Houses, &c.—continued, School Visits, LIBRARIES, SCHOOL REQUISITES, PRIVATE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of Statistical Report for 1847—(E.) 2727 Schools—Upper Canada—124,829 Pupils.

Table with columns: NAME OF DISTRICTS AND CITIES, SCHOOL HOUSES, &c.—Continued, SCHOOL VISITS, LIBRARIES, SCHOOL REQUISITES, PRIVATE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Appendix (F.)  
26th January.

STATISTICAL REPORT for 1847.—(Table F.)  
3 Model Schools—110 Pupils.

NAME OF DISTRICTS.	MONEY.										MISCELLANEOUS.					
	Amount of Legislative Aid granted.	Amount received from Municipal Council Assessment.	Amount received from other sources.	Total Amount received.	Total Amount paid Teachers.	Other expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Amount Salary of Head and other Masters.	Size, and whether of Brick, Stone, or Wood.	No. of Rooms.	Maps, Books, Boards, Globes, &c.	No. of volumes in Libraries.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	Subject Taught.	Books used.
Midland .....	£ s. d. 20 0 0	£ s. d. 40 0 0	£ s. d. 100 0 0	£ s. d. 160 0 0	£ s. d. 150 0 0	£ s. d. 10 0 0	£ s. d. 160 0 0	£ s. d. 150 0 0	{ 50x30 } { Wood }	4	2	...	2	23	{ Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics..... } { Ditto, except the Classics; Use of the Globes..... }	Principally National and Kirkham's Grammars, Haines' Arithmetic, and Morse's Geography.
Johnstown.....	£ s. d. 50 0 0	£ s. d. 100 0 0	£ s. d. ... ..	£ s. d. 150 0 0	£ s. d. 150 0 0	£ s. d. ... ..	£ s. d. 150 0 0	{ 30x30 } { Stone }	1	10	49	2	2	50	{ Ditto, except the Classics; Use of the Globes..... }	Ditto.
Dalhousie.....	£ s. d. 20 0 0	£ s. d. 40 0 0	£ s. d. 6 8 3	£ s. d. 66 8 3	£ s. d. 40 0 0	£ s. d. 30 0 0	£ s. d. 70 0 0	{ Stone }	3	5	...	1	1	52	{ Ditto..... }	Irish National, and Bonnyeastle's Algebra.
	£ s. d. 90 0 0	£ s. d. 180 0 0	£ s. d. 106 8 3	£ s. d. 376 8 3	£ s. d. 340 0 0	£ s. d. 40 0 0	£ s. d. 380 0 0	{ 2 Stone } { 1 Wood }	8	17	49	5	5	110		

STATISTICAL REPORT for 1847.—(Table G.)  
NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA.

ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Special Grant of £1500 for procuring and furnishing suitable buildings for the Normal School, up to the 28th August, 1848; and of the Annual Grant of £1500 in support of the Normal School, up to the 31st December, 1847,—9 Victoria, chapter 20, section 5.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE SPECIAL GRANT UP TO THE 28th OF AUGUST, 1848.

1846-8.		RECEIPTS.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Warrants issued by command of His Excellency the Governor General, on account of the Special Grant of £1,500.....		£ s. d. 1500 0 0	Carpenters and Masons.....	941 3 1	
			Painters.....	183 14 3½	
			Architect.....	40 14 6	
			Stoves and Furniture.....	105 11 0	
			Gas Pipe and Water Fittings.....	84 10 3	
			Cash in Bank.....	1355 13 1½	
				144 6 10½	
		£1500 0 0		£	1500 0 0

Appendix (F.)  
26th January.

STATISTICAL REPORT for 1847.—(Table G.)—Continued.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE ANNUAL GRANT, UP TO THE 31st DEC., 1847.

Appendix  
(F.)  
26th January.

Appendix  
(F.)  
26th January.

RECEIPTS.			HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.						
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Warrants issued by command of His Excellency the Governor General, on account of Annual Grant of £1,500, up to 31st December, 1847...	1300	0 0	Salaries and Wages.....			383	18 9		
Fees received from Normal School Pupils, up to 31st December, 1847...	5	0 0	Books and Apparatus.....			488	11 5½		
			Agricultural Department.....			24	8 6		
			Advertizing.....			5	3 4½		
			Repairs and Contingencies.....			26	0 6½		
			Insurance.....			12	10 0		
			Freightage on Books and Apparatus.			11	7 9		
			Aid granted to Students.....			50	12 6		
			Cash in Bank.....					1002	12 10½
								302	7 1½
								£	1305 0 0
								£	1305 0 0

## APPENDIX.

- No. 1.—Circular of the Chief Superintendent of Schools, to the District Superintendents, Visitors, Trustees, and Teachers of Common Schools in Upper Canada, making appointments for his official visits,—September—December, 1847.
- No. 2.—Extract of a letter to the Secretary of the Province, reporting the official visit of the Chief Superintendent of Schools, to the several Districts in Upper Canada,—September—December, 1847.
- No. 3.—Circulars to the heads of City and Town Corporations in Upper Canada, explanatory of the new system of schools for cities and incorporated towns.
- No. 4.—Circular to the Wardens of Districts, on several subjects of great practical importance to Common Schools, suggested by official visit,—September—December, 1847.
- No. 5.—Circular to Trustees of Common Schools in Upper Canada.
- No. 6.—Terms of admission into the Provincial Normal School, Toronto.
- No. 7.—General rules and regulations to be observed in the Provincial Normal School.
- No. 8.—General rules and regulations to be observed in the Model School for Upper Canada.

## APPENDIX.

(No. 1.)

COPY of a Circular addressed by the Chief Superintendent to the District Superintendents, Visitors, Trustees, and Teachers of Common Schools in Upper Canada, making appointments for his official visits,—September—December, 1847.

GENTLEMEN :

I have received the authority of His Excellency the Governor General "to visit personally each District in Upper Canada during the present autumn, in order to spend a day or two at a meeting of the School Superintendents, Clergy, Councillors, and friends of elementary education in each District, in explaining every part of the school law, and considering the best means of improving and perfecting our common school system, and of diffusing useful knowledge throughout the mass of our population."

With the view of accomplishing this task, I purpose to visit each district at the time specified below, and at seven o'clock in the evening of the first day mentioned in connexion with each District to deliver a public discourse on the Importance of Education to an agricultural, manufacturing and free people; and at nine o'clock in the morning of the second day mentioned in connexion with each district, to meet the District Superintendent, and as many of the clergy, district councillors, trustees, teachers, and friends of elementary education as may attend, in order (as far as time will permit): 1. To answer any questions which may be proposed, and give any explanations which may be desired, respecting the several provisions of the Common School Law. 2. To consider any suggestions which may be made for its improvement. 3. The best means of promoting the efficiency of the common schools, and especially the time and mode of paying the annual Legislative school grant. 4. The importance and facilities of the Provincial Normal School. 5. The propriety and means of establishing School Libraries. 6. The publication of a semi-monthly Journal of Education for Upper Canada.

As to the place of meeting in each district, it will be in the District Town, and, if the Sheriff will permit, at the Court House, where the District Council usually assembles. Perhaps some place of worship—more convenient than the District Council room—may be offered to the District Superintendent in which to assemble for the evening's discourse.

It will be gratifying, and no doubt highly beneficial, if the Warden can make it convenient to attend and preside at the meeting held in his own district; and it is respectfully and earnestly requested that as many of the clergy, councillors, trustees, teachers, and other friends of public education as can do so, will attend and take part in the proceedings of each meeting.

It is suggested that each person be prepared to present, in writing, any inquiries or propositions he may think proper to make.

Should these meetings prove acceptable and useful, they may be the precursors of similar and more lengthened annual school meetings in each district.

The following are the dates at which, (D. V.) the undersigned will be in the several districts for the purposes stated above, viz :

DISTRICTS.	MONTHS.	DAYS OF THE WEEK.
Talbot.....	Sept. 29 and 30, ...	Wednesday and Thursday.
Brock.....	Oct'r 1 " 2, .....	Friday " Saturday.
Wellington.....	" 4 " 5, .....	Monday " Tuesday.
Gore.....	" 7 " 8, .....	Thursday " Friday.
London.....	" 11 " 12, .....	Monday " Tuesday.
Huron.....	" 13 " 14, .....	Wednesday " Thursday.
Kent.....	" 18 " 19, .....	Monday " Tuesday.
Western.....	" 20 " 21, .....	Wednesday " Thursday.
Niagara.....	" 25 " 26, .....	Monday " Tuesday.
Eastern.....	Nov'r 3 " 4, .....	Wednesday " Thursday.
Ottawa.....	" 8 " 9, .....	Monday " Tuesday.
Dalhousie.....	" 10 " 11, .....	Wednesday " Thursday.
Bathurst.....	" 12 " 13, .....	Friday " Saturday.
Johnstown.....	" 15 " 16, .....	Monday " Tuesday.
Midland.....	" 17 " 18, .....	Wednesday " Thursday.
Prince Edward	" 19 " 20, .....	Friday " Saturday.
Victoria.....	" 22 " 23, .....	Monday " Tuesday.
Newcastle.....	" 24 " 25, .....	Wednesday " Thursday.
Colborne.....	" 26 " 27, .....	Friday " Saturday.
Simcoe.....	Dec'r 2 " 3, .....	Thursday " Friday.
Home.....	" 7 " 8, .....	Tuesday " Wednesday.

I have the honor to be, &amp;c,

(Signed,) EGERTON RYERSON.

EDUCATION OFFICE,  
Toronto, 1st, September, 1847.

No. 2.

EXTRACT of a letter to the Secretary of the Province, reporting the official visit of the Chief Superintendent of Schools to the several Districts in Upper Canada, September to December, 1847.

EDUCATION OFFICE,  
Toronto, 13th January, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honor to state, for the information of the Governor General, that, in accordance with my proposal dated the 13th of July last, to visit personally each district in Upper Canada in order to spend a day or two at a meeting of school superintendents, clergy, councillors, and friends of elementary education, in explaining every part of the school law, and considering the best means of improving and perfecting our common school system, I have made the tour of Upper Canada, and have succeeded in fulfilling my engagements in every district, with one exception, having been accidentally prevented from attending the appointed meetings in the Ottawa district. I intend, however, to make an official visit to that district as soon as practicable.

In each district I have delivered one or more public discourses on elementary education, and conferred, as I had proposed, on the nature of the various parts of our common school system, and the best means of improving it. The attendance at the great majority of these meetings, and the interest excited by them, far exceeded what I had anticipated; and the request has been general that such a visitation might be annual. At all these meetings, I answered numerous questions on the various provisions of the School Act, and explained the different methods in which they may be administered, and how they may be rendered simple and easy in their application, and most beneficial in their operations. I also explained the reason of defects in certain clauses of the Act, why certain details were necessary at present, but designed to be temporary and preparatory to more simple and general provisions. In many cases vague, and in not a few instances, most enormous

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

and absurd notions existed in regard to the provisions of the Common School Act; but I have not met with as many as one dozen individuals at all those school meetings, who expressed other than a feeling of satisfaction with the general provisions of the School Act, and the system of public instruction contemplated by it, after the free and full conversations which took place at such meetings.

In all parts of Upper Canada, I have witnessed a very general and earnest desire among the people for better common schools and increased facilities of information, such as school libraries, &c., &c., and a readiness to adopt the proper methods to obtain these objects, when explained to them. I am persuaded that such a visit made annually to the several districts of Upper Canada by the Chief Superintendent of Schools, would extensively promote the great objects of public instruction.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed,) EGERTON RYERSON.

The Honble.

D. Daly, M.P.P.,  
Secretary of the Province,  
Montreal.

No. 3.

Copy of a Circular from the Chief Superintendent of Schools to the heads of City and Town Corporations in Upper Canada, explanatory of the new system of Schools for Cities and Incorporated Towns.

EDUCATION OFFICE,  
Toronto, 15th January, 1848.

SIR,—The Act, 10th and 11th Viet. cap. 19, (intituled "An Act for amending the Common School Act of Upper Canada,") designed to establish a better system of schools in cities and incorporated towns in Upper Canada, comes into full operation at the commencement of the current year; and with the view of promoting its objects, I deem it my duty to explain, through you, to the Corporation over which you preside, and to the Board of Trustees which you may have appointed, and over which you also preside, the origin and design of that Act, and offer some suggestions as to the manner in which it may be most beneficially carried into effect.

I know not that I can better explain the design of that Act, or better evince its necessity, than by quoting the introductory part of the explanatory observations which accompanied the original draft of the Bill, when it was submitted to the consideration of the Governor General in Council. These observations, dated 27th March, 1847, and addressed to the Secretary of the Province, are as follows:—

"SIR,—I have the honor to submit to the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, a Legislative measure for the better establishment and maintenance of common schools in cities and incorporated towns in Upper Canada, and for remedying some defects which are found to exist in the Common School Act for Upper Canada, 9th Viet., cap. xx, in consequence of changes to which it was unfortunately subjected while under the consideration of the Legislature.

"With a view to accomplish these objects I have prepared the annexed draft of a Bill, which, in connexion with such explanatory observations as appear to me to be necessary, I beg most respectfully to lay before His Excellency in Council.

"In my communication of the 3rd March, 1846, accompanying the draft of a School Bill for Upper Canada, I observed that our common school law had

been chiefly borrowed from the State of New York. I beg now to add, that it is a modification of the school law of that State in respect to counties—analagous to our districts—but not of the New York State school law in respect to cities and large towns; for the school interests of which local and special Acts have been passed by the State Legislature. But, as our own town and city schools had been conducted under the general School Act, I thought it not advisable last year to submit two educational measures for Executive deliberation and Legislative discussion at the same time;—that it was preferable to amend, as far as practicable, the school law for Western Canada at large, and afterwards to introduce a distinct measure for the improvement of schools in cities and incorporated towns.

"It is not necessary for me to reiterate in this place the general principles which I laid down in my communication of the 3rd March last, as essential to a proper system of public instruction. Taking those principles for granted, I will confine myself to a simple statement of the necessity of a measure such as I have the honour to submit, and to an explanation of its principal provisions.

"1. The same reasons which justify the Incorporation of Cities and Towns for the more efficient management of their local affairs, and the promotion of their local interests generally, require a like incorporation of their public school system for the best interests of the rising generation. The practical knowledge and vigilance of a local corporation are, if possible, even more needful for the interests of common schools, than for the other interests of towns and cities. I think, therefore, that the school affairs of cities and towns ought not to be left in the hands of district Municipal Councils, but ought to be placed in the hands of the Corporation of each city and the Board of Police of each incorporated town.

"2. The peculiar circumstances and wants of cities and towns appear to me to demand this modification of our school system. In rural districts the population is sparse; in cities and towns it is dense. A single school section in a rural district embraces as many square miles as an entire town or city. The boundaries of a rural school section are usually the estimated distance which children can travel daily to and from the school. It also requires, as a general rule, the united influence and resources of the inhabitants residing within the boundaries of a rural school section to support the school. There can thus be but one school within such boundaries. In rural districts, therefore, as there can be but one school in each section, there can be no gradation of schools—there can be only mixed schools, and those of one kind—such as each rural section, separately and independently, can establish and support. But the case is widely different with cities and towns. Upon a plot of ground not greater than that of a rural school section, there is a population requiring and capable of supporting a dozen common schools, aside from schools of a higher order. According to the present system, the city or town would be geographically divided into a given number of school sections, the inhabitants of each of which would elect three trustees, and have a common school unconnected with any other, and supported wholly by local interest. As in rural districts, there is but one kind of schools—and that such as is adapted to the youngest class of pupils—so, under the present system, there can be no gradation of schools in a city or town any more than in the country. Thus the educational wants of towns and cities are but partially supplied. Schools of an inferior description are more numerous than is necessary, and schools of a higher order are altogether wanting—except as they may, in some instances, be established and sup-

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

ported by private enterprise. But private schools are too expensive for a large class of the inhabitants of cities and towns; nor should the children of this large class of our fellow citizens be deprived of a good English education on account of the poverty of their parents, or be abandoned to the hazard of private enterprise.

"Now, the proximity of the inhabitants to each other, in cities and towns, supersedes the necessity of the geographical division of a city or town into small sections—unless to a limited extent in regard to schools for very young children. To provide for the educational wants of cities and towns, there should be gradation, and therefore a system of schools; primary schools for children from 5 to 8 years of age;—a proportionable number of intermediate schools for children say from 8 to 11 years of age; and one or more English high schools, teaching the higher branches of a thorough mercantile education. Children at the proper age, and when sufficiently advanced, should be removed and promoted from the primary to the intermediate schools, where they could receive a useful common school education; and then those whose parents could afford to give them a more thorough education, should be transferred to the high schools. Of course the school houses should be erected, or different apartments in the same house provided, and teachers employed, appropriate to the objects and character of each of these schools. The number of schools thus classified which might be necessary to supply the educational wants of our cities and towns, would be less than that now established in them, and would be supported at not greater expense.

"But such a system of schools in a city or town involves one system of management, and, therefore, one authority. Hence, in any city or town where such a system of schools exists, there is but one Board of Trustees or Commissioners for the management of common schools. This is the case not only in the best educated cities of Germany, but also in the chief cities of the neighbouring States—such as Boston, New York, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, &c. In each of these cities there is but one Board of Trustees, or Commissioners of common schools; and in most of them the members of such Boards are appointed by the Corporations—one third of the members thus appointed or chosen retiring from office annually, and their places filled by the Corporations concerned.

"Such is the principle of the measure which I have the honor to submit, in respect to the cities and incorporated towns in Upper Canada; and such is the design of the Bill—a draft of which is herewith transmitted, and on the leading provisions of which I beg now to offer some explanatory remarks.

"The first section provides for the erection of each city and incorporated town in Upper Canada into a Municipal District for common school purposes.

"The second section provides for the appointment and succession of the members of a Board of Trustees for each city and incorporated town aforesaid.

"The third section provides for the payment of school moneys into the hands of the Chamberlain or Treasurer of each city or town, subject to the orders of the Board of Trustees.

"The fourth section provides for the vesting of the common school property of each city and town in the hands of the Corporation of such city, and the Board of Police of such incorporated town, to be managed by the Board of Trustees appointed as aforesaid.

"The fifth section prescribes the several duties and obligations of such Board of Trustees, in harmony with the Common School Act, 9th Vict., cap. xx.

"The sixth section makes a similar provision in respect to the teachers employed by such Board.

"The seventh section provides for the visitors of common schools in each city and town—not including magistrates, who are too numerous in cities and towns to be authorized to act as school visitors; and the Aldermen in cities and the members of the Board of Police in towns, with the resident clergy, will form an ample corps of school visitors.

"The eighth section invests the municipal authorities of cities, towns, and districts with discretionary power to raise money, by assessment, for common school purposes generally, including the purchasing of school sites, the erection of school houses, the salaries of teachers, &c."

The above extract supersedes the necessity of any further remarks on the general character and objects of the School Act in question. I beg, however, to invite particular attention to the principle on which this Act provides for the support of schools in cities or towns. It will be seen that the eighth section of the Act provides for the support of schools in cities and towns by assessment, imposed by the Corporation upon the inhabitants generally. According to this provision, the common schools in each city and town will be supported by each inhabitant, according to his property, whether he send children to the school or not. Thus the children of the poor man who pays his assessment of a few pence will have equal access to the means of education with those of the rich man who pays his assessment of twenty shillings; and thus, for the first time in the history of our country, will the school education of the poorest classes be provided for in cities and towns. This is one of the most noble and patriotic measures that ever received the sanction of the Canadian Legislature. It is to this provision that the city of Boston owes the superiority and excellence of its public schools, and the sound education of its poorest citizens; an example which has been followed by the principal cities and towns in the New England States, as also by New York, Rochester, Buffalo, Detroit, &c. I will not here discuss and illustrate the importance of this provision, as I have done so in a circular addressed to Wardens of districts; and to the part of that circular which relates to the principle of supporting common schools according to property, I respectfully solicit your earnest attention. It will be found in the first number of the Journal of Education for Upper Canada.

As to the manner of imposing the school assessment, I take the liberty of suggesting whether it will not be best to include it in the general assessment for each city and town, though perhaps set down in a separate column. The amount which each Corporation may determine, on the estimate and report of the Board of Trustees, to expend during the year for the support of schools within its jurisdiction, can be advanced in quarterly instalments out of the general funds of each city or town, and the trouble, and expense, and annoyance of frequent calls upon the inhabitants will be avoided. I think, however, that the expenses connected with the school houses should be provided for by a special and separate assessment.

In respect to what has been done for common school education in cities and towns in Canada, and in cities and towns similarly situated in a neighbouring country, I may remark that, while the amount of the Legislative grant in Upper Canada exceeds, on an average per child, that which is given in the neighbouring States, the amount per child raised by local exertions in Canada falls short of that which is raised by our neighbours by from one hundred to four hundred per cent. The statistics of what is here intimated will be given in an early number of the Journal of Education for Upper Canada. It remains for each city and town corporation to say whether this state of things, to the disgrace of our cities and towns, to the wronging of their

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

youthful population, and to the injury of our common country, shall be perpetuated or not.

As all the common schools in each city and town are placed under the direction and management of a Board of Trustees, the selection of the members of that Board is a matter of the greatest importance. The character and efficiency of the schools in each city and town, and the interests of the mass of the rising generation, are involved in it. While, therefore, a due regard should be had to the various religious persuasions, the Board of Trustees in each city and town ought to consist of men who thoroughly understand its intellectual wants, are deeply interested in providing for them, and competent to devise and superintend the system adapted to that great object.

The first subject which will demand the careful consideration of the Board of Trustees in each city and town, is the number and description of schools required for the English education of its youth. The local section system has tended to multiply unnecessarily the number of schools in cities and towns, and to render them proportionably feeble and burdensome. Looking into the school statistics of cities and towns which are considered well provided with schools, I find one school for every 300 to 500 children of school age—giving a daily average attendance from one-half to two-thirds of that number. But in each such school there are three or four departments, and as many teachers or assistants. In many instances the school houses are so constructed as to accommodate from 500 to 1000 children;—each school under the immediate management of a head master or director, and several assistants—chiefly females, who are generally considered best adapted both for the instruction and government of small children. In some of our more compact towns, one such school might be sufficient for the whole town. In most cases this will probably be found impracticable. It will, of course, be so in all cases until proper houses and premises are provided. In the erection or procuring and furnishing of school houses,—such as are referred to above—special care should be taken to provide for the primary, the secondary, and senior departments of the common school—not including the English High School, alluded to in the former part of this communication. I would not intimate an opinion that the school buildings necessary for a city or town should or could be erected at once. To do so would impose too heavy a burden upon the inhabitants. It must be the work of years. One or two good buildings might be erected annually by each Corporation until the completion of the requisite number. The number of children in the primary department of a school, as compared with the number in the senior department, is, on an average, as three to one. Provision must be made for their accommodation accordingly. The sittings or apartments for the two sexes, as well as their recreations, should be separate, and their recitations also, except in the primary department, and there too when practicable.

As to the number of teachers required, one is usually employed for every fifty pupils. This supposes the classification of pupils; which requires the adoption of an uniform series of text books. The number of classes may thus be reduced, and the number of pupils in each class will be increased;—rendering the exercises more animated and interesting, and giving the teacher proportionally more time for thorough teaching in each subject of instruction. Each school with 150 or 250 pupils, should have a principal or head master, and two or three male or female assistants—the principal exercising discipline over the whole school, and visiting and hearing all the classes in turn.

In respect to the books to be used in the schools,

I have no doubt that every Corporation and Board of Trustees will concur in the recommendation of the Board of Education for Upper Canada in the use of the series of national school books. As I have recently had the pleasure of presenting each Municipal Council and City Corporation with a complete series of those books, together with the reports, forms of schools registers, &c., prepared and sanctioned by the National Board, they can be examined by the Board of Trustees in every incorporated town in Upper Canada; and the forms of daily, weekly, and monthly registers will be found as simple and complete, as the books are cheap and excellent.

In this system of free schools, each Board will be able to establish its own system of school discipline; and on the efficiency of that the character and success of the schools essentially depend. The Board will of course determine the age at which the pupils will be admitted in each kind or class of schools, or in each department of a school comprising more than one department; the particular school which pupils in the different localities of a city or town shall attend; the conditions of admission and continuance in each school; the subjects of instruction and the books to be used in each school and in each department; as also the days and hours of instruction, and the regulations for the whole internal management of the schools under its care. The steady and punctual attendance of pupils at the schools is a primary and essential object to be secured in a system of free schools. With a view to this it has been provided, by Boards of Education or trustees in some cities and towns where this system has been established, that any pupil neglecting to attend his or her school for three days in any month, without excuse in writing satisfactory to the Committee, shall be excluded from the school for the remainder of the quarter; that pupils not being in school within fifteen minutes of the regular time for opening shall be marked tardy; for a repetition of the offence, without good excuse, they may be, temporarily, suspended from the school by the teacher; and for a continuance of the offence, after one suspension, they may be expelled for the quarter. In order to secure the attendance at school of the children of the poor, Corporations of some cities and towns in the United States have recommended and enacted, as far as they have authority, that no assistance be given to pauper parents whose children do not regularly attend school; nor to pauper children not attending school.

The number, character, and locality of the schools having been determined; as also the number, character, and salaries of Teachers to be employed, the books to be used, and the general regulations required; it is a matter worthy of the consideration of the Board of Trustees in each city and town, whether the efficient performance of their duties will not be greatly facilitated by a division of labor. The Act expressly provides for the appointment of a Committee of three for the special care of each school. But besides this, would it not be advantageous for the Board to appoint two Committees, (besides the auditing Committee,) each consisting of two or three of its own members and the city or town Superintendent of schools; it being the duty of the city or town Superintendent, among other things, to see carried into effect what the Board or its Committees might determine or recommend. The first, a Committee on school houses; the second, a Committee on teachers and school books and schools. Should the Board think proper to make such a division of its labours, the duty of the Committee on school houses would be to provide school houses or school rooms, for schools established by the Board; to see that such houses or rooms are kept in repair, properly furnished, and provided with stoves and fuel, or other means of warming, and that they are kept clean and neat, as

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

well as the yards connected with them. The Committee on school teachers and school books and schools, (of which Committee the city or town Superintendent would of course be one) should examine and recommend the teachers to be employed, and the books to be used; to see that the books selected by the Board are used in all the schools, and to supply books to those pupils whose parents or guardians are found on inquiry to be utterly unable to procure them; to see that the teachers comply with the regulations required by law and made by the Board, and that the school registers are duly kept; to regulate the admission and distribution of pupils among the different schools of the city or town, as may have been directed by the Board; to visit each school at least once in each month, or as much oftener as they, or any one of them, shall see fit, without previous notice of such visit; in short, to do everything that will contribute to the efficiency of instruction and discipline in the schools.

The experience of educationists, in both Europe and America, attests that frequent and thorough inspection is an essential element in an efficient system of schools. The National Board of Education for Ireland requires weekly reports from its school inspectors. It will contribute, I have no doubt, very greatly to the interests of the schools in each city or town, if the Board can provide that the city or town Superintendent visit each school once a-week, and to report minutely to the Board once a-month. The subject and forms of inspectors' reports are contained in the publications of the National Board of Education for Ireland, (copies of which I have presented to each District and City Council,) and will afford some useful hints for a thorough system of inspection in our town and city schools.

If the Board of Trustees in each city and town should recommend, and the Corporation of such city or town would sanction and provide for the attendance, a short time, of one or more of their principal teachers at the Normal model school for Upper Canada, where they would receive instruction and witness examples in the best methods of teaching and organizing schools, I am satisfied the result would amply compensate any city or town so doing in the improvement and efficiency of its schools. It is impossible to contrast the character and condition of common schools in cities and towns with that of common schools in cities and towns in other countries—not exceeding our own in resources—without feeling the imperative duty and necessity of making great additional efforts for the diffusion of sound education and useful knowledge among the rising generation of these radiating centres of our country's population.

Sir, I have made the foregoing observations and suggestions with no view to dictate, or offer speculations of my own on the important subjects to which they refer; but in order to elucidate the design and importance of the new School Act for cities and towns, and to embody as briefly as possible what I find to be the practice of the school authorities of cities and towns in which a similar law has been for years in successful and most beneficial operation. If the hints contained in this circular shall in any degree facilitate the administration of this Act and contribute to improve the common schools in our cities and towns, my object in preparing it will have been accomplished.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) EGERTON RYERSON.

No. 4.

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

COPY of a Circular from the Chief Superintendent of Schools to the Wardens of Districts in Upper Canada, on several subjects of great practical importance to common schools, suggested by his official visit to the several districts, September to December, 1847.

EDUCATION OFFICE,  
Toronto, 16th January, 1848.

SIR,—I desire, through you, to call the attention of the Municipal Council, over which you have been chosen to preside, to several subjects of great practical importance in respect to common schools. The remarks which I beg leave to offer have been suggested to me during my recent visit to the several Districts of Upper Canada.

1. The first relates to the assessment by the Council in connexion with the apportionment of the Legislative grant in aid of common schools in your district. It appears to be generally desired, that as the Municipal Councils now meet only twice a-year, that the apportionment of the Legislative grant should be made each year at an earlier period than that required by law, and before the first semi-annual meeting of the Councils. I am quite of that opinion, but am not in circumstances to act upon it the present year. It is quite as easy to apportion the Legislative grant in January as in April; but the reason why it has not been apportioned earlier in each year, is the absence of the data necessary to make such an apportionment. As the Legislative grant is apportioned to each district and township, according to the number of children in each between the ages of 5 and 16 years, I am depending on the reports of the District Superintendents for each year, in order to make an equitable apportionment of the Legislative grant for the following year. Those reports are not forthcoming before March. But I hope, by means of the general census which the Legislature has authorized to be taken the present year, and other provisions which may be made, that the annual apportionment of the Legislative school grant will hereafter be made at the commencement of the year. In the mean time, as the power of the Council in respect to school assessments is, by the provisions of the amended School Act, unlimited, it can, at its first session, make an assessment for the current year without regard to the precise amount apportioned from the Legislative grant. The sum apportioned to each District this year will probably not be much more or less than that apportioned last year. Assuming that to be the case, the Council can proceed at its first session to make the school assessment for the year. The condition on which aid is granted by the State to the several counties (analogous to our Districts) in the neighbouring State of New York, is the same as that on which Legislative aid is granted to the several districts in Upper Canada; but there the county authorities raise by voluntary local assessment, a much larger sum than is granted by the State; though the amount of Legislative aid, per child from 5 to 16 years of age, is less there than in this country. For example, the State appropriation for the support of common schools in the State of New York for 1845, was \$220,000; the amount raised by the County Board of Supervisors (analogous to our District Councils in school matters) was \$15,051 15 cents; and the amount paid on Trustees' Rate-Bills the same year, for the same purpose, was \$40,764 78 cents. This does not include \$55,000 appropriated by the State, the same year, and \$40,881 86 cents raised by Boards of Supervisors for counties, for the increase



Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

of common school libraries. Would each District Council raise twice or thrice the amount it now does by school assessment, there would be no need of Trustees' Rate-Bills at all, and there would be certain salaries for the support of good teachers throughout all Upper Canada—to the great assistance of many poor parents in educating their children—to the great relief of Trustees—to the vast improvement in the schools, and to the unspeakable benefit of the rising and future generations of Upper Canada. But to this true and only efficient principle of providing for the education of the entire population of our country, I will invite your special attention in the sequel of this communication.

2. Another subject which I beg to commend to the attention of the Council is, the time of collecting and paying over into the hands of the District Superintendent the school assessment for the year. According to law, it is, I believe, due before the middle of December; but a great part of it is not received by the District Superintendent until one, two, or three months afterwards. This causes serious irregularity in the operations of the school system—mixing up the affairs of one year with those of another—rendering full and punctual annual school reports of the Trustees and District Superintendents impossible—causing great inconvenience to the District Superintendent, and much trouble and loss to school teachers. It is submitted whether the Council will not adopt effectual measures to secure the payment of the annual school assessment before the end of the year; and if in any case any collectors are delinquent, whether it will not be advisable for the Council to direct the District Treasurer to pay to the District Superintendent the amount of the school assessment without regard to its actual payment by collectors, and, if need be, require delinquent collectors to pay interest on the amount of the school assessment payable by them from the time it is due until it is paid. Certainly teachers ought not to be kept out of their money by official neglects of duty; and we cannot have a good system of schools without regularity in every department of it. The injustice to teachers and trustees, and other evils occasioned by the non-payment of the school assessment at the time prescribed by law, have been strongly presented in a large proportion of the districts that I have recently visited. The remedy for the evil is entirely in the hands of the Council.

3. The formation and alteration of school sections, and determining the locality of section school houses, have sometimes been attended with serious inconvenience, and have given rise to many disputes. In my circular letter, 1st October, 1846, addressed to Wardens of districts, I pointed out the evils attending the division of townships into small school sections, and adduced some reasons and authorities in proof of the advantages of large, over small school sections. On this point I need merely refer to what I have stated in that circular—(*See Special Report, &c.*, pp. 27, 28);—but inconveniences, which deserve the attention of the Council, have, in several instances, attended the alteration of school sections. The alteration of a school section in the middle of the year can scarcely fail to embarrass the trustees concerned. At the beginning of the year, the trustees make their calculations and engagements according to the then existing boundaries of their school section; but if those boundaries are altered before the year's engagements and obligations are fulfilled, the affairs of such school section are almost inevitably deranged, and the trustees perhaps involved in painful embarrassments and perplexities. It is therefore submitted to the Council, whether it will not be best, as a general rule, for alterations in school sections to be authorized only during the autumn

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January

session of the Council, and to take effect only at the commencement of the year; or, at least, not to take effect within six months after the act of the Council authorizing such alteration. This will afford time to trustees concerned to prepare for the changes contemplated. It will also afford all parties concerned an opportunity of petitioning the Council against such alterations, should it happen that they had been sanctioned by the Council on imperfect or partial information. Then as to the location of the school in a section, and claims in favour of two or more school houses which may have been erected or occupied in a section, disputes have frequently arisen. In order to prevent such most injurious disputes, it appears to me important that the Council, in forming a new school section, or in altering the boundaries of a section, or in imposing an assessment for the erection of a school house, should in all cases name the locality of the school house. I would respectfully recommend the Council to pursue the same course in all cases of pending disputes between trustees and their neighbours, as to the locality of the section school. It is true, dissatisfied or aggrieved parties have a right to complain to the District or Provincial Superintendent, and he has a right to decide on matters of complaint; but he would often hesitate to interfere in so delicate a matter—even where he might possess the requisite local information, which is not practicable in many cases—unless he were sustained by the judgment of the Council. I think that the Council, which alone has the power of organizing school sections, is the proper and the most competent judge as to where the schools should be kept in such sections. Nor can I conceive a school section to be fully organized without the locality of the school house being designated.

4. In connexion with settling the localities of section schools, I beg again to draw the attention of the Council to the importance of securing the titles of school houses and premises. I have been surprised to learn, during my recent provincial tour, and from official correspondence, how large a number,—I might perhaps say, proportion—of common school premises in the several districts, are not secured to the public by any sufficient title. By the present School Act, all common school property in each district is vested in the Municipal Council of such district, under the immediate management of local trustees; and I would suggest to the Council the propriety of taking immediate and effectual steps to secure all the common school property within its jurisdiction. Then in case of changing the locality of a school house, the present premises could be sold by order of the Council, to aid in the procuring of new premises and the erection of a new school house.

5. During my late tour of Upper Canada, I have taken the liberty to present each District Council with several copies of my Report on a System of Public Elementary Instruction for Upper Canada; also copies of my annual school reports for 1845 and 1846, and of my special report of the measures which have been adopted for the establishment of a normal school, and for carrying into effect generally the Common School Act. I have also had great pleasure in procuring from the National Board of Education in Dublin, and in presenting to each District Council, a complete set of their National School books, reports, forms, &c. The Provincial Board of Education have recommended the use of these admirable books—as they may be required—in all our common schools. The measures which the Board have adopted to render these books accessible to the people of Canada generally, and at the lowest prices possible, are detailed in my Special Report, pp. 7, 8. I believe these proceedings of the Provincial Board

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

of Education will commend themselves to the approbation and gratitude of every person who wishes, without any interference with private enterprise, the introduction and use of good and cheap school books in all our schools. In connexion with what has been done by the Provincial Board, I hope that the Council will appoint a Committee to examine these books (the Readers especially,) as to both their excellence and cheapness, and co-operate in the recommendation of the use of them in the schools. The prices at which these books can be procured for the schools are given in my Special Report, pp. 62, 63; the unobjectionable means which I have desired to see employed to procure their general use in the schools, and some of the advantages attending it, are explained in the same report, pp. 67, 68; and the opinions and practice of other countries in respect to uniform text books in the schools are stated in my Report on a System of Public Elementary Instruction, pp. 171-174. The advantages, intellectual and financial, of such an improvement in our schools, can hardly be over-estimated.

6. The strictly legal and judicious expenditure of the school fund is demanded by the high and patriotic purposes for which it has been provided; and it is also essential to the moral influence and success of our school system, that those who have to do with the payment of the school fund should be able to evince from year to year, beyond suspicion, that they have faithfully performed this part of their duty. In my annual school report for 1845-6, under the head of "Common School Funds," (pp. 2, 3,) I pointed out the impossibility of protecting the school fund from abuses, and of obtaining full and detailed accounts of its expenditure, according to the provisions of the late Common School Act; and subsequent disclosures, arising from attempts to wind up the financial accounts of former years, have furnished proofs that I was warranted in the remarks referred to. There is now but one financial school officer in each district; and in order that he may fully and satisfactorily account for the school moneys which come into his hands, I would respectfully recommend that the Council appoint, at its first session of each year, an auditing committee, to audit the accounts of the District Superintendent for the preceding year. The District Superintendent's accounts, approved of by such committee, will be satisfactory to this department. This method of accounting for the expenditure of the district school fund will, it appears to me, be much more satisfactory to all parties than transmitting to the Chief Superintendent of Schools, or the Inspector General, hundreds of school teachers' receipts, —of the reality of which no opinion can be formed, except from the honorable character of the person sending them.

7. There is one more subject, and that of the most vital importance, to which I earnestly crave the most serious consideration of the Council. It is the relief which it is in the power of the Council to afford to trustees in the discharge of their onerous duties, and the blessings it is in its power to confer upon the entire youth of its district. The position of trustees is painful, if not anomalous. It is true, they have much more power and are placed in a much better position, under the present School Act, than they have been heretofore. But still the power given to other elective corporations is not yet fully accorded to school trustees. The constituents of a county are all involved in the responsibility of the acts of their representative; the inhabitants of a city or a town are all liable for the acts of their respective corporations. Why should not all the inhabitants of a school section be equally liable for the acts of their trustee corporation? Why should all the household inhabitants of a school section have a voice in elect-

ing the members of the trustee corporation for such section, and yet none of those electors be liable for the acts of their representative except such as might think proper to send children to the school? Is this just to the persons elected—to impose upon them positive duties and yet allow them only contingent resources to perform those duties? It is equitable between man and man, that three individuals should be elected by all the household inhabitants of a school section, and compelled under a penalty to act without remuneration for time and trouble,—censured if they do not provide a good school house, good school teacher, and a good school—but denied the united resources of their constituents to fulfil such engagements, and realize such expectations, and left to individual option for means to accomplish the whole! Under such circumstances, it is not surprising that many of the most competent men, after repeated trials, perplexities, and disappointments, would sooner pay heavy penalties than be school trustees. In order that trustees may perform their duties and fulfil their engagements with satisfaction to themselves, and benefit to the public, their resources ought not to be more limited or less certain than the suffrages by which they have been elected. The right to elect managers of the school, ought not to be severed from the obligation to support the school. There should be like responsibility where there is like power. If all the inhabitants of a school section elect trustees, all the inhabitants should be liable for what the trustees in behalf of such inhabitants agree to pay. Such is the conclusion deduced from the nature of the relation subsisting between trustees and their constituents, and such is the conclusion suggested by analogy. Impressed with its justice, and the general importance of its application to our schools, I have endeavoured, for the last two years, to get trustees invested with the authority which this conclusion involves. The principle has been sanctioned by the Legislature as the basis of our common school system in cities and towns; and Municipal Councils are invested with authority by the amended School Act to apply the same principle to the districts at large or to any section of them.

To evince the defects of the past and present system of school rate-bills, the great hardships to which they subject trustees, and the importance and advantages of exercising the powers with which the Municipal Council is invested for the support of common schools, I think it may be useful to lay before the Council what has been submitted to and sanctioned by Government on this most important subject. When, in obedience to the command of the late Governor General, Earl Cathcart, the original draft of the present Common School Act was submitted to His Excellency in Council, it was proposed, as the sixth division of the 27th section, in defining the manner in which trustees should impose a rate-bill, that they should "fix the rate-bill per quarter, and cause it to be made upon all the inhabitants of each school section according to the valuation of property, as expressed in the township collector's roll, who shall allow any one of the trustees or their authorised collector, of each school section in his township, town or city, to make a copy of said roll so far as it relates to such school section respectively."

This clause was lost in the House of Assembly, in consequence of which there is a want of clearness and precision in the Act as to the manner of imposing rate-bills. The reasons given for the introduction of this clause, in observations accompanying the original draft of the Bill, and dated 3rd March, 1846, are as follows:—

"The next important change which I propose is, that the rate-bill imposed by the trustees of each school section shall be levied upon the inhabitants of such section generally, according to property: It is

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

the inhabitants generally who elect the trustees; it is for the inhabitants generally that the grant is made; and the same principle ought, I think, to be acted upon throughout the system—all having a right to avail themselves of a school. I need not say how just and patriotic is this principle; how important it is for the poor, and especially those (as is often the case,) who have large families: how much it would lighten the burthen of supporting the schools: how greatly it would increase the attendance of pupils and consequently the blessings of education; and how strictly then would our common schools be public schools. I may observe that this system obtains in the State of Massachusetts, where there are the best common schools in the United States.\*

“On the other hand the evils of the present system of school rate-bill have been brought under my notice from the most populous townships, and by the most experienced educationists in Canada. When it is apprehended that the rate-bill will be high, many will not send their children to the school at all; then there is no school, or else a few give enough to pay the teachers three months, including the Government grant: or even after the school is commenced, if it be found that the school is not so large as had been anticipated, and that those who send will consequently be required to pay more than they had expected, parents will begin to take their children from school in order to escape the rate-bill, as persons would flee from a falling house. The consequence is, that the school is either broken up, or the whole burthen of paying the teacher falls upon the trustees, and often a quarrel ensues between them and the teacher. I have been assured by the most experienced and judicious men, that it is impossible to have good schools under the present system of rate-bills. I think the substitute I propose will remedy the evil. I know of none who will object to it but the rich, and the childless and the selfish. Education is a public good; ignorance is a public evil. What affects the public ought to be binding upon each individual composing it. In every good government and in every good system, the interests of the whole society are obligatory upon each member of it.”

On the 27th March, 1847, when submitting to the Governor General in Council the original draft of the amended School Act, I again brought this vital part of our school system under consideration in the following words, the quoting of which at length will be justified by the vast importance of the subject:—

“The ninth and tenth sections embody an important principle which lies at the very foundation of a sound system of public instruction, and which is essential to the universal education of any country—it is the principle of school rate-bill, as well as school assessment, according to property, both in town and country. In my communication of the 3rd of March last, I dwelt at some length on the importance of this principle, and referred to the testimonies of experienced educationists in different parts of Upper Canada as to the impossibility of ever having good schools, much less rendering them accessible to all the youth of the land, under the past and present system of school rate-bill—a system which has never been admitted in the State of Massachusetts, where common school education is nearly, if not quite, universal among the poorest classes of the community. The principle embodied in the ninth and tenth sections of the accompanying draft of Bill was embodied in the original draft of the Common School Act—was sanctioned by the late Governor General in Council, and was advocated in the House of Assembly by the Honorable Attorney General Draper; but the proposition being new, and being apparently misunder-

\* It has latterly been introduced into several parts of other States, and is extending from year to year.

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

stood by some, and coming in contact with wealthy selfishness, was lost by a small majority. But since the last Session of the Legislature, several District Councils have expressed themselves in favor of this principle, and the subject has repeatedly been brought before me by trustees. The principle of school-rate according to property is recognized and acted upon in respect to assessments imposed by each District Council for the raising of a moiety of the school fund, and for the erection of school houses; but in the practical part of the school system, where the operation of the principle is most important, it does not obtain. All that is done by the District Council will answer no practical purpose, if the trustees do not furnish and keep the school house comfortable, and employ a proper teacher, and provide for the payment of his salary. This the trustees cannot do, as a general rule, as long as they are thrown upon chance and caprice and selfishness for the resources necessary to fulfil and satisfy their engagements.

“The circumstances of trustees, as the law now stands, are as follows:—They can seldom engage a competent teacher without agreeing to pay him a stipulated salary, and generally by the year. Very few good teachers will agree to depend upon the chance fees of tuition arising from the chance attendance of pupils, for the principal or a large part of their salaries. But upon such chances, either the teacher must depend for the chief part of his means of support, or the trustees must depend for the chief part of the means necessary to enable them to pay the teacher and support the school; for they have no resource but voluntary subscription or rate-bill upon the parents who may please—and only as they may please—to send their children to the school. Thus trustees, in order to establish and maintain a good school, must agree to pay a stipulated sum per quarter, or per year; but they have no certain resources beyond their own private means to rely upon to enable them to pay the sum stipulated.

“That the resources arising from the imposition of rate-bills upon parents voluntarily sending their children to the school are insufficient, and that this system is detrimental to the interests of the schools and of the youth of the community, will be obvious from the following considerations, which have been repeatedly brought before me as facts in the form of complaints and applications for counsel and advice:—When it is known that a considerable sum will be required to repair the school house and make it comfortable, parents, in many instances, desist from sending their children until after the completion of the repairs, so as to avoid being rated for the payment of them. One of the evils attending such a proceeding is, that the children of such parents are deprived of a quarter's instruction in the school. Another evil is, that the refusal of some parents to bear a part of the expense of repairing and furnishing the school house imposes a heavier burden upon those who do send to the school, and sometimes prevents so many others, that the trustees are compelled either to leave the house unrepaired, and continue to occupy it when utterly unfit for use, or resort to voluntary subscription to get means to make the most needful of such repairs. To avoid these inconveniences and evils, trustees have, in numerous instances, applied to their District Council to exercise the powers conferred upon it by the Common School Act to impose an assessment upon their sections for school house repairs and furniture; and I have advised them to do so. This, however, is an exceedingly inconvenient and round about proceeding to obtain the application of the principle which is embodied in the ninth and tenth sections of the annexed draft of Bill.

“But another consideration, evincing the evil of the present system of school rate-bill is, its pernicious influence upon the school after its establishment. It

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

involves a present pecuniary inducement to every parent to keep his children from the school. Many parents in narrow circumstances are influenced by this motive, and desist from educating their children; indeed, I have been informed of numerous instances of poor men with large families being compelled to do so. Again, many parents possessing ample means to educate their children are indifferent in respect to it. Not having had the advantages of early education themselves, they think their children can do as they have done. A slight pecuniary inducement will, therefore, prevent them from sending their children to the school. These same considerations will also induce many parents to withdraw their children from the schools, on slight grounds of offence or inconvenience. The withdrawal of every pupil from the school involves the necessity of imposing an additional amount of rate-bills upon those who continue to send their children to school, and furnishes, therefore, an additional inducement to them to remove their children also. And towards the close of the year or term of the teacher's engagement, if it be found or apprehended that the rate-bill must be increased in order to pay his salary, many parents remove their children from the school. Others take the alarm; and I have been informed of instances in which the school has been nearly abandoned, and the trustees have been involved in the most painful embarrassment. Then the trustees, perhaps, blame the teacher for this diminution in the attendance at the school, and refuse to pay him his stipulated wages. I have been appealed to on several occasions to settle disputes arising out of such circumstances. To anticipate and prevent these difficulties, as far as possible, trustees have, in some instances, before engaging a teacher, gone about among their neighbours with a view of getting them voluntarily to subscribe a sufficient amount to pay his salary. In some instances they have partially succeeded; in other instances they have been able to induce but a few to join with them in such an obligation. But, in many instances, the employment of inferior teachers, upon terms such as a competent teacher would not agree to, has been the result. Now, the whole tendency of such a system is as pernicious to the feelings, views, and mental habits of all parties concerned, as it is fatal to the character and interests of the common schools.

"Of the effect of this unpatriotic system upon the aggregate attendance of children at our common schools, some opinion may be formed from the fact, that the average number of children taught in them is rather more than fifty per cent. less than in a neighbouring State, where the principle of rate-bill according to property—instead of according to attendance—obtains. To leave children uneducated is to train up thieves and incendiaries and murderers; and it is the interest and duty of both the Government and every honest member of the community, to aid in the prevention, as well as punishment, of crimes and their kindred vices. For the Government, or Province, with resources at command, to refuse or neglect to afford means of subsistence to starving and famishing multitudes, would be justly regarded as a public crime and disgrace. But, is it a less crime, and a higher disgrace, to subject, by neglect, hundreds and thousands to intellectual starvation and the pestilence of crime and misery which follow in its train? Yet, at the present time, more than one-half of the children of Upper Canada, of school age, are not in attendance at any school! But place the poor man on a level with the rich man in the divinely ordained means of such instruction for his children as will qualify and dispose them for their duties in the social system; let the poor man feel that by paying his penny of school assessment, his children have as good a right to the school as those of his wealthy neighbour who pays his thirty shillings, and how many will be seen

crowding to the school of knowledge and virtue from that very class of the community from which our gaols and prisons are now filled. Compel the untutored and misguided parent to pay his quota for the actual operations of the school, and a door of instruction will be opened to his children which, otherwise, parental ignorance and selfishness would shut against them; and their natural rights and best interests will thus be protected and secured during the period of their childhood and helplessness, and they will not grow up barbarians and nuisances in the community. Require every man to pay for a necessary common school education according to the property which he has acquired and enjoys in the country, and you lighten the burthen of supporting the common schools from the parents who are educating their families; you remove the strongest temptation to keeping children from the school, and furnish every parent with an additional and direct inducement to send his children to the school; you remove all contention between parents and trustees and teachers, on account of the present system of rate-bills and subscriptions according to attendance; you relieve trustees of the most perplexing part of their duties, and place both them and the teacher in a position more agreeable and more efficient in regard to the character and interests of the school; you provide means for obtaining better and more regular salaries for school teachers, and at less expense to each of the parents now sending children to the common school, and thus insure a better class of teachers; you open the school-house door to every child in the land, and thus lay the foundation for a virtuous, intelligent, and prosperous community.

"Such are the objects contemplated by the ninth and tenth sections of the accompanying draft of Bill; and, should they become law, I most truly believe that they will produce a greater improvement in the common schools and in the diffusion of common school education than any educational enactment which has yet taken place in this Province. In connection with the influence of our divine Christianity, I can conceive of no greater blessing to coming generations of Canada than the incorporation into our school law of the principle which I here advocate, and which is thus summarily expressed by the Massachusetts Board of Education in their annual report for 1845: 'The cardinal principle, which lies at the foundation of our educational system, is, that all the children of the State shall be educated by the State. As our Government was founded upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, it was rightly concluded by its framers, that, without a wise educational system, the Government itself could not stand; and in ordaining that the expenses of educating the people should be defrayed by the people at large, without reference to the particular benefit of individuals, it was considered that those, who, perhaps, without any children of their own, nevertheless would still be compelled to pay a large tax, would receive an ample equivalent in the protection of their persons and in the security of their property.'"

Such, Sir, I conceive to be the true theory and the vital principle of national education—a principle which, however new in its full application in this Province, lies at the foundation of the systems of popular education in the best educated countries of both Europe and America, and is obtaining in cities, towns, and states, where the old and partial system has heretofore prevailed. The Legislature has not thought it advisable to confer the power of applying this principle upon school trustees of either town or country, but has invested district and town Councils with the power of applying it to both town and country. The eighth section of the amended School Act provides, "That it may and shall be lawful for the Council of any city, and the Board of Police of any

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

incorporated town, and the Municipal Council of any district in Upper Canada, to impose, from time to time, such assessment upon the inhabitants of all or any school districts, sections or divisions within their respective jurisdictions, over and above the assessment which they are now authorised by law to impose, as such Council, Board of Police, or Municipal Council shall judge expedient, for the purchasing or procuring school sites, the erecting, repairing, renting or furnishing of school houses, the payment of teachers, and for common school purposes generally: any thing in any law to the contrary notwithstanding." It is therefore in the power of the inhabitants of each district in Upper Canada, through their local representatives, to have such schools as they desire, and supported in the most patriotic, the most equitable, the most efficient, and the least burthensome manner. The Municipal Council can thus provide for the salaries of all the school teachers within its jurisdiction, according to an estimate which may be made, or for the salaries of the teachers of individual sections, on the petition of the trustees of such sections. The greater efficiency and usefulness of the schools in sections where the principle is applied will soon influence other sections; and I have no doubt that the application of it will become general as soon as it is generally understood; and the more extensively this principle is applied, the more simple as well as the more efficient and beneficial, will our whole school system become.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) EGERTON RYERSON.

(No. 5.)

COPY of an Address to the Trustees of Common Schools in Upper Canada, by the Chief Superintendent.

GENTLEMEN,—By the choice of your neighbours and with the enlarged powers conferred on Trustees by the present School Act, and the longer period of their continuance in office, you are placed in a position to do more for the rising generation of your respective neighbourhoods than any other class of men in Upper Canada. With you rest both the power and responsibility of having your school-house suitably furnished, and the employment of a teacher properly qualified, and worthy to teach your children the rudiments of those branches of knowledge which they will be required to apply and practise in future life. If your school-house is comfortless and unfurnished, and if your schoolmaster is inefficient, on you rests the responsibility,—while on the young, will be entailed the evils of your conduct. If, on the other hand, your school is a central, intellectual, and moral light to your section, to you will the honor of it be due, and on you will be showered the grateful acknowledgments of an enlightened rising generation. I utter, then, but the plea of your own children, and of posterity, when I entreat you to spare neither labor nor expense to establish in your section a thoroughly good school. Whatever else may be had, let the school be good; whatever else may be overlooked, let nothing appertaining to the efficiency of the school be neglected. It is the greatest benefit you can impart, and the best legacy you can leave to those who shall succeed you.

To furnish you with a few hints for the most advantageous exercise of your official powers and personal influence in this noblest work of an enlightened people, is the subject of the present address.

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

1. And here I cannot but deeply regret that, although the new School Act increases the powers of trustees, and consequently enlarges the sphere of their duties, yet it has not made one addition to their powers which is essential to their security against frequent embarrassments and difficulties, and to the complete efficiency of their office. Trustees are required to employ the teacher, and are officially responsible for his salary, and individually so, if they do not exert to the utmost their legal powers to collect it. The trustees ought therefore to be invested with ample powers to enable them to fulfil their engagements; and the more so, as they receive no pecuniary remuneration for their services. The present law authorizes them not only to provide for a teacher's salary by subscription, if they choose, but to impose a rate-bill by the quarter upon the parents or guardians sending their children to the school. This is some improvement upon the former law, which required the rate-bill to be imposed per day for the attendance of pupils—thereby strengthening the temptation to keep children at home, and to withdraw them from the school towards the termination of the quarter, when an increase of the rate bill was apprehended; and thus increasing the embarrassment and lessening the resources of the trustees, while their engagements remained binding and unchanged. But, though the present law places trustees in somewhat better circumstances in this respect than the preceding one, it fails to do them the justice which was contemplated when it was introduced into the Legislature. It was proposed to authorize the trustees of each school section to impose a rate-bill on all the inhabitants of such section, according to property. With the aid of such a provision, the trustees could calculate with certainty their resources when engaging the teacher—and could at a less individual expense provide more amply for all the common school interests of their section. Thus would the chief temptation, on the one part of parents, to keep their children from the school, be removed, and a strong inducement furnished to every parent in the school section to send his children to school: thus would the most efficient barrier against divisions or rival schools in school sections be provided; thus would the poor man, by paying according to his means, have an equal chance with the rich man for the common school education of his children, and each man would be required to support the public interest of elementary education according to the property which he has acquired and enjoys in the country. Such is the principle acted upon in the best educated States in the American Republic, and in all universally educated countries: and, apart from the public importance of it, nothing can be more equitable to trustees themselves. All who have a like voice in electing them ought to be alike bound by their official acts; and the trustees ought not to be thrown upon chance to fulfil obligations which they are compelled to incur by virtue of an office to which they are elected by the whole community.

2. I lament that this vital principle of the universal education of the people is yet unacknowledged in our school law in respect to trustees; that in the meantime trustees are often exposed to much difficulty and sacrifice in making up the promised salary of the teacher, and that teachers are sometimes subjected to the loss of a large portion of the small remuneration anticipated by them. But still trustees are not without a remedy even in this respect. By a new Statute, District Councils are empowered to impose an assessment at their discretion upon any one or all the school sections of their respective districts for the salaries of teachers, as well as for the building and repairing of school houses and for

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

common school purposes generally. The trustees of any section can, therefore, apply to their Council to impose an assessment upon their section for any sum they may agree to pay their teacher over and above the amount of the school fund available for their assistance. This has already been done with success by a number of trustee corporations in several districts; nor can any District Council reasonably reject an application of this kind from the legal and chosen representatives of a school section; for in such a light ought trustees to be undoubtedly considered.

3. The office of trusteeship continuing for three years, instead of one, as heretofore, will give more stability to trustee corporations, and more strength and uniformity to their proceedings, while the annual election of one of the three members of the corporation will secure a proper conformity to the prevalent wishes of each school section. One of the happy effects of this triennial, instead of annual, election of trustees in the neighbouring state of New York, has been to diminish contention and division in school sections; and one of the most serious social evils attending local school proceedings in Upper Canada have been such contentions and divisions.

4. A disagreement about the location of a school house, or the employment of a particular teacher, and sometimes a less important occurrence, has led to the division of a school section, and thus inflicted a paralyzing impotency upon each of its parts. Such a dismemberment of a school section into hostile parties, and rival schools, though it may leave the body, drains out its life blood. Each party is too weak to have a good school; whereas a spirit of forbearance and compromise, averting the evil, would double the common fund of knowledge for each child, and would greatly lessen the expense to all parties concerned. The prosperity of the system not only requires labor, but also a conciliatory disposition, and, oftentimes, a little sacrifice of personal preferences. It is to be hoped, that school trustees will always act in this spirit,—which is by no means incompatible with proper decision and firmness. Then, on the other hand, every lover of good order in the community—apart from other considerations—ought to sustain the trustees in their authority and duties. In all free communities, where the elective principle prevails in local affairs, the minority must submit to the majority in affairs included within the legitimate provisions of the social compact. If not, there is an end to public order and personal safety, and anarchy reigns in wild confusion. Trustees are the legally elected administrators of the school affairs of each school section. If they do badly, they may and should be superseded by others; but while they are in office, they are, in the school affairs of the section, the powers that be—made so by the choice of their neighbours—and should, therefore, be submitted to by the minority, as well as the majority, of their constituency. They contract engagements and perform much labor, without any pecuniary remuneration, in behalf of the community which they represent, and by its undivided interest they ought to be supported. An efficient public school system in a free country cannot be sustained in any other way. Every person, then, who would not sanction the principle of disorder in the community, every friend to efficient public schools, and to legitimate authority, ought to discountenance all opposition schools in sections, and sustain the legally chosen trustees in their onerous and important office. Where school sections are too extensive, or too populous for one school, let an application be made to the Council for their division as the law directs; but let them not be subdivided and enfeebled by the spirit of party, and against public order.

5. The state, furniture, and appendages of the school house require the particular attention of trustees. They do not, indeed, constitute a good school, any more than the warmth and furniture of a private house constitute a good household; but they are essential to the comfort and advantageous industry of the inmates. The character, and condition, and furniture of the school house, is the most obvious test of a people's estimate of their children's education.

6. Frequent changes of school teachers are injurious no less to schools than to teachers themselves. Acquaintance with the disposition, abilities, and habits of pupils is essential to the teacher's full success; nor is a child's acquaintance with a teacher of much less importance to its successful application. Every teacher has his own modes of thinking, explaining, illustrating, admonishing, &c.; and a familiarity with them is of no small advantage to pupils, whose time ought not to be wasted in learning new modes of new teachers, instead of prosecuting their studies without distraction or impediment, as they have commenced them. A teacher ought not to be changed without a strong necessity; that is, provided he is competent and industrious. Otherwise, the sooner an incompetent, or indolent, or vicious teacher is changed the better; for such a teacher is a scourge, rather than a blessing to any neighbourhood. But a good teacher is almost above price, and ought to be retained or sought for as the most valuable of prizes.

7. It is not, however, to be forgotten, that if trustees would procure and retain a good teacher, and if they would render his labours successful, three conditions are necessary,—to pay, to respect, and to co-operate with him. It is in vain to look for ability and attainments in a profession which is not well supported; and no profession will be wanting in ability and attainments which is well supported. The fault is, therefore, with employers, if there be not competent school teachers; and with employers is the remedy for the incompetency of teachers. If trustees will, therefore, guarantee the punctual payment of a competent support, they will not want a competent teacher. It is true, that both moral and patriotic considerations favor the profession of school teaching; but they ought not to be paralyzed by anti-patriotic and immoral selfishness, and such considerations ought to operate upon the employer as well as the employed. The law comes in to the aid of this requisite of good teachers and good schools,—so far as punctuality of payment is concerned,—and requires it on the part of trustees in order to their being entitled to their apportionment of the Legislative grant.

8. Equally do trustees and parents consult the interest of their children by treating the teacher with proper respect—the respect which their children must entertain for him, in order to be benefitted by his instructions—the respect due to an instructor of youth—to one authorized and employed to form the mind of the rising generation. Children will not respect a teacher more than their parents; and disrespectful remarks of parents relative to the teacher have often destroyed his authority and paralyzed his exertions in governing and instructing their own children.

9. Nor should trustees and parents stop short of decidedly and cordially co-operating with the teacher. Having done their best to secure a good teacher, they have but commenced the school part of their duty to their children and their country; and they will lose no small part of the value of the teacher's services, if they do not evince an interest in the school, and in the plans and labours of the teacher—

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

if they do not support the necessary arrangements for the general good of the school—promptly and cheerfully supply the required books—secure the constant and punctual attendance of the children—see that their children are cleanly in their persons and decently clothed—not judge their teacher on the testimony of their children, who are interested and incompetent witnesses in several respects—not speak disapprovingly and disparagingly of the teacher in the presence of their children—govern their children properly at home, and see that they learn their appointed lessons and exercises, if they hope to enable the teacher to govern and teach them successfully in school. It should be remembered, that the efficiency of a school depends little less on the parents than on the teacher; and that the success of the best and most laborious teacher must be very limited without such co-operation on the part of trustees and parents. It is also to be observed, that the teacher is responsible to the trustees, and that through them alone individual parents have a right to interfere with him. These relations of parents with the school, trustees should strongly impress whenever necessary. That school is likely to be most efficient in every respect where trustees, parents, and teacher act as partners—each keeping his own place and performing his own share of the work,—all mutually sympathizing with each other, and alike interested in the common object of educating the youth.

10. It is important that the school register be regularly and carefully kept. This register is the history of the every day conduct of each pupil in the school, and shows the studies which the pupils are severally pursuing. The second clause of the 28th section of the Act makes it the imperative duty of the teacher, “to keep the daily, weekly, and quarterly registers of the school, according to the regulations and forms which shall be prepared by the Superintendent of schools;” nor is any teacher entitled to the payment of his salary who neglects to comply with this and other provisions of the law. No Superintendent or school visitor can form any idea of the general state of a school in which such registers are not kept. There are usually three distinct forms—one for the daily, one for the weekly, and one for the quarterly register; but for the greater convenience of trustees and teachers, I have combined the three into one, in the printed forms and regulations for the government of schools. These registers should be carefully kept by the teacher, and should be open to the trustees and all school visitors at all times; and be delivered up to the Secretary-Treasurer on the settlement of the teacher with the trustees.\*

\* The common school law in the State of New York is very stringent in regard to the duty of keeping school registers, rolls, &c.—much more so than the school law for Upper Canada. The following are extracts (omitting the forms) from the instructions of the State Superintendent on this subject:—

“By § 11, of the Act of 1841, the trustees of each district are to provide a book, in which the teachers are to enter the names of the scholars attending school, and the number of days they shall have respectively attended, and also the number of times the school has been inspected by the County and Town Superintendent. This list is to be verified by the oath of the teacher.

“The strict and faithful performance of this duty is highly important, not only to the district but to the teacher. It is the basis upon which the rate-bills are to be made out, and by which the sums to be paid by parents are to be ascertained. Error in these lists will, therefore, produce injustice. It has been held by this department, that the teacher is not entitled to call on the trustees for his wages, unless he furnishes them an accurate list of scholars, on which they can prepare the rate-bills, and issue their warrant. Hence the teacher has a direct personal interest in the preservation of an accurate list, which he can verify by his oath.”

“At the time any pupil enters the schools, the teachers should immediately insert the date and the name of the scholar. At the close of the quarter the whole number of days that each pupil attended is to be ascertained from the check-roll, and entered in the third column, in words at length, and also in figures, as in the above form.

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

11. The Act requires trustees “to select from a list of books, made out by the Board of Education, under the sanction of the Governor General in Council, the books which shall be used in the school;” and in no one particular can trustees more effectually secure a saving of the time of their children and of the teacher, and ultimately a saving of money, than by not consenting to the buying hereafter of any other books for use in the schools than the cheap and unrivalled series of National School books, and others, which have been recommended by the Board of Education, as also by several District Councils, and which are already in use in so great a proportion of schools in Upper Canada.

12. On the all-important subject of the constitution and government of schools in respect to religious instruction, I beg to refer you to the book of forms, regulations, &c., chapter vi. section 6. The law carefully guards against any interference with the rights of conscience by expressly providing that no child shall be compelled to read any religious book or to join in any exercise of devotion to which his or her parents or guardians shall object. But by this restriction, the law assumes that which has been considered by many as above civil authority to enact—which has been enjoined by Divine authority—the

“Each teacher, at the commencement of every quarter, must provide a day or check-roll, in which the name of every scholar is to be entered. It should be ruled so as to give six columns, corresponding to the number of days in the week. The number attending should be ascertained each half day, and pencil marks made in the column for the day opposite to the name of each one present. At the end of the week, the number of days each pupil has attended during the week, should be summed up and entered on the weekly roll. Each half day's attendance should be noted; and two half days should be reckoned as one day. The pencil marks on the day roll may be obliterated, so that the same roll may be used during the quarter. The weekly roll should be formed in the same manner, so as to contain the names of the pupils, and thirteen columns ruled, corresponding to the number of weeks in the quarter.”

“At the end of the quarter the teacher will sum up the attendance of each pupil from this weekly roll, and enter the result in the book provided by the trustees as before mentioned, showing the whole number of days each scholar has attended during the quarter.”

“At the end of the list the following oath of affirmation is to be written:—

“A. B. being duly sworn (or affirmed,) deposes that the foregoing is a true and accurate list of the names of the scholars who attended the district school of District No. \_\_\_\_\_ in the town of \_\_\_\_\_ during the quarter commencing the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 184 \_\_\_\_\_, and the number of days they respectively attended.

“This oath or affirmation is to be signed by the teacher, and certified by a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Deeds, Judge of any Court of Record, or County Clerk, to have been taken before him.

“The teachers are also required to make an abstract of the lists for the use of the trustees, at the end of each quarter; showing the results exhibited under the following heads, and in the following form:—

“Abstract of the attendance of scholars in the district school of District No. \_\_\_\_\_ in the town of \_\_\_\_\_, during the quarter commencing the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 184 \_\_\_\_\_:—

“Of scholars who attended less than two months, there were...	“	two months and less than four.....
“	“	four months and less than six.....
“	“	six months and less than eight.....
“	“	eight months and less than ten.....
“	“	ten months and less than twelve....
“	“	twelve months.....

“This abstract is to be signed by the teacher and delivered to the trustees.

“In another part of the book provided by the trustees, and towards the end of it, the teacher will enter the days on which the school has been inspected, in the form of a memorandum as follows:—

“Account of Inspections of the School in District No. \_\_\_\_\_  
“November 1, 1841. The school was inspected by the County Superintendent, and by William Jones, Town Superintendent.

“December 1, 1841. The school was inspected by the County Superintendent alone.

“To this also, an oath or affirmation of the correctness must be added in the following form:—

“A. B. being duly sworn, (or affirmed,) deposes that the foregoing is a true account of the days on which the school in District No. \_\_\_\_\_, in the town of \_\_\_\_\_, was visited and inspected by the county and town superintendents respectively, during the quarter commencing on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 184 \_\_\_\_\_.

Teacher.  
“Sworn (or affirmed) and subscribed this }  
day of \_\_\_\_\_ 184 \_\_\_\_\_, before me. }

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

provision for religious exercises and instruction in the schools. The Government does not assume the function of religious instructor; it confines itself to the more appropriate sphere of securing the facilities of religious instruction by those whose proper office it is to provide for and communicate it. The extent and manner in which this shall be introduced and maintained in each school is left with the trustees of each school—the chosen guardians of the Christian educational interests of the youth in each school section. If trustees employ a drunken, a profane, and an immoral teacher, they act as anti-Christian enemies, rather than as Christian guardians of the youth of a Christian country; and if the atmosphere of Christianity does not pervade the school, on the trustees chiefly must rest the responsibility. On the fidelity with which this trust is fulfilled by trustees, are suspended, to a great extent, the destinies of Upper Canada.

13. Before concluding, I think it proper to answer an objection which has been frequently made against our present school system, that the duties of trustees are too numerous and difficult. This objection seems to have been made without examination or thought; and a moment's reflection will show that the duties of trustees can be neither fewer nor more simple, than those required by law, in connexion with any system of public education. In the first place, the duties of trustees are fewer in Canada than under the law of any one of the neighbouring States. In the next place, no duty is enjoined upon trustees by our law which is not essential to the office which they occupy. 1. They must have a school house in proper repair. To build a school house, they must either petition their Council for an assessment, or circulate a subscription; and to repair and furnish a school house, they must do the same, or impose a rate-bill. This requires a form; and such a form is provided in the printed regulations. 2. Trustees must agree with a teacher; and to aid them in this essential part of their duty, a form of agreement is provided in the printed regulations referred to. 3. Trustees must provide for the teacher's salary; this requires a subscription, or a rate-bill and a warrant for its collection; and a printed form is provided to aid trustees in this part of their duty also. 4. Trustees are authorised to select, from a list provided, text books for their schools; and such a list of the best and cheapest books has been prepared according to law. 5. Trustees must give their teacher orders upon the District Superintendent for the school fund apportioned to aid them; and a form of orders for their convenience is likewise provided. 6. It is necessary that trustees should report the state of their school and the school population of their section, in order that it may be known whether they are entitled to continued assistance from the school fund, and to what amount. This requires an annual report; and a form of such report has been provided; and even a blank report for each set of trustees throughout Upper Canada; and it has furthermore been provided by law, that the school teacher shall act as secretary to each corporation of trustees in preparing their annual report, if they shall require him to do so, either on the ground of their own incompetence or disinclination to prepare it themselves. Now, it is obvious to every thinking and practical person, that not one of these duties of trustees can be dispensed with, and a school kept in efficient operation and public moneys duly accounted for. It is true, that the plainest and most necessary provisions of any law, are not always easy to be administered while they are new, even when expounded by learned judges, and argued by learned counsel; and this is especially the case with the school law, which must be administered by, as well as for, the people gene-

rally. But, as is the case with learning to walk or read, a little practice will make plain and easy what was at first apparently intricate and difficult.

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

14. Finally, permit me, gentlemen, to conclude this brief address as I began it, by reminding you of the dignity and responsibility of your office; an office excelled in dignity and importance by no other civil trust in the land. It is the office of the Justice of the Peace to repress crime, to commit offenders, to maintain the authority of law; it is your office to prevent crime, to implant the principles of order and industry, to make virtuous and intelligent men; not to command a company or a regiment, but to develop mind and form character; not to buy and sell articles of merchandize, but to provide clothing, and food and wealth for the intellect and the heart. Of all others, trustees should, indeed, be the "select men" of the land. The people should, therefore, seek fit and proper trustees with as much care and solicitude, as they would seek proper representatives in the Legislature; and every man invested with the office of school trustee should spare no pains to qualify himself for its duties, and to fulfil with faithfulness and public spirit, the sacred trust committed to him. God, his country, and posterity will sit in judgment on his conduct. He acts for those who will live after him; he should, therefore, act generously and nobly; and those who shall be benefitted by his labours, will rise up and call him blessed.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your faithful servant,

(Signed,) EGERTON RYERSON.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Toronto, February, 1848.

(No. 6.)

*Terms of admission into the Provincial Normal School of Toronto.*

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of Education for Upper Canada, dated 30th March, 1847.

"Ordered,—That, 1st, every candidate for admission into the Normal School, in order to his or her being received, must comply with the following conditions:—

"(1.) He or she must be, at least, sixteen years of age.  
(2.) Must produce a certificate of good moral character, signed by the clergyman or minister of the religious persuasion of which he or she is a member.  
(3.) Must be able to read and write intelligibly, and be acquainted with the simple rules of arithmetic.  
(4.) Must declare in writing (and in the register of the school) that he or she intends to devote himself or herself to the profession of teaching school, and that his or her object in coming to the Normal School is to qualify himself or herself better for the important duties of that profession. (Other students, not candidates for school teaching, to be admitted without signing a document of their intention to become teachers, on paying the following fees:—For attendance on entire-course of lectures in both departments of the institution, £1 10s. per session of five months; for attendance on entire course of lectures in either department of the institution, £1 per session.)

"2nd. Upon the foregoing conditions, candidates for school teaching shall be admitted to all the advantages of the Normal School without any charge, either



Appendix  
(F.)

for tuition or for the books which they may be required to use in the school.

26th January.

"3rd. The candidates for school teaching in the Normal School shall board and lodge in the city, under such regulations as shall, from time to time, be approved by this Board; and each pupil (not sent by the District Council) shall be allowed a sum not exceeding five shillings per week, towards the expenses of his board."

By order,

J. GEORGE HODGINS,  
Recording Clerk.

Education Office,  
Toronto, 25th June, 1847.

(No. 7.)

*General Rules and Regulations to be observed in the Provincial Normal School.*

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of Education for Upper Canada, dated 29th October, 1847.

"Ordered,—That the following rules be adopted as the general rules of the Normal School, subject to subsequent modifications by this Board:—

"1. All the pupils in training are expected to lead an orderly and regular life, to be in their respective lodgings every night before half-past nine o'clock, P. M., and to attend their respective places of worship with strict regularity. Any improprieties of conduct will be brought under the special notice of the Board.

"2. They are required to assemble in the Normal School every morning at the appointed hour, nine o'clock, when the roll will be called, and any person failing to answer to his or her name will be called upon to explain the cause of such irregularity, and his or her explanation, if not deemed satisfactory, will be submitted to the consideration of the Chief Superintendent of schools, or the Board.

"3. Any one compelled by sickness, or other unavoidable necessity, to absent himself, will be required to forward a written explanation to the head master.

"4. It is expected that all the pupils will conform strictly to the appointed hours, conduct themselves with decorum and propriety, not merely when on the premises, but when coming to and leaving them; and attend carefully to the studies marked out for their instruction."

Truly extracted.

J. GEORGE HODGINS,  
Recording Clerk.

Education Office,  
Toronto, November 5th, 1847.

(No. 8.)

Appendix  
(F.)

26th January.

*General Rules and Regulations to be observed in the Model School for U. C.*

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of Education for Upper Canada, dated 2nd June, 1848.

"Ordered—That the following Rules be adopted as the General Rules for the government of the Model School:—

"1. The pupils are required, every day the school is open, to assemble punctually at nine o'clock, A.M.,—after which hour none will be admitted—and at a quarter past one o'clock in the afternoon.

"2. The fees prescribed by the Board for admission to the school must be punctually paid every Monday morning in advance.

"3. Each pupil must present himself neat and clean in his dress,—with hands and face washed, &c.

"4. When compelled by sickness, or other unavoidable necessity, to absent himself from school, a written or verbal explanation on the part of the parent or guardian will be required.

"5. The name of any pupil, absent for one week without such explanation having been made, will be struck off the roll without further inquiry.

"6. Any pupil absenting himself from the school during the afternoon hours, without a satisfactory explanation, will be at once dismissed.

"7. All pupils attending the school must be respectful and obedient to their teachers, and kind and conciliatory in their demeanour to each other. All quarrelling and games likely to lead to or excite ill feeling of any kind are strictly forbidden.

"8. Any pupil who is known to conduct himself improperly on his way to or from school will be dismissed or otherwise punished according to the nature of the offence.

"9. As it is intended that the pupils shall be treated in every respect with kindness and affection, any who exhibit inattention or disobedience shall be debarred the privilege of being called out along with the class to which they belong, or eventually dismissed if they persevere in misconduct."

Truly extracted.

J. GEORGE HODGINS,  
Recording Clerk.

Education Office,  
Toronto, 4th July, 1848.

---

**Montreal:**

**PRINTED BY LOVELL AND GIBSON,**

**SAINT NICHOLAS STREET.**

---

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA.

## REPORT ON THE NORTH SHORE OF LAKE HURON.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable JAMES, Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, K. T., Baron Bruce of Kinross and of Torry, 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.

Montreal, 29th December, 1848.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

In proceeding with the Geological Survey of the Province during the season which has just terminated, it was my intention, after a further examination of the Eastern Townships and the country in general lying south of the St. Lawrence, between the Richelieu and Chaudière Rivers, in continuation of the previous summer's operations, to follow out the investigation of the rocks which run through the district in question in their prolongation to the Temisquata Road, and farther down the St. Lawrence if time should permit,—thus to join the work already done in Gaspé with that in more western parts of the Province; but having been given to understand that it would be desirable to effect, if possible, a visit to the North Shore of Lake Huron, on which several mining locations had been claimed of the Government, and a considerable capital expended by the various parties interested in them, in order to investigate the general nature of the mineral ground of the district, and ascertain facts to elucidate the probable productiveness of the mines of that part in particular in which the development of the metalliferous veins had been carried to the greatest extent, the months of July, August, and part of September, were devoted to these objects. Two months had been previously occupied in the Eastern Townships and the adjacent seigniories; and, having left an Assistant on the ground, on quitting this part of the Province for Lake Huron, with instructions to trace out, as far as possible, the distribution of certain rocks and useful minerals, and to collect specimens in illustration of them, the month of October and part of November after my return from Lake Huron, were spent in verifying various facts ascertained by him, and in further personal examinations in the same vicinity, continued until the increasing severity of the weather, and a fall of snow, gave intimation that it was expedient to discontinue field work for the season, and return to winter quarters.

My Assistant, Mr. Murray, in the early part of the season, devoted his attention to the examination of the coast of Lake Huron between Penetanguishene and Sandwich, and, having joined me on the North Shore, at the Bruce Mines, I had the benefit of his aid in a survey of the Rivers Thessalon and Mississagui. We ascended the former about twenty-five miles, coasting the shores of three lakes occurring on the distance, and the latter nearly forty miles, as well as seven miles of one of its tributaries

and four miles of another, in addition to two lakes on the Grande Batture Portage, emptied by this tributary, one of them five, and the other eight, miles long, with breadths of one and two miles. Mr. Murray subsequently examined about sixty miles of the Spanish River, with about fifteen miles of two of its tributaries, and also about fifteen miles of the lakes and stream flowing into Lake Huron, in the immediate vicinity of LaCloche; after which he visited the Wallace mine and various other parts on the coast and islands of the main lake, as he returned to Penetanguishene.

The several rivers, with their tributary streams and lakes, which have been mentioned, were not only geologically but geographically surveyed, the measurements being determined with the same expedition as on former occasions, by Rochon's micrometer telescope; and I would take this opportunity of stating as a farther evidence of the accuracy of the instrument when carefully used, that a topographical survey of the Mattawa, a tributary of the Ottawa, having been recently completed by Mr. D. Sinclair, for the Crown Land Department, the total distance (nearly thirty-four miles) as determined by the chain, does not, on a comparison of resulting maps, at all differ from the same as determined by micrometer on my exploration in 1845, while the details bear as striking a resemblance as can be expected from two surveys of the same ground by different persons, wherein points on the distant shores of lakes, being fixed by inter-sections, an eye sketch is given of intermediate parts.

After descending the Mississagui and separating from Mr. Murray, my attention was bestowed on an examination of the coast between that stream and Echo Lake (discharging into Lake George, on the River St. Mary,) a distance of about seventy miles; and pedestrian incursions were made at intervals from the coast into the interior, for distances not exceeding five miles. In addition to this, a very detailed examination of the Bruce mines, on the Cuthbertson location, was made. The various lodes, as far as known, with their branches and all the workings upon them, were carefully measured and mapped. About 1500 tons of copper ores lying on the surface were sampled after the Cornish mode; drill-holes were driven across the lodes in some places at intervals of two fathoms, and in others of three and five fathoms on the surface, in the shafts, and in the under ground levels for the purpose of *sludge sampling* the same, as it is termed; and fifty-five samples resulting from these operations, were forwarded to Montreal to be assayed by Mr. Hunt, who has since made an analysis of each

Appendix  
(G.)

29th January.

to determine the quantity of copper contained in them. A considerable collection of specimens was also forwarded to illustrate the rocks and minerals of the country, several of the packages containing which only arrived in the beginning of the month.

The foregoing narrative will display to Your Excellency the extent to which our investigations were carried on the North Shore of Lake Huron in the short period devoted to it, and although, since my final return to Montreal, sufficient time has not elapsed for a perfect arrangement of the facts ascertained, and, perhaps, the number of these facts is scarcely sufficient to fully elucidate the geological structure of the area thus partially examined, yet as a desire may naturally be felt on the part of the Government to be put in possession, with as little delay as possible, of some account of a district in which private enterprise has recently expended a considerable amount of capital on what may hereafter become an important branch of trade, I have the honor to place before Your Excellency such a Report as circumstances permit, reserving for a future occasion what is to be said on the general progress of the Survey in other parts.

The North Shore of Lake Huron, on which twenty-two mining locations have been claimed of the Government, in so far as it has come under my observation, presents an undulating country, rising into hills which sometimes attain the height of 400 and 700 feet above the lake. These occasionally exhibit rugged escarpments and naked rocky surfaces; but in general, their summits are rather rounded, and their flanks, with the valleys separating one range from another, are most frequently well clothed with hard and soft wood, often of large growth, and of such species as are valuable in commerce; in many places giving promise of a good arable soil. Many of the slopes are gentle, and many of the valleys wide.

Five principal rivers, besides several of inferior note, flow through the country, and it appears to abound in lakes. The principal streams are the Thessalon, the Mississagui, the Serpent, the Spanish River and the White Fish, of which the mouths are from fifteen to thirty miles apart. The Mississagui and the Spanish Rivers are the largest two, the reported length of the former being 120 and of the latter 200 miles; the other three are probably not much over fifty to sixty miles each. In the distances measured, the Thessalon and the Mississagui flow from the north-west to the south-east, the Spanish River from the north of east to the south of west, and this is navigable for craft drawing not over five feet, for thirty-five miles from its mouth.

The series of rocks occupying this country from the connecting link between Lakes Huron and Superior to the vicinity of Shebawenahning, a distance of 120 miles, with a breadth in some places of ten, and in others exceeding twenty miles, it appears to me, must be taken as belonging to one formation; on the west it seems to repose on the granite which was represented in my Report on Lake Superior as running to the east of Gros Cap, north of Sault Ste. Marie; on the east the same supporting granite was observed by Mr. Murray north of LaCloche, between three and four miles in a straight line up the Rivière au Sable, a south flowing tributary of the Spanish River; and again, about an equal distance up another and parallel tributary joining that stream eight miles farther from its mouth, in both cases about ten miles from the coast. The series is to be divided into rocks of a sedimentary, and rocks of an igneous origin.

The sedimentary portion consists of sandstones, conglomerates, slates and limestones. The sand-

Appendix  
(G.)

29th January.

stones are sometimes grey, but more generally white, they are almost purely silicious, and principally fine grained, but the granular texture is often lost, and great masses assuming a vitreous lustre present the character of a perfect quartz rock, which is met with of both the colours mentioned; and when white, it sometimes exhibits precisely the aspect of the milky or greasy quartz of mineralogists. The quartz rock, in addition to white and gray, is not unfrequently of a reddish colour, and sometimes a decided red, seemingly derived from minute and thickly disseminated spots, or a diffused tinge of an orange red, probably due to the presence of iron; but the spots are sometimes of a larger size, and so arranged as to give the stone a speckled appearance. In the granular varieties considerable masses of the rock sometimes present a white with a faint tinge of sea-green, which seems to arise from a small quantity of finely disseminated epidote. The rock often becomes coarse grained, assuming the character of a conglomerate, the pebbles of which vary from the size of duck shot to that of grape and canister. These pebbles are almost entirely either of opaque white vitreous quartz or various coloured jaspers; some few are of lydian stone, and some of hornstone and other varieties. The pebbles are often disposed in thin layers at the top or bottom, or in the midst of finer grained beds; but they are sometimes arranged in thicker bands, which swell into mountain masses, and blood-red jaspers often disseminated in these to a preponderating degree on a nearly pure white ground, giving a brilliant, unique and beautiful rock, appear to characterize some ranges of considerable importance. When considerable masses of a fine-grained or vitrified quality are met with, it is often difficult if not impossible to determine the bedding; and the rock in such cases, having usually a jointed structure, with planes of division in several directions, some of which are frequently nearly horizontal or moderately inclined, it would not be safe to assume any of them as indicating the dip, until bands distinguished by differences of colour, or changes in the texture from fine to coarse grained, or the occurrence of a line or surface of pebbles, may give the means of deciding. The bedding, however, is often well defined by such indications as these, and it not unfrequently happens that surfaces present ripple-mark, and strata display elementary layers oblique to the general plane. The sandstones sometimes, but rarely, exhibit a slaty or flaggy structure, and they appear then to hold a small quantity of mica.

In addition to those already mentioned, conglomerates of a distinctly different character belong to the formation. They are composed chiefly of syenitic pebbles, held in an argillo-arenaceous cement of a gray, and more frequently of a greenish colour, from the presence of chlorite. The pebbles, which are of reddish and gray colours, vary greatly in size, being sometimes no larger than swan shot, and at others boulders rather than pebbles, measuring upwards of a foot in diameter. The quantities too in which they are aggregated vary much; they sometimes constitute nearly the whole mass of the rock, leaving but few interstices for a matrix, and sometimes, on the contrary, they are so sparingly disseminated through considerable masses of the matrix as to leave spaces of several feet between neighbouring pebbles, which are still in such cases often several inches in diameter; with the syenitic pebbles, are occasionally associated some of different coloured jaspers. The matrix appears often to pass on the one hand into the gray quartz rock by an increased proportion of the arenaceous particles, and on the other into a thin-bedded greenish fine-grained slate, which is sometimes very chloritic. A third form the matrix sometimes assumes is one in which it is scarcely distin-

Appendix  
(G.)

29th January.

guishable from fine-grained greenstone trap. In the slate the stratification is often marked by slight differences of color, in the direction of which it is occasionally cleavable: the bands in other instances are firmly soldered together, but in both cases joints usually prevail, dividing the rock into rhombohedral forms, which are sometimes very perfect.

The limestones belonging to the formation are probably confined to one band, the thickness of which in different parts may range from fifty to 150 feet. The texture of the rock is usually compact, but sometimes partially granular, and its colours are green, buff and dark gray, the two former prevailing; some of the beds are occasionally met with of a dull white with a waxy lustre, which weather to a yellowish brown on the exterior and appear to be dolomitic. The whole band is in general thin bedded, and a diversity of quality in the layers, probably arising from the presence of more or less silicious matter, causes the surface of weathered blocks to present a set of bold but minute ribs of various thicknesses, which, when the beds are much affected, as they often are, by diminutive undulations, contortions and dislocations, exhibit on a small scale, a beautiful representation of almost all the accidents that occur in stratification, affording very excellent ready-made geological models. Interstratified beds of chert are very frequently met with in the band, and they vary in thickness from mere lines, to the measure of several inches. The same diversity of colour belongs to the chert as to the lime-stone.

The igneous rocks, which, from what appears to me their peculiar relation to the stratification as overflows, it will be convenient to consider constituent parts of the formation, may be classed as a whole, under the denomination of greenstone trap. The masses they present are sometimes very great, and in such cases, the trap usually consists of a greenish-white feldspar, and dark-green or black hornblende. The feldspar, however, is sometimes tinged more or less with red, and the trap then occasionally appears to pass into a syenite by the addition of a very sparing amount of quartz. These two forms of the trap are almost always highly crystalline, and in general not very fine grained: the greenstone, however, sometimes displays a fine texture, and in such cases, a large amount of it frequently holds much disseminated chlorite, giving a very decided green colour, and patches are found containing so great a proportion of the mineral as to yield with facility to the knife, affording to the aborigines of the country an excellent material for the manufacture of their *calumets* or tobacco pipes. In addition to the chlorite, epidote is a prevailing mineral in this quality of the trap. Associated with the chloritic greenstone, amygdaloid was in one place seen, some of the cellules of which contained quartz, others calc-spar, a third set held bitter spar, and some few specular iron. The amygdaloidal trap was very distinctly arranged in layers, which, though they did not exceed two or three in number, gave with beds of porphyritic greenstone, containing large crystals of feldspar, occurring near the amygdaloid, a stratified aspect to the whole of the mass of trap associated with them. No such decided appearance of stratification was met with in the more crystalline greenstones. They usually displayed, however, parallel planes of division in several directions, and it frequently happened, that some of these parallel planes were only moderately inclined; but there were observed no distinguishing marks on the surfaces, or in the quality of the rock, to lead to the certain inference that one part was placed prior to another; and no columnar structure at right angles to any set of planes, such as so clearly indicates the overflows of trap on the north shore of Lake Superior,

Appendix  
(G.)

29th January.

though carefully looked for, was anywhere found. In respect to the last species of evidence, however, it must be remarked, that the trappean hills of the Huron region under description, are so generally rounded into *mouttonné* forms, by supposed glacial action,—the parallel grooves resulting from which are seen on almost all exposed surfaces, with bearings seldom exceeding or even reaching forty-five degrees on one side or the other of north and south—that few bold naked vertical precipices are met with in which the display of such a columnar structure, if it exists, might be expected. It is, therefore, in most instances, only by a reference to its immediate relation to the sedimentary rocks on each side, that the general attitude of any band of the greenstone can be made out. In very few places, indeed not over two or three, were there met with exposures, such as to show the trap in actual visible stratigraphical contact with the sedimentary rocks; but in many transverse sections on the different lakes and rivers visited, in rising inclined flanks of hills in the strike of the stratification, while sedimentary rocks, with a very moderate dip, constituted the base, greenstone was found to compose the summit; and exposed parts of the two rocks in this relation were frequently brought so near together, though not seen in contact, while there was no evidence of dislocation between them, that little doubt was left of the one resting on the other.

Of the members thus constituting the formation, the sandstones, or quartz rock, with their subordinate conglomerates, both in individual ranges, and in the aggregate, appear to possess the largest volume; the greenstones seem to be next in importance, some of the bands attaining 600 to 1,000 feet; the syenitic conglomerates and their associated slates follow, and the limestone band, of which the thickness has been stated, though very persistent, is of trifling comparative amount.

The stratigraphical position of the several descriptions of rock, in their relation to one another, as parts of a whole, has not yet been well determined, and although it may turn out that a preponderating amount of each may occupy some specific place in the series, it seems probable that none of them, with the exception of the limestone, will be found wholly absent from any considerable grade of the vertical thickness, in some part of that grade's geographical distribution. With the exception of the limestone, the different descriptions of rock, whether of small or great measure, appear to dovetail among one another, individually thinning down to an edge both ways on the strike. This thinning down was more particularly observable in the syenitic conglomerates, and in the greenstones; their extension appearing to bear some proportion to their thickness. Between great neighbouring masses of the quartz rock, and the syenitic conglomerates, there usually appeared a passage from the one to the other, by the interstratification of smaller bands; but this did not seem to be the case between great neighbouring masses of igneous and sedimentary strata: small bands of trap, however, when obscurely exposed, may perhaps occasionally have been mistaken for dykes, which exist in very great abundance. The limestone band is neither at the base nor summit of the formation, but how far it may be from the one or the other, it is not yet possible to say: from a section at LaCloche, it appears probable, it may be farther from the bottom than the top. Whenever seen, it was found in contact either with syenitic conglomerate or quartz rock, both above and below, with the former oftener than the latter; and there appeared to be a greater transverse continuance of these rocks, particularly the latter, under than over. The limestone has not yet been seen in contact with any of the greenstone overflows; but on Echo Lake,

Appendix  
(G.)

29th January.

there is a great body of greenstone over it to the south, with a thick band of syenitic conglomerate associated with quartz rock interposed between them, and a range of quartz hills above. On the Thessalon Lakes, great mountain masses of quartz rock, with subordinate jasper conglomerates, appear to underlie the limestone, and at LaCloche, a band of 3,000 to 4,000 feet rests upon it.

Independent of the overflows, igneous rocks are connected with the formation as intrusive masses, in numerous parts of the area occupied by it. These intrusive rocks consist of greenstone and granite. The intrusive greenstones do not seem to differ much in mineral character from those composing the overflows. They constitute dykes which run in so many directions, that it is difficult to determine the prevailing ones. These dykes vary in breadth, from a few inches to several hundred feet. They cut all the interstratified rocks of the formation, igneous as well as sedimentary, and splitting into branches, which often join one another and enclose great fragments and masses of strata, constitute an intricate labyrinth. The intrusive granite, in so far as it has come under my observation, is in general of a decided red colour, arising from the presence of a largely preponderating quantity of red feldspar, which is mingled with translucent white quartz; mica is not very abundant, and hornblende sometimes accompanies or replaces it. From large masses of the rock, both these minerals are frequently wholly absent, but epidote in general forms a constituent, sometimes in great abundance, whether with or without mica and hornblende. The intrusive granite appears to occupy some considerable areas, fracturing, tilting, thrusting aside, and metamorphosing the strata around them, and cutting them by a complexity of dykes which emanate from the nuclei, and reach to considerable distances. The quartz rock in its immediate vicinity becomes more perfectly vitreous, and sometimes assumes the red colour of the granite; thinly interstratified quartz and slate become gneiss; and numerous fragments of the strata caught and enclosed by the granite, and thus changed, are penetrated with epidote, and exhibit as much of it as the granite itself. The different intrusive rocks, as related to one another, display a succession of events in the history of the formation. There are, of course, a set of dykes—greenstone no doubt—cutting the sedimentary rocks, and giving issue to the greenstone overflows: it is difficult, however, to identify these. But another set of greenstone dykes are seen cutting both the sedimentary and igneous strata; intrusive granite thrusts all these antecedents aside, dykes as well as strata, sending forth dykes of its own order, intersecting all; and then another set of greenstone dykes cuts through the intrusive granite, its dykes, and all that previous causes had placed. Evidences of disturbances and dislocations accompany all these successive intrusions, those connected with the granite being the most violent. But there is in addition, another set of disturbances of still posterior date, and it is to these that are due the presence of those metalliferous veins which give the country its value as a mineral region.

The metalliferous veins intersect all the rocks that have been mentioned. They are probably themselves intersected by cross courses, breaking their regular continuity; but that slips or displacements of the country on opposite sides of the veins have occurred, when the fissures were formed that constitute their mould or receptacle, is not left in doubt. Numerous instances were observed, where both granite and greenstone dykes, cut by the metalliferous veins, were suddenly heaved considerably out of their course. This fact may by some be deemed valuable,

as shewing the probable great depth and distance to which the veins may run. The metal which these veins hold in the greatest quantity is copper, and the ores in which it occurs are vitreous copper, variegated copper and copper pyrites. Iron pyrites is sometimes associated with them, but in general not in large quantity. Copper pyrites in one instance was accompanied by rutile, and in another by the arsenuretted sulphuret of iron and nickel containing a trace of cobalt. The gangue or vein stone in which the copper ores are contained is in general white quartz, and there is very often present, but not in very great quantity, white compact dolomite, which in druses assumes the forms of pearl spar, and brown or bitter spar; calc-spar also appears occasionally in druses in dog-tooth crystals.

The veins vary in breadth from a few inches to sometimes thirty feet, but when of this last great breadth, or even much less, they usually contain a considerable amount of brecciated wall rock mixed up with the gangue; many of them range from one to three and four feet, and their slope or underlie varies from about 50° to 90°. From such as might be considered master lodes, innumerable branches of various sizes start, some of which visibly diminish before proceeding far, and dwindle to nothing, while others maintain moderate widths, with much regularity, for considerable distances, and may run to a junction with parallel lodes. The lodes have a bearing agreeing with the general strike of the formation, which roughly coincides with the general trend of the coast. They are thus, in a rude way, parallel to one another, and run in a direction between west and north west, more nearly approaching the latter.

The quantity of copper contained in the lodes is very various, ranging from what might result from mere specks of ore in some to the contents of large workable quantities in others. But to ascertain what an approach to an average might be would have required more time than we had at command, and more expenditure than the funds devoted to the Survey would authorize, as it would have necessitated the determination of the produce of several—a work requiring the labour of many practical hands in a totally uncleared country. Specimens of ore were taken from many lodes; but it would be a very distant approach to the probable contents of a lode that would be ascertained by means of mere hand specimens, with whatever fair intentions they might have been selected. It appeared to me a preferable plan to ascertain, with all the precision possible, the produce of the lodes which had been most uncovered and worked on the locations, being persuaded that though some of them vastly surpass in richness any that came within my observation in the interior, others will yet be found to equal them. In no part of the country visited, from the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie to Shebawenahning, was any great area wholly destitute of cupriferous veins, and it would appear singular if a region extending over a space of between one and two thousand square miles, and so marked by indications, did not in the course of time yield many valuable results.

In regard to the productiveness of the lodes, it is to be remarked that it appears probable it will be different in the different qualities of rock they may intersect. From the described arrangement of the strata, it will be perceived that the lodes must vertically pass from one quality of rock to another; and as they keep a rudely regular course, they must do the same thing horizontally, from the effects produced in the geographical distribution of the rocks, by undulation or denudation of the strata. So far as my observation went, it appeared to me to be a fact that the copper was most abundant in the greenstone, least so in the sandstone or quartz rock, and more copious in the

Appendix  
(G.)

29th January.

Appendix  
(G.)

29th January.

slates than in the syenitic conglomerates. In the quartz rock the white quartz veins often appeared nearly destitute of ore, presenting but a few straggling specks of the yellow sulphuret, at great intervals from one another; and when a vein charged with ore in the greenstone could be traced to the quartz rock, it seemed gradually to lose what richness it might have had, as it approached the latter, finally presenting when it reached it, little else than veinstone, its breadth remaining undiminished. When by dislocation or the presence of a dyke, quartz rock was brought opposite to greenstone, a cupriferous vein would occasionally be found, between them, and what might be considered an encouraging quantity of ore was sometimes met with in it. But if a rule is to be derived from what the rocks appeared to shew, it will probably be where the lodes cut the greenstone and have that rock in both walls, or greenstone in one and slate in the other, that their contents will become economically available. How the productiveness of the metalliferous veins may be affected when they may meet with any considerable body of the intrusive granite, it is not yet in my power to state. None of them were observed cutting the granite nuclei, though they were the granitic dykes emanating from them; but these dykes were usually too narrow to produce any perceptible difference in the quantity of the copper ore.

It would perhaps be premature to say much respecting the general geological form of the area under description, though something may be gathered from the attitude noticed in the strata on the coast and up the rivers, and particularly from the position and attitude of observed masses of the limestone band. The dips of the formation over extensive tracts appear to be more moderate than might be anticipated from the presence of so much igneous rock. The forces originating the greenstone dykes do not seem in general to have exerted any very great influence on the slope of the strata, and it is mainly on approaching the underlying or intrusive granite that a precipitous inclination is perceived. But there is no doubt, whether the result of intrusive forces, or other causes, that there are indications of the existence of several undulations of some importance. A trough connected with one of these appears to occupy longitudinally a tract extending from Root River, near Sault Ste. Marie, to within a short distance of the mouth of the Thessalon; the evidences of it are found in the distribution of the limestone, and the dip of the strata between the Thessalon and the coast. Ascending the river in a general course N. 40 W. the limestone band is met with about nine miles up. It shews a dip towards the coast, and it follows the river and two of its lakes for a distance of ten miles, with a strike of N. 55 W. pointing in the direction of Echo Lake about seven miles further on. The band crosses Echo Lake, which has a breadth of one mile, and curving a little more to the westward it is again seen, as I am informed, about eleven miles still further on, removed about a mile from the shore of Little Lake George near Root River. In the whole of this distance, about thirty miles, the south-westerly inclination of the band ranges between 15° and 20°. On the other side of the synclinal axis the rock emerges from Lake Huron under three quarters of a mile westward of the French Islands, and it is traceable along the coast westwardly for about a mile and a half, when it again returns to the water. In this part, the distance between the two opposite outcrops is about seven miles: but as the limestone is not again met with striking into the land farther west, and a space measuring fourteen miles across from a point, midway between Echo Lake and the Lakes of the Thessalon, to the head of St. Joseph Island, is occupied by other rocks of the formation, it

Appendix  
(G.)

29th January.

is probable the trough widens westwardly until lost beneath higher unconformable strata in that direction, on the west side of River St. Mary. The calcareous band was not met with coming out on the coast between the Thessalon and the Mississagui, but it was found about a mile from the left bank of the Little White River, a west-south-west flowing tributary of the latter, three miles up in a straight line from their junction, which occurs twenty miles in a north-west straight line from the lake. The dip was about east, or a little south of it, with a slope of 10°, and supposing the band to sweep round from this point to its lowest position on the Thessalon, it would cross the Mississagui somewhere below the Little White River; but in such case though we must have passed over its intersection with the main stream, it was not observed. Its dip in the valley of the Little White River appears to intimate the probability of another undulation. In a third locality, the outcrop of the band was seen on the north side of a trough in the vicinity of La Cloche, where it was traced for five miles on the north limb of La Cloche Lake, between two and three miles from the coast. It there plunges southwardly under a great mass of quartz rock and intermediate syenitic conglomerate, which again rise into the mountains ranging along Lake Huron, but the south outcrop of the limestone is lost in the water. There appear, however, to be traces of it in a small island off the coast. The axis of this synclinal seems to run in the middle of the south limb of La Cloche Lake, a mile and a quarter from the coast, and the south rise appears to result from an intrusion of granite, which is seen in several of the islands along the coast in front of La Cloche; but what relation this synclinal may have to others, has not yet been ascertained, the coast between the Spanish and the Mississagui Rivers being still unexamined; and although a patch of intrusive granite extending fourteen miles along the coast west of the Mississagui, to the Grande Batture, throws the strata into an anticlinal form at the mouth of the river, which the granite crosses at the lower falls, I am not able to state whether it runs to a junction with the intrusive mass at La Cloche. Probably the Mississagui granite starts from a wedge point eastward of the river; for although narrow on the river, it appears to widen westwardly, as what may be taken for the north side of it was met with on the right bank of the lower of the two lakes surveyed on the Grande Batture Portage, where it would thus have a breadth of about three miles. These transverse miles, however, were not examined, and the granite on the tributary lake may be an independent mass.

In respect to the geological age of the formation, the evidence afforded by the facts collected last year by Mr. Murray on the Grand Manatoulin, La Cloche, Snake, Thessalon, Sulphur, and other Islands, points ranging along a line of ninety miles out in front of the coast, is clear, satisfactory, and indisputably conclusive. On these islands, the Potsdam sandstone, the Trenton limestone, the Utica slates, and the Loraine shales, successive formations of the lowest fossiliferous group of North America, were each in one place or the other found, in exposures divested of all vegetation, resting in unconformable repose, in a nearly horizontal position, upon the tilted beds, and undulating surface of the quartz rock, and its accompanying strata, filling up valleys, overtopping mountains, and concealing every vestige of dykes and copper veins; and it would appear that some of these mountains have required the accumulation of the whole thickness of the lowest three, and part of the fourth fossiliferous deposit, equal to about 700 feet, to bury their summit, which were then about the same height over that part of the Huron base of the first known recipient, of organic remains, as the present neighbouring moun-

Appendix  
(G.)

29th January.

tains of the formation are over the surface of the lake.

The chief difference in the copper bearing rocks of Lakes Huron and Superior, seem to lie in the great amount of amygdaloidal trap present among the latter, and of white quartz rock or sandstone among the former. But on the Canadian side of Lake Superior, there are some considerable areas, in which important masses of interstratified greenstone exist without amygdaloid, while white sandstones are present in others, as on the south side of Thunder Bay, though not in the same state of vitrification as those of Huron. But notwithstanding these differences, there are such strong points of resemblance in the interstratification of igneous rocks, and the general mineralised condition of the whole, as to render their positive or proximate equivalence highly probable, if not almost certain; and the conclusive evidence given of the age of the Huron, would thus appear to settle that of the Lake Superior rocks, in the position given to them by Dr. Houghton, the late State Geologist of Michigan, as beneath the lowest known fossiliferous deposits, a position which, as will be seen by a reference to the Report of Progress I had the honor to submit to Your Excellency in 1846, appeared to me to derive some support from evidences on the Canadian side of Lake Superior itself.

#### *Bruce Mines.*

Of the twenty-two mining locations claimed of the Government, on the north shore of Lake Huron, that which, in the Map of the Crown Land Department bears upon it the name of Cuthbertson, being at present the eleventh from Root River, and the sixth from the exit of Lake St. Joseph, displays a collection of mineral veins, which have been more thoroughly tested by the works of the parties interested in them, than any others on the lake. These, therefore, were selected for examination.

In the Report I had the honor of addressing to Your Excellency, on the mineral region of Lake Superior, some general remarks were made, which I am desirous should be borne in mind, on the uncertainties that must unavoidably attend the search for such metals as occur in mineral veins, particularly in a new country. These uncertainties arise chiefly from the difficulty of estimating before hand, with exactness, the quantity of the metal sought, that any area in the plane of the vein may produce. This results from three circumstances,—the varying proportions in the thickness or form of the vein, the varying proportions of the pure ore in its distribution in this irregular form, and the varying proportions of the pure metal in the irregularly distributed ore. The form of the vein may be compared to that of a very extensive and profound rough-surfaced fissure, (without known limits either way,) the opposite sides of which having slipped on one another, do not fit, but touch in some parts, stand asunder in others, and approach and recede in endless fluctuations, while multitudes of fragments, cracked off and fallen from the walls, caught and suspended in the crevice, and often resting upon one another in a loose mass, block up various parts, leaving a general space, so irregular as to defy all attempt to determine it with precision by any rule. The swelling and attenuating, knotted, perforated and ragged sheet which would fill this mould is the vein, and it is composed of a mechanical mixture of earthy and metallic minerals, as irregular in their proportional distribution as the sheet is in the measurements of its thickness. In some few spots it may be wholly pure ore; in many large and small areas, it may consist of the earthy minerals without any ore at all; and in the remainder, it may consist of any indefinite proportion

Appendix  
(G.)

29th January.

of the two that lies between all and nothing. The pure ore or metallic minerals are definite chemical compounds, in which the metal is held in fixed proportions, according to the species of the minerals, as found described in mineralogical works; and the irregularities in regard to them arise from two or more species being frequently mechanically mingled together, in proportions as indefinite as those relating to the earthy and metallic minerals. It is evident from this, that the quantity of pure metal, in any given area in the plane of a mineral vein, can be only approximately ascertained, by arbitrarily assuming as data for calculation the results of experiments on parts. The more numerous and extensive the parts selected the nearer will be the approximation to the truth; and those portions of a lode available for such a purpose, are the outcrop when uninjured by atmospheric influences, horizontal galleries or levels, and vertical or inclined shafts. The edges of the concealed metalliferous sheet, as displayed in these natural and artificial exposures, may be assumed to represent the whole included within them to moderate distances, and by measuring and sampling them, data for practical purposes arrived at. Nine times out of ten, the results may bear out the calculations from such data; but it should be borne in mind, that any particular case may turn out to be the tenth one, and give results much beyond, or very much below the computation.

As affording the best criterion of the quality in the present instance, the ores and vein-stuff which had been brought to the surface from the various levels, shafts and excavations, were sampled as near to the Cornish mode as circumstances would permit. When copper ores are sampled for sale in Cornwall or at Swansea in Wales, the whole parcel having previously been broken up into pieces not exceeding an inch or half an inch cube, is arranged into a square, even-surfaced pile, not exceeding two or two and a half feet in depth. Two trenches at right angles to one another are then cut from side to side opposite through the centre. The sides of these trenches are next scraped down into the bottom, and what is thus obtained is mixed together and bruised much finer than before, being passed through a sieve to insure the fineness, and then made up into a small flat pile which is split as before. This operation is repeated three times, a smaller-holed sieve being used at each, and a requisite degree of fineness and mixture thus obtained. If the resulting quantity is too large for a sample, it is made up into a small flat circular pile, marked into quadrants, and two opposite quadrants removed. The remainder is mixed up again and the operation repeated generally about five times, when the resulting quantity is about small enough to be sent to the assayer for his purposes. In the present instance it would have been too expensive and tedious a process to break up the ores to a uniform size. The piles were consequently split as they stood on the ground, but the resulting quantity was carried through all the other operations. The weights of the piles were roughly estimated by measurement. When there were no parcels of ore to experiment upon for produce, the lode having been previously measured for average width generally at every fathom was drilled across at an angle of about 45° at regular measured intervals, and the powder coming from the bore-holes taken as samples; when, from great width in the vein, one hole would not reach from wall to wall, then two or more were drilled as the case might require.—Two gangs of men of three each, with one to superintend and collect the borings, were employed at this work for upwards of a month. At first the distances were appointed at every two fathoms apart, subsequently at every three, and as my time drew to a close, they were extended to five fathoms; but even thus, the lodes were in some places so wide and the exposures so



Appendix  
(G.)

29th January.

long, that it was found impossible to drill-sample the whole satisfactorily, particularly on the west side of the location.

The position of the location will be well indicated by stating that the 84th meridian of west longitude from Greenwich passes lengthways through the middle of it nearly. It is one of those which belong to the Montreal Mining Company, and in it are situated the Bruce Mines so well known throughout the Province. The size of the location, or *sett* as it would be termed in Cornwall, like that of most of the other locations, is two miles in front by five in depth running exactly north. The surface is gently undulating, the ridges ranging from S. E. to N. W. The rocks which compose them are greenstone, syenitic conglomerate with its associate slate, and quartz-rock. The rear and nearly the whole of the front are occupied by greenstone spread out to some breadth; quartz-rock, syenitic conglomerate and slates, with bands of greenstone (probably dykes) are met with in the intermediate space. The limestone band which has been mentioned in the general description has not been observed on the location, but it approaches to within about half a mile of it on the Thessalon in the rear; and a similar rock occupies the water-line of the farthest off half-front of the next location westward, in the position already mentioned as three quarters of a mile above the French Islands. If continued southeastwardly in its strike until abreast of the south-easterly extremity of the second Island, the band would be about a mile and a half in a transverse direction from the Bruce Mines' wharf, apparently in about the same relation to the greenstone of the front, as the Thessalon rock is to the greenstone of the rear. There are copper lodes in both the ranges of greenstone, but only those in the front part of the location have been opened.

The front lodes are several in number, and occupy positions towards both sides of the location. There is a rude parallelism to one another in some parts of the lodes and an apparent convergence in others, and the whole are attended with a great complication of branches, which probably run from one to another and connect the whole into one system, emanating from some one great disturbance, the results of which will no doubt traverse all the western locations in succession which cross its direction, mineralising the country through which they pass, according to the quality of the rock encountered. At the Bruce Mines the surface rock these lodes and their branches intersect, is wholly greenstone, and the branches as well as the main veins, have copper present in them in various proportions. In the configuration of the coast, there is a conspicuous peninsula joined to the main land by a narrow marshy strip, about one third of the location's breadth from the western boundary. If a north-west line, or a line with a bearing approaching to N. 55 W., be carried through the neck of this peninsula, and another be drawn parallel to it across the location, at the distance of twenty-five to thirty chains farther in, they will probably include all the mineral ground related to the front lodes; and the belt thus formed, starting from the western boundary with its full breadth, will come obliquely upon the coast, its north-east side terminating on the lake, inside of a point which is about three quarters of a mile from the east boundary line of the location, and limits a deep bay occupying the distance. The length of the belt would thus be about one mile and a quarter, and it constitutes a low ridge rising to between sixty and seventy feet above the level of the lake.

From the immediate vicinity of the point just mentioned, one of the main veins runs nearly a straight course, N. 40 W., for rather over three hundred fathoms. The first one hundred and seventy-five of

Appendix  
(G.)

29th January.

these fathoms not offering an encouraging quantity of ore, have had no work bestowed upon them; natural exposures of the lode occur at intervals only in three places, making up seventy fathoms, and the intermediate spaces are still covered with trees and vegetation. The average breadth of the lode in these exposures is six feet, but the traces of copper in them were so scarce that it appeared to me useless to sample them by drilling. In the succeeding thirty fathoms, there was but one exposure; it occupied the first eight fathoms and shewed a breadth of four to six feet.— About four fathoms of it displayed a surface bunch of ore promising about half a ton of 15.00 per cent ore per fathom. The Company, however, having set miners to *stope*, (or excavate) these four fathoms, the estimated quantity soon diminished to a little over half the amount; these four fathoms are marked on the Company's Map as *Stope No. 24*. A few drill-holes (from the position of the exposures at irregular intervals) were bored in the 205 fathoms. The sample resulting, gives a produce of only 0.61 per cent.; the chief part of the copper being probably from the last portion of the distance.

The succeeding eighty fathoms, reaching up to the east end of what is called the *Trial Shaft*, were drilled across at intervals of five fathoms along the outcrop, the borings from the drill-holes of each twenty fathoms, being kept separate for assay, and the average width of the lode in the same spaces determined. The results are as follows:—

	Width.	Produce.
	Ft. In.	Per cent.
1st... 20 fathoms .....	4 4 .....	2.52
2nd... 20 " .....	6 11 .....	3.84
3rd... 20 " .....	2 8 .....	4.56
4th... 20 " .....	2 11 .....	3.48

The remaining fifteen of the 300 fathoms, including that part of the lode occupied by the *Trial Shaft*, were not sampled, but they will probably not differ much either in produce or width from the last section of the eighty fathoms, in the whole of which the species of copper ore prevailing appears to be almost altogether the pyritous, neither the vitreous nor the variegated having been met with in any quantity. The second score in the above list includes four fathoms, situated near the powder magazine, and marked as *Stope No. 1* in the Company's Map. Before my departure from the mines these four fathoms had been excavated to the depth of about six feet, and the ore presented on the bottom a much better appearance to the eye than it had done on the surface. The last six fathoms of the fourth score constitute *Stope No. 2*, and being situated next to the *Trial Shaft*, may probably without much error, be taken to represent what the produce of the shaft was at the top. If such be the case, the lode must have improved downwards in the shaft. About forty tons of vein-stuff, taken from the shaft, and lying on the surface, when the depth was between four and five fathoms, just as it had come from the lode (nothing having been separated from it with the exception of such fragments of wall rock as had been detached in blasting and accidentally fallen among the material of the lode,) having been sampled and assayed give a produce of 7.68 per cent. When the shaft was subsequently inspected by me, its depth was five fathoms and a half, the average width of the lode at the bottom four feet one inch, and there did not appear to be any material difference in the aspect of the ore raised in the meantime. The *underlie* or slope of the lode in the shaft is northwardly about eighty degrees.

About twenty fathoms to the north-east of the lode, which has thus far been partly described, there is another, apparently running almost exactly parallel with it throughout the last seventy-five fathoms, and it may

Appendix  
(G.)

29th January.

continue in the same parallel course in a direction towards the lake. It has been, however, but partially examined, and its position is merely surmised, from a natural exposure of fifteen fathoms at the south-east end of the distance specified, where it has a breadth of two feet six inches, and nineteen fathoms, with a breadth of two feet, which have been stripped at the other; but though the intermediate forty-one fathoms are much covered with trees and loose blocks of trap, a few fragments of veinstone are met with in one or two spots among them. The fifteen fathoms contain some spots of copper pyrites, but not in large quantity, and were not sampled. The nineteen fathoms were drilled at intervals of twelve feet, and the sample resulting yields a produce of 9.76 per cent. The last north-western six fathoms of this part constitute *Stope No. 3*, which displays variegated copper ore, mingled with the pyritous.

At the point to which these parallel lodes have been thus far followed, they appear to be interrupted, neither having been yet traced in a continuous course farther to the northwest; but about fifteen to sixteen fathoms removed to the right, (facing north-west,) two parallel lodes are met with about the same distance apart as before, which have not yet been traced in a direct course to the south-east. It seems to me probable, therefore, that they are the same lodes heaved to the north-east by a cross course, the bearing of which would be about 25° to the east of north and west of south. The bearing of these lodes, beyond the cross course, remains about N. 50 W. for twenty fathoms of the right and thirty fathoms of the left hand one. They then bear more westward, and keep parallel in a direction about N. 70 W. leaving out minor terms, for nearly forty fathoms, beyond which the left lode continues in the same direction for ten fathoms farther, when the right, (which may be called the north branch,) bending to a course first west, and then south of west, joins it.

Commencing at the cross course, the left or main lode has been stoped to the depth of five feet, up to what is called *Davis' Shaft*. The excavation, however, being full of water and rubbish, it was impossible for me to obtain a sample, but I was informed, good ore had been raised from it. The width of the lode in the distance, which is a little over fourteen fathoms, in so far as it could be judged from the open channel, appeared to be about five feet. *Davis' shaft* is sunk to the depth of five and a half fathoms, the underlie is slightly northward, the breadth of the lode, in the bottom is five feet; but at the top it is eight feet in the east and twelve feet in the west end; both ends, however, contain much wall rock. The whole of the east end, and the lower four fathoms of the west, as well as the bottom, appeared to hold but a small quantity of ore, but in the upper part of the west end there was a fine bunch, which, from its absence in the east, would seem to be sloping downwards westwardly on its lower edge at the rate of about four feet in nine feet, which is the distance from end to end in the shaft. The succeeding six fathoms in the lode constitute *Stope No. 4*, beyond which the lode *horses*, as it is termed, or bifurcates, giving off a branch on the south side. The average width of *Stope No. 4* is six feet nine inches, and the sample derived from drilling yields 6.80 per cent. About eight tons of ore raised from this part of the lode yields 8.56 per cent. The south branch, which has a bearing a little north of west, has been found available for only thirteen fathoms, in the last six fathoms of which *Stope No. 5* is placed; variegated and vitreous copper are much mingled with the pyritous in the lode, the average breadth of which, in the thirteen fathoms, is one foot six inches, while the produce of the drill sample from the same is 6.96 per cent. In the main

Appendix  
(G.)

29th January.

lode from the point of the *horse*, or bifurcation, the first eight fathoms, in which the turn of the lode occurs, were considered too poor to deserve sampling; the average breadth was two feet three inches, and the average produce would probably not exceed 1.00 per cent. Beyond this, there occur seven fathoms, with an average width of one foot ten inches, and a produce of 2.80 per cent; then eleven fathoms, including *Prideaux' Shaft*, with an average breadth of three feet three inches, yield a produce from drill-holes at every twelve feet of 9.60 per cent.; and in continuation there are seven fathoms, with a breadth of three feet, and a produce of 8.24 per cent., vitreous and variegated copper still mingling with the pyritous. In the last twenty of these fathoms, saving three, are comprehended *Stopes Nos. 6, 7, and 8*; *Prideaux' Shaft* being in the middle of No. 8. The shaft is four fathoms deep, the lode in it is very nearly vertical, but may have a slight underlie southwardly; in the bottom it is four feet nine inches wide, and contains good yellow ore calculated to yield three tons of 15.00 per cent. per fathom; but the top must have been of a very rich quality, containing vitreous and variegated copper, as a sample resulting from twenty tons of ore which I was informed were raised from the shaft, gave a produce of 20.00 per cent. To the junction of the north branch and main lode there still remain twenty-four fathoms; these with seven fathoms beyond, in general appear to be of a poor quality; their average breadth was about three feet, but they were not sampled. Before my departure, however, the Company's Agent gave a trial to four fathoms, not far removed from the end of the twenty-four, placing on them *Stope No. 9*. The yield was at first estimated at one ton of 15.00 per cent. ore to a fathom, but after three weeks working, it diminished to less than half the amount, and the stoppe was abandoned.

Returning to the cross course in order to state the facts connected with the north branch, it is to be remarked, that on the first thirty-six fathoms up to what is called *Harris' Shaft*, there has been no surface working at all; and the lode has been made out in natural exposures only in two places, in which it had a breadth of between three and four feet; but the exposures are so short that I do not feel authorised to assert anything in regard to the quality of the lode, beyond the fact that spots of copper ore were present in it. The nearest of these exposures is upwards of twenty fathoms from the shaft, approaching which, in the intermediate space, the vein is so split up into strings that it would have been difficult to determine which of them, or which group of them, should be measured for the lode, or what breadth experimented upon for produce. *Harris' shaft*, with *Rankin's Shaft* beyond, and the interval between them, occupy a space of about twenty fathoms. Of the interval eight and a half fathoms next *Harris' shaft* had been excavated, and again filled up with rubbish previous to my arrival, and could not be seen; but I was informed that only the first two fathoms displayed a good quality of ore, the remainder being poor. The eight fathoms up to *Rankin's shaft* had also been worked a few feet down, but the bottom of the excavation was visible. The first half was too poor to deserve sampling; the remainder, which constitutes *Stope No. 10*, with an average breadth of two feet nine inches, gives an average drill-hole produce of 8.40 per cent. Descending *Harris' shaft*, the average width of the lode, exclusive of *horses* or interposed wall rock, and the average produces are as follows:—

	Ft.	In.	Width.	Produce.
			Ft. In.	Per cent.
Top, exclusive of a <i>horse</i> of 1, 9.....	3	5	.....	10.24
Middle, exclusive of a <i>horse</i> 1, 11.....	2	8	.....	9.28
Bottom.....	6	0	.....	7.68

Appendix  
(G.)  
29th January.

The bottom of the shaft is five feet below the ten fathom level, which has been driven about eight fathoms eastward and ten and a half fathoms westward in the lode. The width of the lode in the level, which is about six feet high, was averaged, from measurements at every three fathoms over-head and under-foot, and from three measurements in the ends, at the top, middle and bottom. The produces result from two parallel rows of drill-holes along the bottom, one towards each side, the object of keeping them separate being to ascertain whether one side of the lode was in any way better than the other; the results are as follows:—

*In the 8 fathoms Eastward of Shaft—*

	Width.		Produce.		Average.
	Ft.	In.	N. Side.	S. Side.	
End.....	2	9	.....	.....	8.72
Level.....	4	6	5.36	7.28	6.32

*In the 10½ fathoms Westward of Shaft—*

	Width.		Produce.		Average.
	Ft.	In.	N. Side.	S. Side.	
Level.....	4	0	7.92	7.68	7.80
End.....	3	1	.....	.....	7.20

Rankin's shaft is eleven fathoms deep; the lode in the bottom is four feet wide, presenting good spots of ore, calculated to yield about two tons of 15.00 per cent. ore per fathom; at the ten fathom level, the average width in the east end, which is six feet in, is three feet eleven inches, and in the west three feet five inches, the estimated yield being much the same as before. Beyond Rankin's shaft, the crop of the lode before my arrival was stoped away to the distance of about eleven fathoms, and the excavation was partly filled up, but I was informed that about half the distance yielded good pyritous ore, mixed with variegated, while the remainder was poor. Several parcels of ore and vein-stuff taken from Harris' and Rankin's shaft, and also from Davis' shaft, but chiefly from the former, and the levels and stopes connected with them, were lying near on the surface. Some of the parcels I was informed were composed of ore taken from more parts than one; it was, in consequence, impossible to ascertain the exact source of the ore in every case. The parcels and produces are as follows:—

	Per cent.
600 tons from Harris' Shaft and the old stopes to the westward. The parcel was said to be in the condition in which it came from the lode, and the ore appeared to be composed almost wholly of the pyritous species.....	7.92
65 tons from Harris' Shaft; the parcel was said to be from the 10 fathom level, east end.....	9.36
28 tons from Harris' Shaft, said to have been taken from the 10 fathom level, west end.....	8.32
30 tons from Rankin's Shaft, east surface stopes.....	10.04
50 tons from Rankin's Shaft.....	8.64
40 tons from the top of the lode in the vicinity of Rankin's Shaft. I was informed that this parcel had been turned once and picked twice, the ore selected from it having been sent to Boston and Montreal...	6.08
75 tons, from which shaft uncertain. This parcel, it was said, had been turned once and picked twice, and the selected ore sent to Boston and Montreal.	5.20
40 tons, from which shaft uncertain. This parcel, I was informed, was turned and picked once, and the selected ore burnt or roasted in the open air.	6.64
12 tons, from which shaft uncertain. This parcel, I was informed, was burnt and turned and picked, two barrels of the selected having been sent to Montreal.....	9.28
50 tons, from which shaft uncertain. I was informed the parcel was selected from two of the others, and then roasted in the open air.....	5.84
21 tons, from which shaft uncertain. This parcel lay on the Wharf Island having been selected and brought down for shipment; but I was not informed from which of the previous parcels it was taken	9.60

Appendix  
(G.)  
29th January.

The ore mentioned above, as having been selected, and sent to Boston and Montreal consisted, I am informed, of the following parcels:—

200 tons sent to Boston before the mines came into the possession of the present proprietors, and there sold for \$25 per ton. This, at \$2½ per ton for every 1 per cent., would give a produce of 10 per cent.; but my informant could not speak with precision in regard to any of the facts.....	10.00
200 tons sent to Montreal. A part was there roughly sampled and an assay made by Mr. Hunt. At Montreal the ore was dressed into three parcels, sent to Baltimore, and there sampled and sold, the parcels, produces and prices being as follows:—	
36 tons of 23.75 per cent.....	£17 16 3
24 tons of 22.25 " .....	16 13 9
13 tons of 20.00 " .....	15 0 0
<hr/>	
73	22.59
	£16 18 10
	9.60

Pursuing the examination from the extremity of the seven fathoms beyond the junction of the north branch and main lode, the general bearing of the vein gradually turns to about due west, and continues so as far as it has been uncovered. The first eleven fathoms show an average width of two feet five inches, and a produce of 10.72 per cent., there being a considerable quantity of variegated and vitreous copper in the lode. The average breadth of the next eight fathoms is four feet, and the produce will be best determined by the assays of the samples taken from the parcels of ore extracted from the lode in this part. They are as follows:

4 tons of variegated and vitreous copper, picked quality.....	40.80 per cent.
5 tons of the same description of ore, with more quartz in it .....	20.64 "
6 tons of the same quality of ore, with still more quartz in it.....	11.52 "
16 tons of <i>smalls</i> or finely bruised refuse resulting from dressing the previous three parcels.....	9.84 "
16 tons of <i>spallers</i> or rough ore remaining from the dressings .....	6.56 "
<hr/>	
47 tons of the average produce of .....	12.70 "

Upon the last nineteen fathoms are placed *Stopes Nos. 11 and 12*, and the succeeding three *Stopes, Nos. 13, 14 and 15*, occupy a little over the following twenty fathoms. The average width of Nos. 13 and 14, comprehending about twelve fathoms, is six feet, and the average drill-hole produce 9.84 per cent. The width of No. 15, occupying under eight fathoms, is twelve feet, and the produce of forty-eight tons of ore, of the pyritous species, raised from the space, is 12.96 per cent.

At the time of my arrival, and while sampling this part of the lode, a considerable interval, immediately to the westward, still remained under about six feet of clay which had originally covered the rock to depths varying from six to three feet for thirty to forty fathoms to the eastward; but before my departure, about six fathoms had been trenced just beyond Stope No. 15. They were not sampled, but the average breadth of the lode was ascertained to be six feet. The distance which ultimately continued covered was between eighteen and nineteen fathoms; beyond this a trench had been cut and the lode stripped of six to twelve feet of clay, for a distance of about fifty-three fathoms; but at the period of sampling, about fourteen of these fathoms in the middle and four fathoms at each end were still untouched. The average width of the thirty-one fathoms then exposed, was three feet ten inches, and the average produce from drill-holes at every twelve feet 10.08 per cent; and, it appears to me, this may be taken to represent the width and produce of not only the whole fifty-three fathoms, but the eighteen fathoms still covered. On these fifty-three fathoms, taking four and a half fa-

Appendix  
(G.)

29th January.

thoms from one end, and eight fathoms from the other, are placed *Stopes Nos. 16 to 22*, both inclusive.

In nearly the whole distance to the junction of the north branch and main lode, and in the main lode even to the cross course, variegated and vitreous copper ore, but particularly the former, exist at the surface, and are more or less mingled with the pyritous. They were observed to be in the greatest profusion at about mid-distance, where bunches, in nearly a pure state, were occasionally met with, six to fifteen inches in thickness. But it seems to be a fact, that the pyritous gradually replaces the other species descending in the lode, and it appeared in parts completely to supersede them at the depth of ten to twelve feet.

What the quality of the lode may be further to the westward has not been ascertained, nor is its course very certain; a space of between sixty and seventy fathoms intervenes before any rock of the country emerges from beneath the argillaceous deposit which has been mentioned, and the exposure is not much marked by quartz veins. A deep and narrow channel across this ledge, nearly due west, and in the direct general course of the last ascertained one hundred fathoms of the lode, was tried for it without success; but in the exact direction of the last eight fathoms of the lode, which turn up to a course N. 65 W., a quartz vein, marked with spots of copper pyrites, is met with at the distance of seventy fathoms. A few fathoms of it have been stripped; neither in width nor in copper does it look very promising; but it is difficult to say whether it is a continuation of the lode, or only a branch emanating from it.

About 135 fathoms, in a transverse direction (S. 45 W.) from that part of the main lode already described, which is near the powder magazine (say *Stope No. 1*) a vein is seen emerging from the water of the lake, at a point about thirty-five yards above the neck of the wharf. Where the vein touches the water, it is between four and five feet wide, and rather sparingly marked by spots of copper pyrites. It had been traced about forty-five fathoms, in a direction about N. 45 W.; but not appearing to promise abundance, its investigation was not continued further. If the cross course, of which there is some evidence in the lodes previously described, were prolonged in its south-westerly run, it would intersect this third lode just about the spot at which it was abandoned. It would, no doubt, heave this to the north-eastward as it had heaved the others; and if, after the supposed heave, the lode were carried forty-five fathoms farther in its previous bearing, or near to it, (say, N. 30 W.) to a point about eighteen yards west of the engine house, it would there join a lode which is well displayed on the surface, and on which some work has been expended. It appears to me, therefore, probable, that the exposures at the water's edge and at the point last indicated are on one and the same vein. From the vicinity of the engine house, this vein is visible on the surface for about eighty-five fathoms, running a course about N. 60 W., and carrying an average breadth of about nine feet. It is marked by spots of pyritous copper in the whole distance, but the quantity did not appear to me to be such as to assure a profitable return, and the lode was not considered worthy of being sampled by drilling. A good bunch of pyritous ore, however, had been met with about eighteen fathoms from the point where the lode becomes exposed near the engine house, and *Moffatt's Shaft* was sunk upon the spot to the depth of twelve fathoms, the breadth of the lode at the place being between six and eight feet. The ore which had been raised from the shaft, I was informed, was wholly the produce of the part

between the surface and the bottom of the ninth fathom. The results of the samples taken for assay are as follows:—

32 tons.....	5.12 per cent.
20 tons.....	3.12 “
70 tons.....	2.80 “

A large pile of refuse vein-stuff, chiefly the produce of the lowest four fathoms, lay at the mouth of the shaft; but it was not considered worthy of sampling, not being estimated to contain more than 0.50 per cent. of copper.

Comparing the bearing of this lode with that of the more northern one already described, it will be observed that the two rapidly converge. From *Moffatt's Shaft*, the transverse distance between them would be about 104 fathoms; from the extremity of the eighty-five fathoms, it would be about sixty-eight fathoms; but if the southern lode were supposed to be prolonged thirty-five fathoms farther, the transverse distance to the point at which the northern still remains concealed would diminish to fifty-five fathoms; and notwithstanding the turn the northern lode takes just before reaching the point of concealment, indicating a farther course nearly parallel with the southern one, it yet appears not unlikely, from the general convergence, that other turns will ultimately carry them to a junction. It would require more particular examination to suggest the probable point of union; but wherever it occurs, it seems not unreasonable to expect, as often happens in such cases, a more than usually fruitful source of ore.

About 340 fathoms, in a line rather to the south of due west from the point to which the north lode has been uncovered near *Stope No. 22*, quartz veins marked with copper pyrites, shew themselves in the western part of the location. Proceeding in that direction, the first collection met with occurs four chains north of the western corner of a cove about 500 yards beyond the neck of the peninsula already mentioned, where the lake and the road to the west approach nearest to one another. These veins, however, appear more like branches than parts of a main lode; and though one of them was traced about fifty-five fathoms in a direction about N. 80 W., and was found to be from one to two feet wide, the spots of ore in it were not in sufficient abundance to make it of importance. In a bearing approaching to N. 55 W. from the most western visible part of this vein, and rather over thirty fathoms beyond it, a lode, which there is little doubt is a main one, has been stripped for about thirty-four fathoms in the same direction. Its breadth varies from fifteen to twenty-five feet; there is a considerable quantity of brecciated wall rock mixed up with the quartz gangue; and there runs through about the middle of it a new feature in the presence of a continuous rib of dolomitic limestone, which is sometimes an inch, and sometimes nearly two feet wide. The lode is much spotted with copper pyrites; but this did not appear to me to be sufficiently concentrated in any one part to give profitable work on the surface. After an interval of 103 fathoms in the same bearing as before, at present covered with trees and a considerable depth of soil, a continuance of the same lode traverses an exposed bluff, and is displayed running the same course for upwards of seventy-six fathoms. A breadth of 100 feet of the bluff is so intersected with veins that it is in some parts difficult to say what should be called lode and what branches; but towards each side of the stated measure there is a course of quartz, in which the ore is more concentrated than in the rest; the dolomite, which is of the same breadth as before, runs on the south side of the whole, and as it appeared in the middle of the previous exposure,

Appendix  
(G.)

29th January.

Appendix  
(G.)

29th January.

while, in the present instance, the rock on the south side of the dolomite is concealed by soil, it may be the case that there exists a further quantity of ground in that direction of the same character as the denuded portion on the north. Of the two *orey* courses on the north side of the dolomite, the more northern one has an average breadth of about five feet five inches; it has been tried in three places, one in the middle, and one at each end. About seventeen tons from the east end, give 6.72 per cent.; and six tons from the west, 4.08 per cent. *Simpson's Shaft* has been sunk in the middle to the depth of about seven and a half fathoms; and two parcels of ore which, I was informed, were raised from the first five to six fathoms, yielded the following results:—

40 tons.....	6.80 per cent.
28 " .....	5.84 "
68 " .....	Average... 6.40 "

A pile of inferior vein-stuff from the bottom of the shaft, estimated to yield not over 0.50 per cent, was not sampled. A drill-hole sample was taken only in one part of the lode, being about halfway between Simpson's shaft and the east end, where the lode was over the average breadth; the assay gives a produce of 2.77 per cent. The southern quartz vein, which is probably the main lode, was found to vary in width from two to thirty-four feet, containing in its greatest thickness a considerable quantity of wall rock; the average breadth appears to be about thirteen feet. No trial had been made by stoping any part of it, and it would have required more time to determine its average produce by drilling, than my stay at the mines permitted me to devote to it. Only one line of holes was carried across in the widest part; the result of the sample derived from which was 1.57 per cent. This, however, it appears to me, is below the average; it is probable that a much higher produce might be obtained in narrower breadths than the average thickness, and that a considerable quantity of ore might be *quarried* from the top of the lode to give what is termed *good stamp work*. These two courses of ore, though occupying in the middle, and for the chief part of the length exposed, the extreme sides of the 100 feet intersected by the veins and branches connected with them, are comprised within fifty-five feet at each end, by the deflection of the northern vein towards the southern one, and it may be the case that they come to a junction both ways. Such points of union are in general considered favorable positions for the discovery of ore.

About twenty-one fathoms beyond the previous exposure in the same bearing as already stated, the lode has been partially stripped for thirty-one fathoms. Along the bottom of the trench excavated in the direction of the lode, the rib of dolomite is visible, with about the same average width as in the other instances; but the trench, which is only six to eight feet across, does not display the details of the lode, and it is only in a narrow *costeening* trench which has been cut transversely about mid-length of the other, that an entanglement of quartz veins, spotted with copper pyrites, can be discerned, occupying seven feet on the south and twenty feet on the north side of the dolomite, which has at the spot a breadth of three feet. The details of the exposure are thus too meagre to give much information beyond the fact of the lode's continuance.

Still farther westward, there is another and last exposure on the location. The distance from the previous one is about thirty-nine fathoms, and the bearing of the line running over the concealed rock surface between them is only a little to the north of west. On the south side of a bluff intersected by several ore-

Appendix  
(G.)

29th January.

marked branches, the lode can be followed for forty-seven fathoms; in the first half of which it runs about N. 80 W., and on the other bends gradually round to N. 45 W. The average breadth of the lode is about six feet. It has been tried at both extremes of the exposure, and the parcels of ore resulting from the stopes, after being freed from wall rock; give the following per-centages of copper.

33 tons from the east end.....	13.04 per cent.
55 " " west " .....	9.68 "
88 " of the average.....	11.78 "

From the general aspect of the lode, however, the average which these parcels yield would, it appears to me, exceed that of the forty-seven fathoms, and if the lower of the two produces be taken, it will perhaps be more than amply sufficient.

The vein of dolomite is not here seen in connection with the lode, and it is uncertain whether it passes to the north or south side of the bluff. To bring it to the south, it would be necessary to suppose that from the point at which it was last left, a sudden change in its course to due west occurs in the covered interval, or that a cross course heaves it and the veins connected with it to the south-west, neither of which cases is improbable. It is to be remarked, however, that the dolomite appears in the previous instances to maintain a much more straight and regular run than the quartz veins and ore courses, which were observed to approach and recede from it in several places. Continued in the general bearing of all of the other positions in which it was met with, and particularly in the bearing it presented in the thirty-one fathom trench, which is the nearest, it would keep beneath the soil on the north side of the bluff, maintaining a distance of twenty-five to thirty fathoms from the lode; and if on trial it were found in this relation, it would not be unreasonable to suppose that good mineral ground might be found on the south side of the dolomite in other parts, and the same on the north side of it in this.

This last exhibition of the lode approaches to within about sixty-five yards of the western boundary of the location; and there appears no reason to doubt that this, and such other lodes as come up parallel with it, will carry into the succeeding location the same characteristics they bring to the vicinity of the boundary. The same greenstone as exists on the one location, is carried into the other in the prolongation of the belt that has been given as the area holding the lodes; and while this would lead us to expect no change in the mineral condition of the metalliferous veins, it would at the same time seem to point out (the stratified nature of the whole formation taken into account) that no dislocation of uncommon magnitude has occurred to heave them to any unusually great extent on one side or the other of their continued course and general bearing, such as would render the search for them in the vicinity unavailing; and though no traces of the lodes have yet been met with on the naturally exposed rock surfaces on the west side of the boundary, nor in any of the trenches which have been there cut in the clay, sand and gravel, there is a probability that a continued and properly conducted search by *costeening* will ultimately be successful.

The general parallelism of the set or aggregation of veins on the west side of the location with that on the east (taking one of the two lodes there to be subordinate to the other), and the apparent absence of the dolomite from this part, seems to make it probable that the two sets will be found distinct across the location and give two separate sources of ore. In regard to the eastern set—assuming as data for calculation the results derived from the facts ascertained—it

Appendix  
(G.)

29th January.

would appear necessary for the present, in estimating the quantity of copper that may be expected, to put on one side as unavailable what has been called the southern lode, on which Moffatt's shaft has been sunk. On the north lode, from the water's edge, to the extremity of the main lode, as far as uncovered, there are, exclusive of the branches, 502 fathoms. Of these, 205 fathoms appear to be nearly barren on the surface, and are therefore also to be left out. Of the remaining 297 fathoms, about one eighth or thirty-nine fathoms appear to be dead ground, and there thus are left 258 fathoms available. The average breadth of these is 4.28 feet, the average produce 7.57 per cent. In regard to the north branch, there are 153½ fathoms from the most south-eastern point at which it has been met with, to its junction with the main lode. Of these, seventy-two fathoms being left out as not having yet been in any way proved, and forty-eight fathoms as positive or probable dead ground, there remain 33½ fathoms, of which the average breadth is 2.44 feet and the average produce 9.18 per cent. The south branch, as has already been stated, may be available for thirteen fathoms with an average breadth of 1.50 feet and a produce of 6.96 per cent. Taking the whole together, there is thus an available length of 304½ fathoms, averaging in breadth 3.96 feet and in produce 7.67 per cent. It is very difficult to state with precision what the proportion of variegated and vitreous copper may be in the top of the lode, in comparison with the pyritous, and I know of no experimental method of arriving at a conclusion. The only resource appears to be the very unsatisfactory one of judging by the eye; and assuming the proportion to be one-fifth in the whole length, and the produce of the pyritous to be 30.00 per cent, with a specific gravity of 4.16, and the other species 60.00 per cent with a specific gravity of 5.00, while the specific gravity of the quartz vein-stone is 2.65, then the weight of a cubic foot of the mixture, making an allowance for druses, would be about 185 lbs. From these data there would result as the quantity of pure copper in one fathom in depth of the whole 304½ fathoms in length, 262 tons. It has been stated, however, that the variegated and vitreous copper appear to be superseded by the pyritous at the depth of about two fathoms. It would therefore be necessary for the part below this to substitute one fifth of pyritous at 30.00 per cent for one fifth of the other species at 60.00 per cent, or, what would be the same thing, deduct one sixth from the produce, thus reducing it to 6.40 per cent. The weight of a cubic foot of the lode would in this case be about 183 lbs., and the quantity of pure copper in one fathom deep of the whole length 216 tons.

As far as can be judged from the shafts that have been sunk, the lode seems to maintain its lower yield for the first ten fathoms in depth. It is true that in the bottom of Davis' shaft, and, very probably, from that shaft to the cross course, the quality, taking the shaft as the criterion, has so far deteriorated as to be worth nothing; but in Harris' shaft, the lode is good at the ten fathom level, for eight fathoms under surface dead ground on the east, and nearly as much on the west, with good promise in both ends of the level. The improvement, in the one case, compensates for the deterioration in the other, while in the remainder of the shafts, as far as they have been sunk on this lode, there does not appear any great change, beyond the substitution of the pyritous for the variegated and vitreous copper. There is no doubt, however, as is the case in all copper mines, that changes or alternations of yield will occur descending in the lode, as it will be seen they do proceeding horizontally; but in so far as the facts ascertained guide us, there is no reason to suppose that one kind will not make up for another, and that we may not take the quantity of dead ground in the first ten fathoms, as represented by what ap-

pears on the surface. It would thus seem probable, that in the first ten fathoms there would be the following quantity of copper:

2 fathoms giving 262 tons each.....	524 tons
8 " " 216 " " .....	1728 "
10 " " .....	2252 "

The produce of the samples in the present experiment have been ascertained in the humid way; whereas in the practice of the copper smelting trade, all purchases are guided by assays made in the dry way, by which the whole of the copper is never extracted. Though dry assaying assimilates in some degree to the process of smelting, yet the smelters expect, in operating in the large, to obtain an increase equal to about 3.00 per cent, on the total quantity of copper shewn by the assayers, and there is still a small quantity thrown away in the slags or scoriæ, equal to about a sixteenth, or from that to a thirty-second of one per cent. of their weight. A deduction must, therefore, be made on this account from the available quantity of copper.

It is the case, too, that in dressing ores to a percentage beyond a natural one, a circumstance rendered imperative when a high charge is to be encountered for transportation to a smelting establishment, a waste of a portion of the copper will unavoidably be sustained. Before practical experiments have been made on the ores of the locality, to ascertain how much this may be, I feel at a loss to state an exact quantity. The simplicity of the mixture in the lode, with the decided difference between the specific gravity of the ore and the gangue, which is of a very homogeneous nature, induce me to think, that a tolerably clean separation of the two can be effected; and it may, perhaps, be sufficient to give one fifth to one sixth, or about 17½ per cent. for the combined allowance to be made for the mode of assay and the loss by dressing. This would reduce the available quantity of copper in ten fathoms to about 1860 tons, which distributed through ore of 15.00 per cent would give about 12400 tons dry weight, or rather over four tons of such ore per fathom.

But supposing about one-half of the ore to be raised to 20.00 per cent and the remainder to 17.50 and 15.00 per cent, (a part of it being roasted in the open air, if required, to assist the produce,) and sold in the Baltimore market, the proportions and the prices might be as follows:—

5000 tons of 20.00 per cent. at £15 0 0 per ton,	£75,000 0 0
3000 " of 17.50 " " 12 0 7½ "	36,093 15 0
2200 " of 15.00 " " 10 6 3 "	22,687 10 0

10200 £133,781 5 0

The freight and insurance on this, adding about 4 per cent for the quantity of water that may be absorbed from the atmosphere, would probably stand thus:—

10600 tons at £3 10 per ton, say.....£37,181 5 0

Leaving as the value of the ore on board ship at the mines..... £96,660 0 0

What the expense of raising the vein-stuff from the lode, and dressing it into merchantable ore, might be, I cannot pretend to say with precision; nor can it be expected that the Company, until its machinery is in regular operation, will be able to give more than a rough estimate. The following details, therefore, are stated more to show the nature of the charges to be met, than with any view to accurate calculation:—

Appendix  
(G.)

29th January.

Appendix  
(G.)

29th January.

Sinking, &c. 20 shafts of 10 fathoms:—			
200 fathoms at £16 per fathom, £3,200			
Driving galleries or levels:—			
400 fathoms at £14 per fathom, 5,600			
Stoping and raising vein-stuff from lode:—			
2700 fathoms at £7 per fathom 18,900			
Dressing vein-stuff:—			
34000 tons at 12s. 6d. per ton, 21,250			
Contingencies and agencies spread over 3 years.....	9,000		
		57,950	0 0
Leaving, as a margin for profit, in Halifax cy,.....	£38,650	0 0	

On the west side of the location the only parts of the lode offering facts sufficiently definite to form the basis of a calculation are comprised in the last 214 fathoms. In this space there are three exposures; but the middle one, in which little is seen, and the covered ground, being left out, there remain but 123 fathoms, of which the average breadth is about 5.63 feet, while the average produce of the surface, resulting from the samples obtained, appears to be 6.90 per cent. In the present as in the previous case, changes no doubt are to be expected in the yield descending, and there having been only one shaft sunk in which the percentage at the bottom has turned out to be low, it would perhaps be scarcely just to suppose that every other will prove like it. It seems to me more probable that to a certain extent improvement in one will compensate for deterioration in another, but at the same time it would be injudicious to form any confident estimate of the whole ten fathoms in opposition to this one fact, until another of a contrary tendency has been ascertained to neutralize it.

Assuming that the two sources keep separate across the location, and that what is seen of the lodes and has thus been experimented upon may be taken as an index of what is still concealed, there would be, in the case of the east lodes before reaching the western boundary, and the west lodes before entering the lake, room for more than one repetition of the same quantities as already given; and it is only the justly proverbial uncertainties inseparable from mining adventures which should moderate the confidence with which such a repetition may be looked for.

It would thus appear that, even supposing the lodes were available for no greater depth than ten fathoms, there is a reasonable ground for expecting a considerable return. But there do not yet seem to be any very definite facts ascertained which may be assigned as a cause why their productive quality may not extend deeper. As has already been said, variations in the productiveness are to be expected, but the probability appears to me to be that these will about compensate one another until some general deterioration is occasioned by a change in the quality of the rock the veins intersect. That there is an indefinite depth at which the greenstone will cease, is to be inferred from what has been said, in the general description, of the stratified arrangement of the rocks constituting the formation of the country; but without further facts, it is not easy to state at what point this may be, in consequence of several irregularities observable in the stratification of the vicinity, which disturb the elements of a calculation. The nearest coast rock eastward of a quality different from the greenstone is towards the east boundary of the location: quartz rock there occupies a point dividing the small bay in that part into two coves, and runs out on the east side of the bay into Eagle Point; the dip of this quartz rock appears to be irregular. The dip of the formation generally all along the coast to the eastward from the Thessalon, and even from the Missisagui after leaving the intrusive granite, up to the Palladeau Islands, is northward; whereas at Eagle Point the dip is west. Those beds which form the point between the two coves dip in the direc-

Appendix  
(G.)

29th January.

tion of the works on the east lodes nearly, their least slope being about 12°, which is also that of the beds at Eagle Point. If it be assumed that these beds thus plunge under the greenstone and maintain the same inclination as they proceed, they would have a depth of forty-five to fifty fathoms, where the vein touches the lake, seventy-five to eighty fathoms where the lode begins to be productive, and nearly 100 fathoms at Pridaux' shaft, less of course if the slope moderates; and one difficulty of the case is, that the greenstone does not afford any certain means of determining with the required precision, what change the slope of the rock beneath may suffer. It appears to me to be a necessary consequence, if the quartz beds be thus taken as the rock supporting the greenstone, to suppose that the band to which they belong bends round from Eagle Point and runs with a northern dip between the French Islands and the Peninsula, both of which are greenstone. In the low land forming the bight of the Peninsula Bay, which would thus be in the strike of the band, I am not aware of the existence of any exposure either to confirm or contradict the hypothesis. As the lodes described in the west part of the location would stand nearer the outcrop of the sedimentary rock than those from the eastern, the range of which would be further northward, it is evident that whatever might be the depth of the greenstone in relation to the latter, it would be less in respect to the former.

But if it be supposed that the bay between the peninsula and the French Islands be underlaid by a transverse continuation of the greenstone and the first visible sedimentary coast rock proceeding westward be assumed as the base, this rock would be the band of limestone occurring above the French Islands. This in strike agrees with the coast rocks on the locations to the eastward, but the dip along the water line instead of north is south. The exposure however is narrow; it is cut by trap dykes as well as a large spar vein holding iron pyrites, all running with the strike, and there is certainly one twist turning the dip northward for a short distance. These circumstances, combined with the fact that the sedimentary rocks immediately north of the greenstone cut by the copper veins, dip northward, induce me to believe the south dip on the water line to be a limited irregularity due to the disturbances accompanying the dykes and pyritiferous vein, and that the true general dip is northward; or that the limestone is on the crown of an anticlinal arch. If this limestone and its associated strata were thus the limit of the greenstone of the copper lodes, it is scarcely necessary to remark that a much more moderate general dip than that of the previous hypothesis would give a much greater thickness. The position and attitude of the Eagle Point strata must in this case be supposed to be due to some great transverse dislocation; otherwise the limestone ought to come in between them and the greenstone in the bay on the east side of the location, whereas no trace of it was seen there.

In the present condition of the evidence, until other facts are found to contradict it, I feel inclined to think the first hypothesis the more probable, and such being the case, it appears to me worthy of remark that, judging from the drill-hole samples of the surface, the general quality of the lode, from the cross course eastward to Stope No. 1, appears to be less productive than it is to the westward; that still further eastward up to Stope No. 24, the quality still further deteriorates, and that from this point to the lake, the lode where exposed shews very little copper indeed. In this direction from the rise of the sandstone beneath, the greenstone is gradually getting shallower, and it might be a question, whether it may not be in consequence of the approach of the sandstone that the quantity of copper

Appendix  
(G.)  
29th January.

diminishes. If a similar condition of circumstances should accompany the lower part of the greenstone westward, it would subtract considerably from the depth of the copper bearing portion of the rock; and the supposed 100 fathoms at Prideaux' Shaft would be reduced to a productive depth of probably twenty-five fathoms below the level of the lake or thirty-five fathoms from the surface. It is only by a deep shaft that such a question can be decided. But what might thus be lost in depth might possibly be compensated for at the surface; for in regard to that part of the east lode beyond the point to which it has been uncovered the analogy would be that running nearly parallel to the supposed outcrop of the sedimentary strata outside of the Peninsula, and keeping therefore in an equal and steady thickness of greenstone it would hold a quality similar to that of the known productive part, and there would then be room for three repetitions before attaining the western boundary; whereas, if the barren character of the east end is due to some cause independent of the sandstone, one half of the westward continuation may be expected to be like it.\*

In the greenstone, on the rear of the location, a lode three feet wide, and marked with spots of copper pyrites, was inspected. The exposure continued only a few fathoms, and no experiment was made to ascertain its productiveness. From the position of the greenstone in relation to the limestone of the Thessalon, the strike of this, and the general coincident bearing of the mineral veins, it appears to me probable that this may be a continuation of one of the lodes of the South Echo location, on Echo Lake, my visit to which last locality was too short, and my examination too cursory, to authorise me to make any remark in regard to its productiveness.

The quantity of copper ore and undressed vein-stuff above ground at the Bruce Mines at the time of sampling

\*The view taken of the physical structure of the front of the Bruce Mines location is predicated upon the supposition, that the true dip of the limestone band above the French Islands, is northward, and that the band is not to be found between the Thessalon and the coast, on this location, or any to the eastward. Although it was not observed, it is so narrow that it may, notwithstanding, be concealed on the north side of the front greenstone; should it be discovered there, the problem of the structure would be very simply solved. The greenstone would then evidently appear to be on the crown of an anticlinal, and all the phenomena of the locality would be accounted for. The bend of the arch would account for the fissures which have given space for the secretion of the mineral veins, and the sandstone of Eagle Point would be the greenstone's supporting rock, approaching which, the quantity of copper in the lode diminishes. This structure would be the most favourable for the mines, as the probability would be, that the lode would maintain its productive quality westward, with an increasing depth all the way. It appears to me it would be well worthy of the Company's attention, to make diligent search for the limestone band in this position, not only on the Bruce Mines location, but on those to the eastward.

them in the beginning of July, it will be perceived, by a reference to a table in the Appendix, was estimated at 1475 tons. The average produce is 8.01 per cent. (equal to the average of the dressed ores of Cornwall), giving about 118 tons of pure copper, which, allowing for the mode of assay and waste in dressing, would yield upwards of 650 tons of 15.00 per cent ore. At the time of my departure, much activity prevailed in working the lodes, and an expectation was entertained by the mining captains that 250 tons of such ore might be raised monthly. One hundred and sixty-three persons were employed in carrying on the operations connected with the mines, consisting of seventy-seven miners, sixty-five labourers, four boys, eleven blacksmiths, carpenters and other artisans, two mining captains, one engineer, two clerks, and a superintendent, constituting a population, including the families of the workmen, of about 250 souls. Three frame buildings and about thirty log houses had been erected for stores, workshops, and lodging accommodation; and the foundation of an engine house was commenced, in which was to be placed a steam engine of about forty horse power, for clearing the mine of water and crushing the ore for dressing. A pier, or planked platform road, had been carried out about 180 yards, to an insulated rock, on which a wharf had been constructed; and three stone-loaded cribs had been sunk in ten feet water beyond this, for an additional wharf, for the accommodation of steamers and vessels frequenting the harbour, which is a commodious one, well sheltered from most winds, and not difficult of access. There is abundance of timber for mining purposes and for fuel on the location, and in the vicinity; and on the Thessalon, good pine, hemlock and spruce were met with in some quantity. On this river, which joins the lake nine miles east of the Bruce Mines, there are, in or near the intermediate locations, four falls, about thirteen, eighteen, eight, and three feet respectively, affording excellent mill sites; and some of the land in the valley is well fitted for cultivation. Little good land, however is met with along this part of the lake shore, and the front of the Bruce Mines location is particularly rough and rocky; but on Saint Joseph Island, opposite, there is an ample extent of excellent land, at present well clothed with maple, birch, and elm, in some parts, and good pine in others, and being underlaid by the rocks of the lower fossiliferous formations, it abounds in limestone, affording good material for either burning or building.

I have the honor to be  
Your Excellency's

Most obedient servant,  
W. E. LOGAN,  
Provincial Geologist

Appendix  
(G.)  
29th January.



Appendix (G.)

29th January.

APPENDIX.

CONTENTS OF LODES.

The following table is given to shew, in a consecutive manner, the contents of the lodes, resulting from the lengths, widths and produces, ascertained by measurement and experiment. The third column is the length in fathoms multiplied by the breadth in feet, to give the means of determining the average breadth; and the fourth column is the product of the figures of the third multiplied by those of the produce, from the result of which is ascertained the average produce. The sum of the third column multiplied by 36, the number of feet in a fathom forward by a fathom vertical, will give the cubic contents in feet of one fathom in depth of the whole length of the lode (the probability being that the horizontal will represent the vertical dimensions), and this product by the weight of a cubic foot will give the weight of the vein-stuff in the same. The fourth column multiplied by the same figures, and divided by 100, will give the weight of pure copper in the same space. In the copper smelting trade there are reckoned 2352 lbs. or 21 cwt. to a ton of ore.

EASTERN LODES.

MAIN LODE.

Length. Fathoms.	Width. Feet.	Produce. pcent.		
175.00	6.00		1050.00	
30.00	5.00		150.00	
205.00	5.85		1200.00	
20.00	4.33	2.52	86.60	218.23
20.00	6.91	3.84	138.20	530.68
20.00	2.66	4.56	53.20	242.59
35.00	2.91	3.48	101.85	354.43
14.00	5.00	5.50	70.00	385.00
7.50	6.75	6.80	50.62	344.21
8.00	2.25	0.00	18.00	
7.00	1.83	2.80	12.81	35.86
11.00	3.25	9.60	35.75	343.20
7.00	3.00	8.24	21.00	173.04
31.00	3.00	0.00	93.00	
11.00	2.42	10.72	26.62	285.36
8.00	4.00	12.70	32.00	406.40
12.00	6.00	9.84	72.00	708.48
8.00	12.00	12.96	96.00	1244.16
6.00	6.00	10.00	36.00	360.00
18.50	3.83	10.00	70.85	708.50
53.00	3.83	10.08	202.99	2046.13
297.00	4.09	6.88	1217.49	8386.27
39.00	2.84	0.00	111.00	
258.00	4.28	7.57	1106.49	8386.27

NORTH BRANCH.

Length. Fathoms.	Width. Feet.	Produce. pcent.		
56.00	2.50		140.00	
19.00	2.00	9.76	38.00	370.88
16.00	3.50		56.00	
20.00	2.00	0.00	40.00	
3.50	3.41	10.24	11.93	122.16
10.50	3.00	0.00	31.50	
4.00	2.75	8.40	11.00	92.40
1.50	3.00	8.00	4.50	36.00
5.50	3.00	7.92	16.50	130.68
5.50	3.00	0.00	16.50	
12.00	2.00	0.00	24.00	
153.50	2.54		389.93	752.12
120.00	2.56		308.00	
33.50	2.44	9.18	81.93	752.12

SOUTH BRANCH.

Length. Fathoms.	Width. Feet.	Produce. pcent.		
13.00	1.50	6.96	19.50	135.72

RECAPITULATION.

	Length. Fathoms.	Width. Feet.	Produce. pcent.		
Main Lode,...	258.00	4.28	7.57	1106.49	8386.27
North Branch,	33.50	2.44	9.18	81.93	752.12
South Branch,	13.00	1.50	6.96	19.50	135.72
	304.50	3.96	7.67	1207.92	9274.11

9274.11

— 36 ft. x 185 lbs. = 262 tons of Copper.

100

9274.11

— less one-sixth x 36 ft. x 183 lbs. = 216 tons of Copper.

100

WESTERN LODES.

Length. Fathoms.	Width. Feet.	Produce. pcent.		
19.00	5.41	6.72	102.79	690.74
19.00	5.41	2.77	102.79	284.72
19.00	5.41	6.40	102.79	657.85
19.00	5.41	4.08	102.79	419.38
47.00	6.00	9.68	282.00	2729.76
123.00	5.63	6.90	693.16	4782.45

4782.45

— 36 ft. x 185 lbs. = 135 tons of Copper.

100

COPPER ORES, &C., SAMPLED AT THE BRUCE MINES, IN JULY, 1848.

	Tons.	Produce	Copper.
From Trial Shaft,.....	40	7.68	3.0720
" Harris' Shaft and West Stopes,...	600	7.92	47.5200
" Harris' Shaft, 10 fms. level, East,	65	9.36	6.0840
" Harris' Shaft, 10 fms. level, West,	28	8.32	2.3296
" Rankin's Shaft, East Stopes,.....	30	11.04	3.3120
" Rankin's Shaft,.....	50	8.64	4.3200
" Top of lode near Rankin's Shaft,	40	6.08	2.4320
" Rankin's and Harris' Shaft,.....	75	5.20	3.9000
	40	6.64	2.6560
	12	9.28	1.1136
	50	5.84	2.9200
" Davis' Shaft, West Stopes,.....	8	8.56	.6848
	21	9.60	2.0160
" Prideaux' Shaft,.....	20	20.00	4.0000
" Stope No. 12,.....	4	40.80	1.6320
	5	20.64	1.0320
	6	11.52	.6912
	16	9.84	1.5744
	16	6.56	1.0496
" Stope No. 15,.....	48	12.96	6.2208
" Moffatt's Shaft,.....	32	5.12	1.6384
	20	3.12	.6240
	70	2.80	1.9600
" Exposure of 76 fms. East End,...	17	6.72	1.1424
West End,...	6	4.08	.2448
" Simpson's Shaft,.....	40	6.80	2.7200
	28	5.84	1.6352
" Exposure of 47 fms. East End,...	33	13.04	4.3032
West End,...	55	9.68	5.3240
	1475	8.01	118.1520

Appendix (G.)

29th January.

---

Montreal :

PRINTED BY LOVELL AND GIBSON,

SAINTE-NICOLAS STREET.

---

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA.

## REPORT OF PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR 1847-48.

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., Baron Bruce of Kinross and of Torry, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same.*

MONTREAL, 1st May, 1848.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

My duty, as Director of the Geological Survey of the Province, requires that I should report to Your Excellency the progress which has been made in the investigation in the course of the past season.

The labours of my Assistant, Mr. Murray, have been devoted to an examination of part of the shores of Lake Huron; those of Mr. Hunt, to the chemical analysis of various minerals and mineral waters collected by himself on two different excursions chiefly, one to the Ottawa and one to the upper extremity of Lake Ontario, as well as of various substances obtained on the explorations both of Mr. Murray and myself. The Reports of Mr. Murray and Mr. Hunt I have now the honour to transmit to Your Excellency.

My own attention has been engaged in an examination of the country on the south side of the St. Lawrence, extending from the vicinity of Montreal and Lake Champlain to the River Chaudière; in which I availed myself of the aid of Mr. Hunt for part of the time it occupied.

*Geographical Characteristics.*

Between Montreal and Quebec the valley of the St. Lawrence has a general north-east course, and presents a flat surface on each bank of the river. On the north-west side this surface extends in breadth a distance varying from twelve to twenty miles, to the flank of a wide-spread, hilly, but not very elevated country, occupied by syenitic gneiss, interstratified with crystalline limestones, being a continuation of the metamorphic formation described in another Report as existing on the Ottawa. On the south-east side the plains exhibit a width of thirty to forty miles, and, with the intervention of a few moderate undulations in one or two places, reach the foot of a range of mountains, which stand on a breadth of twenty-five to thirty miles. This range is the continuation of the Green Mountains of Vermont, which, after entering Canada, lose much of the bold character they possess farther south, though they still offer, in the district under description, two or three isolated peaks attaining the height of about 4000 feet above the level of the sea. The opposite sides of the mountain belt run very nearly parallel to one another, and a valley, or continuous line of valleys, bounds it on the south-east side, with a gently-rolling surface by no means so even as the plains on the north-west, but presenting few extraordinary swells or abrupt protuberances. The breadth of this valley may be from fifteen to twenty miles; and to the south-east the land gradually rises into a more mountainous tract, extending to the Province line, which runs upon its ridge from the sources of the Connecticut River to those of the Chaudière.

These ranges of mountain and valley are parallel to one another and to the St. Lawrence, and the whole coincide with the strike of the formations constituting the district. The streams conveying the waters of the area to the great river, are first the Richelieu and the Yamaska, the main trunks of which run in a direct continuation of the valley of Lake Champlain, with a distance between them equal to about the greatest breadth of the lake, and go with the strike, while the eastern branches of the Yamaska, (including the most southern of them, bearing the name of the stream,) all of which have their sources west of the Green Mountain range, or among its peaks, run transverse to the stratification. Next are the St. Francis and the Chaudière, about eighty miles asunder, the lower part of each of which makes a straight section across the measures, including the rocks constituting the mountain range, while their upper parts drain the line of valleys beyond. The upper part of the St. Francis and its tributary, the Massawippi, flowing in opposite directions along the foot of the mountain range, occupy about eighty miles of the line in the general strike of the formations, and join at Lennoxville, after being supplied by several transverse tributaries, which take their sources in the southern mountains. The Chaudière, springing in these mountains, overlaps the upper part of the St. Francis, flowing in an opposite course, and more southern but parallel line for some distance below Lake Mégantic. It then turns up northward, and is joined by the Rivière du Loup, which flows across the measures in the same direction as the lower part of the Chaudière, and further on it meets another tributary called the Famine. This tributary is in the same relation to the rocks of the country as the upper part of the St. Francis and the Massawippi. Flowing in the strike, it takes its source to the eastward, in a level tract, which is also the source of the Mitaywaquon and constitutes part of the valley of the St. John River, to which this is tributary; and it appears probable that the valley of the St. John, presenting a continuation of the line of valleys, will be found to display the same relation to the stratification as that portion of the depression to the south-west already mentioned. Between the St. Francis and the Chaudière, are the Bécancour, and the east and west branches of the Nicolet. These take their rise towards the south-east side of the mountainous belt of country. The course of the two Nicolets is in general transverse to the measures, more directly so in those parts which flow among the mountains; that of the Bécancour is more irregular, being sometimes with and sometimes transverse to the strata for long stretches. The main source is about midway between the Chaudière and the St. Francis, but on leaving the hilly tract, the stream approaches to within twenty miles of the former, while its mouth is not much over the same distance below the latter.

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

These various tributaries of the St. Lawrence and their ramifications, by which the district is very abundantly watered, often spread out into small but beautiful lakes among the highlands, giving, in association with mountain peaks, great picturesqueness to the scenery. This is particularly the case towards the southwestern parts, where these lakes so bespangle the country that in one panoramic view from the summit of Orford Mountain, estimated at 4050 feet above the St. Lawrence, no less than eighteen of them can be counted, emptying into the Yamaska and Richelieu on the one hand, and the St. Francis on the other. The largest of these is Lake Memphramagog, which has a length of about twenty-five miles, by a breadth generally under one mile, but sometimes reaching two; it lies partly among the mountains and partly in the valley beyond, which obliquely crosses the upper extremity, and in one place the lake approaches to within six miles of Stanstead Plains. Each branch of the Nicolet is supplied with its lake among the mountains, the western in the Township of Tingwick, the eastern in the Augmentation of Ham, the position of each having the same relation, the one as the other, to the rocks of the district. The Bécancour displays a very beautiful chain of lakes in the Townships of Inverness, Halifax, and Ireland; while others, of a smaller size, on the north-west line of Wolfestown, appear at the sources of the stream, situated similarly in geological regard as those of the Nicolets. Several of these, with the addition of others, are taken in at one view from the summit of the White Mountain, a lofty peak near the division line between the Townships of Stuart and Neilson; but two of the most conspicuous the view comprehends are Lakes St. Francis and Aylmer, which, being expansions of the upper part of the St. Francis, are not among the mountains.

The plains on the north-west and the vale on the south-east of the mountain belt constitute two valuable tracts of country, of great agricultural capabilities. The soil of the former, though in some places light, is for the most part a strong calcareous clay, supporting, in its wild state, a predominating growth of soft wood, but when cleared, well suited to yield abundant crops of excellent wheat, for which the seigniorial farms along the St. Lawrence were celebrated before the practice of an inferior system of husbandry had caused exhaustion, and the Hessian fly had committed the devastating ravages which have almost wholly deprived the Lower Province of a wheat harvest for the last eight or nine years. The soil of the south-eastern vale is, with many exceptions, generally a gravelly loam, seldom deficient in calcareous quality, and often very ferruginous; its timber is chiefly hardwood. It is well adapted for wheat; but the distance of the district from a market has turned the attention of its cultivators almost exclusively to the rearing of cattle, and its produce in hay and grass is uncommonly abundant. The intermediate mountain country is possessed of many fertile subordinate valleys, some of which are of considerable breadth; many of the mountains are round-topped elevations, of very moderate height, not deficient in soil; hill and dale are in a majority of cases clothed with hardwood, and when cleared have given some excellent farms.

The level surface of the plains on the north-west affords facilities for rail or plank roads in almost any direction, but the usual communications at present existing, though they give easy travelling in summer in the dry weather, become at the melting of the snows in spring, and in the rainy season towards the end of autumn, impracticable strips of deep adhesive mud. Among the hills and south of them, the roads, though more undulating, in general rest upon a good hard bottom, and when properly con-

structed in the first instance, and kept in moderate repair, are passable at all seasons. The number of them however is not great, and some which have perhaps been ill chosen lines have, though originally made at great expense, been suffered to fall so far out of repair, as to become wholly or almost wholly obliterated; many are as yet mere tracks through the bush, and it is only the main channels of communication that are moderately good roads. This renders the examination of the country extremely laborious, and in following the strata, it oftentimes becomes requisite to traverse extensive tracts through the forest, where progress must necessarily be slow.

Although the larger part of the district has been surveyed and divided into Seigniories and Townships, perhaps nine tenths of it yet remain unreclaimed from its original wild condition. The greatest extent of clearing is on the bank of the Saint Lawrence, and the least in the central mountain belt, towards which, improvement proceeds from the Seigniories on the one hand, while on the other, it advances from the State of Vermont; and of this state the whole area under description, in surface, soil, rocks and minerals, appears to be a modified repetition, with a difference chiefly in latitude.

#### *Sequence and distribution of Formations.*

The more solid rocks of this region are so covered up on the plains by tertiary and alluvial clays, sands and gravels, and still so much concealed in most parts by primeval forest, that no one section examined across the formations, is sufficient to shew all the details in place. At the same time, the strata over extensive areas, are affected by such numerous and violent undulations, while they have also suffered great metamorphic action, that one season's work is not sufficient to unravel all the complications of the subject. It has been sufficient however to ascertain the general masses to which attention is to be devoted, and many of the subordinate materials holding economic value.

If a straight line be drawn from the city of Montreal to Canaan, on the Connecticut River, in Vermont, it will lie between the Granby and Farnham roads, conducting to Stanstead, until reaching Georgeville, on Memphramagog Lake; in its progress thence, keeping some distance to the north of Stanstead Plains, it will about strike the village of Barnston Corner, and quit the Province near the division between the Townships of Barford and Hereford. Such a line will run as nearly at right angles to the general strike of the formations, as a certain want of parallelism in some places, arising from the effects of undulations in the strata, will permit; and the facts seen on it, with the assistance of others gathered from some miles on each side, may be sufficient to shew, in section, the general character of the rock masses constituting the country on the south side of the St. Lawrence, from Montreal and Missisquoi Bay to the Chaudière. If this line were continued westwardly from Montreal, it would strike the Rivière du Nord, in the Seigniorie of the Lake of Two Mountains, about north of St. Scholastique, and there come upon a formation of gneiss and crystalline limestone, which occupies the right bank of the stream, and is the same as that which has been described in a previous Report, as extensively displayed in the valley of the Ottawa.

Commencing with this formation as a base, the first rock found resting on it is a whitish quartzose sandstone, apparently contemporary with the Potsdam sandstone of the State of New York; it occupies a narrow strip on the Rivière du Nord, and most probably will be found skirting the hills which bound the flat land on the north-east bank of the St. Lawrence; in this position it is mentioned by Mr.

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

Ingall, in his remarks on the district traversed by the St. Maurice Expedition in 1829, as occurring above the Forges on the St. Maurice, at the Rapids au Grès. Above Montreal, as has already been stated in a previous Report, the same formation is found in a narrow belt on each side of the Ottawa at its mouth, running on the one hand from Rigaud to the Cascades, and forming on the other a few points in the vicinity of Mont Calvaire, which it probably surrounds, as well as the upper extremity of the Island of Montreal at St. Ann. It is the rock also of Isle Perrot, while on the south side of the Saint Lawrence and Lake St. Louis, starting with a breadth of five miles between the Cascades and the cove below St. Louis River, it crosses the County of Beauharnois, and entering the State of New York, gradually widening as it proceeds, it finally splits against the mountains of Franklin and Clinton Counties, in that State, into two branches, one turning up the valley of the Saint Lawrence, and the other sweeping round into that of Lake Champlain.

The next formation which presents itself on our line of section is a limestone which is arenaceous at the bottom, black and bituminous at the top, while in the middle it consists of thick, solid grey beds of excellent quality of building stone and for burning into quick lime. Kept at the surface by a small dip and several gentle undulations, it occupies about thirty miles of the line, and the summit approaches to within a short distance of the St. Lawrence, on the eastern side of the island of Montreal. With this side of the island the strike runs nearly parallel from Sault St. Louis to Bout-de-l'Isle, maintaining a direction a little to the east of north; further down the river it gradually assumes a little more easterly, and the formation keeps wholly on the left bank, without, in any instance that I am aware of, reaching the margin before attaining the vicinity of the Grondines. In an opposite direction the summit of the formation crosses the St. Lawrence at Sault St. Louis, and gradually sweeping round the extremity of a trough with a deep curve towards the south, it reaches the vicinity of St. John, where, affected by a dislocation or folding over an anticlinal axis, it turns up the Richelieu River, and keeping on the west side of the stream, enters the State of New York. On the islands of Montreal and Jésus the thick grey beds of the middle run in a line from the vicinity of Lachine and Caughnawaga to that of Terrebonne, keeping close behind the Montreal mountain, and perhaps running under it in their range, and they are displayed in various quarries extensively worked in the rear of the city. In these quarries the dip is always gentle, and occasionally almost imperceptible; the surface breadth of this valuable part of the deposit, in consequence appears to be considerable, stone of the character which characterises it, being found as far back as the village of St. Laurent, and above Lachapelle's Bridge, in the neighbourhood of Côte St. Louis or Bois-Franc. Some of the quarries in the rear of the city display a number of trap dykes of various thicknesses up to three feet, which run in several directions, and intersect one another as well as the limestone; and in some instances the limestone having been removed from among them, the dykes left standing up several feet above the bottom of the quarries, represent in a marked manner the various details of the cracks they once filled; on the old parade ground, on the Priests' Farm, and other places around the mountain, similar dykes are met with, and they are all probably connected with the great body of trap of which the mountain is composed. This mass, though apparently conformable or very nearly conformable in many places with the stratification, is perhaps an intercalated intrusion rather than an overflow; superficially it presents the form of an

oval, or rather the frustrum of a wedge with the corners rounded off, the smaller end of which towards the north-east is about fifteen acres, and the larger to the south-west, about twenty acres wide, the length being about forty acres, extending from Mr. Lauzon's premises, on the Côte des Neiges road, to the terrace overlooking the old parade. The volcanic area would thus have an extent of about 700 acres; it consists of several varieties of trap, of which a detailed account has been given by Dr. Bigsby, in a paper published in the 2nd volume of the Annals of the New York Lyceum; that of the mountain summit, which overlooks the St. Catherine's road, is light-grey in colour, being composed of a preponderating quantity of white feldspar, with rather thinly disseminated black hornblende; in the summit overlooking the town, the hornblende appears to become more abundant than the feldspar, giving the rock a darker hue, and mica occasionally accompanies the other constituents; while that part which is in the vicinity of the Côte des Neiges road is augitic, forming black masses, which under the decomposing influence of the weather are disintegrated into a coarse, granular but fruitful soil; the position the whole mass occupies in the strata appears to be about the division between the grey and black limestones, but I have not yet been able to trace it to any visible interstratification with these rocks. A very important band of interstratified trap crosses the Papineau road about a mile and a half from the St. Lawrence, and it has been followed in the strike of the limestone for five miles to the northward, but southwardly it is lost beneath tertiary sands and clays in less than half a mile; if the band were carried farther forward in this direction it would come into place about ten acres to the east of the trappan precipice on that side of the Mountain, and it may be the means hereafter of assisting to establish the stratigraphical position of the mountain trap. The direct breadth of the band in the vicinity of the Papineau road, is between 200 and 300 yards; it is divided into thick layers, and exhibits two distinct escarpments running parallel to one another; it dips, with the stratification of the black limestone overlying it, at an angle of about five degrees, which would establish a thickness of between fifty and eighty feet; the colour of the rock is in general a light-grey with a slight tinge of brown, and its composition appears to be an intimate mixture of hornblende and adularia, distinct crystals of both of which, of larger size than in the fine-grained matrix (the hornblende of a brilliant black) are disseminated through it. The rock is marked by white and reddish-white spots, composed of analcime and bladed crystals of feldspar or albite, associated with which, and also in separate crystals brown sphenocane occurs; with these are likewise found occasional crystals of brownish-green Heulandite, and this mineral is also met with colourless and transparent. The white spots sometimes shew small druses in their centres, in which small but well-defined crystals of these various associated minerals are exposed, now and then combined with acicular crystals of black hornblende, and these druses give to the trap a slightly amygdaloidal character. In some parts of the band, as where it crosses the Côte de la Visitation road, about two miles northward of the Papineau road, this variety of trap exhibits a distinct slaty structure, by a cleavage nearly vertical to the face of the layer, giving plates of one tenth to one quarter of an inch in thickness. In a quarry on Mr. James Logan's land, about four acres south of the Papineau road, the white spots are fewer than in the localities mentioned; the rock there appears to possess more hornblende, rendering it darker in colour, and of this mineral there are occasionally large patches exceeding three or four inches in diameter, and sometimes reaching eight inches; the rock also holds large leaves of

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

dark-brown mica, and large disseminated patches of magnetic iron-pyrites.

The calcareous formation which has been described is highly fossiliferous, and it corresponds in the lower part with the calciferous sandstone, in the upper with the Trenton limestone of New York; it is there succeeded by a fossiliferous deposit of black bituminous shale, with the title of the Utica slates, and a similar deposit follows the Montreal limestone on the line of section. This shale occupies a narrow strip on the east side of Montreal Island, and is exposed at Sault St. Louis, and several spots along the margin of the St. Lawrence, to Point St. Charles, reaching back to the third lock of the Lachine Canal; further down the Island it is concealed by tertiary and alluvial deposits, but it is seen at Longueuil on the opposite side of the river: it forms St. Paul Island, and it seems probable that the bed of the St. Lawrence is worn out of the formation for a considerable distance below Montreal. From Sault St. Louis it follows the subjacent limestone round to St. John, and running up the east side of the Richelieu, with a width extending beyond Henrysville, it constitutes all that point on Lake Champlain lying between the exit of the lake and Missisquoi Bay. Like the previous formation, it is cut by trap dykes, and interstratified with trap floors; instances of the former are seen on the Longueuil shore, opposite and below St. Helen's Island; and of the latter about a quarter of a mile forward from the Longueuil termination of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, as well as at Point St. Charles, on St. Paul Island, and higher up the stream. Where the outcrops of these floors come into the bed of the stream, and at any place cross its course, the unequal wear of the soft slate and hard trap leaves projections and steps in the bottom which frequently disturb the regular flow of the water and occasion leaps and rapids, interrupting the navigation of the river; the Sault Normand, out in front of Point St. Charles, appears to be of this description, the ledge occasioning it being probably connected with the trap at the point, and instances of minor importance may be seen near St. Paul Island and above it. It has been mentioned that the black shale is met with at the upper extremity of St. Helen's Island; the main body of the Island, however, which presents an uneven surface rising to a summit 125 feet (according to Bayfield's chart) above the river, consists of a peculiar conglomerate which I have not met with in any other locality, though the presence of large angular blocks of a similar rock, probably brought down by the river ice, and lying on the Montreal side above the vicinity of Point St. Charles, appear to indicate its existence elsewhere. It is composed of pebbles of various colours,—gray, green, brown, and bluish-black; they are hard, and seem for the most part of a silicious character; some however are partially calcareous, containing organic remains, and the chief part are probably derived from the Potsdam and calciferous sandstone; the matrix in which the pebbles lie appears to possess a considerable amount of calcareous matter, but still more of silicious, and strongly holding the pebbles together, makes with them a compact rock; under the hammer it exhibits a fracture which runs equally through pebbles and matrix, as if they were of homogeneous quality; and while freshly exposed surfaces are of a general grey colour, they soon turn, under the influence of the weather, to a rusty-brown. If the rock belongs to the formation it is probably very partial in its distribution.

The country between the St. Lawrence and the Yamaska presents an even surface, so covered by tertiary deposits that there are but few exposures of the older strata; it is in consequence difficult to assign the precise limit of the upper part of the

Utica slates on the line of section, though it is probably not far removed from the bank of the St. Lawrence in Longueuil. On the railroad already alluded to the distance perhaps does not attain a mile, and it certainly does not reach the point where this road crosses the Chambly plank road, about five miles from the river; as strata have there been laid bare, characterised by the fossils of the next succeeding formation, which in the nomenclature of New York is termed the Loraine shales. These fossiliferous beds, kept at the surface by undulations, probably occupy a considerable part of the interval to the Yamaska. There is a development of them through which the line of section would pass on both sides of the Richelieu where the rapids exist, above the basin at Chambly; the strata are there nearly flat, and consist of alternating layers of bluish and grey argillaceous and calcareous shales; the calcareous beds are at the same time arenaceous, and derive their lime from the presence of organic remains, among which are *Avicula demissa*, *Bellerophon bilobatus* and *Pentacrinites lamptoni*, figured by Emmons. Less than half way between the Richelieu and Yamaska, but some miles to the north of the line, there is another exposure of the same fossiliferous beds on the Rivière des Hurons, near the Village of St. Jean-Baptiste; a third locality is on the east side of Rougemont Mountain, precisely on the strike of a fourth locality at St. Hyacinthe, on the Yamaska, where the strata consist of dark greyish-blue argillaceous shales, interstratified with thin occasional layers of limestone; at Turcotte's Mill, lower down the stream, the same bluish argillaceous shales are associated with calcareous sandstones. Among the remains in these last two localities are the characteristic species *Pterinea carinata* and *Trinucleus caractaci*. In both places the measures are disturbed by undulations, causing slopes at high angles sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other of the strike, which remains pretty uniform, running with the general course of the river, and the limited areas of these exposures make it difficult to say what the average dip may be, either in direction or amount. It is not improbable that the Yamaska, the Hurons, and the Richelieu may run upon three parallel anticlinals, as there appears to be some evidence of higher strata than those holding the fossils, in the space between the rivers, around the mountains Rougemont and Belœil. These isolated mountains, with the addition of Montarville, and also Mount Johnson, appear to be composed of trap at the summit, resting on stratified rock at the base, but they have not been sufficiently examined to be described in detail. At Chambly, about half a mile above the fort, there is an interstratified bed of trap of a trachytic character, being composed of a slightly reddish feldspar, with dingy-white spots or crystals of feldspar disseminated in it. A somewhat similar trachytic porphyry occurs in the formation, on the Chambly Canal, about half way between the two extremes; the feldspar of the matrix is of a lighter colour than in the other instance, approaching to buff, and the enclosed crystals of feldspar are larger and better defined; the rock contains analcime and chabazite, with calc-spar and quartz, in small druses. At St. Hyacinthe a dark compact two-feet greenstone dyke cuts the strata; small disseminated crystals of feldspar give it a porphyritic character, and these are associated with abundant small crystals of a dark green olivine.

On the line of section, dark-coloured argillaceous shales are met with on the Yamaska and arenaceous shales a little beyond it, both bearing the same mineral character as those at Chambly, but without fossils; but about two miles and a half beyond the stream, the interval being occupied chiefly by tertiary sands, a repetition of the Montreal limestone occurs in the

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

Casimir range of that part of the Seigniorie of St. Hyacinthe which belongs to the heirs of the late Hon. Louis Dessaulles. The undoubted part of the formation is composed of solid and massive grey and black beds well suited for burning, which occupy between one and two acres, but before reaching them there are seen a set of black shales, interstratified with dark-grey yellow-weathering calcareous bands, accompanied by nodules and patches of the same description, and with the massive beds, may have a breadth of ten acres. Proceeding northward, the same rocks are seen in a bend of the River Barbué in the Papiéan range; the more solid beds have here a breadth of between two and three acres, with a dip to the east at an angle of  $65^{\circ}$ ; they are much intersected by thin veins of white calcareous spar, and one of the beds appears to be a breccia, consisting of grey limestone fragments in a grey calcareous cement; above this there are strong beds of black limestone, which are much quarried and burnt, for the supply of lime in the vicinity, and they are followed by limestone interstratified with black shales or slates, the calcareous part gradually diminishing in quantity towards the top. Farther northward, the formation keeps about a mile and a half or two miles to the westward of Yamaska Mountain, and is seen on the road between the St. Elmiere and Mountain ranges; it shews itself not far from the left bank of the Black River about a mile from the village of St. Pie, where it is cut by trap dykes, and it is again met with about a mile on the road leading north-east from the village, whence it runs direct to St. Dominique. At this place the band assumes a greater breadth from a diminution of the slope; the general dip is about S.  $65^{\circ}$  E.  $< 15^{\circ}$  to  $17^{\circ}$ ; there are irregularities however, perhaps indicating undulations, and the inclination still pointing in the same direction sometimes reaches  $30^{\circ}$ ; from the lowest to the highest beds, the direct horizontal breadth is very nearly one mile, two-thirds of which, on the St. Dominique road from St. Hyacinthe, are on the north-west, and one-third on the south-east side of the division between the sixth and seventh ranges of the Seigniorie, though farther on, the rock wholly leaves the seventh, and part of it passes to the fifth range. On the St. Dominique road the limestone rises abruptly into a hill which is about seventy-five feet close upon the escarpment over the plain between it and the Yamaska, but falls more gently to the east; the lowest beds seen are grey and nodular, with thin leaves of bituminous shale running in irregular layers; these grey beds occupy a breadth of 250 yards; they yield yellowish lime, and in consequence are little resorted to for the material; but they are succeeded by thick layers of black limestone, on which there are several kilns, and these beds are considered by the inhabitants the best for burning, as they afford the whitest lime. As is the case in the Barbué deposit, the upper part becomes interstratified with black shale, which gradually increases in quantity, and ultimately predominates over the limestone. Fossils are met with in the more solid layers in all the localities which have been mentioned, but they are most abundant in the grey beds of St. Dominique, though it is difficult to obtain perfect specimens of the remains in them in consequence of the hardness and brittleness of the stone; the frequent presence, however, of various forms figured by Hall and Emmons, of New York, such as *Isotelus gigas*, *Leptæna sorocia*, *Orthis testudinaria*, *Favosites lycopodites*, and other species, leaves no doubt that the rock is the equivalent of the Trenton or Montreal limestone. Northward from the St. Dominique road the formation is traceable for six miles, with a pretty equal breadth, but beyond this it becomes covered by tertiary deposits, and I have not yet been able to ascertain where it crosses the St. Francis River, the Nicolet and the Bécancour. The direction of the band however,

where lost, and the general strike of the measures farther on, make it probable that it is the same as, and may have an outcrop connexion with the limestone which is displayed on the south-east side of the St. Lawrence, in the Seigniories of St. Pierre les Becquets, and Deschaillons, and which crosses to those of Les Grondines, La Tesserie, La Chevrotière and Deschambault on the north-west. In an opposite direction from the line of section the band runs through the fortieth lot of the sixth range, and the forty first of the fifth range of Farnham, and in the last locality it is fossiliferous. Between this and Bedford in Stanbridge, it has not been traced out; but it is met with at Bedford, where one of the beds is a calcareous conglomerate, and the deposit has been followed thence to Philipsburgh on Missisquoi Bay. The breadth of the band at Philipsburgh is about one mile and three-quarters, and the dip S.  $68^{\circ}$  E.  $< 5^{\circ}$  to  $20^{\circ}$ ; the rock is here more crystalline than on the Barbué or in St. Dominique. In the lower part the beds are very silicious; thin veins of white quartz run with the strike, and small lumps and patches of the same mineral are dispersed through the layers; the internal colour of these beds is light grey, but they weather externally to a yellowish tinge, and some of the layers are interstratified with black slate; this part of the deposit would yield very inferior lime, but higher up, towards the middle of the formation, the quality of the rock improves; massive beds appear, in some of which subordinate layers have become thoroughly cemented to one another, giving the rock a regular striped or barred appearance, while in others there is a mottled aspect, the colours in both descriptions being a dull white mixed with light-grey; there are some beds, however, of a uniform dark-grey and some of black. The texture of the rock in this portion of the deposit is very close, and being capable of receiving a high polish, it would yield, in almost any quantity, varieties of useful marble. Notwithstanding the highly crystalline character of this part, fossils are occasionally perceptible where the surface has been acted on by the weather. The upper portion of the deposit becomes silicious from the presence of sand in the layers, and these sandy layers are also so ferruginous that though the interior colour is a light-grey, the weather converts a thick coating to nearly a brick-red. These arenaceous-ferruginous beds contain a large amount of fossils, which, in the weathered portion, appear as casts and impressions, the fossils themselves having been dissolved, leaving moulds merely of their forms.

The black shales which occur at the summit of the calcareous band in the Barbué and in St. Dominique, there is little doubt are a repetition of the Utica slates, and it is very probable they are followed by beds similar to those of Chambly and St. Hyacinthe, representing the Loraine shales. Both these formations succeed the limestone of Deschaillons, where it comes upon the St. Lawrence, and in the front of the Seigniorie of Lotbinière they display the fossils, which in New York peculiarly characterise them. On the line of section the rocks immediately succeeding the limestone are concealed for about a mile and a half, and though a narrow exposure then occurs in St. George range of the St. Hyacinthe Seigniorie, shewing clay slates with arenaceous and calcareous layers, accompanied by arenaceous-calcareous nodules, they are not observed to hold fossils, and the next two miles and a half to the Granby line being again covered up, little information is gathered from the whole distance. In the general strike of the space however, there are met with on the twelfth and sixteenth lots of the sixth and seventh ranges, as well as on the nineteenth lot of the eighth and ninth ranges of the Township of Grantham, an interstratification of dark-bluish shaly limestone bands, with black or dark-bluish shales or slates, which would probably come in somewhere in the concealed portions of the line of section.

Appendix  
(G.)  
11th April.

But between the two localities there appear to be rocks higher in the series than any yet mentioned. An exposure of these is met with on the Barbue on the road of the Seraphine range in the Seigniorie already mentioned, about one mile distant from the position where a line from the Barbue to the Casimir limestone would cross the road. These higher rocks consist of strong coarse grey approaching to greenish sandstones with grains of transparent quartz and red or chocolate-coloured slates, banded with green; the exposure occupies about half a mile across the measures; it is terminated at both extremes by the sandstones, which have a breadth of eighty yards on the west, while on the east there are two masses of about ninety and sixty yards respectively, with a covered interval of 170 yards between them; the intermediate 500 yards are partly occupied by the red slates, and partly concealed. These red slates no doubt are coloured by peroxyd of iron, but they have been ascertained by Mr. Hunt to be titaniferous. Though the dip of the whole appears to be to the east at a high angle, I am disposed to think that the sandstones flanking the slates are the same, and on opposite sides of a trough; as there is some reason for supposing that they converge northwardly and southwardly also, coming to a point in the former direction before reaching the Papineau range road. Between this road and that of the Séraphine range, about two miles to the east of the previous rocks, there is another exhibition of red slates, but no sandstones were observed to accompany them. Yamaska mountain stands in the strike of the general space, which would comprehend these two exposures; none of the red slates were observed about the hill, though in one locality at the south end near the base there were found interstratified in blue slates, narrow light-green bands of precisely the same tinge and quality as mark the red slates elsewhere, but strong, coarse, grey and greenish sandstones occur in abundance; these were met with high up both sides of the mountain, while trap occupies the breadth of a mile and a half in the centre. Compact bluish slates, sometimes approaching the character of clinkstone, occupy lower parts of the western escarpment, and at the base there appears among them a brecciated band, containing cherty and calcareous fragments, while not far above there was met with a great patch of crystalline yellow-weathering limestone, fourteen yards wide and fifty to sixty long, accompanied by many nodules of the same quality; on the east side the sandstones reach the base of the hill, and in some parts in addition to being slightly micaceous, they are slightly plumbaginous. The dip on both sides of the mountain appears to be to the eastward at a high angle; on the east side, however, in one or two places, it points westward for short distances on the strike, and it is probable the trap may stand in a synclinal form. Several trap dykes cut the coarse sandstones transversely on the east side of the mountain; they are of various widths, from a few inches to three or four feet; their interior colour is light-grey but they weather to a drab; the presence of small but distinct crystals of a greenish-white feldspar, gives them a porphyritic character, and in the middle of some of them there runs parallel to the walls an irregular course of calc-spar nodules, converting that part into an amygdaloid. A considerable mass of trap occurs at Drummondville, which is probably in contact with the strata belonging to this portion of the section. It does not like the trap of Yamaska rise into a hill, but it presents a breadth of at least 400 yards, constituting the rock of the falls near the village. It seems in general to be a compact greenstone of a grey or greenish colour; some parts of it however, bear an amygdaloidal character, with abundant small patches of white and pinkish calcareous spar, and one part presents the appearance of a brecciated

bed, consisting of fragments of greenstone in a pinkish close-grained but highly crystalline calcareous cement.

The next set of rocks displayed on the line of section appears to consist of light-green slates, approaching to ash-gray, some of them spotted with bluish-gray, and interstratified with a few beds of iron-grey manganesian sandstone, weathering to a dark-brown, as well as some few bands of dark-grey clay slates, and thinner bands of black carbonaceous slate. These ash-gray slates are followed by titaniferous red slates with small and large green bands, and thus variegated they become interstratified with massive greenish sandstones, which appear in some parts to be strongly chloritic; sometimes the sandstones are partially red. Both the slates and the sandstones are in some instances slightly micaceous, and the sandstones are also very generally slightly plumbaginous, small distinct scales of graphite appearing disseminated in them. The sandstones, of which considerable masses occur without any interstratification of red slate, are in general rather fine-grained, but they very often become coarse, and frequently present the character of fine conglomerates with white quartz pebbles as large as buck shot. Both the fine and the coarse-grained are frequently calcareous, and when so are generally of a greenish colour. The red and green slates have a cleavage independent of the bedding, and some of the joints by which the red are cut, and flaws in the rock, hold manganese, while sometimes though rarely they present thin irregular seams of strongly titaniferous peroxyd of iron. Towards the base of this interstratification there are some unctuous green bands, which appear to be a mixture of chlorite and carbonate of lime, holding chromium; and in some parts one or more thick massive beds of light grey or whitish limestone are met with in the immediate vicinity of the coarse-grained sandstone; but what the exact relation of these massive limestones may be in the sequence, I have not been able to determine satisfactorily. Indeed the area, in which the whole of these rocks have been observed, is so affected with undulations, that a difficulty of the same sort exists in regard to all the parts; there is little doubt they are equivalent to the sandstones and red slates a little to the westward, which have been already mentioned, and on the line of section such of them as are displayed, occupy a breadth of about three miles and a half. It is probable they lie in the general form of a trough, with several subordinate undulations of more or less importance; for the strata on the opposite sides converge southwardly, coming to a termination in Farnham, in the vicinity of the upper part of the Yamaska River. Diverging in an opposite course, they have a breadth of about five and a half miles on the Granby road, and about six and a half on the road between the second and third ranges of Milton. On the Granby road, what are supposed to be the lowest beds are seen in a quarry on the twenty-first lot of the ninth range of the Township; they are as follows, as they succeed one another in the direction of the dip, which is S. 65° E. <70:—

	ft. in.
Dark-grey or rather black clay slate, giving a white streak, with a few carbonaceous fucoid-like markings.	0 10
Black carbonaceous slate or shale.....	0 7
Black clay slate, as before.....	0 8
Black carbonaceous slate.....	0 4
Dark-grey clay slate.....	0 2
Compact greenish or ash-coloured slate, with dark-grey or bluish spots and dashes in the direction of the dip; iron-pyrites is disseminated in small nodules, and there are joints in the rock at right angles to the strike.....	5 9
Dark-grey sandstones of a feldspathic quality, slightly micaceous, and weathering, for several inches at the surface, to a blackish-brown earthy condition; the rock holds a considerable quantity of manganese.....	6 0

Appendix  
(G.)  
11th April.



Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

	ft. in.
Compact greenish or ash-coloured slate without spots or dashes.....	9 0
Black clay slate, breaking into rough, uneven fragments	3 3
Ash-coloured or light-grey approaching to greenish compact slates, spotted and dashed with dark-grey as before .....	6 0
Black carbonaceous slate or shale.....	0 7
Ash-coloured spotted slate, as before.....	6 4
Ash-coloured slates without spots .....	4 0
Greenish or olive-coloured slates .....	2 6
Black carbonaceous slate .....	0 6
Ash-coloured clay slates .....	2 0
Black carbonaceous slates .....	0 6
Light-grey or ash-coloured greenish slates, part of them in the middle, spotted and dashed as before.....	14 0
Light-grey or greenish slates of much the same aspect, but banded with dark-grey; calcareous matter is infiltrated into the cleavage-joints.....	40 0
	103 0

These beds appear to be repeated about two miles further on the road, after an exposure of red slate spreading over a superficial breadth of 220 yards; where the two bands reach the Milton road, there are about three miles and a half between them, the chief part of which displays red and green slates. It is thus probable they lie in a shallow trough subordinate to the larger one mentioned, in which the slates are much wrinkled, for the colours often indicate high angles of inclination in opposite directions, though the cleavage is always uniform. On the Granby road, the red and green slates are again met with on the twelfth and eleventh lots of the eighth range of the Township; and in the vicinity of the village there is a great development of the massive greenish sandstones, with which they become interstratified. This development occupies the breadth of half a mile; the slope of the beds appears for the most part to point to the south of east; but it is not improbable that this is in a great measure due to undulations and overturn dips, for what is supposed to be the south-eastern outcrop limit of the sandstones presents such an attitude, the dip being S. 50 E. < 70°; and while in other parts of the breadth the direction of the dip varies occasionally ten to fifteen degrees more to the eastward, the inclination sometimes increases to 80°, and sometimes diminishes to 45°.

The following is a section of the lowest or most easterly beds seen, proceeding across the measures in a south-east direction, which is supposed to be in descending order, the dip being as above stated, S. 50 E. < 70, in immediate succession to a slope of 45°, and a previous one of 80°:—

	ft. in.
Greenish sandstone, weathering whitish; it presents solid massive beds, many of which are fine conglomerates, with white and a few reddish quartz pebbles as large as buckshot, and some of feldspar; the beds are often separated by bands of green slate, and they hold chlorite and small quantities of mica and graphite; the graphite, and the chlorite, to which they owe their colour, being more abundant in the fine than in the coarse beds; some of the beds are slightly calcareous.....	60 0
Red slate, passing into green in the direction of the dip; when the colours become blended the slate is grey, not distinguishable from the grey clay slates in other parts of the formation; there is a thin small patch of jasper or jaspersy iron ore in one spot running with the stratification, and the joints of the rock hold snuff-brown earthy manganese .....	1 0
Green unctuous chloritic rock, holding 30.00 per cent of carbonate of lime and 0.10 per cent of oxyd of chromium, in addition to silica, magnesia, iron, and manganese.....	2 0
Measures concealed.....	30 0
Greenish sandstone with small scales of mica and graphite .....	6 0
Red slates, not very well exposed .....	18 0
Red slates, with a few inches of green slate at the top, which appears to be chloritic, and displays surfaces in the direction of the bedding, bright with numerous small scales of mica.....	6 0
Green compact slates.....	4 0

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

Green unctuous chloritic rock of a highly calcareous quality, as before weathering to brown exteriorly, and holding iron, manganese and chromium.....	1 0
Green slates; in flaws and cleavage joints there appears to be chlorite.....	1 0
Greenish sandstone, with chlorite, mica, and graphite; there is a band of red slate at the top.....	3 0
Red sandstone; in the direction of the dip it becomes green and finer grained than at the crop; it fractures in an uneven, splintery manner and holds some scales of mica and graphite; a band of red slate lies in it toward the top, which is sometimes ten inches and sometimes one inch thick; fragments of a completely red sandstone lie near the bed.....	3 0
	135 0

These sandstones, lying in a second trough, subordinate to the large one, should be flanked to the south-eastward by the ash-coloured spotted slates, grey sandstones, and black carbonaceous bands; such however were not observed, but they may be concealed under the soil of a narrow alluvial valley which bounds the section. On the west side of the general trough, the red titaniferous slates are traceable for twenty-five miles without intermission, from about the south-west corner of Granby, across the west side of Milton, to a point a little above the junction of the north and south branches of the Black River, in the south gore of Upton. They are again met with on the Saint Francis River, near the division line between Wickham and Grantham; and they appear to follow a general course parallel with the Saint Dominique and Deschailions limestone, for they are recognised in the vicinity of Saint Nicholas and farther on, in the rear of Point Levi, opposite Quebec. On the eastern side of the trough, the sandstones with which the red slates become interstratified, have been traced to the south-western corner of Roxton, whence they appear to turn a little eastward, and, after reaching the fourth range in the vicinity of the ninth lot, they bend round, probably by a succession of undulations, to the middle of the south line of the Township, proceeding thence, on the west side of a narrow trough, towards Shefford Mountain. The east side of this narrow trough appears to run to the north-east corner of Roxton, and to cross over into Acton, in which the sandstones, as connected with those of Granby, are not yet known to reach more eastward, than the seventeenth lot of the first range, from which they appear to be limited by a tributary of the north branch of the Black River, joining the main stream, in the twenty-third lot of the sixth range. The interstratified red slates have been observed as far as the north-east corner of Roxton, but they have not been met with again in what might with probability be considered an analogous position, that is to say, connected with the same synclinal (little of the direct interval having been yet examined,) until reaching the fourteenth lot of the eighth range of Somerset; whence they have a run to the Red Rapid on the Bécancour, in the north corner of Inverness, associated with a twenty-foot bed of conglomerate limestone. The light-grey massive limestones, which have been mentioned, as found in the vicinity of the sandstone, have been met in the forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-first lots of the twenty-first range of Upton, and in the twenty-sixth lot of the twelfth range of Wickham, where the band has a breadth of about thirty yards. These localities may possibly be on one and the same outcrop; and the limestone is marked at both extremes of the distance (seven miles) by the presence of copper pyrites. Light-grey limestone is again seen on the thirty-eighth lot of the seventh range of Acton, and the eighteenth lot of the ninth range of Wickham. These two localities also are possibly on the range of one outcrop, and the latter mentioned shows a breadth of about twenty yards; the rock is highly crystalline, and would yield good mottled grey marble in the upper part, but it becomes

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

coarse at the bottom of the deposit, by the admixture of small white quartz pebbles. The dip is S. 68 E.  $< 45^\circ$ , and at the distance of about 100 yards in its direction, there is a breadth of coarse greenish sandstone extending about fifty yards. Two additional localities, in which the rock may have an outcrop connection, are on the twenty-ninth lot of the sixth range of Acton, and the fourteenth lot of the ninth range of Wickham, and another locality in which a similar rock exists, is the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth lots of the eighth range of Roxton. In the neighbourhood of Philipsburgh, the sandstones and the fine conglomerates of the group, in general more strongly calcareous, occupy the breadth of a mile on the road to Frelighsburgh, having between them and the Philipsburgh limestone the space of half a mile on the Rock River, for the red slates and the remainder of the strata supporting them, none of which were there observed to be exposed. The sandstones of this part appear to belong to an outlying patch extending into Vermont.

Succeeding this group of rocks, there occurs on the line of section a space of about five miles, occupied by dark-grey and black clay and carbonaceous slates, with some bands of a lighter colour. These slates are interstratified in some parts, with thin grey sandstones; and in others with thin, black and dark-grey limestones, which are occasionally aggregated in sufficient quantity to be worked for lime burning. These beds bear a strong resemblance to the shales and limestones of Grantham, their mineral character being much the same, and occasionally a feebler one (for no fossils are found in them) to the calcareous and arenaceous shales of the Yamaska and Richelieu, except that they are firmer and harder; and it seems not improbable, that this part of the section is a repetition of those measures. They present the same equality of geographical surface, while the intermediate greenish sandstones give a more undulating country, some of the swells of which attain the height of about 600 feet above the St. Lawrence at Longueuil. These slates are met with on the Farnham, Granby, and St. Francis roads to Sherbrooke and Stanstead, and they have been traced from the Province line, with some interruptions, to the Township of Arthabaska and beyond it. The breadth which they have on the line of section, is pretty regularly maintained as far as the south-western part of Roxton, where they are interrupted by the turn that has been described, in the sandstones and red slates. The eastern limit of the space they thus occupy in this part, after crossing the Township of St. Armand, in which it keeps about a mile to the westward of Frelighsburgh, enters the Township of Dunham at the south-west corner; traversing this Township diagonally, and that of Farnham by Gale Mountain, it enters Shefford at the south-west corner, and runs thence to the north line of the Township, in the vicinity of the twelfth lot. If we pass over to the east side of the sandstones and red slates, which have been mentioned as prolonged from the middle of the north line of Shefford towards Shefford Mountain, the dark-coloured slates and limestones are again traceable from the south-eastern part of Roxton, across the north-western part of Ely, the south-eastern corner of Acton, and thence through Durham to the St. Francis, which the south-eastern limit of them crosses about three miles below the line between this Township and that of Melbourne. This limit, running thence through the whole length of Kingsey, and keeping about two miles and sometimes rather less from the division between it and Shipton, gains the Arthabaska road, which it follows through Warwick and Arthabaska, afterwards attaining the vicinity of the line between Halifax and Somerset, which it keeps to the continuous one of Inverness. From the Province line to Roxton the deposit appears to run on an anticlinal

for about forty miles and from the south-eastern portion of Roxton to Inverness, on another and parallel one for seventy miles more; this however could scarcely be proved from the dips alone, which in general are at high angles, and though sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other of the strike, do not always coincide in direction with the results deducible from the geographical distribution of the strata, several of them being probably overturn dips; such as were considered to be of this character generally pointed to the south-east, but they did not appear to do so in every instance. The anticlinal from the Province line to Roxton is shewn by the distribution of the sandstone in Granby and Shefford, and that between Roxton and Inverness by the Shefford sandstone, and the fact that the dark-coloured slates, and part of the limestones, are traceable round or nearly round what appears to be the extremity of a trough in the succeeding rocks, through a fortunate transverse gap on the west branch of the Nicolet, into a long and narrow anticlinal valley, which they occupy for the distance of about fifty miles, in a direction almost exactly parallel with the other two anticlinals. This valley runs under Danville and Richmond, in Shipton, and across Melbourne and Ely, the southern line of which last Township it crosses about the middle, proceeding thence across Stukely, to the north-east corner of Brome, where it points to Brome Lake, and the main geographical depression in Sutton. The limestones reach beyond the centre of Stukely, where the Black River flows through it, and the slates to the vicinity of Frostville; but neither appear to attain our line of section, which would pass by the southern extremity of Brome Lake. The breadth between these strata, from one side to the other of the double trough formed by the three anticlinal axes varies from six, to nine miles, and from the dark-coloured slates on one side to the southern extremity of Brome Lake on the other, would comprehend about the latter distance on the line of section.

The rocks that fill this space in the section, are first an extensive mass of trap, which occupies about one-half the amount. The mass may spread over an area of about twenty square miles, constituting the group of hills which go under the name of the Brome Mountains, of which Gale Mountain, though within the limits of Farnham, is one. Another mass of the same rock, in a position precisely the same in its geological relations, is met with in Shefford Mountain, a little to the north-east of the former, occupying about nine square miles. The trap is rather coarse-grained, and consists of white feldspar, with a sparing amount of black mica, and occasionally of black hornblende; without attentive inspection, the rock would readily be taken for granite, but the constant absence of the quartz is a marked feature; and the resemblance the mass bears lithologically to some parts of the isolated mountains of Johnson, Yamaska, Rougemont, Belœil, and even Montreal, with the presence of some of the accidental minerals common to these, make it probable they are of the same age. In the Brome and Shefford trap, the mica or hornblende is in general evenly and regularly distributed; when the rock is closely examined it has a speckled aspect, but at a moderate distance it assumes a light grey colour, approaching to white. The mass appears to have regular planes of division, at small angles with the horizon, giving it a stratified semblance: it is often found split by natural causes into rectangular blocks, which may likewise be easily obtained of almost any required size, by the application of wedges, and it appears probable that these qualities would fit it for a good building stone; not however one of the very best description, for the long-continued action of the weather, and probably more immediate operation of frost, appear to disintegrate considerable exposures

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

of it into a loose gravel on the surface, and from this circumstance it may be inferred that its durability might not be very great.

The effect that the great mass of trap in the Brome Mountains may have had in disturbing the strata in its vicinity, is not yet clearly ascertained, and there are certain rocks to the north-east and south-west of it, whose course it interrupts, that do not appear on the line of section, or if they are met with on it, will probably be found entangled in the trap. It will therefore, for the better understanding of the general character and arrangement of the masses filling the troughs formed by the three anticlinals, be preferable to present the facts that occur on two transverse sections, one on each side of the trap. The most convenient on the north-east, will be that afforded by the St. Francis, in the vicinity of Richmond and Melbourne, which will be about thirty miles from the Brome Mountains; on the south-west, a line from Nelsonville to Sutton Flats, about eight miles from the same point, will answer the purpose.

The rocks displayed on both sections, though stratified, are highly crystalline; but it seems to me they are to be considered not primary but metamorphic. Those between the neighbourhood of Nelsonville and Sutton Flats, in succession to the dark-coloured clay slates and limestones, taking some of the facts from the vicinity of Dunham Mills, about five miles from Nelsonville, in the general strike of the stratification, are first a set of greenish clay slates, interstratified with dark grey bands; these slates appear gradually to become stronger and harder by the increased presence of silicious material disseminated in fine grains, though still interstratified with the softer and more aluminous quality. There then occurs a belt consisting of calcareous and silicious rocks; this belt has been traced in exposures, at intervals, from the Province line to the east end of the sixty-seventh lot of West St. Armand, by Cook's Corner and Lagrange's Mill, to the second lot of the ninth range of Dunham, and thence to the thirteenth lot of the seventh range. In this distance, the calcareous part of the deposit is found in some places divided into three bands, which are sometimes comprised in the breadth of 300 yards, and sometimes diverge to more than double the measure, the increase of separation being occasioned by the intervention of dark grey clay slate between the western and middle band; whether any of these bands are repetitions has not been ascertained. The amount of calcareous matter in them varies much in different parts of the run, and the rock in some places assumes the appearance of an obscure calcareous sandstone breccia. The limestones that result from them appear always to be very silicious, and when burnt yield a reddish or grey lime; where weathered the exterior surface is generally gritty and harsh to the touch, from the presence of minute grains of quartz, and its colour is always some decided tinge of yellowish-brown; internally the colour is generally light-grey, and very often a yellowish-white. The rock is always marked by a net-work of white quartz veins, of one to two or three inches in thickness, and sometimes more, which cut it in many directions. It usually contains a considerable amount of magnesia, often becoming a perfect dolomite, and in a grey variety of this on the second lot of the ninth range, garnets are met with; isolated cubes of iron-pyrites are common in the rock, and in a quartz vein, running with the strike close to the west side of the belt, at Cook's Corner (but in clay slate) copper pyrites occurred. The silicious rocks associated with the limestones, appear to be altered sandstones; they are of a greenish tinge and occasionally have the aspect of fine conglomerates with an imperfect cleavage independent of the bedding; some of the quartzose beds are in-

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

terposed between the calcareous bands, but the chief mass lies immediately to the east of them, and with the limestones constitute the first range of the bold land belonging to the hilly district.

At the distance of about a mile from the calcareous belt just described, another of the same quality in every respect occurs, and it also like the former, is associated with strong quartzose beds, forming with them another range of bold points, leaving a depression between the two. The belt has been traced from the Province line, on the forty-fifth lot of West St. Armand, through the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth lots of the same Township, to the first lot of the ninth range of Dunham, and the second lot of the eighth range, where as well as in the previous lot, it is divided into two bands, comprised in the breadth of 150 yards, and whence it passes by the fourth lot of the eighth range to the eleventh lot of the sixth range, in the vicinity of Dunham Flats. The double-ridged elevation, in which the two belts of dolomite and quartzose rocks are thus far traced (upwards of ten miles) in a straight line, bearing N. E. by N. from the boundary of the Province, here dies down; but another and parallel hill with about the same bearing, removed less than a mile to the south-east, takes up measures of a similar character from the eleventh lot of the fifth range, and carries them to the north-east corner lot of the Township, within half a mile of the trap of Brome Mountains. Where the Yamaska cuts through this hill, between the Churchville and Dunham road and the twenty-first lot of the first range of the Township, there are seen, on the sides and summit of the elevation, in a transverse distance of about a mile and a half, several parallel patches of the limestone; and though it is not easy to make out their relative geological arrangement with certainty, the structure of the hill appears to be anticlinal, while that of the previously mentioned one is probably synclinal.

The next three miles on the line of section, are occupied by a series of quartzose chloritic rocks, being apparently made up of grains of quartz and scales of chlorite in various proportions, and often becoming strong and massive from the abundance of the former material; their colour is green of several shades, and they have an imperfect cleavage, but the bedding being in general obliterated, it is only by inference that their arrangement can be understood; they appear however to be altered sandstones, and in some parts of their distribution, to the south of the line of section, and towards their south-eastern limit, their original character is very distinctly marked, and the bedding visible.

To these altered sandstones succeeds a calcareous belt, of which the limestones externally resemble those of Dunham; they have the same decided brown colour in many places, evidently derived from the presence of peroxyd of iron, and are intersected by the same net-work of white quartz veins; they are however internally more generally whitish than grey, and are sometimes speckled with small purplish spots; chlorite and greenish-white foliated tale occur in the rock, and an abundance of veins of titaniferous peroxyd of iron, varying in thickness from half an inch to two inches, reticulate through it, much in the same manner as those of white quartz; small crystals of the magnetic oxyd are occasionally imbedded in the rock, and in the south-eastern corner of Dunham, octahedrons of chromic iron were also met with in it. The belt is divided into two, and sometimes three bands of nine to eighteen feet thick, comprised within the space of 180 yards; the intervals are occupied by dark-green strongly chloritic slates, and black and dark-grey talcose clay slates, in which beds of titaniferous specular iron, intermixed occasionally with the magnetic species, occur; the ore splits after the manner of the slates, and in the

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

same direction, but in much thicker plates; it occasionally passes gradually into the slates on each side, by an increasing admixture of chlorite, while at other times the distinction between the ore and the enclosing chloritic strata is very well marked; thin leaves of talc and chlorite lie in the divisions between the plates, and the surfaces are in some places stained with green carbonate of copper, which is also met with in small veins of quartz, talc and chlorite, running with the stratification. About two miles beyond this calcareous belt, another of the same character occurs; it also is divided in some parts into three bands of five to fourteen yards wide, included in the breadth of about 100 yards; these hold the same minerals as before, and one of them is in parts so thickly loaded with octahedral crystals of magnetic iron, that the quantity appears occasionally almost sufficient to render such parts a granular ore, available for economic purposes. The interval between the calcareous belts is occupied by coarse chloritic and epidotic slates, with dark-grey and black talcose clay slates, and a great abundance of iron ore beds, chiefly of the specular but occasionally mixed with the magnetic oxyd. The chloritic slates are of various shades of green, from very dark bluish and blackish-green to ash-grey; the green bands are more abundant than the grey, and considerably more chloritic, and both are occasionally talcose, and perhaps sometimes a little micaceous from the presence of thin layers of talc and mica in parallel directions; the grey bands appear to derive their colour from an increased amount of very fine grains of white quartz, which are evenly mixed with the chlorite; and in this mixture as a matrix, the bands are abundantly marked by various sized and shaped spots or nodules of white granular quartz and crystallized pistachio-green epidote, sometimes several inches in diameter, and frequently elongated in parallel directions, the two minerals being as often unmixed in separate nodules, as mixed in the same nodule; in the latter case the epidote is generally within the quartz. In the grey bands, fine blackish-green lines of chlorite often run parallel to one another, and these are in many instances, pushed aside and contorted by the nodules of quartz and epidote, giving place to them as the fibre of the wood does to the knots in bird's eye maple. White feldspar is sometimes associated with the quartz and epidote, accompanied by actynolite in radiated crystallizations, and asbestos is met with in short parallel veins, cutting the epidote across the direction in which the nodules are elongated, and occasionally between the layers of slate; crystals of the specular and magnetic oxyds of iron are abundant in the chloritic and epidotic bands, the magnetic being more frequent in the chloritic; and in a vein running with the stratification, and consisting of white translucent quartz, white feldspar and dark green chlorite, cleavable forms of specular iron, with striated surfaces of great brilliancy, were in one place accompanied by rutile. Some of the chloritic bands in the neighbourhood of the dolomites hold a small quantity of chromium, but in what form is not quite certain; the talcose slates are either black, with a black streak and plumbaginous gloss, or grey with a white streak and satiny lustre; the one of which the quantity is small, is probably carbonaceous, and the other clay slate in altered conditions; both species are very finely wrinkled on the cleavage surfaces, and in one part the grey is abundantly supplied with a mineral which appears to be phyllite. The iron ores are with some exceptions more or less titaniferous, and the number of localities, in which they are met with in this belt of rocks, through Sutton and Brome, is no doubt in a great degree occasioned by repetitions of the same beds through undulations; the thicknesses of the beds vary from one foot up to ten, and in one spot in Sutton, in consequence of three undu-

lations in one bed, (which is thus repeated six times, in addition to the final outcrop, in the space of seventy yards,) there occurs an aggregate breadth of ninety feet of ore, which however is of rather too low a produce to be available; but within the distance of half a mile, across the measures from the same place, there occur two more localities, each shewing a breadth of thirty feet, in one of which the ore is of a good workable quality; the ore in all these beds is laminated, in fact it is an iron-slate, and where contortions occur, the slabs split off in forms shewing the bends that result from them; talc, chlorite and green carbonate of copper are frequently met with in thin leaves between the layers, and a thin irregular vein in one of the beds presented white sphene often with a tinge of green, associated with those three minerals, in addition to white quartz. These iron-slates are interstratified among the chloritic slates and partake largely of their mineral quality, but in a variable degree; the quantity of the metal in consequence varies in different parts of the range from 15 to about 50 per cent. The position of the grey and black talcose slates, among the chloritic, appears to be not far removed from the limestone bands on each side, and the chief bulk of the chloritic and epidotic rocks occupy the middle. Succeeding the eastern limestone belt, and before reaching the middle of the Sutton valley, in the supposed position of the anticlinal axis, there occurs a farther quantity of chloritic and partially epidotic rocks, some of which are strong and massive and rather quartzose, and shew small crystals of graphite; they may occupy about the breadth of a mile.

The section across the trough, where it is cut by the St. Francis River, would span the distance of about six miles. The beds next in succession to the dark-coloured slates and limestones, consist of green clay slates of a harder and more silicious quality than those supporting them, and they again pass at the top into dark-bluish-grey, both colours occupying about the breadth of a mile. These slates are followed by a belt of brown-weathering magnesian limestone, similar to those of Dunham and Sutton, interstratified with dark-purplish-grey sandstones, and accompanied at a short distance beyond by a band of red slates, the relation of which is ascertained in exposures removed about two miles to the south-west from the river; red slates are also met with within two miles of the Nicolet, probably in the same sequence, though the magnesian limestone has not been observed near them. On the line of section, at the distance of about a mile, the belt of dolomitic limestone just mentioned is followed by another with white quartzose beds, and near both the dolomites there are indications of titaniferous specular iron, of which loose fragments and small unworkable seams are met with. The exposures between the dolomitic belts appear to consist chiefly of hard grey and white sandstones and fine conglomerates, some of which are so purely silicious as to afford material that might be fit for glass-making. Half a mile then succeeds, so covered by sand as to show no stratification; and the following two miles and a-half are occupied by chloritic rocks, in which there are bands holding small patches of fine granular white quartz, and nodules of an epidotic quality are thickly disseminated throughout the whole mass, some of the nodules being six, eight and even ten inches in diameter. Some of the beds assume the aspect of fine quartzose conglomerates, or coarse sandstones with a chloritic base. These chloritic rocks are followed by a band of magnesian limestone with a brown exterior, with thin veins of titaniferous specular and magnetic iron (the former sometimes containing garnets,) and nodules of a strongly ferruginous red jasper. Beds of dark-grey talcose clay slate, some of them two feet thick, are associated

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

with the limestone, which altogether may have a breadth of fifty yards, and is much intersected as before with white quartz veins, running in various directions. A slightly talcose coarse granular quartz rock, white and grey in colours then occurs, and occupies the breadth of about half a mile, becoming towards the south-eastern part interstratified with beds of dark-grey talcose clay slate. Another belt of magnesian limestone follows, bearing the same characteristics as before; and the remainder of the distance to the dark coloured limestones and slates, about a mile, is occupied by slates, which appear to be a fine mixture of quartz, chlorite and talc; they are in parts found fit for whet-stones, and their colour is in general allied to light-green. That the two double belts of magnesian limestone and interposed quartzose rocks are identical, and on opposite sides of a synclinal form, appears probable from their lithological resemblance, and from the fact that rocks of this character are traceable round towards one another, approaching the Nicolet, in the same way as are the dark-coloured slates and limestones on the outside of them. It seems also from the quality and strike of the strata, not improbable that the inner bands of the magnesian limestone are identical with those of the Sutton part of the southern section; while the talco-chloritic and epidotic rocks, which occupy the middle space between the dolomitic bands, constitute a ridge of high ground nearly the whole distance between the two sections, forming Tibbitts' Hill, Moorhouse Hill, and running to the Pinnacle Mountain in St. Armand on the one hand, and Brooker's Hill in Shipton on the other. It would seem also to be a consequence of the structure of the district, as far as described, that the talco-chloritic granular quartz rocks, their accompanying magnesian limestones, and associated quartzose chloritic and epidotic slates of the sections, represent the fine quartzose conglomerates and slightly calcareous chloritic sandstones of Granby with their chloritic limestones, the red titaniferous slates interstratified with which, seem to be obscurely seen in the slates of the same colour in the St. Francis section, and may perhaps be represented by the titaniferous iron slates in that of Sutton; and the analogies of the different localities are in some degree farther supported by the presence of chromium in or near the limestones in all.

The south-east belt of the Sutton dolomites, which have been described, would meet the general line of section on the road between the seventh and eighth ranges of Brome, about the fourteenth lot; the supposed anticlinal axis would intersect it near the southern part of Brome Lake, about the thirteenth or fourteenth lot of the ninth range. About a mile beyond this, another belt of magnesian limestone occurs at Knowltonville, on the twelfth lot of the tenth range. To the south-west, this has been traced by the ninth lot of the ninth and the sixth lot of the eighth range of Brome, to the fourteenth lot of the eleventh range of Sutton, gradually approaching the previous belt in that direction. North-easterly from the line of section, the belt has been followed by the sixteenth lot of the eleventh range of Brome, the seventh lot of the second, and the first lot of the third range of Bolton, to Stukely Mills, and thence across the Granby and Outlet road, to the ninth lot of the third range of Stukely Township. Another locality in the bearing of these, still further to the north-east, in which limestone of the same quality is met with, is the thirteenth lot of the seventh range of the same Township; but it is not certain that it belongs to the same belt. In the neighbourhood of Knowltonville and across the corner of Bolton, this belt is associated with soapstone, which appears in general to be on the north-west side of it, sometimes two to three hundred yards

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

removed; such is the case on the seventh lot of the second range of Bolton, where a breadth of twenty-five yards of the dolomite is exposed; it weathers to a yellowish-brown colour, and it is greatly intersected as usual by thin veins of white quartz, and marked by thin leaves and patches of a beautiful bright green foliated talc, irregularly running through it, the colour of which Mr. Hunt has ascertained to be due to oxyd of chromium. If this exposure were carried forward in the strike (N. 32 E.) to the sixth lot, it would be about the distance which has already been specified from a band of soapstone and serpentine, which has dark-grey glossy and finely wrinkled talcose clay-slate on both sides of it. The band is about thirty yards wide, and the serpentine, which is of a dark-green colour, occupies but one foot of the width, on the south-east side. The soapstone is a mottled grey, and holds many disseminated crystals of bitter-spar, and not a few of iron pyrites, and it is flanked on the north-west side by an aggregate of the crystals of bitter-spar, forming a dolomite. On the Granby Road near Stukely Mills, the limestone is divided into three bands, which appear to dip to the north-west at a high angle. That on the north-west side, which is ten yards thick, has the usual brown colour of the dolomite, and presents the usual reticulation of white quartz veins; but the other two bands are a light grey externally and internally, in some parts nearly approaching to white. They are more highly crystalline than the other, and their breadths are between forty and fifty yards each. The rocks which separate the whole are dark-green, and highly chloritic, as well as partially epidotic, and the intervals they occupy are about 145 yards between the western and middle bands, and 260 yards between the middle and eastern. Notwithstanding the uniformity of the dip, it appears not improbable the two grey bands may be due to a synclinal repetition; but the brown-weathering band was not met with on the south-east side to confirm the supposition.

Very nearly two miles beyond Knowltonville, another belt of dolomite presents itself on the line of section, on the tenth lot of the eleventh range of Brome, and the eighteenth lot of the first range of Bolton. It is found marked as the last by chrome-green talc, and associated with soapstone and serpentine. In one direction it has been followed at intervals to the Province line on the eighth lot of the first range of Sutton; and in the other, to the fourth lot of the fourth range of Bolton. In the last locality, it consists in one part of soapstone irregularly studded with crystals of bitter-spar, and mingled with patches of dolomite, twenty-five yards appearing to be its whole breadth; but to the north-eastward (on the strike) about 300 yards, it passes into a dark green slaty serpentine, bounded by a band of soapstone on the north-west side, the breadth of both augmenting to nearly fifty yards. The serpentine holds radiating asbestos, and crystals of magnetic and chromic iron imbedded in the rock, and picrolite in veins; and on the north-west side of the soapstone, there is a band wholly composed of actynolite imbedded in asbestos, with small quantities of talc and mica. Actynolite occurs in the dolomite of the eighteenth lot of the first range of Bolton; and in the twelfth lot of the seventh range of Sutton, the bed displays soapstone, holding much brown spar and crystals of pyrites with various replacements, as well as small disseminated octahedrons of chromic iron; on the south-east side of the soapstone there is a bright grass-green band of nearly a foot thick, composed of magnesite and talc, the latter deriving its colour from oxyd of chromium.

The rocks filling the interval between these dolomitic and steatitic belts consist chiefly of coarse

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

quartzose chloritic slates, often thickly studded with crystals of the magnetic and specular oxyds of iron; epidote appears to be by no means common, except on the north-west side; talc also is scarcer than in the previous chloritic rocks, and mica more abundant, particularly on the south-east side, and so also is feldspar or albite.

Succeeding the last-mentioned magnesian belt, the rocks which occupy the next five miles on the line of section, consist chiefly of coarse chloritic and micaceous slates. In many parts these slates become very quartzose, and they are frequently supplied with a small quantity of feldspar, giving them the character of gneiss; talc appears to be much less common than in the rocks to the westward; but one spot was observed, about two miles short of the total distance, where this mineral and calcareous spar became abundantly mixed as constituents in the rock, exhibiting green stains resulting from oxyd of chromium, and the feldspar greatly increased in quantity; by the analysis of Mr. Hunt, the rock here yields nearly 10 per cent of lime. The last two miles seem to hold more of the feldspar than the previous three, and small acicular crystals of black tourmaline are frequently disseminated in the rock, which at the end of the distance appears to become very quartzose, frequently losing its schistose character, and splitting into large solid blocks. The measures filling these five miles seem to expand southwardly, by a divergence of the strikes of the opposite sides, and on reaching the Province line they span a breadth of about double the distance between the valleys of Sutton and Potton. They constitute a mountainous tract, the greatest elevation being Sutton Mountain, the peak of which, rising to a height probably exceeding 4000 feet above the level of the St. Lawrence, is represented to be on the twenty-fourth lot of the fifth range of the Township. A valley on the east side of the main summit, in the run of the chrome-stained calcareo-talceose strata mentioned, divides the mass into two ridges, the eastern of which running through Potton, is alone prolonged into Bolton across the line of section, there forming Bolton Mountain, and dying down in Stukely. This mountainous area has as yet been but little examined.

The next rock met with on the line of section is a belt of highly magnesian character, consisting of serpentine, soapstone, and other allied minerals, which appear to have a definite place in the stratification, having been traced at intervals across Potton and Bolton, in the valley of the Missisquoi, a distance of nearly twenty miles, keeping west of the stream. There are however several considerable intervals of concealment, and the exposures observed are not quite sufficient to determine with certainty, whether the rock lies in an uninterruptedly continuous bed or only in isolated masses, in a constant stratigraphical place. On the west side of the belt there appears a band which is quartzose, strongly chloritic, and distinctly but not very strongly calcareous, between which and the quartzose strata previously described, a green translucent compact silicious rock with a corneous aspect occurs, holding magnetic iron and veins of asbestos; both together occupy about 100 yards, and independent of them, the breadth of the serpentine is usually 150 to 300 yards. The belt consists chiefly of a dark bottle or blackish-green serpentine, with a very uneven exterior, weathering to a decided reddish-brown, or a decided white colour; thin veins of a pea-green serpentine occur, much softer than the dark-green, and thin reticulating veins of asbestos intersect the rock in various directions; considerable masses of the rock are sometimes of a light greyish-green, chequered by thin veins or seams of a darker colour, cutting and sometimes slightly dislocating one another in two rudely parallel directions, which not being at right

angles divide the mass into irregular sub-rhombic prisms; pierolite is very frequently met with in irregular seams or veins, some of which are two or three inches in breadth, and the fibrous structure of the mineral running slightly oblique to the veins or with them, specimens may be obtained of two or three feet in length in the direction of the fibres; octahedral crystals of magnetic iron are often disseminated in the serpentine, and the mineral frequently runs in small beds or veins in the direction of the strike; chromic iron occurs in the same manner, and workable quantities of it have been found; iron pyrites is disseminated in small cubes. Soapstone is frequently associated with the serpentine, and was observed in some parts in considerable quantity on the west side of the belt, running with it; it seems also in some places to be present in the run of the belt, where the serpentine was not observed, and both with and without the serpentine, it occurs in workable quantities in beds of several feet; the colour is light-grey, and it is occasionally banded with pea-green. Veins or beds of fine amianthus sometimes occur in the soapstone, of two to three inches thick, of a delicate greenish-white, affording beautiful specimens, and some portions of the talceose rock in such places, apparently disintegrated by frost and atmospheric agencies, have the softness of butter, and may be moulded into any shape. The soapstone seems occasionally to pass into an asbestiform talceose slate, fracturing into long fibrous splinters in the direction of the dip. The most northern spot at which an exposure of the serpentine, no doubt belonging to the belt, was met with, was on the seventh lot of the eighth range of Bolton; from this the general strike of the strata in the vicinity, as well as the direction of the course of the belt as displayed farther south, would carry it, by the first lot of the ninth range of Bolton to the twenty-first lot of the second range of Stukely, in which two localities no serpentine was found, but in its stead exposures of magnesian limestone, identical in its character with the dolomitic bands of Sutton and Brome; and in the more southern of the two localities, a highly feldspathic band which there accompanies the dolomite, displays a multitude of bright-green seams of talc not much thicker than paper, coloured by oxyd of chromium. Whether the serpentine passes into the dolomite, or has any immediate stratigraphical relation to it, could not be directly ascertained.

At the distance of a mile and a quarter from this belt of serpentine, another running parallel with it, and keeping on the east side of the Missisquoi, occurs on the line of section. The space intermediate between the two, appears to be filled chiefly with alternating bands of grey quartz rock, weathering white, and clay slate with glossy talceose surfaces; some parts of the quartz rock assume a granular texture, giving it the aspect of an obscure coarse-grained sandstone, or very fine conglomerate, and solid massive beds are occasionally separated by thinner bands of a more schistose character, holding mica. Interstratified with the talceose clay slates, are thin black apparently carbonaceous bands, having also glossy surfaces. It is difficult to say what proportion the beds of quartz rock bear to those of the talceose clay slates, as there are several intervals of concealment; but it is not improbable the latter preponderate. The strata in immediate succession to the belt of serpentine are not exposed, but before reaching the eastern one, there are interposed between it and the alternating quartzose and argillaceous beds, about 270 yards of green-coloured slates, which are chloritic, epidotic and partially talceose; a portion of the rock has on the exterior the aspect of being made up of large reniform or ovoid masses pressed on one another irregularly, the epidote occupying the inter-

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

stices and obscurely serpentine over the surface, the arrangement of the pattern in marbled paper being illustrative of the appearance; the colours are various shades of obscure light-green. The rock has a species of waxy lustre and jaspery fracture, and fragments are imperfectly translucent on the edges; the texture is in some degree like that of half-baked porcelain, or clay imperfectly converted into jasper; in some parts of this there occur brecciated or conglomerate beds, made up of slaty fragments, weathering whiter than the matrix, which under atmospheric influences becomes a white with a dash of greenish-yellow, or an obscure and dirty sulphur-yellow; nearer the serpentine, the rock becomes more darkly green, more clearly chloritic and more distinctly epidotic.

The breadth of the eastern band of serpentine is much the same as that of the western, perhaps it may occasionally exceed it; the exposures examined on it were more numerous than those on the other, and in all serpentine constitutes the chief mass. This however as in the western belt, appears to consist of different qualities, presenting different colours, which seem to run parallel to one another like strata, though none have been individually traced to any great distance. Gathering several of the facts from positions considerably removed to the north and south of the line of section, one of these qualities is much harder than ordinary serpentine, and appears to be more silicious, being probably a compact intimate mechanical mixture of quartz and serpentine, or more likely quartz and diallage, and in one exposure an interposed bed of this was met with eight yards wide; crystals of schiller spar are often imbedded in the serpentine, and in the north-eastern part of the extension of this belt, subdivisions of it frequently pass into diallage rock. Beds of soapstone frequently appear, and seem in general to be towards the east side; magnetic iron and chromic iron often occur imbedded in crystals and small seams; of the former, interstratified workable quantities are met with, and in one case a large mass of ore consists of an intimate mixture of ilmenite and the magnetic oxyd of iron; while the discovery of a boulder of chromic iron weighing six hundred pounds, probably derived from this band, leaves little doubt that workable quantities of this also will be found. A limestone (whether always of a dolomitic quality is not quite certain) is frequently met with, either touching or very near the serpentine; this limestone is generally grey, and in a large number of cases it presents such an aspect, both externally and internally, as to leave little doubt that it is of a brecciated or conglomerate character; it is often spotted with chrome-green stains, and in one case cracks in it were found lined with nickel-green.

Near the line of section, a bed of grey weakly calcareous rock, with disseminated iron pyrites, bounds the serpentine on the east side, and the next important set of rocks in succession, after about 400 yards in nearly a fourth part of which grey clay slates with glossy talcose surfaces are alone exposed, are silicious; they consist chiefly of beds composed in general of a white compact quartz, with a scaly fracture and waxy lustre, in which are imbedded in varying amount, crystals of diallage, of pyroxene, hornblende, or feldspar, the first mineral being probably more frequent than the rest; sometimes the rock is almost wholly free from them and has a corneous aspect, and on the contrary at others is so loaded with one or more of them, that they equal or surpass the quartz in amount; the crystals are occasionally large, and the rock has then a coarse-grained and mottled appearance; and they are sometimes so small as to be scarcely distinguishable; in this case the rocks, particularly when diallage is the mineral combined with it, has a uniform compact texture and green colour,

causing it in some degree to resemble serpentine, from which it is easily distinguished by its greater hardness. In some layers it happens that in such a matrix as this, translucent grains of quartz, rather larger than buck shot, some angular and others rounded, will be imbedded, and occasional fragments of indurated shale of a jaspery quality will be included in others; small veins of asbestos will sometimes occur, and a small patch of serpentine will now and then present itself. Large masses of this silicious rock sometimes equalling 400 yards in breadth, and subdivided into layers, presenting a variety of modifications from the various characteristics mentioned, are separated by bands of dark-grey pyritiferous clay slate, of greater or less width up to 300 yards, with very smooth glossy surfaces, as before probably due to the presence of talcose material. Some parts of the slate appear to hold fragments and nodules differing slightly in color from the general base, and weathering much lighter than it, and some parts of it are occasionally of a decided red color. These alternating rocks occupy about a mile beyond the last mentioned serpentine, and the strength of the silicious part, which has often the aspect of altered fine conglomerates or coarse sandstones, cause them to constitute a range of mountains, accompanying the serpentine as far as it has been traced, and presenting some of the highest peaks of the whole of the district, Orford or Victoria Mountain being one.

Before however pointing out the range these rocks take, it will be convenient to continue farther the enumeration of the masses that appear upon the line of section. The first is a band, of which about sixty yards are exposed transversely; it weathers to a yellow earth, deriving its colour from hydrated peroxyd of iron, probably resulting from the decomposition of iron pyrites finely disseminated; internally it has much the same aspect as the weakly calcareous rock to the east of the last band of serpentine, but contains much more lime, being an impure dolomite. In contact with this rock there rose from beneath the soil several large blocks of serpentine, crowded on one another for a short distance in the strike of the stratification, but it was impossible to determine with certainty whether they were wholly loose, or might belong to some associated mass *in situ*. The locality is on the twenty-eighth lot between the eighth and ninth ranges of Bolton, and in the strike farther north, on the twenty-first lot of the ninth range, the same dolomite rock is met with; still farther north, on the seventeenth lot, there is a bed of soapstone, not far from which is seen a considerable band of whitish and grey-speckled nearly pure magnesite rock, much stained with chrome green, while beyond this serpentine occurs. At the distance of a mile farther, on the line of section, there is another band of the same yellow-weathering description of impure dolomitic rock, and the intermediate space is occupied by the same alternation of grey glossy-surfaced clay slates, and corneous quartz rock with its various imbedded minerals, the proportion, of clay slates being rather larger than before, and the alternation continues for between 400 and 500 yards farther.

These rocks are followed by grey limestones, holding fossils interstratified with calcareous slates. The breadth of the calcareous belt is about three-quarters of a mile, and it brings us to the west shore of Memphramagog Lake, at Potton Ferry. On the opposite side of the lake at Georgeville another belt of the same limestone occurs, which with a part concealed by the water, may have a breadth of a mile and a half. Between the two belts there is a space about three quarters of a mile wide, which on the line of section, is wholly covered by the lake; but the point of land immediately north of it, between the west bay and the body of the lake, is

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

observed to be occupied by dark grey clay slates, with several bands of corneous rock (some of which weather yellow) running into a ridge. The two belts of limestone there is little doubt are equivalent rocks, and they are supposed to lie in the form of two distinct long parallel-sided troughs, the western one of which, in its northern prolongation, does not appear to reach the Outlet and Granby road, while the eastern one crosses it. In that direction the two belt-like troughs diverge a little, and approach in the opposite, the greatest measure across them both, including the intermediate space, being four miles and a quarter, and the least two miles. The dips of the stratification do not assist in making out the structure, for while the strata on both sides of the west trough are as near as possible vertical, those of the eastern, dip to the westward at a high angle. Grey clay slates banded with black, all with glossy surfaces, follow the Georgeville limestones, and prevail for nearly two miles; they are often marked by the presence of imbedded cubes of iron pyrites, and they are succeeded by two miles of talcose and chloritic slates, often presenting a very quartzose character, and then sometimes becoming micaceous; near the junction with the clay slates, some very talcose beds occur, and in the strike of these on Memphramagog Lake, there is a band of serpentine of a peculiar dingy light greenish-yellow or olive-green colour, and more than usual translucency; some parts of it seem to have calcareous matter mixed with them, and the band may have a breadth of about fifty yards. The quartzose beds in many places leave little doubt that they are altered fine conglomerates, particularly on the west side of the belt; but on the east, the rock is a fine-grained tale or mica slate, (the grain is so fine that it is difficult to distinguish which,) yielding excellent whet-stones. These rocks are again followed by limestones, in which though they are of a highly crystalline quality, well-defined fossils, among many that are obscure, have been detected in several localities.

These limestones, to the condition of which allusion will be made hereafter, lie at the south-eastern base of the mountain tract, of which the talco-chloritic and quartzose belt constitutes a range of hills, shewing some bold points, the boldest being the Stoke Mountains. The line of division between this belt and the limestones is well marked; first by the East Bay of Memphramagog Lake, then by a deep dingle to Massawippi Lake, and by that lake and Massawippi River to the vicinity of Lennoxville. From this it follows the St. Francis as far as the third range of Westbury, whence it keeps the Quebec road to the line between the fourth and fifth ranges of Dudswell; here it curves round to the north-west, but again crosses the Quebec or Gosford Road, a little to the south of the line between the seventh and eighth ranges. Beyond this, the limestones have been seen near Lake Louisa, in the fifth range of Weedon, and the Stoke Mountain rocks, at Rice's Settlement on the Gosford Road, in the Augmentation of Ham, the distance between the two localities being seven miles transversely; but the junction of the two formations has not yet been traced with precision beyond Dudswell, though it is known to run in a general line up the River St. Francis, to the foot of St. Francis Lake, and thence to the Rivière de Famine, on the south-east side of which the limestone, holding well-defined fossils, is first met with in ascending the Chaudière.

Between Memphramagog Lake and Dudswell, the dip of the limestone appears in general to be north-westward, at very high angles, varying from 50° to 90° immediately near the talco-chloritic quartzose rocks. The dip of these (which may provisionally be called the Stoke Mountain belt) appears to be in the same direction; so also does that of the

clay slates, preceding them on the line of section. The dip of the Georgeville limestones has more of westing in it, but is still sufficiently near to that of the other rocks to offer no contradiction to the semblance of a regular succession in the order of superposition of the whole. The organic condition however of the Georgeville and the Dudswell limestones, renders it probable they belong to one formation, and it would follow that the latter present an inversion of the strata, and that an anticlinal must run between the two. It would seem to follow also, that there must be some want of conformity between the clay slates and the Georgeville and Dudswell limestones; for the clay slates were not observed at all between the Dudswell rock and the Stoke Mountain belt, while between this belt and the Georgeville beds, which have been traced along Memphramagog Lake nearly fifteen miles, from the fifteenth lot of the first range of Stanstead to the vicinity of the Outlet, the clay slates constitute a wedge-shaped mass, gradually widening north-eastwardly from a point, to the breadth of nearly five miles, in which their strike appears to agree with that of the Stoke Mountain belt, rather than with the run of the limestones. The strike of the Potton Ferry limestones, and that of the glossy-surfaced clay slates with their associated corneous strata, to the west of them, do not show the same divergence; and it appears not improbable that the corneous belt and the Stoke Mountain belt may have some proximate equivalence; for the strike of the latter being north-east and south-west, while that of the former is north and south, the two run together into one or into immediate sequence, on the west side of Memphramagog Lake in the vicinity of the Province line, being assisted in their junction by what appears to be a great up-throw dislocation, making a clean section across the fossiliferous troughs, and bringing up the corneous strata into the Owl's-Head, a prominent mountain on the west side of the lake, standing very nearly on the anticlinal axis between the two.

The eastern band of serpentine of the Missisquoi valley in Potton, which bounds the corneous belt and extensively accompanies it, being of some importance in consequence of the economic value of the minerals with which rocks of this description are so often associated, has been traced for a considerable distance, with as much care and as little interruption as the circumstances of the district would permit. It enters the Province on the line between the sixth and seventh ranges of Potton, and holds to the seventh range across the whole of the Township running a little to the east of north; it enters Bolton also on the seventh range, and gains the line between it and the eighth, on the twentieth lot; it reaches the ninth range on the eleventh lot, and may possibly continue a little farther in the same line; but it is probable that in this neighbourhood it is carried round, by the effects of an undulation, to the next position in which it has been seen, which is upwards of a mile to the eastward, on the same numbered lot in the middle of the tenth range; thence gaining Orford Pond, it enters Stukely at the south-east corner, a little to the west of Orford Mountain, which consists in a great measure of the corneous rock. The serpentine is met with in a vast number of places, on the east side of Stukely and the west side of Orford Townships, comprised within a transverse distance of six miles and upwards, and so many of the exposures run in parallel directions, while some of them spread out to such great uninterrupted widths, (equal occasionally to the third of a mile), as, in addition to the fact that a certain prevailing sequence in the associated rocks is observed, renders it probable the distribution is due to undulations. Following what may be con-

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.



Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

sidered the western limit of these exposures, from the vicinity of the south-east corner of Stukely, it attains the ninth lot of the eighteenth range of Orford, with a belt of quartzose chloritic rock to the west side, and there entering Long Lake, it follows this lake through the whole length, coming out upon the twentieth lot of the second range of Brompton, and passing thence in a nearly straight line to the twenty-seventh lot of the first range of Melbourne, a little beyond which it strikes the Salmon River (the stream emptying Brompton Lake), on the line between the first and second ranges of Melbourne; from this it keeps the banks of the river until reaching the line between the fourth and fifth ranges, whence it runs to the St. Francis River, crossing it on the twenty-first lot at the upper end of an island three miles above Melbourne village, accompanied all the way by the chloritic and quartzose belt on the north-west of it; entering Shipton on the sixth lot of the fifteenth range, it maintains a direction crossing the lot lines at a small angle, and there are some evidences of it on the tenth lot of the seventh range, on the north-west side of Shipton Pinnacle Mountain. This mountain is composed of a coarse conglomerate, in which the pebbles, some of them two to three inches in diameter, appear to be altered to several of the various qualities of rock met with in different parts; some consist of corneous quartz, and others of a mixture of corneous quartz and imbedded crystals of diallage; in that part of the rock constituting the matrix, there is much chlorite and epidote mingled with it in spots and patches; pebbles and fragments of more or less perfect red jasper (some of it resisting the knife) are met with, and even patches of the same material in the run of the rock. There is a regular band of the jasper on the south-east side of the hill, which is a narrow ridge, as there is of the corneous quartz on the north-west, between the conglomerate and serpentine, while the previously-mentioned quartzose belt is still farther north-west. The conglomerate ridge is continued in a narrow chain of hills north-east of the Pinnacle, and the band of serpentine is met with about 400 yards to the north-west of it, on the eighth lot of the fourth range of the Township. The serpentine thence gains West Nicolet or Richmond Lake, on the twenty-seventh lot of the tenth range of Tingwick, where it is represented by an almost unmixed diallage rock, and its course nearly due east points for Ham Mountain; between Richmond Lake and this mountain it has not yet been traced, but it must attain its northern flank, probably after following a zig-zag course, through the influence of undulations, for it is met with again at the outlet of East Nicolet Lake, and Ham Mountain which is within three miles of it, is composed chiefly of corneous rock, being a repetition of Orford Mountain in almost every respect, with perhaps a small addition in height. From the outlet of East Nicolet Lake the course of the serpentine again becomes north-easterly, and it has been traced among the islands of the lake to the upper extremity, where it crosses the Quebec road; it thence attains Indian Pond and another small lake to the north-east, running between the two upon the south-east boundary line of Wollestown, near to which line it keeps to the continuous line of Ireland, gaining on this Caribou Hill on Black Lake in the fifth range of the Township. From this it has not been followed across Thetford, Broughton and Tring; but it was again met with on the Rivière Bras, about two miles and a half below the point where this crosses the north-eastern boundary of the last-mentioned Township, being a spot about a mile above the Great Rapid, and again at this rapid; it thence crosses the Chaudière and gains the lower fall of the Guillaume River, which it crosses; it is met with again

near the north-west line of the Seigniory, about two miles from the south-west line of Cranbourne, and crossing the east corner of the Seigniory of St. Joseph, it enters Cranbourne in the second range, and has not been farther traced.

In thus following the range of the serpentine and its associated strata for 135 miles, it will be perceived that when they reach the vicinity of Ham Mountain, which is within two miles of the talcochloritic quartzose rocks of Rice's Settlement, they stand in the same connexion with those rocks as they do in the neighbourhood of the Owl's Head, not far from our starting point on the Province line; and that the two positions are at the opposite extremes of a rude sub-elliptical area in the stratification, bounded by the serpentine on one side, and the Stoke Mountain belt on the other, about sixty-five miles asunder. The greatest transverse measure of the area, from the Gosford road where it enters Duds-well Township, to the anticlinal valley of Melbourne and Danville, near Shipton Pinnacle, rather exceeds twenty-five miles. Glossy-surfaced clay slates chiefly, (judging by the section afforded by the St. Francis River) appear to occupy the interior, but undulations, of which at least two considerable ones are known, bring in parallel ridges of the Stoke Mountain rocks in several places. The upper part of Memphramog Lake, which lies in the eastern fossiliferous trough heretofore mentioned, runs nearly in the longitudinal axis of the sub-ellipse, but the facts ascertained in the general area are yet too few to enable me to describe its geological form with precision.

It will be observed also that in Shipton the band of serpentine appears to occupy the same stratigraphical position on the south-east side of the anticlinal axis that the upper band of dolomite does on the north-west; each has a belt of quartzose rocks below, and beneath these belts in Melbourne, there is another band of dolomite on the one side, while soapstone and serpentine were observed in two places in an analogous position on the other, and there are whet-stones in succession on both sides, followed by the dark-grey and black slates and limestones. Above the upper dolomite there are quartzose, chloritic and epidotic rocks, and the same above the upper serpentine; in the latter case however the quartzose rocks are coarser, and they are accompanied by red jaspery slates; the red slates however are titaniferous and so is the peroxyd of iron of the dolomite associated with the chloritic and epidotic slates on the other side, while both the dolomite and the serpentine hold chromium. The nearest proximity of the bands of dolomite and serpentine in Shipton thus compared, is two miles and a half, and it will be observed that while one can be traced to the east side of the valley of Potton, the other runs to the west side of the valley of Sutton, the distance between them there attaining fifteen miles. It would seem to follow from this, that the Shipton anticlinal branches into two, one running to the valley of Potton; and in conformity with this, the dark-coloured slates and limestones are traceable up a tributary of the Salmon River for between eight and nine miles, to the twelfth lot of the eleventh range of Brompton, pointing to the north-east corner of Stukely and Potton valley beyond.

Sutton Mountain thus standing between two anticlinals, which run into one, might be supposed to possess a synclinal form; the strata however were observed to maintain dips, generally at high angles, in opposite directions from the axis of the mountain, with much constancy on the Sutton and Potton, the Brome and Bolton, and the Stukely roads, which the axis crosses; and the probability of this anticlinal form seems to be supported by one or two facts in Ely, which require further examination, indicating that another bifurcation may occur in the

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

geographical distribution of the dark-coloured slates associated with the lower limestones, about the third lot of the third and fourth ranges of the Township. The anticlinal form of Sutton Mountain would appear to throw the two eastern belts of associated dolomite, soapstone and serpentine in Sutton valley, into the shape of a trough, and they would probably join northwardly a few miles beyond Stukely mills. As there would be a synclinal between the axis of Sutton Mountain and Potton valley, the serpentine on the west side of the valley may be expected to be repeated farther west; but whether the chromiferous calcareo-talcose rock, mentioned as occurring about two miles and a half from it to the westward, may indicate its position is yet to be definitely determined.

The dolomites and serpentines would thus appear to have about the same stratigraphical position in the rocks of the district, and the probability of their passing into one another, or being nearly associated, is further supported by the fact that a belt is met with towards the Chaudière, in which both rocks occur more largely developed than elsewhere in combination; the breadth of the belt appears in some places to be about 400 yards, and in others it reaches 700, in which the dolomite and serpentine together make up between 50 and 100 yards, in four to seven bands, (some of which are probably repetitions), the serpentine never exceeding one; but the serpentine alone makes up nearly 100 yards in one locality, without any accompanying dolomite; the interstratified rocks are usually chloritic and talcose slates of a quartzose character, often very epidotic; iron ore in workable quantity runs with the belt in some places, and near the belt in one spot a two-foot vein of quartz, also coincident with the strike, holds beautiful specimens of variegated copper. This magnesian belt has been traced at intervals for a distance of twenty miles, from a point on the division line between the Seigniories of St. Giles and St. Mary, about three miles from the south-east corner of the latter, to the fourth lot of the third range of Inverness; in its position it seems to correspond with the Kingsey dolomites, on the north-west side of the Shipton and Kingsey synclinal, but the interval between the localities (thirty-five miles) is too great to permit me to speak with certainty; if such however should be the case, another belt may be expected corresponding with the dolomites on the south-eastern side of the same synclinal.

White quartz veins running with the stratification are often met with among the talcose, chloritic and quartzose slates, and the talcose clay slates; small quantities of copper pyrites have been met with in two or three, and traces of gold and silver in one in the vicinity of Sherbrooke.

Returning to the general line of section, the calcareous formation, which has been mentioned as succeeding the talco-chloritic quartzose belt of Memphramagog East Bay, and Massawippi Lake, occupies a breadth of nearly twenty miles, and it consists of crystalline micaceous limestones, interstratified with fine and coarse mica slates. The limestones are much more abundant in the first three miles of the distance than in the remainder, and in those three miles are usually of a dark-grey colour, and often approach a dull earthy black; these black beds being frequently separated by thin black calcareo-carbonaceous slates of a yielding, brittle character, with a satiny lustre in fresh fractures, resulting probably from the presence of very fine scales of mica. The black limestones weather to a deep brown, and the slates to a brownish-black, and it often happens that a considerable thickness of the exterior, sometimes equalling six inches or a foot, remains adhering together loosely in a disintegrated state. The grey limestones are of a rather more durable quality, and

exposures of this description are met with, displaying 300 feet of thickness at once in an aggregation of beds; in some places the colour of the rock from a light-grey becomes in some layers a uniform yellowish-white or cream colour; the beds of this colour seem to be more compact than the general quality, and some of them, if the presence of thin filmy patches of what appears to be talc of the same colour, do not deteriorate the stone, would probably yield excellent marble. In other places considerable crystalline masses of the rock exhibit a finely striped aspect, the colours being grey and white, running in the direction of the strike, and in such cases the rock appears to be fissile in the direction of the colours, from the presence of mica between the layers. The white, the banded and the light-grey are not so easily discoloured or disintegrated by the influences of the weather as the black, which usually holds a considerable quantity of iron pyrites disseminated through it in isolated cubes of various sizes up to half an inch, often thinly encased in white quartz.

The upper end of Massawippi Lake affords examples of the black beds; the vicinity of the bridge over the Burrows River on the Stanstead and Sherbrooke road, displays some of the grey; the striped quality is seen at Magoon's Point, on Memphramagog Lake, and the white varieties exist at Dudswell. In the latter two localities, organic remains were met with; in the first they consisted of encrinites, which were plainly visible on the weathered surfaces of the rock standing out in relief, and perceptible also in fresh fractures, notwithstanding the metamorphic condition of the rock, which is highly crystalline and finely granular, with mica running as has already been stated, in parallel planes. The sections of the encrinital stems are rendered visible from the circumstance that they present smooth oval rings, resulting from a cleavage oblique to the direction of the stems, which rings are surrounded by the finely granular limestone, and display a finely granular spot in the centre. At Dudswell, in addition to the encrinital columns and disks, there is a great abundance of corals; they exist chiefly in the light-grey beds, and the eye is attracted to them by the white patches they present imbedded in the grey. The whole rock is highly crystalline, but the corals appear more evenly and finely grained than the enveloping matrix, and free from mica, and on the weathered surfaces their structure is often plainly discernible, from deeply-worn lines running in the walls and divisions of cells, columns, and concentric layers. The genera seem to be *Cyathophyllum*, *Porites* and *Favosites*; one species of *Favosites* is sometimes found split in the direction of the columns, and there is no difficulty in determining it to be *F. gothlandica*; very beautiful specimens of this coral were met with in the Potton Ferry and Georgeville limestones. On the Rivière de Famine the rock is not so crystalline, and among the fossils are *Favosites gothlandica*, *Cyathophyllum cespitosum*, and *Atrypa affinis*. In all the localities mentioned, the fossils are found in what is conceived to be the inferior part of the calcareous formation, being that to the north-west.

The mica slates, which are interstratified in the more calcareous part of the formation, are usually of a soft and fine description, resembling clay slates with the addition of mica; but in the seventeen miles that follow, while the calcareous beds diminish in frequency, the mica slates become stronger and more quartzose, and very thick bands of this character ultimately prevail. The usual colour of the beds is grey; the limestones are sometimes very dark grey and are often silicious; they almost all weather brown, and usually exhibit a thick disintegrated coating, and their ruins constitute a considerable portion of the soil. Among the fine mica slates, a few black

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

beds are sometimes met with, having waved surfaces, displaying chistolite in cross fractures. The whole formation is very pyritiferous, isolated cubes of the sulphuret of iron being often thickly disseminated in all the beds, calcareous, micaceous, argillaceous and quartzose. That the strata are much affected by large undulations and minute corrugations, there is not much doubt; but in the majority of cases the dip observed appeared to be towards the north-west, and usually at high angles of inclination.

In the remainder of the section to Canaan, which may occupy a space of about twelve miles, no calcareous beds are observed; mica slates predominate in alternating black and grey bands, the black holding more mica, grey more quartz. Bands of light-grey or whitish quartz rock, weathering to an ochre-yellow, are interstratified in the slates, about three miles forward on the line, there constituting the ridge of a hill, and in the immediate vicinity of Canaan some of the strata exhibit a large amount of crystallized black hornblende, and small imbedded garnets; cubes of iron pyrites are met with in all the beds. The prevailing dip appears to be to the north-west, though there are probably many undulations, and the whole formation gives a bold rugged country, and appears to constitute the range of hills originating the head tributaries of the Connecticut and Chaudière Rivers.

The two formations which occupy the space between the Massawippi and Canaan, are in many parts pierced by considerable masses of a beautiful granite, consisting of white quartz and feldspar, with a rather sparing amount of black mica, very uniformly mixed, and the intrusive nature of these masses is clearly displayed by the granitic dykes proceeding from them in various directions. One of the largest masses, measuring about six square miles, occurs between Stanstead Plains and Memphramagog Lake, occupying the first to the sixth lots of the fourth, fifth, sixth, and part of the seventh ranges of the Township; it appears to displace the calcareous strata it penetrates, which were observed to dip from the granite in several places. On the fifth lot of the fifth range, on the east side of the road, within a short distance of the edge of the granitic nucleus, a great number of dykes of the same quality, some of them two and others three feet in breadth, running into a multitude of irregular reticulating branches (which are of various widths down to the eighth of an inch, and connect the whole together) are exposed, cutting the basset edges of the limestone beds, planed down to a horizontal surface; and in the face of an escarpment, which rises from the granite nucleus to this surface, a large dyke, of which the whole are probably ramifications, can be traced down towards its source. Intrusive masses of the same quality of granite were observed on the south side of Barnston and Barford and farther north in Hereford, in six different localities, in addition to several dykes of a few feet in width, which were traced for short distances; but in the immediate vicinity of Stanstead Plains, there is a granite dyke of seventy to one hundred feet in breadth, which was followed a distance of nearly four miles, from the fourth lot of the ninth range to the north side of the thirteenth lot of the eleventh range of the Township. It appeared to cut the stratification in the direction of the strike, which runs north or a little east of it; and it was traversed and broken by faults or cross courses in two places, in each of which it was heaved to the eastward (proceeding north) upwards of 600 yards. The direction of these important dislocations bore for the great up-throw fault of Owl's Head Mountain, probably constituting a continuation of it, and in conjunction with the intrusive granitic nuclei and dykes, together with the tilted and inverse attitude and contorted condition of the strata, they serve to illustrate the violent

disturbances the rocks of the district have suffered at different epochs.

The facts which have been detailed in elucidation of the structure of the Green Mountains in their Canadian prolongation, would appear to make the plumbaginous sandstones and titaniferous red slates of the Seraphine range in the Seigniorie of St. Hyacinthe, which are within a mile and a half of the Trenton limestone of that vicinity, equivalent to those of Granby; and these rocks, with their chromiferous calcareo-chloritic bands, to the dolomites and chloritic quartzose rocks of Kingsey, Shipton and Sutton; these again to the serpentine and quartz rocks of Potton, from which it would follow that the whole of the Green Mountain rocks, including those containing the auriferous quartz veins, belong to the Hudson River group, with the possible addition of part of the Shawagunk conglomerates. The fossils of the succeeding micaceous calcareous formation of Memphramagog Lake and the St. Francis and Famine Rivers would seem to indicate that it is probably of an age not anterior to the Niagara limestone, or at most the Clinton group beneath, or to use more definite terms, that it is of the Upper Silurian series, of which the Clinton group appears at present to be considered the American base; and this sequence would accord with that displayed in the great Appalachian trough, in its nearest approach to the Green Mountain range in the valley of the Hudson. A calcareous formation very fully supplied with Upper Silurian remains, has already been mentioned in prior Reports, as met with in Gaspé at intervals from the very extremity of that District to Matapedia Lake, a distance of about 150 miles. The geographical character of the intermediate 220 miles, the great similarity in the metamorphic condition of the Notre Dame and Green Mountains, and the continuous run of the recognised rocks of the Hudson River group, from Lake Champlain along the south bank of the St. Lawrence to Cape Rosier, render it probable that the Upper Silurian localities will be found to have a nearly direct continuous outcrop connexion; and as the micaceous calcareous rocks of Memphramagog have I believe been traced thence by Professor Adams, the State Geologist of Vermont, along the eastern flank of the Green Mountains, to the southern boundary of the State near Halifax, whence they proceed into Massachusetts, it seems probable the Upper Silurian group will thus be found continuous for perhaps upwards of 700 miles. In Gaspé an arenaceous formation succeeds the Upper Silurian, the conditions of which appear to resemble those of the Chemung and Portage group of New York, probably including the old red sandstone; and as this formation in Gaspé is found to possess a thickness of 7000 feet, and in its Western American development does not die away before reaching the banks of the Mississippi, it is not unreasonable to expect that they should follow the Upper Silurian zone, in its south-western course from the eastern extremity of Gaspé, and display a conspicuous figure, either in a metamorphic or unaltered condition, between it and the carboniferous areas of Eastern America, to one of which New Brunswick belongs, while another is met with in the State of Rhode Island, and in a metamorphic condition in Massachusetts. Whether the mica slates south-east of the micaceous calcareous rocks on the line of section, be part of the Gaspé sandstones in an altered state, can, until further investigation, be only conjectural.

#### MATERIALS CAPABLE OF ECONOMIC APPLICATION.

In the sketch which has been given of the rocks characterising the district under description, mention has been incidentally made of various useful minerals. These are deserving of more particular notice, and there are others of some importance associated with

Appendix

(G.)

11th April.

the looser deposits of the surface that require to be pointed out. These various substances capable of application to useful purposes are the magnetic and specular oxyds of iron, bog iron ore and iron ochre, chromic iron, wad or bog manganese ore, copper ore, gold, granite and other qualities of stone suited for building, for mill-stones and whet-stones, roofing slates, serpentine, soapstones, magnesite, dolomite and common limestone, clay for common bricks and common pottery, and shell marl.

*Magnetic and Specular Oxyds of Iron.*

The localities in which the largest amount of these ores of iron was observed, were in the Townships of Sutton and Brome, and they occur chiefly in the vicinity of the two dolomitic belts occupying the two sides of the ridge west of the valley which has been described as running from the one Township to the other; in the whole of them the ores are almost all more or less titaniferous, sometimes strongly so. The specific gravities of the ores, in consequence, frequently appear to be disproportioned to their produces in metallic iron, the specific gravities of the different varieties of titaniferous iron (or ilmenite) being as great or greater than that of the pure peroxyd of iron, and from the presence of different varieties of ilmenite, or their unequal mixture in the ore, it sometimes happens that a light ore will have a greater percentage of metallic iron than a heavy one. The produces of many of the beds will be found too low to render them available for economic purposes; but the ore being unequally mixed with chlorite, different samples from the same bed occasionally give very different results, and in any trial of the beds with a view of turning them to practical account, great care should be bestowed on an effective test of them for considerable distances on the strike.

The most southern locality reported to me is on the forty-fifth lot of Eastern St. Armand, in the occupation of Mr. A. L. Arms, being the lot next to Sutton in the south-east corner of the former named Township; the bed is on the west half of the lot, where five feet of its breadth were observed to be exposed, but as it ran under the surface soil on each side, and strata immediately limiting the breadth were not seen, its whole thickness may be much greater; the rock in the vicinity is chloritic and epidotic slate; the dip of the strata is to the eastward at an angle of  $84^{\circ}$ , and no doubt that of the ore bed is the same. The ore is a finely granular peroxyd of iron mixed with chlorite, and the specimens obtained give a specific gravity of 4.44 with a produce of 34.73 per cent.; the yield of the bed would thus be 9.37 tons of pure iron for every cubic fathom. The bed was traceable for the space of thirty feet before becoming covered up in its course, but there is little doubt it would be found to continue with the stratification for a considerable distance.

There is a great display of the same description of ore on the seventh lot of the ninth range of Sutton, belonging to Mr. David Farnsworth, but it varies considerably in the percentage of pure iron in different beds or parts of the same bed, from a greater or a less admixture of chlorite; an exposure of a five feet bed, occurring about 250 yards from the south end of the lot towards the west side, holds so large a proportion of chlorite, that its yield of metallic iron does not exceed 15.90 per cent.; but about 100 yards farther north in the run of the bed, its produce seems rather to improve. About 100 yards to the west of this, another exposure is met with, perhaps a repetition of the same bed, presenting the crown of a sharp fold or arch, which spans a breadth of fifteen feet, and fifteen feet farther west there is another sharp fold, displaying eighteen feet; about thirty-four yards still farther west, there is a third fold which with what appear to be two dislocations, first an upthrow

and then a downthrow, with a synclinal fold between them, keeps the bed at the surface for a breadth of fifty-seven feet, before it exhibits a final outcrop. That the three anticlinal folds belong to the same bed appears very probable; two of them are so sharp, as nearly to bring the under part of the bed upon itself, and the real thickness may therefore be considered to be about eight feet; the produce of the ore is 27.53 per cent., the specific gravity 3.90, giving 6.53 tons of pure metal per cubic fathom.

In the south-east corner of the next lot, being the sixth of the same range, in the possession of Mr. B. Mudget, there is another exposure of the ore, not much over a hundred yards removed from the ore of the previous lot, of which it may possibly be a repetition; in the same manner as before, it exhibits an anticlinal fold, but giving a flatter arch which spans thirty feet, the thickness of the bed being about seven feet; the ore is of much the same quality as before. In the south-west corner of the same lot, and close by the line between it and the fifth lot, there is still another exposure of similar ore, exhibiting a six feet bed of which the produce is 23.86 per cent. and the specific gravity 4.13, yielding 5.99 tons of pure iron per cubic fathom. The average per centage of these two lots Nos. 6 and 7, derived from a mixed sample weighing between forty and fifty pounds, is 22.98 per cent., with a specific gravity of 3.13, equal to 4.37 tons of pure iron per cubic fathom, which is probably too low a yield to render the ore economically available.

On the succeeding lot, the fifth of the same range, belonging to the British American Land Company, but a few yards removed from the six feet bed above mentioned, a smooth-worn nearly vertical bluff of the ore is exposed, which has a breadth of twenty feet by a height of fifteen feet. The ore of the whole of the localities that have been described is of a thinly laminated or slaty character, as has already been stated, often splitting into curved plates where corrugations exist; and in the bluff in question, the laminae throughout the whole face present a most complicated and fantastic set of contortions, but closely compacted together, in so smooth and polished a transverse section that it was not practicable to ascertain whether there was a tendency to separation in the lines of supposed deposit; a few parallel joints, independent of these lines, were observed, but giving thick plates. The specimens taken from the locality give a produce of 48.60 per cent. of pure iron, and the specific gravity being 4.17, the yield would be equal to 12.32 tons of the metal per cubic fathom, a quantity rendering the ore available for economic purposes. The ore is very feebly magnetic.

On the fourth lot of the same range, about fifty yards southeast from the western belt of dolomite, there are farther indications of similar ore, of which a bed of one to two feet was met with in chloritic slate; the produce is 22.98 per cent., its specific gravity 3.46, giving 4.83 tons of metallic iron per cubic fathom. Both the ore bed and the limestone, of which a band nine yards wide is seen, are cut by a transverse fault running northwest and south-east, and heaved fifty yards to the north-west, on the south-west side of the fault; in the course of the fault, about thirty yards south-east of the limestone, an oval or lozenge-shaped intrusive mass of granite is displayed, measuring twenty yards in the direction of the fault, and ten yards across; it is composed of ferruginous quartz and feldspar, with black mica.

Iron ore was found associated also with the eastern belt of magnesian limestone in this range, where it obliquely crosses the southern part of the north half of the ninth lot, the property of Mr. Oramel Stutson. Three beds of the limestone are included in the space of 100 yards, the eastern of which is in one place twelve, and in another appears to be

Appendix

(G.)

11th April.

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

thirty-two yards wide ; on the eastern side of it, the breadth of about four yards becomes heavily charged with small crystals of the magnetic oxyd of iron, constituting in a great bulk of specimens brought away, so much as 56·16 per cent. of the mass, making it an ore whose produce would be 38·67 per cent. of metallic iron ; on the west side of this division of the dolomitic belt, there is an irregular bed of peroxyd of iron, with a breadth of one foot.

In the tenth range two beds of the specular ore were met with ; one of them was in the north-east corner of the seventh lot, the breadth exposed being one foot ; the produce in metallic iron of one specimen obtained is 19·07 per cent., a larger sample gave 39·06 per cent. ; the specific gravity of the latter is 3·86, giving 9·17 tons of metallic iron to a cubic fathom. The other bed was at the north-east corner of the eighth lot, in the possession of Mr. A. Smith ; the thickness is seven feet, and the produce of one sample is 19·42 per cent., that of a larger one, supposed to be nearer an average, is 32·13 per cent., which with a specific gravity of 3·86, would give 7·54 tons of metallic iron per cubic fathom.

In the eleventh range, which is the most northern of the Township, a seven feet bed of the peroxyd was met with in the centre of the ninth lot, belonging to Mr. L. H. Smith ; one sample has a produce of 21·78 per cent., another 39·90 ; the latter with a specific gravity of 3·96, would yield 9·61 tons of metallic iron per cubic fathom. On the seventh lot towards the south end, another exposure was seen, but the exact thickness of the bed was not ascertained ; the produce of the ore is 28·63 per cent., the specific gravity 3·79, and its yield would equal 6·60 tons of metallic iron per cubic fathom.

In a corresponding position with the last mentioned locality, not far removed from the western belt of dolomite, to which the ore holds the same relation here as it appears to do in the fifth and sixth lots of the ninth range of Sutton, peroxyd of iron is met with on the first lot of the third range of the Township of Brome, in the occupation of Mr. Reed Sweet. There appear to be three parallel exposures, which are all situated towards the east end of the lot ; the most western is about five feet wide, and is limited by black slates with glossy surfaces on each side. About 200 yards to the east of this another band is seen, of which three feet are exposed ; but where a band, supposed to be the same, is exposed a short distance to the south-westward in the strike, a breadth of eighteen feet has been quarried for ore, which was conveyed a distance of thirty or forty miles to the town of Troy, on the south side of the Province line in Vermont, and employed to assist the smelting of the magnetic oxyd procured from the serpentine in that vicinity ; still further east, and about thirty yards from the east end of the lot, the third parallel exposure occurs ; it has also been quarried for the same purpose as the previous bed ; the true breadth of the bed is about five feet, but it presents the crown of an anticlinal fold, which doubles it up, and gives it an apparent breadth of ten feet ; cracks occur in the curve, which are filled with white quartz, and thin irregular films of green carbonate of copper line these veins in some places, as they do other joints in the ore. The samples taken from these three exposures never having reached Montreal, it is not in my power to give their produces.

On the second lot of the same range of the Township, and probably in continuation of some of the above parallel exposures, a five-feet bed is met with, which gives a produce of 28·63 per cent. of metallic iron ; its specific gravity is 4·53, and its yield is equal to 7·88 tons per cubic fathom. The bed is cut by veins, holding quartz, blackish-green chlorite, with yellowish-white sphene, and thin patches of green carbonate of copper are found in spots on the

walls of these veins and in narrow cracks or joints which are partially faced with delicate flakes of talc.

On the fifth lot of the fourth range, on the property of Lieut. Budd, R. M., a little below the bridge over the Yamaska, after its junction with the Spalding, and just above the fall which there occurs, a bed of peroxyd crosses the stream ; it is eight feet wide, but a band of chlorite slate about a foot in thickness, runs through the middle of it, and there are associated with the ore strings and patches or nodules of quartz. The ore is of a poor quality ; its produce in metallic iron, in the specimens obtained, is 24·08 per cent, its specific gravity 3·05, giving only 4·46 tons of iron per cubic fathom.

On the sixth lot, on the line between the third and fourth ranges, by the side of the main road, there is an excavation in a bed of specular iron, the ore of which has been mined and transported to Troy for the same purpose as already mentioned. The excavation is ten feet wide across the strata ; but the ore does not seem to exceed three or four feet. The produce of the ore, according to one specimen, is 54·60 per cent ; a larger one, probably nearer the average, gave 44·38 ; its specific gravity is 4·29, and the bed would yield 11·58 tons per cubic fathom. In a thin vein of quartz, which runs with the bed, and seems to form a side or wall to the ore, stains of green carbonate of copper are seen, with flakes of talc ; the bed of ore lies between two of the dolomitic bands of the western dolomitic belt, and one of the bands nearly touches the ore on the west side ; other but minor beds of ore exist at no great distance, and are visible on the road. The strata are nearly vertical, and the following is a transverse section of the whole of the dolomitic belt, going from east to west :

	Feet.
Chloritic slate.....	10
Iron ore, peroxyd .....	1
Dolomitic limestone.....	18
Chloritic slate.....	90
Iron ore, peroxyd .....	1
Chloritic and glossy-surfaced clay slate.....	230
Iron ore, peroxyd .....	3
Dolomitic limestone .....	9
Chloritic and glossy-surfaced clay slate .....	180
Iron ore, peroxyd .....	0½
Dolomitic limestone .....	12
Iron ore, peroxyd .....	0½
Chloritic slate.....	10
	565 feet.

Another small excavation in a bed of the peroxyd occurs on the fourth lot of the fifth range, in the possession of Mr. Samuel Shepherd ; it is near the west end of the lot, in the middle of its breadth ; from this also ore was carried to Troy. The excavation which is about twelve feet deep, shews the rock on each side to be chloritic slate ; the ore of which the structure is micaceous, lies in a laminated bed five feet thick, with thin divisions and patches of finely granular quartz, as well as chloritic, running in the direction of the plates. The yield of the ore in metallic iron is 30·97 per cent. ; the specific gravity is 3·42, which would give 6·44 tons of iron for every cubic fathom ; but the irregular distribution of the ore in the laminæ make it doubtful that the sample assayed is an average one. On the fifth lot of the same range, the property of Mr. Miller, also near the west end, a bed of the same description of ore was observed, of which two feet were exposed ; being partially covered by the roots of a large tree, it was not practicable, without more delay than the occasion authorised, to ascertain the full thickness, but it is not improbable the bed may be a continuation of the previous one. The produce of the ore is 37·91 per cent., the specific gravity 4·41, and the bed would yield 10·16 tons of pure iron per cubic fathom.

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

All the localities which have been mentioned, it will be perceived, occur between the dolomitic belts on the west side of the anticlinal axis supposed to run through Brome and Sutton; the rocks which correspond with these on the east side, running through a tract, for the greatest part still uncleared of its forest, have not been so diligently searched for ore, and no localities of it there were mentioned to me by any of the inhabitants of the vicinity.

On the fifteenth lot of Western St. Armand, the property of Mr. Johnson Smith, on the west side of the Pinnacle Mountain, very beautiful specimens of a very nearly pure specular iron, with a micaceous structure, were met with; they occurred however in a transverse vein combined with quartz, cutting chloritic slates, which in some parts were of a very quartzose quality, shewing the character of an altered fine conglomerate, and were associated with black glossy-surfaced clay slates; the ore appeared to constitute a bunch in the vein, and though about fourteen inches thick in one part, it dwindled to nothing both ways in a short distance, and did not seem to promise a quantity that would be economically available. I was informed that ore was to be met with on the twentieth or twenty-first lot of the first range of Sutton, but no specimen of it was shewn to me, and the locality, for want of a guide, was not visited.

Magnetic iron ore was met with on the second lot of the fourteenth range of Bolton, about two miles eastward of the serpentine of Orford Pond, on the road to the outlet of Memphramagog Lake; it consists of a collection of very minute octahedral crystals, abundantly disseminated in a very dark-green, or nearly black, and fine-grained chloritic matrix, with nodules of calcareous spar. There appears to be some confusion in the strata immediately near the ore, the most conspicuous mass being a breccia of chloritic slate and limestone, and the ore seems to occur in bunches entangled in the breccia; one of the bunches, which had been mined to the depth of four feet, and appeared to have a breadth of three, could not be traced to any great distance; but I was informed that similar ore had been observed on the western pond of Cherry River, in the vicinity of the twenty-first or twenty-second lot of the fifteenth range of Orford, a position which would be in the general run of the stratification, and near which limestone, of the same description as that accompanying it in Bolton, occurs; specimens from the Bolton locality give 37.79 per cent of metallic iron, the specific gravity is 3.22, so that the yield per cubic fathom would be 7.00 tons.

Magnetic oxyd was also met with in the Township of Leeds, on the second lot of the tenth range, the property of Mr. Allan; it occurred in large loose angular blocks (some of them weighing a quarter to half a ton) near the band of serpentine which has been mentioned as associated in that vicinity with dolomitic limestone. Though the bed from which these blocks were derived was not discovered, it very probably was not far removed from the spot; and I have been informed that since my return from the district, a two feet bed of ore (said to be peroxyd) has been met with, in the vicinity of the run of the belt of associated serpentine and dolomite, on the fourth lot of the second range of Inverness, in the occupation of Mr. George, where the rocks in which it occurs are chloritic slates and talcose clay slates. The Leeds magnetic ore gives 47.10 per cent. of metallic iron.

Another locality in which the magnetic oxyd was observed, in workable quantity, was on the Seigniory of Rigaud-Vandreuil, about fifty miles from Quebec, up the Chaudière; the position of the ore is near the north-west limit of the Seigniory, about two miles from the south-west boundary line of the Township

of Cranbourne, where it is imbedded in the belt of serpentine, of which the run through the Seigniory has been described; the serpentine of a blackish-green color, is seen on both sides of the ore bed, and again to the south-east of it, at the distance of 200 yards across the strike, and the ore bed appears to have a breadth of about forty-five feet; but though its direction seemed to coincide with the general run of the serpentine, which at the spot was N.E., it was not traced to any considerable distance, as it became covered up with soil and herbage and the standing trees of the forest, at a few yards from the spot where it was first seen. The limit of the ore bed on each side appeared to be nearly vertical, and a slope in the geographical surface crosses it, and exposes a face of about nine or ten feet in height; this with two feet more, that might be easily gained by a short ditch from lower ground to the foot of it, would give a workable quantity, about two fathoms in height, by about fifteen yards in breadth, which might with facility be quarried without impediment from water. It has been ascertained by Mr. Hunt, that the ore consists of a mechanical mixture of magnetic oxyd and ilmenite; after careful washing to get rid of earthy matter, the former constitutes about two thirds of the residue, with a produce of 65.00 per cent., and the latter about one third, with a produce of 28.22 per cent. of metallic iron, so that the produce of pure iron resulting from both would be 50.72 per cent.; the produce of the ore however as it comes from the bed is 34.72 per cent., its specific gravity 4.66, and a cubic fathom would yield 9.39 tons of metallic iron. I am not aware whether iron ore, containing so large a proportion of titanium, is anywhere practically applied for manufacturing purposes, or what peculiar treatment with fluxes might be required to render it available; but it is proper that it should be made a subject of inquiry and experiment in the first instance, by those who may be desirous of turning such ores to account.

#### *Bog Iron Ore and Iron Ochre.*

Specimens of bog iron ore were obtained from two localities, said to be of some importance, one in the Township of Stanbridge, and the other in that of Simpson, but neither of them has yet been visited. The ore was observed in other localities, but the deposit in none of them appears to be of sufficient extent to deserve notice. The localities however are in the sixteenth lot of the ninth range of Ascot; the twenty-fourth lot of the third range of Stanstead; and in the Seigniory of Lotbinière at the mouth of the Grande Rivière du Chêne. A deposit of iron ochre was met with in a narrow marsh, in a valley on the fourth lot of the fourth range of Durham, which was traced a distance 150 yards; with a breadth of ten yards, it had a depth of one to four feet.

#### *Chromic Iron.*

Oxyd of chromium, both by itself and in combination with the oxyds of other metals, is extensively used as a colouring material in dyeing and in calico printing, in pottery, porcelain, enamel and oil painting, and in glass staining, and in one of its combinations as a preservative of wood; and chromic acid is available as an agent to discharge colours in the first-mentioned art, in lieu of chlorine. In nature chromium occurs chiefly as an oxyd in combination with oxyd of iron, and chromic iron is thus the main source of the material as devoted to all its purposes. This mineral much resembles magnetic iron, except that it is not magnetic or but feebly so, and instead of a black gives a brown streak or powder; hitherto it has been found in serpentine and dolomitic rocks only, either in veins or imbedded masses or crystals; and all the known localities in which it has been met with, available for economic purposes, are not numer-

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

ous; those mentioned by mineralogists are the Bare Hills near Baltimore in Maryland, in the United States, and in the continuation of the rocks composing those hills, into Pennsylvania and New Jersey; in Unst and Fetlar, two of the Shetland Islands, to the North of Scotland, and at Portsay in Banffshire; in the Department of Var in France; in Silesia and Bohemia; in the Ural Mountains in Russia; in those of Roraas in the rear of Drontheim in Norway; and in the Sharwarray Hills in the Presidency of Madras in India. It is however from Baltimore, Drontheim, and the Shetland Islands, that Great Britain derives its chief supply, and the quantity which is annually consumed there may be stated as at present not exceeding 2000 tons. The value of the mineral is of course proportionate to the amount of oxyd of chromium it contains, which appears to vary from about 40 to about 60 per cent.; but the average proportion may be about 45 per cent, and with this yield, I am informed, it is in ordinary times worth £12 to £13 sterling per ton in the London market, where the highest percentages sometimes bring so much as £20 per ton.

Ore has been discovered lately, I understand, by Professor Adams, the State Geologist of Vermont, in sufficient quantity to become economically available, in the serpentine of Jay and in that of the neighbourhood of Troy, which are continuations of the two ranges of serpentine, already described as occurring in Canada, in the Township of Potton. Having myself met with loose pieces of the mineral, in the vicinity of Memphramagog Lake, between six and seven years ago, I was prepared for the occurrence of it in the rocks of the Eastern Townships; and though specimens, from economic masses *in situ*, have yet been obtained from only one locality, the presence of it in a great many places, in disseminated crystals in the serpentine, which has such an extensive range through that part of the Province, and the discovery of loose blocks of the mineral, one of which weighs, as has been mentioned, six hundred pounds, leave little doubt that other available localities will be found. The Canadian locality in which the ore is known to occur, is the twenty-sixth lot of the seventh range of Bolton, where it was discovered by Mr. Batchelder of Troy, who subsequently purchased the lot of the British American Land Company; as stated by Mr. Batchelder, the bed is about a foot thick, and as analysed by Mr Hunt, the ore gives 45.90 per cent. of oxyd of chromium; the six hundred pounds block gives 49.75 per cent of the same oxyd, and the dimensions of the mass shew that it must be from a bed at least eighteen inches in width.

#### *Bog Manganese or Wad.*

Several of the oxyds of manganese are used in various manufacturing processes, but the peroxyd of the metal is the most important, as easily yielding a large quantity of oxygen gas, and thus affording the means of forming bleaching agents, so indispensable in the arts connected with the preparation and printing of cottons and other cloths, and in the preparation of rags for the manufacture of paper. There are two forms in which the great mass of the peroxyd is found in nature,—grey manganese ore or the anhydrous peroxyd, and bog manganese or wad, the hydrated peroxyd. Sir H. T. De la Bèche, in his Geological Report on Cornwall, Devonshire and West Somerset, in England, states the value of manganese raised in the two former Counties in 1837 at £40,000; but the mining of the English mineral, which I am informed can scarcely be worked profitably under £8 per ton, has been greatly interfered with lately by importations from foreign countries, particularly from Germany; the present foreign supply into the United Kingdom is about 8000 tons per annum, the

average sale price of which in ordinary times is about £5 per ton. The anhydrous peroxyd is the more abundantly employed material, and is in general the more pure; it occurs in veins; the wad commonly contains a considerable quantity of oxyd of iron, silica and other impurities; it is a marsh deposit, found in situations similar to those yielding bog iron ore. The value of it of course depends upon the amount of pure peroxyd of manganese it may hold, which appears to vary from about 30 to 70 per cent, but I have not been able to ascertain the ratio of price in proportion to the quantity of peroxyd, farther than that for the various qualities of the different kinds of manganese ore, sold in the British market, the quantity ranges from £2 up to £8 per ton. The wad that has been met with in the Eastern Townships is not of the best description, and neither in quantity nor purity is it of much consequence, farther than that it shews the existence of such ore in the district, and the propriety of such researches as may end in the discovery of purer deposits. In Vermont manganese is found in several parts, both as vein and bog ore, and worked to profit, and it is quite reasonable to expect the same in the prolongation of the Vermont rocks into Canada.

In the Eastern Townships wad was met with in three localities; one of them is on the twenty-second lot of the twelfth range of Bolton, and another on the twenty-fourth lot of the fourth range of Stanstead, both of them on clay slates. In the first locality the deposit, which did not exceed three to six inches in thickness, rested immediately upon the slates, filling up the interstices among the loose plates of the rock, and covering their edges with an even surface, upon a gentle slope at the foot of the hill; the extent observed did not exceed fifty to one hundred yards in length, by but a few yards in breadth; the yield of this, according to the analysis of Mr. Hunt, is 26 per cent. of the pure peroxyd. In the second locality the quantity did not appear to be of any greater importance.

The third locality is on the ninth lot of the tenth range of Stanstead; here the ore is met with near the surface of a deposit of sand, and it occurs in black porous nodules having the unequal sizes and shapes of potatoes, which are distributed irregularly over an area of about two acres, in aggregations occupying various sized forms up to two and three yards in diameter, and having sometimes the depth of a foot; after washing the sand from the nodules the yield of the ore of this deposit is 37 per cent. of the peroxyd.

#### *Copper Ore.*

It has already been stated that traces of copper pyrites and variegated copper were met with in several parts of the district, usually in the vicinity of the bands of magnesian limestone, which have been several times mentioned, and their supposed equivalents, and the massive whitish-grey limestones of Upton, Acton and Wickham. The quantity however appears to be too insignificant in every case, to be worthy of farther notice, with the exception of three, where the ore, occurring in veins bearing the character of regular lodes, seems to be sufficient in amount to justify the risk of small crop trials, notwithstanding the promise of a profitable result cannot be asserted to be very encouraging. One locality is on the fourth lot of the second range of Inverness, in the occupation of Mr. George, where, on the south-east side of a valley not far from the position which would be in the direct run of the associated serpentine and dolomite of Leeds and Inverness, a vein of opaque white quartz occurs in chloritic and talcose slates, and coinciding in its direction with the strike of the measures, maintains with the valley a course a little to the north of east. The quartz, with a mixture of chlorite, presents the thickness of about

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

two feet, and the ore is disseminated in it in irregular patches and lumps, some of which would weigh upwards of a pound; but the patches at the out-crop, in the spot experimented upon, are so thinly scattered that notwithstanding the produce of the pure ore, which is variegated copper, is upwards of 60 per cent., the whole two feet of the lode do not yield more than 0.74 per cent., which would not give more than 90 lbs. of copper in a fathom forward by a fathom vertical.

The second locality is on the seventeenth lot of the seventh range of Ascot, about a mile from Sherbrooke, on the road between that place and Lennoxville, where a lode occurs, with an underlie to the eastward of 65°, running nearly north and south in the direction of the stratification, which is irregular at the spot, probably in consequence of an undulation; the veinstone is white quartz, and the lode includes patches of a rock similar to that in which it lies, which appears to be chloritic and talcose slate. The thickness of the lode is ten inches to one foot, and much of it is decomposed and presents the condition of a brown ferruginous earth, called *gozzan* by Cornish miners, which constitutes nearly the whole at the top, and lower down is irregularly mixed with the veinstone; the *gozzan* contains small quantities of copper pyrites, and where the veinstone is undecomposed, larger patches of the same mineral are displayed. On the west side of the lode the rock is reduced to the same brown ferruginous state as the crop, to such an extent in depth, that it is difficult to distinguish its original quality; it has however a slaty structure, and flakes of talc exist between the plates, and the rock close by it, as stated above, is chloritic and talcose slate. The yield of the lode, including the *gozzan*, as determined by a large crop sample, is 0.79 per cent. The pure ore is of the richest quality of copper pyrites and 1½ lbs. resulting from the washing of 74 lbs. of the lode gives a produce of 30.34 per cent. This would be equal to about 50 lbs. of pure copper in a fathom forward by a fathom vertical of the lode as the result of the crop, and in addition to copper it holds traces both of gold and silver. The lode was followed a distance of about fifty yards, but a search for it on the side of a hill about one third to one half a mile farther southward in the direction of its run proved unavailing; though several small quartz veins were met with, none of them appeared to contain copper.

The third locality is in the fifty-first lot of the twenty-first range of Upton, in the occupation of Mr. Ouimet. The lode in this instance appears to be transverse to the stratification; its course being from south-east to north-west. The rock which it intersects is the massive whitish-grey limestone, which has a breadth exceeding the distance specified. The breadth of the lode is from a foot to eighteen inches, and it is composed of a mixture of white quartz and calc-spar in which copper pyrites is rather sparingly disseminated; the crop is much stained by thin films of green carbonate of copper. A sample of about 24½ lbs. as near to an average as could be determined by the eye having been taken from the crop of the lode, it gave a produce of 3.84 per cent. According to this the yield of metallic copper in a fathom forward by a fathom vertical would be 300 pounds. The copper contains a trace of silver.

#### Gold.

It appears from the Reports of some of the State Geological Surveys of the American Union, from various papers which have come before the public in Silliman's Journal of Science and Art, and from the statements of Mr. James D. Dana and Professor Charles Upham Shepard in their works on Mineralogy, that the existence of gold in North America, occurring in more or less quantity in veins and allu-

vial deposits, has been traced at intervals, some of which are considerable, from Georgia, the Carolinas, Virginia and other Southern States, and even from Mexico to the Chaudière in Lower Canada. It is not improbable it may follow the run of one and the same geological formation through the whole distance, and will ultimately be traced to Gaspé. Along the whole line it seems to be associated with or in the vicinity of rocks, strongly characterised by magnesia, such as dolomite, serpentine, talc and chlorite slates, and at the same time marked by the presence of chromic iron, titaniferous iron and rutile. It is found in similar association in other countries, and the description of the Ural Mountains, for which we are indebted to Sir R. I. Murchison and his companions, shews that these characteristics are conspicuously displayed in that auriferous region of Russia, where the gold is accompanied also by platinum, which is stated in Silliman's Journal for September last, to have been observed very recently in one of the gold mines of North Carolina.

What has already been said of the rocks of the Eastern Townships is sufficient to exhibit that the general types above alluded to are legibly imprinted on the Canadian prolongation of the Green Mountains, and the geological analogy between the Canadian strata, and those of the more Southern States is drawn still closer by the discovery of gold in the district under description, not only in alluvial deposit but also (in mere traces however) in a vein. In the different localities in which vein gold has been found in the Southern States, the metal appears in most instances to be in a matrix of white quartz, as a veinstone, sometimes associated with either iron or copper pyrites, or with galena or blende, and it is remarked that the pyrites is often found decomposed and converted into hydrated peroxyd of iron, strongly marking the crop of the vein. The metal however is not in all cases confined to the quartz vein; sometimes it extends into the rock, bounding the quartz on each side. But the gold, whether in the quartz or in the metallic sulphurets, or the hydrated peroxyd of iron, or the rock of the country, is always native, and it is disseminated in grains which, though sometimes visible to the naked eye, are most frequently so fine as not to be discernible in the matrix, notwithstanding it may be pure milk-white quartz, even with the assistance of a powerful magnifying glass, until the matrix has been bruised to a powder, and a separation effected by washing. "In far the greater number of cases, the eye detects nothing but quartz, or sometimes metallic sulphurets of iron, zinc or lead; and the observer, unless instructed in the case, would never suspect the presence of gold, either distinct or in the metallic sulphurets." The veins are of various breadths, from one foot and less to five feet and more, and the rocks in which they occur appear in general to be talcose slates, or clay slates not far removed from them. The veins seem in almost every case to coincide with the stratification both in strike and dip, thus assuming the semblance of beds. Professor Silliman, in his "Remarks on the Gold Mines of Virginia," (Journal, vol. 32, p. 98,) from which the above facts are taken, states that the expense of working the auriferous quartz is 30 to 35 cents per 100 lbs., and the produce of the same 100 lbs., leaving out fractions and extraordinary results, from \$1 and \$2 to \$10 in value, the gold being estimated at 4½ cents per grain, which in round numbers may be said to equal 25 to 250 grains of gold to 100 lbs. of the vein. In Somerset County in Vermont, gold has been met with in a quartz vein with hydrated peroxyd of iron, coinciding with the stratification, in talcose slates, but it is not stated by Professor Hitchcock, who has given an account on it in his Report of the Geology of the State of Massachusetts, that the quantity is of economic value.

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.



Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

The only locality of a vein with traces of gold, yet determined in the Eastern Townships, is in the vicinity of Sherbrooke, the metal being found associated with the copper pyrites in the vein which has already been noticed for the latter ore, on the seventeenth lot of the seventh range of Ascot. In the quartz gangue, the hydrated peroxyd of iron, the quality of the rock to which it belongs, and its conformity with the stratification, it agrees with the southern localities already mentioned. The quantity of the precious metal however appears to be insignificant. But it is to be remarked, that the gold in the matrix being invisible to the eye even assisted by a magnifying glass, the examination of the vein was not made with a knowledge of its presence, and it was only in assaying the copper obtained by smelting a washed sample of copper pyrites, resulting from 74 lbs. of the vein taken indiscriminately, that the existence of the gold was ascertained. According to this trial, 100 lbs. of the vein would yield  $12\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of copper; 180 grains of which copper yielded 0.031 parts of a grain of gold. The 100 lbs. of the vein would thus give 1.03 grain of gold; and the value of the metal in a ton of the rock would be about \$1. The 180 grains of copper yielded also 0.162 parts of a grain of silver; so that 100 lbs. of the vein, in addition to the gold, contains 5.40 grains of silver.

It is unnecessary to mention that these results are valueless in an economic point of view, and no allusion to them would have been made beyond a passing notice in stating the produce of the copper, did not the presence of the precious metal in a vein come in aid to illustrate the general character of the region, and in particular an alluvial auriferous deposit, where the quantity may probably prove of more importance. This deposit is in the Seigniory of Rigaud-Vaudreuil, the property of the heirs of the late Charles Etienne Chaussegros de Léry, Esq. The spot is on a small stream called the Touffe des Pins, a tributary, falling in on the right bank of the Chaudière, about fifty-eight miles from Quebec. Mr. C. de Léry, one of the present proprietors, who six years ago exhibited to me the specimens of gold he had obtained, has informed me that the first piece of the metal was discovered about thirteen years ago by a daughter of one of the *censitaires*, and the fact coming to his knowledge, he himself made search, and found another piece in the bed of the stream. The discovery was communicated to the public, through Silliman's Journal, vol. 28, p. 112, in April, 1835, by Capt. F. H. Baddeley, of the Royal Engineers, whose zeal in Canadian geology is well known in the Province and elsewhere. The weight of the piece is stated in the Journal to have been 10.63 grains, but this was only a fragment separated from one of the pieces, the remainder of which now weighs 1056 grains. Subsequently to this, Mr. de Léry, from time to time, continued to meet with small lumps and grains, in and about the same spot in the channel of the brook, and up to the autumn of 1846, the value of the whole he had collected by hand, without any process whatever of washing, may have amounted to \$130. The largest three pieces have been weighed by Mr. Hunt, and their weights are 1068 grains, 1056 grains, and 744 grains. Since that period, a slight examination has been made of the deposit, and last season, previous to my visit to the locality, which was late in the autumn, the alluvium had been washed experimentally in small quantities in several places along the banks of the stream with more or less success. But owing to freshets and other circumstances, the amount of work done was insignificant. One washing (the only regular day's work) of sixty bushels, by means of a rocker, or species of shaking-table, in common use in the Southern States, produced 440 grains of gold, which would be equal to about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  grains to a bushel, the weight of which bushel would be about 100 lbs.

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

About 75 lbs. of gravel, washed in my presence by one of my own men, produced a quantity equal to about 2 grains to a bushel. The metal however is so unequally distributed, and so little has been done, that it would be premature to consider the above an average return. I am informed by Mr. de Léry that it has been ascertained by the examination, that the deposit, in parts close upon the brook, presents indications of being auriferous for nearly two miles up the valley, which for that distance has a bearing to the north-east, coincident with the general strike of the stratification, and that in one place near the spot where the first discoveries were made a few particles of gold were found, on the south side of the valley, about fifty feet above the bed of the stream, and about 100 yards removed from it. He informs me, also, that a few particles were met with near the road, which is on the right bank of the Chaudière, on a small tributary brook, called the Ruisseau Lopard, also running with the stratification, about two miles below the Touffe des Pins, and one piece is reported to have been found higher up on the Chaudière, beyond the Seigniory. The total quantity obtained from the first discovery up to the end of October last year, equals a value of about \$300. In an assay of a small piece of the gold obtained from Mr. C. de Léry, Mr. Hunt finds it to contain 13.27 per cent. of silver, so that the fineness of the gold would be  $20\frac{1}{2}$  carats.

Distinguishing between the vein mines and deposit mines of Virginia, Professor Silliman remarks:—

"The latter contain only alluvial gold, or gold at least disengaged from rock or vein-stones; it is obviously not in its original connexion; it has doubtless proceeded from the destruction of regular veins or beds, and of the rocks which contained them; the gold has either remained mixed with the ruins of the rocks and of the veins, or has been transported and scattered, sometimes far and wide, by the moving power of water, and buried at depths more or less considerable, in loose materials. Sometimes the gold is found immediately under the turf or sod; this happens most frequently on hills, but more commonly it is in lower situations, under several feet, or even yards, of soil, clay and gravel, and it is most abundant next the slate which underlies the whole of the loose materials, and which slate is sometimes soft, being in a state of decomposition. When the slate rocks are solid, and their strata stand nearly perpendicular, the gold has been sometimes found in the crevices between natural layers of the rock; at the Whitehall mines, in Spotsylvania County, the gold extended downwards in this manner, sometimes to the depth of three feet."... "The largest masses of gold have been discovered near rivulets, or brooks, or runs of water, called in the language of the country, branches. In such situations, pieces have been found weighing several ounces, and in North Carolina, several pounds. On a branch at the Whitehall mines, gold to the value of \$10,000 was found in the course of a few days, in a space of twenty feet square, and \$7,000 value of gold was found in Tinder's mine, in Louisa County, in the course of one week. It happens not unfrequently that the vein mines are discovered in consequence of washing the earth, particularly in the branches."

The deposit on the Seigniory of Rigaud-Vaudreuil is of the character above described. In Virginia it would, I presume, be termed a *branch*, and a full investigation of it would probably lead to the discovery of the vein from the destruction of which it is derived. The deposit occupies the centre of the valley in which it exists, which is deep and not very broad, and the amount of detritus varies considerably in different parts of its distribution, while the brook has cut down through it in many places, exposing the glossy-surfaced clay slate, and occasional quartzose bands

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

on which it rests. The detritus is a gravel or shingle, of which the pebbles are derived from the various rocks composing the country, at least as far north-westward across the strata as the band of serpentine described as traversing the Chaudière in the north-west part of the Seignior, the distance to which is six miles, and it is not improbable some of it may be derived from sources still farther in the same direction. One class of pebbles consists of talcose and chloritic slates, and glossy-surfaced clay slates; another, of the various qualities of the rocks which have been described, as mixtures of corneous quartz and diallage, or hornblende, or feldspar; a third, of vein-stone quartz, and a fourth of serpentine. In the smaller parts of the gravel are found grains of chromic iron and crystals of rutile. The serpentine pebbles are often in a decomposed condition on the exterior, giving an adhesive, unctuous, and partially ferruginous clay. A clay of this description is occasionally seen among the pebbles in a thin layer not far removed above the slates, and in some places a deposit of peroxyd of iron or of manganese, coating the pebbles and filling up the interstices among them, runs in thin horizontal patches. The pieces and particles of gold are almost all found towards the lower part of the deposit, and many are discovered in the clefts of the slate, where the plates have been loosened by external causes; but the extent to which the plates have been so loosened is sometimes so small that it would scarcely be supposed they had been separated at all, yet scales of the metal will be found between them. Some pieces are found in the unctuous clay, and among the iron and manganese-coated pebbles, and the gold itself is sometimes partially covered with a closely-adhering film of the hydrated peroxyd of manganese. The pieces of gold are all more or less rounded, their original sharp angles and corners, resulting from the mode in which they lie in the vein, having been worn away by attrition. In some of the largest, however, small portions of the vein-stone quartz remain firmly adhering.

Unless the gold were scattered to a considerable distance from its source, it would be expected that the *branch* or deposit would observe a general course in some degree parallel with the parent vein; and, inversely, the deposit running in a general line for a considerable distance parallel with the strike of the stratification, which coincides with the direction of the veins, it is to be inferred that the vein from which it is derived is not very far removed from the deposit. It is worthy of remark, that the positions of the gold-bearing vein of the vicinity of Sherbrooke and of the auriferous deposit of the Seignior of Rigaud-Vaudreuil, bear directly for one another in the general strike of the stratification of the intervening country, and that they stand at an equal distance from the outcrop of what is considered the base of the Famine and St. Francis fossiliferous limestone. The general character of the rocks of the two localities is not unlike; there appears to be less chlorite on the Chaudière, and more talcose clay slate, but there is little doubt they belong to the same formation. The corneous rocks are much nearer the auriferous position on the Chaudière than on the St. Francis, but there is between the Touffe des Pins and the Famine a band of the same peculiar dingy olive-green translucent serpentine mentioned in the general description as occurring on the line of section not very far from the Georgeville limestone, the place of which serpentine on the St. Francis would be between Sherbrooke and Lennoxville, standing there in the same relation to the auriferous vein, that it does to the deposit in the vicinity of the Chaudière. One or two small quartz veins run under the auriferous deposit of Rigaud-Vaudreuil, and it is not improbable that in these or other quartz veins that may be near, the source of the gold will be found. Those display-

ing hydrated peroxyd of iron should be especially examined.

*Granite and other Stone suited for Building and Mill-stones.*

The intrusive granites which have been mentioned as occupying various localities in Stanstead, Barnston, Barford and Hereford, would yield an inexhaustible amount of material of a very beautiful and probably enduring quality for building purposes. It presents an even mixture of translucent white quartz and opaque white feldspar, with a rather sparing quantity of brownish-black mica equally disseminated, and the regular arrangement of the constituents give, when viewed at a short distance, a uniform very light-grey colour approaching to white. It appears to me more pleasing to the eye than the celebrated light-grey granites of Cornwall in England and Aberdeen in Scotland, so much used for buildings requiring strength and durability, and it much resembles some of the best granites of Maine, Massachusetts and Connecticut. The feldspar has been tested by Mr. Hunt, who finds it to be potash feldspar, which is the variety belonging to the lasting granites, in opposition to soda feldspar, the presence of which generally leads to early decay, under atmospheric influences, and the probability of its durability is further indicated by the fact, that the weather appears to exert little effect on the rock in those natural exposures in which it has been observed. It is free from pyrites, the decomposition of which so often injures the beauty of otherwise good stone; and as a further useful quality, it is capable of being split with facility by the application of wedges, into rectangular forms of almost any required size. Into such forms it is often found rent by natural causes. Many loose blocks of the stone are found scattered through the Townships in which the intrusive masses exist, and in that of Stanstead both the blocks and the parent rock are split up and used for under-pinning frame and brick houses, for door-lintels, window-sills and steps, and they would be equally serviceable for gate posts. The esteem in which such stone is held for building purposes is attested by the fact, that according to Sir H. T. De la Bèche's Report, about 20,000 tons of it are annually raised and exported from Cornwall and Devon, the value of it before export being about 1s. 9d. a cubic foot, or 24s. 6d. a ton; the value of it in the English metropolis is 28s. to 32s. a ton. A considerable quantity of granite is exported from Maine, Massachusetts and Connecticut, and some of it has been carried for building purposes even so far as the Gulf of Mexico, a distance exceeding 1700 miles.

One of the localities in which the granite is met with in the Eastern Townships is on the nineteenth and twentieth lots of the fourth and fifth ranges of Hereford, on the intended line of the Saint Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad. In addition to the localities already mentioned, between Stanstead Plains and Memphramagog Lake, and the granite dyke near the village, others in which the rock is met with, are the first lot of the ninth range, the seventh to the fifteenth lots of the tenth and eleventh ranges, and the twenty-fifth to the twenty-seventh lots of the tenth range of Barnston, and the fifth to the ninth lots partly in the first and partly in the second ranges of Barford.

The trap of Brome and Shefford Mountains, much resembles the previous rock in its general colour, and in the fact that the colour is the result of brownish-black mica (sometimes hornblende) disseminated through a white base. It would in general probably be called a granite, but it is devoid of one of the essential constituents of that rock, having in no instance that has come under my observation displayed any admixture of quartz. It would probably be more easily

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

Appendix  
(G.)  
11th April.

quarried than the previous rock, as in addition to splitting with facility into rectangular blocks, it in many places was observed to possess a stratified semblance, shewing planes sometimes at very moderate angles with the horizon, dividing it into thicknesses of two feet and more. It is a strong rock, very probably capable of resisting great pressure, and perhaps some parts of the two mountains might be found to give a tolerably lasting material, but it would probably in general be inferior to the previous stone in durability, as in natural exposures it was in many places found to be decomposed into a loosely-adhering gravel, for several inches on the surface, and its ruins constituted a large portion of the soil of the vicinity.

Both the true and the pseudo-granite above mentioned are used for mill-stones in the Eastern Townships to some extent, and though greatly inferior to the French burr, appear to afford a very serviceable substitute for mill purposes, as their cost does not I believe exceed one-fourth to one-third that of the French stone. It is probable the true granite, from the superior hardness of the quartz it contains, is a better material than the Brome and Shefford rock; the latter however is more scattered over the district in loose boulders than the other, and when these erratic masses are split and dressed for mill-stones, it is very probable, as there is very little difference in the aspect of the one kind and the other, very little distinction is made in the selection. But since leaving the district, I have been informed by the Honourable Mr. Knowlton that a better native material for the purpose of mill-stones than either of these rocks, is obtained in such a position on the sixth range of Bolton, where the road from Frostville to Potton Ferry crosses it, as induces me to suppose it must belong to one of the two very quartzose bands, between which the serpentine on the west side of the Missisquoi runs. Abundance of this stone might be procured in various places in the neighbourhood of the serpentine, and probably what has been called the corneous quartz might be of equal avail.

#### *Flag Stones.*

It is probable that the gneiss and mica state of Sutton Mountain will, when fully explored, disclose abundance of material fit for flag stones. The only section which has been examined across the strata composing the mountain is on the south road between the Sutton and Potton valleys, on which large loose slabs of mica schist were often met with, and they became most abundant in the vicinity of the nineteenth lot of the second range of Sutton, where plates were observed shewing a superficies of six feet by three, under six inches thick, and I was informed they might be obtained measuring ten feet by five; those which came under my inspection were a good deal shivered at the edges by the influences of the weather, and not quite flat and even on the surface, but the fissile nature of the rock was evident, and probably by diligent search, quarries giving smooth plates might be found.

On the west side of Memphramagog Lake at Potton Ferry, and on the east side, for some miles above the Outlet, there is a sandstone with a considerable portion of lime in it, which splits with facility into large slabs, and into thicknesses down to two inches; it would form an excellent material for pavements and other such purposes, and might be obtained to almost any required size up to six feet by three, and often ten feet by five. The stone has considerable strength, and appears to resist the influences of the weather well, except in regard to colour; in fresh fractures it is grey, but exposure to the atmosphere turns it to a uniform light-brown or drab; the opposite surfaces of the slabs are almost exactly parallel to one another, but they are a little rough and scaly, and would require a very small amount of dressing to

make them perfectly smooth. The quantity of these stones is inexhaustible, and they might be obtained with facility on the lake shore.

To the east of the Quebec road in the sixth range of Dudswell, there is an aggregation of thin layers among the limestone strata, which would yield very excellent calcareous flagging; the colour is grey, the rock highly crystalline and capable of a polish, and being divided naturally into plates of two to three inches thick, it is resorted to for gravestones, and in consequence goes in the neighbourhood by the appellation of the tomb-stone bed. The limestone between Dudswell and Memphramagog Lake being in general micaceous, will very probably be discovered in many places to possess a fissile character, such as to fit it for flagging.

#### *Roofing Slates.*

Although from the great amount of clay slate prevailing in the district, it is very reasonable to expect the discovery of a quality fit for roofing, very little of any that has come under my observation appears to possess the requisite characteristics. Clay slate is found to be fit for roofing only when it has a uniform cleavage independent of the original bedding of the rock, and the original bedding is so far obliterated by consolidation as to afford no tendency to separation in it; the cleavage should be so regular and perfect as to cause the rock to split with facility into thin even laminæ, and these should not be capable of absorbing water either on their surfaces or their sides and ends; on experiment, therefore, they should not increase perceptibly in weight after immersion in water. The laminæ should not disintegrate under the influences of weather, and while they are sound and compact they should be tenacious and not brittle, so that a hole could be struck through them by a sharp pointed instrument without causing them to splinter, and the same quality should render them susceptible of being dressed on the edge by a hatchet without any danger of their breaking up.

The only locality in which slates, in some degree possessing these qualities, were met with was on the fourth lot of the first range of Kingsey near one of the beds of dolomitic limestone. The slate band appeared to be narrow, and the material it affords softer than the best British roofing slates. It shewed a dull glimmering surface, instead of an earthy one, probably from the presence of a small amount of talcose matter; but the slate does not go to ruin in the weather, it splits into thin laminæ, it does not absorb water, and can be easily dressed and pierced. Though the rock in general in the vicinity possesses a cleavage independent of the bedding, at the spot where the slate is found, the bedding and cleavage appear to coincide.

#### *Marble.*

It has already been stated that among the limestones of Philipsburgh there are many beds capable of yielding an almost inexhaustible quantity of useful marble; the rock is of a very close texture, capable of receiving a high polish, and the prevailing colour is a mixture of a dull yellowish-white and light-grey; the two tints are sometimes clouded into one another, giving the stone a mottled aspect, which is occasionally diversified by thin reticulating veins of white running through it, and sometimes the tints are arranged in close alternating bands, which would render the pattern too formal and ribbon-like in cross sections to be agreeable, but might produce a good effect in sections in the general direction of the bands, when these are slightly waved. The colour of the rock is sometimes a uniform ash-grey or dove-colour, and from light-grey it ranges to smoky-grey, dark-grey and black. The black is of a clouded character, and is sometimes variegated with reticulating white

Appendix  
(G.)  
11th April.

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

veins. Quarries were opened in one or two places on some of the best beds of the darker colours, and worked to some extent, the material being exported to New York, but they appear at present to be abandoned.

The whitish-grey limestones of Upton, Acton and Wickham are highly crystalline, and would take a good polish, affording a useful material, but the colours would not be very different from the mottled qualities of Philipsburgh, and the stone appears to have a greater amount of small silicious grains in it.

The Dudswell limestone would yield any quantity of grey coloured marble; but there are some beds on the twenty-second lot of the seventh range of the Township of a rich yellowish-white or cream colour, which would probably yield a handsome material; the stone yields easily to the chisel and is sufficiently compact to take a good polish; when fractured in a direction parallel to the planes of deposit, it shews glimmering spots in its surface, arising from the presence of thin partially distributed varnish-like films of talc or mica of its own colour. No practical trials however of its qualities have yet been made, to ascertain whether this may be a serious defect, or how far the stone is capable of resisting the influence of weather.

#### *Serpentine.*

The ranges of serpentine and some of their immediately associated strata would probably afford a large amount and variety of material for ornamental architecture and purposes of decoration where not requiring exposure to weather; this rock, when free from veins of talc and asbestos, is in general susceptible of a very high polish, and in the district displays a great diversity of the richest green colours, from light-green to almost black; some localities give blocks of an almost uniform green, others yield material in which different shades are arranged in clouds, flames, veins, and irregular forms, and on a lake which is on the Town line between Stukely and Orford, large blocks were met with displaying a brecciated green inlaid in white, resembling the celebrated *verd antique*. The localities in which the rock may be found have been sufficiently indicated in the general description. It has not yet in any part of the district been quarried and worked; practical experiments would be required to determine what might be available, and no doubt many fine varieties will be for the present inaccessible; but the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad will cross one of the bands, at a point near which it is very extensively developed on the St. Francis, on the sixth lot of the fifteenth range of Shipton, and the twenty-first lot of the first range of Melbourne.

#### *Soapstone.*

A useful purpose to which this substance, which is a compact talc, is applicable, is as a lining for ovens, furnaces and fire-places; its sectile and refractory nature render it admirably adapted to such an object, and it is most suitable when most pure. It will be seen from what has been said of it in the general description of the rocks of the district, that in many of the localities in which it has been met with, it contains brown-spar, iron pyrites, chromic iron and magnetic iron, which according to their amount, greatly impair or totally destroy its value, rendering it more expensive to shape and more liable to crack and fuse. When pure it is serviceable as an ingredient in pastes to obviate friction, and it is employed to give a finish to the polish of marble and mirrors; it is the same material as French chalk, and is used in marking and removing grease stains from cloth; its powder mixed with oil is serviceable as a white paint, especially for out-door purposes; Professor C. U. Shepard, in his excellent Report on the useful

minerals of Connecticut, states that two coatings of it form a good base for a third of common paint. It accompanies the serpentine and dolomite bands in a great many localities, and no doubt a large amount of good pure quality will be discovered; but the best bed met with, which is one of great purity, was on the twentieth lot of the fifth range of Potton, where, as in a considerable portion of the district, it is locally denominated freestone. Its slow conduction of heat causes it to be used there as a foot-warmer on winter journeys; a conveniently shaped piece of it is heated on the stove or in the fire, wrapped in a blanket or woollen cloth, and placed in the bottom of the sleigh under the feet. A considerable journey may be performed before the stone will become cold. The Hon. Mr. Knowlton of Knowltonville has applied an impure quality found near his residence, where it is mixed with a considerable quantity of brown-spar, as a paving for his kitchen; the facility with which it is shaped into even-surfaced blocks fitting to one another, renders it an excellent material for such a purpose, and its impurity is rather an advantage than otherwise in the case; too pure a quality would give too slippery a floor.

#### *Jasper.*

This silicious rock is much used for purposes of embellishment, and is cut into boxes, knife and fork handles, chimney ornaments and such like objects, the value of which consists altogether in the labour bestowed upon them; one of its commonest colours is blood-red. A bed of the rock of this colour was met with at Sherbrooke; in some parts it was about six feet thick, and it was traceable running with the stratification for some distance, passing occasionally into a jaspery iron ore, and shewing lines and spots of specular iron. At the surface it is not very sound, being apparently in a slight degree disintegrated by exposure to atmospheric action, and its texture does not seem to be quite so compact as jasper of the best quality. It is probable however that some parts of it, free from atmospheric injury, might be fit for ornamental articles.

#### *Limestone.*

The various localities in which limestone is met with, or may be expected, on the south side of the St. Lawrence between Lake Champlain and the Chaudière have been so far indicated in the description given of the distribution of the rocks, that it appears to be scarcely necessary to enter into further details respecting them. It has already been stated that two species of calcareous rock were observed capable of useful application, the limestones proper, being those which, practically speaking, may be termed pure carbonate of lime, and the dolomitic limestones, those which with carbonate of lime unite a considerable quantity of carbonate of magnesia, pure dolomite being a mineral composed of the former and the latter in the proportions of 50 to 42. With the magnesian limestones of the Townships there is in general mixed a larger quantity of silicious grain and more iron, than with the limestones proper; they therefore, when burnt and slacked, give darker coloured lime, and for the purpose of mortar do not permit the admixture of so much sand; they require besides more fuel and time in burning and slacking; the mortar resulting therefore is a more expensive material than that from the common lime; it however sets harder and gives stronger work. For agricultural purposes the magnesian lime is not so safe a material, nor one of such general application as the other, and unless thoroughly slacked by exposure for some time to the atmosphere, it may be pernicious. The application of a small amount of magnesia may sometimes be indispensable, but there is often enough even in those limestones called pure,

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

to serve the purpose, and in the soils containing the ruins of those rocks with which dolomites are in general associated, there is usually a superabundance of magnesia; so that if there is a choice, it is in general advisable to apply the common lime as a manure in preference to the magnesian. But in the application of common lime, that resulting from the stone of one quarry, or one part of a quarry, may often be preferable to that derived from another. Phosphate of lime is well known to be in most cases of beneficial application to soils, hence the extensive use of bone manure, and it has been ascertained that in the composition of coral a small quantity of phosphate exists; it is a very indestructible material, and the analysis of Mr. Hunt has proved that in fossil coral the phosphate of lime still continues present; in agricultural use therefore a preference should be given to coralline limestones, and it becomes the interest of a skilful farmer to be able to distinguish corals among fossils.

#### *Magnesite.*

A not very common rock was met with on the seventeenth lot of the ninth range of Bolton; the breadth was considerable, probably twenty yards, and a large portion of it was marked by bright-green stains of oxyd of chromium; a part, of which one foot was seen, was free from the green stains, and the composition of this according to analysis is as follows:—

Carbonate of Magnesia.....	83,35
Carbonate of Iron.....	9,02
Silica.....	8,03
	100,40

It is thus a nearly pure carbonate of magnesia; such a rock as this is said by Dr. Ure to form a very excellent and beautiful mortar cement, and to have been advantageously used for such a purpose in India in the construction of terraces by Dr. McLeod. One of the uses to which magnesian limestone is applied is the manufacture of Epsom salt, which is a sulphate of magnesia and is the source of the carbonate and calcined magnesia of commerce; in pure dolomite the quantity of carbonate of magnesia is 45.66 per cent., and as the magnesite contains nearly double this proportion, it appears certain that it would be a more economical rock from which to obtain the sulphate; but I have not been able to obtain a sufficient number of statistical facts in connexion with the trade in these substances, to know whether the advantage to be derived from the substitution of magnesite for dolomite would compensate for a sufficient amount of transport charges, to render it profitably exportable, or to induce the establishment of a manufactory near the locality of the rock.

#### *Whet-stones.*

Stones fitted to give a sharp edge to steel instruments are of such indispensable utility, that in countries where they are not found native, they are sometimes imported from very great distances, and hence Newcastle in England is perhaps more extensively known over the face of the globe for its grindstones than for its coal. It is from the grits of the coal formation that the best grindstones have been obtained, and some of the sandstones of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia coal-fields are not inferior to the English. From Nova Scotia, grindstones constitute an important article of export, for the supply chiefly of the sea-board of the United States; but the locality nearest to Canada is on the south side of the Bay Chaleur in New Brunswick, where the stone is yet little quarried. The essential requisites of a good grindstone are a hardness greater than that of steel in the grains of which the stone is

chiefly composed, uniformity in the size and distribution of the grains, (these being of a requisite fineness,) and a sufficient freedom in parting with them on friction, so that the grinding surface shall not become polished, and lose its bite of the metal applied to it. Throughout considerable stratified masses the English and British North American carboniferous grits possess the grinding quality; and being naturally divided into beds of the required thickness, which are equally free on the edges and surfaces, and dress well in every direction, a circular form is given to them with advantage; they can thus be used as grinding wheels, and by a rotary movement a greater rapidity of grinding action attained, than by the same force applied in any other way.

In the Eastern Townships stones of a good grit are found in abundance in several places, but the structure of the rock is not such as to give plates capable of being dressed into a circular form with advantage; the grit is not so coarse as the Newcastle, and the rock is a fine mixture of talc and quartz, or perhaps in some cases mica and quartz, constituting talc or mica slates; they give whetstones of very excellent quality. A band of the rock runs from Whetstone Island, in Memphramagog Lake, by Lee's Pond to the head of Massawippi Lake, a distance of nearly twelve miles; those from the island are in high esteem, and I understand that the stone has occasionally been carried from the locality by our enterprising neighbours on the south side of the Province line, brought back again to Canada manufactured into shape, and sold to a considerable profit. The band may probably be available much farther to the north-east. A rock which has been mentioned as an olive-green translucent serpentine occurring between the clay slates and the talco-chloritic quartzose belt east of Georgeville, yields hones capable of giving a very fine edge. One of the localities in which the serpentine is met with is on the fourteenth lot of the first range of Stanstead. There is a range of whet-stone on each side of the valley running from Melbourne to Danville; the stratigraphical position has been already alluded to. Good samples of the stone are procured on the sixteenth lot of the fifth range of Shipton; it is much softer than the Memphramagog stone, being more talcose. Another whet-stone locality is by the side of the great granite dyke which occurs near Stanstead Plains; the rock is probably a fine mixture of quartz and mica, and its quality may be in part due to the action of the dyke on the strata; no rock of the same quality was obtained in the micaceo-calcareous formation except near the granite dykes. The stone is of a yellowish-white, marked with spangles of grey talc of metallic lustre, and good samples of it may be obtained on the fourth lot of the ninth range of Stanstead. Mr. Knowlton, of Waterville, or the Outlet as it is commonly called, informed me he had obtained hones of a superior quality on the west half of the fifth lot of the fourteenth range of Bolton, among the clay slates between the two Memphramagog limestone belts; but though diligent search was made for the bed immediately near the position in which it must occur, I did not obtain any sample that satisfied me I had found the true one indicated.

#### *Clay for common Bricks and Pottery.*

The tertiary formation, the deposits of which spread over the flat country between the St. Lawrence and the Green Mountains of Canada, afford an unlimited amount of clay for common bricks and common pottery; it all appears to contain more or less lime. Common brick clay is also met with in the valley to the south-east of the same mountains in many places, and there are some deposits of it in

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

the vicinity of Stanstead Plains. The general level of the valley is upwards of 500 feet above that of the St. Lawrence, and its deposits are probably of a higher antiquity. No clay of a refractory quality has been met with for the manufacture of fire bricks or porcelain; material fit for such purposes however is mentioned by Professor Adams, as found in association with the rocks of the Green Mountains in Vermont, and it is not unreasonable to expect the discovery of the same in the Eastern Townships at some future period.

*Shell Marl.*

Of this well known valuable manure, three deposits were met with. One of them occurs on a pond about a mile south-east of Philipsburgh, on the 156th and 157th lots of St. Armand, on the lands of Mr. Street and Mr. Taylor. The marl is visible around the pond, and consists of the comminuted remains of fresh water shells, with a depth of several feet, resting on a deposit of marine shells of the tertiary age; the whole depth is in some parts seven feet, and the area of the deposit may be between thirty and forty acres.

The second deposit occurs on a pond on the land of Mr. Martin a little to the east of Stanstead Plains, being the fifth or sixth lot of the eleventh range of the Township. At the west end of the pond there is a visible extent of the marl measuring about fifty by one hundred yards, being part of the margin of the pond; should it underlie the whole pond there might be an area of from fifty to one hundred acres.

The third locality is on the Seignior of St. Hyacinthe, on the south side of the Granby road at its junction with the road to St. Pie, near the foot of Yamaska Mountain. The area which the marl occupies is about seven acres; it consists of the ruins of fresh-water shells, and its thickness is on the average about one foot. It is covered by a thin

layer of peat, which might with advantage be mixed with it for use.

*Stone Paints.*

The application of soapstone to the purposes of a paint has already been mentioned. Professor C. U. Shepherd states that other allied qualities of stone are used in Connecticut in the same way, such as talc slate and serpentine. In the east end of the thirteenth lot of the ninth range of Stanstead an exposure was met with, which it is probable would afford a material adapted for such a use; it exhibits in a transverse section, alternating vertical beds of ochre-yellow and greyish-white colours, the latter belonging to a tender fine-grained talcose slate, resulting from the decomposition of a bluish grey slate, the original colour of which is apparent in some parts less decomposed than others. The slaty structure is evident in both the white and the yellow bands, and it is perceptible that in the slaty cleavage of the yellow there are very thin white talcose partings, by the increased thickness of which the one colour passes into the other. The yellow bands derive their colour from the hydrated peroxyd of iron, but the decomposition of the rock extended too deep to permit its original quality to be seen; but the material they yield has been used, mixed with oil, for house-painting. A decomposed talcose slate is met with in the seventeenth lot of thirteenth range of the Township of Leeds, which is used as a white-wash instead of lime; the colour is a French-white or light ash-grey; it would probably mix well with oil.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

W. E. LOGAN,  
*Provincial Geologist.*

## R E P O R T

OF

ALEXANDER MURRAY, Esq., Assistant Provincial Geologist, addressed to W. E. LOGAN, Esq., Provincial Geologist.

MONTREAL, 14th January, 1848.

SIR,

In compliance with the instructions received from you at Montreal, on the 10th May last, my attention has been devoted during the past season to a geological examination of the main shores and islands of Lake Huron; and I have now the honor of furnishing you with a Report of the results of the investigation.

Having engaged four Indians at Montreal, we proceeded with as little delay as possible to Detroit, and there procuring the necessary supply of provisions, we continued our journey to Sault Ste. Marie, to avail ourselves of the use of the boat and canoes left at the place the previous season in charge of the Hudson Bay Company's agent, after the exploration of Lake Superior. A few days were spent at Sault Ste. Marie in refitting and repairing our boat, and making other arrangements for the summer's operations; and I have to express my thanks for the assistance and courtesy extended to me by Mr. Ballenden during my stay, as well as to Mr. Buchanan and others of the Company's officers, whose aid and kindness I experienced at a later season further down the lake, to the whole of whom

the Survey is indebted for their attention, in safely forwarding the collection of minerals and fossils made during the season.

Leaving Sault Ste. Marie on the 7th June we were occupied until the middle of August in exploring portions of the north shore of the lake and of the Manitoulin Islands, parts of which, owing to the inaccuracies of the map supplied me, it became necessary to survey topographically, for the purpose of exhibiting correctly the result of my inquiries. The principal of these measurements commenced at the north-west end of the island of La Cloche, and proceeded thence to and through the Petit Courant, along the Bay of Sheguenadod and farther, keeping to the west shore of the Manitouwaning Bay; to Manitouwaning. With this was connected a survey of a suite of lakes in the interior of the Grand Manitoulin Island, the largest of which, occupying a very extensive area, is more particularly mentioned in another part of the Report.

Having been instructed to survey the French River up to Lake Nipissing, on the 16th of August we left our boat at the Hudson Bay Company's Post at La Cloche and took thence three canoes instead, for the purpose; two of which being the same that had

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

Appendix  
(G.)  
11th April.

been employed the previous year on Lake Superior, had been forwarded from Sault Ste. Marie by Mr. Ballenden, while the third was kindly supplied by Mr. Buchanan, the gentleman in charge. For the third canoe two additional Indians were engaged, who were acquainted with the coast and the French River, and who, acting as guides, saved much time and inconvenience, besides assisting materially in our admeasurements.

The measurements on all the surveys were chiefly as effected as in former years by the use of the micrometer telescope, and our bearings determined by prismatic compass; and by means of an excellent spirit level, the elevation of Lake Nipissing and various other points of importance, over the bed of Lake Huron, were ascertained. On our return from Lake Nipissing to La Cloche we resumed our boat, leaving the canoes under Mr. Buchanan's charge, and extended our examination to the eastern extremity of the Manitoulin Islands, and to the western coast of Georgian Bay, between Cape Hurd and Penetanguishene, at which latter place the line of section examined across the country from Lake Erie in 1843, had terminated.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

##### *North Coast of Lake Huron west of the French River.*

The greater portion of the immediate coast line on the north shore of Lake Huron, in so far as my observations extended, may be described as generally poor and rocky, in some parts wholly destitute of vegetation, in others thickly clad with trees, which however are of stunted growth and of inconsiderable value. These marginal forests are chiefly composed of trees common to the colder and more mountainous parts of Canada, the species being balsam fir, spruce, red and white pine, white birch and poplar, predominating on dry parts, while white cedar and tamarack abound on the swampy and moister ground. But while the coast line exhibits this uninviting appearance, the interior in many places presents a very different character, especially in the valleys of the principal streams, where there are frequently to be seen extensive flats of rich and deep soil, producing maple, oak, elm, birch and basswood, besides occasional groves of both red and white pine of large size. Various places of this description have been cleared and cultivated by the Indians, and where such has been the case, as at Spanish River, notwithstanding the rude state of aboriginal agriculture, the crops of maize and potatoes are nearly equal in both quantity and quality to those usually seen in the more favored latitude, and under the more enlightened system of tillage in Canada West.

The principal streams, some of which are so favored, are the Thessalon, the Missisagui, the Serpent and the Spanish Rivers. The first two of them, taking their origin far in the interior, where the country is represented to be spotted with numerous small lakes, run in a south-easterly direction, and fall into Lake Huron within twenty-five miles of each other, the Thessalon nearly opposite the north point of Drummond Island, the Missisagui nearly due north from the west end of the Grand Manitoulin. The Serpent and the Spanish Rivers, whose mouths are fifteen miles apart, flow nearly due west for many miles of the lower part of their course, but rise a great distance to the northward, where they are connected, as the former two, with many small lakes. The exit of the Spanish River is about fifteen miles west from the Hudson Bay Company's Post at La Cloche, and the Serpent therefore will be about thirty from the same point.

To the westward of the Spanish River the coast is for the most part low, but precipitous and rugged; it abounds with safe and commodious harbours among

its numerous islands and inlets, which can scarcely fail in many instances to become, in the course of time, of commercial importance. To the eastward of the river the scenery is improved by the gradual approach of a high range of picturesque hills, coming out upon the coast about four miles westward of the Hudson Bay Company's Post at La Cloche. They are known there as the La Cloche Mountains, one of their highest points was ascertained to be 482 feet above the level of the lake. This part of the lake is thickly studded with islands, and the coast is much indented with extensive bays and inlets, which offer shelter and security, during any storm to which the voyager may be exposed; indeed, the whole coast from Sault Ste. Marie to the French River possesses advantages with respect to harbours that cannot be surpassed, but some of those which are of the safest description when entered, are dangerous and difficult to approach from the open lake, in consequence of the numerous reefs and sunken rocks lying concealed outside of them.

To the eastward of the Manitoulin group of islands another change occurs in the character of the scenery, and between Shebawenahning, an Indian trading post about thirty miles east from La Cloche, and the French River, the coast and islands are for the most part low rocks entirely destitute of vegetation. The La Cloche hills recede to the northward, and these being lost to the eye before we reach the French River, there extend to the horizon in the direction in which they vanish, a dreary and desolate waste of low broken country, while the water of the lake bounds the prospect to the south.

##### *French River.*

The French River is a continuous chain of long narrow lakes, which, lying at small elevations over the other, are connected by short rapids or falls; these lakes are crowded with large and small islands, the channels among which are frequently contracted to a few yards in width, and thus acquire in many places a fluvial semblance, and the waters of Lake Nipissing, after passing through these successive quiet intervals, join those of Lake Huron by four main outlets, about four miles apart from each other, which are included in a distance of fourteen or fifteen miles. From various points up these main channels, a multitude of narrow outlets break off, and the whole divide the land at the mouth of the river, into a perfect labyrinth of small islands. The principal channel is the one farthest west, generally known as the North Channel, and it was through this, that our measurements and examination were carried; it joins the lake in latitude  $45^{\circ} 57'$  north, and longitude  $81^{\circ} 7'$  west, according to Captain Bayfield's chart, and a straight course from this point to the south side of the outlet of Lake Nipissing would bear by compass  $N. 75^{\circ} E.$ , the distance being fifty-nine miles. Following the bends of the channel there are three general courses; the first north-easterly for a distance of seven miles, the second nearly due east for thirty-three and a half miles, while the third turns again about two points to the northward of east and reaches Lake Nipissing in twenty-one miles. The variation of the compass was found by azimuths of the sun to be  $1^{\circ} 55' W.$  at the mouth of the river, and  $4^{\circ} 25' W.$  at a short distance from Lake Nipissing. Meridian altitudes of the sun were taken at various points for the purpose of correctly ascertaining the latitude, but from an injury that unfortunately befell our theodolite, which was not easily remedied, the result was not satisfactory.

Ascending the North Channel, three outlets are met with at the respective distances of six, nine and a half, and ten and a quarter miles, which are said to unite about two miles to the southward, and constitute the second main channel; two more outlets at

Appendix  
(G.)  
11th April.

Appendix (G.)

11th April.

the respective distances of twelve and twenty-four miles unite to form the third main channel, and the fourth separates in a single stream at the distance of twenty-eight miles.

The country through which the North Channel passes, is for the most part low and barren, affording little diversity of scenery; it is scantily clothed with timber, consisting of red, white and pitch pine, the first two of which sometimes appeared to attain a tolerable size, but were in no case that came under my observation, of sufficient dimensions to be of commercial value, and the last is always of diminutive size. The immediate banks of the channel are abrupt and precipitous, sometimes rising vertically for nearly seventy feet, but more frequently they are under twenty feet; from their rocky nature landing is often found difficult, and eligible places for encampment are exceedingly scarce; indeed, there were but three occasions on which we found on pitching our tents, a sufficiency of soil to admit our tent pins being driven into the ground.

After carefully levelling every part on the river where a current was visible, and making an allowance for those where no flow was perceptible, the total difference of height between Huron and Nipissing appears to be sixty-nine feet, and the following table will show the successive steps in the rise, and the distances at which they occur from the mouth:—

	Distance. Miles.	Rise. Feet.
Rise in the first Fall, including the currents below, (a portage).....	1	2.79
“ Rapids above.....	2	0.51
“ Rapids.....	16½	2.08
“ Grand Recollet Fall and Rapid, (a portage).....	21	7.81
“ Current above the Fall.....		0.22
“ Rapid.....	38	1.30
“ Rapid.....	39	1.89
“ Petite Faucelle Rapid, the distance is to the head, (a portage).....	40	4.18
“ Rapid du Buisson, (a portage).....	41½	3.61
“ Current above.....		0.42
“ Grande Faucelle Rapid, (a portage) ..	42½	5.68
“ Rapide du Pin, (a portage).....	43½	2.50
“ Chaudière Falls and Rapids, levelled across the portage to the height of Lake Nipissing, (a portage).....	51	25.83
Allowance for imperceptible current.....		10.18
Height of Lake Nipissing above Lake Huron.....		69.00
Height of Lake Huron over the Sea, according to the Michigan Surveyors.....		578.00
Height of Lake Nipissing over the sea.....		647.00

This result agrees very nearly with the estimate of Mr. W. Hawkins made in 1838, the details of which are as follows:—

	Ft.	In.
1st or lowest Rapid.....	3	0
2d Rapid.....	6	0
3d Rapid.....	3	0
4th Rapid.....	2	0
5th Rapid.....	8	0
6th Rapid.....	3	0
7th Rapid.....	3	6
8th Rapid.....	3	0
9th Chaudière lower Falls.....	15	0
10th Chaudière upper Falls.....	10	0
	56	6
Allowance for imperceptible currents	10	2
Height of Nipissing over Huron. ....	66	8
Height of the same as before.....	69	0
Difference.....	2	4

In ascending the river it was found necessary to make seven different portages, the positions of which are indicated in the table, but in descending, all these can be run by canoes with the exception of two; these are the Chaudière and the Grand Récollet, the former of which is about a quarter of a mile long, while none of the others exceeds a few yards.

Appendix (G.)

11th April.

There were indications in the water marks of both Lake Huron and Lake Nipissing, that they have sunk considerably below their ancient levels, and a corresponding fall could be traced in each successive lake of the chain between them. On Lake Huron the difference was ascertained by the spirit level to be 4.10 ft.; on Lake Nipissing the following measurements were carefully taken by a tape against a vertical rock.

	Ft.	In.
Spring mark of this year over the existing level.....	2	0
Old mark above the spring mark.....	3	9
Another mark supposed to be the old spring mark above the old summer mark.....	2	0

From this it would appear that the ancient average level of Lake Nipissing was 3 ft. 9 in. higher than the highest level it now attains during the freshets of the spring.

*Lake Huron and the Manitoulin Islands.*

A ridge of land which, proceeding from the vicinity of the Falls of Niagara, sweeps round the upper extremity of Lake Ontario, and running thence into the promontory of Cape Hurd and Cabot's Head, is represented in continuation by the Manitoulin Islands, divides Lake Huron into two parts, which may be called the south and the north. The south part constituting the great body of the lake, with a circumference exceeding 720 lineal miles has an area of about 14000 square miles; the north portion is again divided into two parts, the east and the west, the former of which, called Georgian Bay, extending from Nottawasaga to Shebawenahning and the eastern extremity of the Grand Manitoulin Island, with a length of 120 miles and a breadth of 50, has an area of about 6000 square miles while the remainder, called the North Channel, gradually narrowing as it proceeds westward, presents a surface, exclusive of the various islands with which it is studded particularly in the eastern end, of 1700 square miles; the whole area of the water of the lake would thus appear to be 21000 square miles.

Only four of the islands which there serve to divide the lake go under the denomination of the Manitoulin; these are generally designated on maps, Drummond, Cockburn, Grand Manitoulin and Fitzwilliam or Horse Islands; but there are many others of minor importance which are links in the same chain, and exhibit similar geographical and geological features, and with St. Joseph and La Cloche Islands, it will be convenient for the present to suppose them included under the general name. The same formations which constitute the Manitoulin Islands constitute also the peninsular promontory of which they are an interrupted prolongation, and a uniform geographical character thus runs through the whole. That part of this promontory and of the islands, which faces the great body of the lake, presents a general line, leaving out coves and inlets, coinciding with the strike, which from a bearing of twenty degrees east of north, gradually bends round to half as many north of east, in a distance of 170 miles; from this line the land slopes gently up, for a varying breadth and to a varying height, (the breadth and height gradually diminishing, proceeding westward,) and then falls precipitously in escarpments in the opposite direction, which are deeply indented by many transverse ravines. The form of surface which is thus presented by this belt above the level of the lake is maintained below, and the result is, that while the lake on the shelving side is shallow, affording a dangerous approach to the land and few good harbours, on the opposite side it is deep, and good harbours for all sizes of vessels abound, the transverse ravines becoming sounds, long inlets and capacious bays with plenty of water and good shelter.



Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

Such being the main general geographical feature of the belt, divers peculiarities prevail in particular parts, and these diversities occur on the abrupt rather than on the shelving side. Proceeding along the former, Drummond and Cockburn Islands present escarpments close upon their coasts, whose summits seldom rise higher than fifty or sixty feet over the level of the lake but reaching Cape Robert on the Grand Manitoulin, our measurement made the cliffs 155 feet, and thus they continue to Barrie Island and the east side of Bayfield Sound. Beyond this they leave the shore, but re-appear again south of the Sheguenandod, an Indian village in Manitouwaning Bay, and are again seen at Wequamekong, near the Roman Catholic mission in Smith's Bay, and at Cape Smith beyond. In the neighbourhood of Sheguenandod and Wequamekong, from the foot of the escarpment mentioned, the land slopes upward northerly, rising to the edge of a second but less bold and well-defined escarpment, which is seen at La Cloche Strait and Point Peter, where it attains an elevation of 130 to 140 feet. The eastern extremity of the Grand Manitoulin Island and the line of coast between Cape Hurd and Cabot's Head are sections nearly transverse to the formations of the belt, and the islands that lie between them, in no case successively separated by intervals of water exceeding seven miles, are points shewing their connexion. All these islands present an abrupt escarpment to the north-east, and a gentle slope in a contrary direction. The same character is more grandly displayed in the coast between Cape Hurd and Cabot's Head, and it serves to illustrate the structure in other parts; the distance between the points is seventeen miles, and the edge of an abrupt limestone cliff is seen to rise gradually from the one to the other until it attains a height of 329 feet, standing almost perpendicularly over the water. South of Cabot's Head the coast continues to present bold precipices, sometimes upwards of 220 feet high, for the greater part of the distance to Owen's Sound; eastward of this it has a height of about 160 to 170 feet at Campbell's Cliff, between Cape William and Point Rich; the escarpment receding thence into the interior, and coming out again in Nottawasaga Bay, can be traced along the shore to Beaver Brook, in the Township of Collingwood, farther on in which, leaving the water and striking into the interior in a south-easterly direction, the range to which it belongs, gains in height and becomes of sufficient importance to be dignified with the title of the Blue Mountains. Around the extremity of Nottawasaga Bay the land is low, but in the Peninsula which lies between it and Matchedash Bay, a feature of the same kind as characterises the Manitoulin belt is observed. From the south-west side the land gradually slopes up and falls in escarpments on the north-east at Point Adams and Point Gloucester, and the same form is carried out into the islands at the extremity of the peninsula from the south-west side of Christian Island to the Giant's Tomb, whose bold north-eastern slope corresponds with that of Point Adams.

Along the bold shore of the south-western side of Georgian Bay, the water is very deep at a very short distance out from the land, as may be seen by a reference to Captain Bayfield's admirable chart of the lake; a mile out from Cabot's Head it is represented to be 460 feet, and in Dyer's Bay 500 feet, three miles out. Yet at every point and island, and sometimes also in the bays, it is observable that a fringe of reefs prevails close in upon the shore; the reefs all appear to be composed of loose blocks, and are probably in part derived from the destruction of the neighbouring cliffs, and they make it in many places dangerous, often for long stretches, to approach too near the land. This is the case nearly all the way

from Nottawasaga to Owen's Sound, where in one part of the distance they extend out three miles.

Along the coast from Cape Hurd, places of shelter are not so numerous as they are along the Manitoulins, and they are sometimes dangerous to approach. There are several good harbours at Cape Hurd, though it is to be apprehended, from the irregular and rocky character of the bottom, they can scarcely be called good anchorages; there is a harbour also (called Wingfield's Basin on Bayfield's Chart,) at Cabot's Head, but its value is much diminished by the existence of a shallow bar across the entrance, effectually preventing the admission of large vessels, and rendering it at times inaccessible to even boats and canoes, especially when the wind is from the northward and westward. South of Cabot's Head the best harbours are Isthmus Bay and Melville's Sound, beyond which it is difficult to get shelter from north-easterly winds, except under the lee of the islands in Colpoy's Bay. Nottawasaga Bay may be said to be quite destitute of shelter, though formerly a good refuge for boats was readily found at the mouth of almost any of its streams; but the lake has within a comparatively short period receded, and the exits of these streams have become inaccessible. At the south end of Christian Island there is a capacious bay facing the east, which being sheltered on every side, and affording good anchorage and good camping ground, is in every respect an excellent harbour; and eastward of this there are safe coves and inlets both on the main shore and on the islands, and no part is much exposed up to Pentanguishene.

The Manitoulin Islands and their corresponding peninsular promontory, which has not yet been fully examined, are covered with dense forests, which are frequently of the description usually indicating a rich and fertile soil. On many parts of the southern end of St. Joseph, and in the smaller islands of the Manitoulin group, but especially on the Grand Manitoulin, besides groves of stately pine that, under more favourable circumstances, might afford a considerable supply to the lumber market, there are extensive tracts of land, almost exclusively growing maple, elm, oak, ash, birch and basswood, of such character in point of size, as not to be greatly surpassed by the produce of the justly celebrated hard timber lands of Canada West. Several small settlements have been made on St. Joseph Island, the principal one of which is on the south side, where there is a small village known by the same name as the island; near it, a small stream enters a capacious bay, and affords a sufficient fall and an ample supply of water for milling purposes; a saw-mill was at one time in operation on it, which of late years has been abandoned. Cockburn, the Grand Manitoulin and Horse Islands, constituting an Indian reserve, Indian settlements alone have been made on it, the chief of which are at Manitouwaning, Sheguenandod and Wequamekong, all on the Grand Manitoulin. At the first mentioned place there is a regularly appointed Government Indian Establishment, under the agency of Captain Ironsides of the Indian Department, a gentleman to whom our party was much indebted for useful information and liberal hospitality. At Wequamekong, where there is a Roman Catholic mission, the clearings are extensive, and many of the Indians have abandoned their wandering life and subsist on their farms, and this is the case too at Manitouwaning; but at Sheguenandod, although by far the finest tract of country that we saw is found there, the clearings are few and scattered, and the natives are more frequently to be met with in the woods or in their canoes, than in their houses or on their lands.

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

The Grand Manitoulin is a very important and very beautiful island. Its length is eighty, and its average breadth twenty miles; the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude passes through three of its most northern points, and the eighty-second and eighty-third meridians of west longitude are at about equal distances from its west and east ends, the latter meridian passing through one of its most northern points at the broadest part, which measures thirty-three miles, and from which the island gradually tapers to the westward. The whole area of the island, exclusive of its numerous bays and inlets, cannot be less than 1600 square miles; the escarpments which have been mentioned run longitudinally through it, and some of them shew heights of 155 to 250 and 300 feet, and the most elevated points do not exceed 350 feet over the level of Huron. The amount of moisture which falls in this area must no doubt be considerable, and the interior of the island appears to be well supplied with streams and lakes. But there is a peculiarity belonging to at least one of these lakes which deserves to be noted. It lies within a few miles of Manitouwaning, and on sending my assistant Mr. Gilbert Burrows, and the chief part of my men, to La Cloche, to change our boat for canoes, in preparation to ascending the French River, I took the opportunity of making an accurate survey of it. A well-beaten Indian path, running a little to the north of due west for three miles, leads to the lake and enabled me to fix its position, and by means of the micrometer telescope and a conspicuous thirty-foot *blaze* effected by peeling to that measure, the stem of a straight vertical spruce, well seen from many of the main points of the lake, the task was soon accomplished. The form of the lake may be compared to that of an hour-glass, expanding at the ends which are seven miles wide, while in the middle of the length, which is ten miles in a N.W. and S.E. direction, it contracts to a breadth which in the narrowest part does not exceed one mile. The area of the eastern expansion is twenty-eight square miles, that of the western twenty-one square miles, and that of the middle part six square miles, making a total area of fifty-five square miles. Its rim is fringed to the water's edge by a thick growth of evergreens chiefly cedar, except on the south-western side, in some parts of which, precipitate ledges rise to the height of ten to forty feet; on this side too the land rises into an escarpment, while it slopes up gently on the other, exhibiting in these features a prevailing character already mentioned, arising from geological structure. The eastern corner of the lake approaches to within a mile and a half of a sweep on the west side of Manitouwaning Bay, and on carefully levelling the difference of elevation between the two, it was found to be 155 feet, and a question of some interest connected with the lake (which constitutes its peculiarity,) is, the source whence it derives its supply of water. After closely examining its shores, only one small stream was found to run into a little bay on the south-west side of the narrow part, which from all that could be learned from the Indians, was its only visible supply; but while it thus appears to receive so scanty a tribute from the surrounding country it furnishes sufficient water for three large brooks which fall from it to the south, the west and the north. The first of these discharges itself into the main lake near Michael Bay on the south side of the island, after supplying several small ponds met with in its course; the second, which leaves the lake at its western extremity, feeds a succession of small lakes, and falls into Beaufort Bay; while the third, flowing to the north, supplies two more lakes, and eventually terminates at Sheguenandod Bay. While we were

at Sheguenandod a rough survey was made of the lowest of these two lakes, and the middle one was seen from one of the heights in its neighbourhood; but for its form and size I am indebted to the Indian chief of Sheguenandod. The one we surveyed is nearly two miles in length, with a breadth exceeding half a mile; and from the chief's description, it is conceived the other is about the same size. Understanding that the lakes were unnamed, at the suggestion of Captain Ironsides, the title of Tecumtheh\* was given to the largest, and that of Neewash to the lowest, after the two celebrated Indian warriors who bore those names; the third was called the Chief's Lake, in honour of the chief who favoured us with its description. It was observed on Tecumtheh Lake, that the level of the water at the time we saw it, which was in the early part of August, had the appearance of being higher than it must have been in the spring or some later period. The evidence of the fact was a well-defined water-line, which could be traced at about eight inches below the surface, marked by a slimy dark-red coating, which covered the limestone pebbles of the bottom below the line, from which those above were completely free, these retaining the same colour and appearance they had when forming a part of the beach. Another large lake is said to occupy a portion of the island, between Beaufort Bay and Bayfield Sound; no satisfactory description could be obtained of its character, and there was neither time nor opportunity to make an excursion to it. The rock of the country being chiefly limestone, which is so frequently known to give subterranean passage to streams, it appears probable that these lakes may be related by such a communication, and there may be others in the same way connected with them, and thus the water of Tecumtheh Lake may result from the drainage of a considerable part of the island.

On concluding the examination of the coast at Pentanguishene, where, by the kindness of Mr. W. B. Hamilton, our boat was safely laid up against the winter, the opportunity was taken of my return homeward by Coldwater and Orillia, to determine the difference of level between Lakes Huron and Simcoe. There being a good road between the two places mentioned, the distance by which is fifteen miles, there was no farther difficulty in the operation than such as was occasioned by rainy weather.

The following is a list of the various bench-mark stations on the road, with their respective heights over Lake Huron.

	Feet.
Barr's Tavern, half way between Coldwater and.....	
Orillia, .....	363.85
Bridge across the North River which falls from Bass Lake, called the Wye on Bouchette's Map.....	250.24
Road near Bass Lake.....	282.96
Corner of Robertson's clearing, height of land.....	367.37
Surface of Lake Simcoe.....	125.52

A comparison of the result of these levels, with those taken by the Board of Works from Lake Ontario, proves highly satisfactory, as shewn by the following figures:

	Feet.
Height of Lake Huron over the sea, according to the measurements of the Michigan Engineers.....	578.00
Height of Lake Simcoe over Lake Huron, as above.....	125.52
Height of Lake Simcoe over the sea.....	703.52
Height of Lake Simcoe over the sea, as determined by the levels taken by the Board of Works from Lake Ontario.....	704.00
Difference.....	0.48

\* The usual mode of writing the name of this celebrated warrior is, I believe, "Tecumseh" or "Tecumseth," but I have been informed by Captain Ironsides that the proper one is as that given in the text.

## SEQUENCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORMATIONS.

The coast and islands of Lake Huron present greater advantages for the examination of the rocks, which constitute Western Canada, than perhaps can be found in any other part of the Province; for while the mainland on the northern and more eastern shores of the lake exhibits continuous exposures of the more ancient formations, the Manitoulin Islands, and the coast between Matchedash Bay and Sarnia shew in regular succession the whole of the fossiliferous groups from the lowest to the highest contained within its limits.

The older groups observed consist, firstly, of a metamorphic series, composed of granitic and syenitic rocks, in the forms of gneiss, mica slate and hornblende slate; and, secondly, of a stratified series composed of quartz rock or sandstones, conglomerates, shales and limestones, with interposed beds of greenstone; and of the fossiliferous groups following these, six formations were met with, which in the New York nomenclature come under the following designations:—

1. Potsdam sandstone.
2. Trenton limestone.
3. Utica slates.
4. Loraine shales.
5. Medina sandstones.
6. Niagara limestones, including the Clinton group.

*Metamorphic series.*

This series occupies the whole of the coast from Shebawenahning to the mouth of the French River, whence it constitutes the banks of this river to Lake Nipissing. Whether the rocks of this series compose the coast between the French River and Matchedash Bay, has not yet been ascertained, but they were met with on the north-eastern shore of this bay and its islands, to the mouth of the River Severn, where their limit strikes into the Township of Matchedash, as was stated in the Report I had the honor of addressing you in 1843.

In general character the rocks of this series are either granitic or syenitic gneiss, the constituents of granite prevailing in some instances, those of syenite doing so in others. Their prevailing color on the north coast, and for several miles up the French River, is reddish, arising from the presence of red feldspar, and a pale flesh-colored quartz; in the other parts, and especially above the lowest seven miles of the French River, the general color is black or dark-grey, owing to the prevalence of black hornblende and black mica; feldspar occurs in most of the rocks, but in such various proportions, that in some instances it is nearly absent, while in others it forms the most abundant constituent. A parallel arrangement is observable in the constituents of all the varieties and in the varieties themselves, but it is particularly distinguishable where mica most prevails. When hornblende is the most abundant mineral, small red garnets are very frequently met with, which on close inspection give a speckled appearance to the rock.

When the rocks are chiefly composed of quartz and feldspar, with or without mica they are usually in thick beds; when hornblende and mica prevail, the beds are mostly thin, sometimes slaty; the more massive beds are in many instances divided by thin layers of mica, generally black or of a brownish tinge. The thickness of the series it was not found possible to ascertain; its members were everywhere in a highly disturbed condition, and frequently very much contorted. On the lower parts of the French River, where the massive beds chiefly occur, the inclination appeared to be at a high angle towards the south-east, but further up the rocks were of a more slaty character, and where the thinner beds were frequently

seen, we could discover a succession of sharp folds or contortions, which repeated the same beds for a distance of many miles. Near the crown of each undulation there was generally a crack, which extended at a pretty regular rate of inclination from the top to the bottom of the cliffs, and these cracks in succession might readily be mistaken for planes of stratification, and lead to great exaggeration in estimating thickness; whilst on the upper portion of the French River, it was frequently necessary to be cautious in regard to this peculiarity, especially when the thick bedded parts of the series were exposed, as the dip here became as uniformly westward as it had been to the eastward at the mouth; but having at the time become aware of the contortions, a close examination of the sequence of constituent bands, often convinced me, that what otherwise might have been taken for enormous thickness, resulted in reality from frequent repetitions of the same masses. Veins of quartz were often observed to intersect this series, some of which were upwards of three feet wide, but in no instance did we perceive any metalliferous indication farther than the presence of iron pyrites.

*Quartz Rocks and Sandstones, Conglomerates, Slates and Limestones.*

The next series in succession in the ascending scale is a set of regularly stratified masses, consisting of quartz rocks or altered sandstones, conglomerates, slates and limestones, interstratified with beds of greenstone. Taken as one formation, these rocks form the whole north coast of Lake Huron, and either wholly or in part, many of its neighbouring islands between Little Lake George and Shebawenahning; but there is a great diversity of character, both in mineral quality and general appearance, in the different parts composing the group.

Classified as above, the division entitled the quartz rocks sometimes presents beds which are purely white in colour, closely compact in texture, and vitreous in lustre; at other times the layers are grey, greenish or brownish, granular, and occasionally micaceous; sometimes as sandstones they are fine-grained, at others become coarse, and occasionally pass into a beautiful conglomerate whose pebbles consist chiefly of blood-red jasper, sometimes mixed with others of greenish jasper and white quartz, and lie in a matrix of nearly pure white silicious sand. Both as quartz rocks and as sandstones, beds have sometimes a slaty cleavage from the presence of more or less mica between the layers. Besides the jasper conglomerates there are conglomerates composed of pebbles and boulders of syenite varying from a magnitude of one and two feet in diameter, down to a size no larger than pigeons' eggs, which are set sometimes in greenish quartz rock as a matrix, and sometimes in a greenish slate, but most frequently in the latter. Under the denomination of slates are included various thinly laminated dark-green, blackish and reddish rocks, some of which are very chloritic, and some contain epidote. The limestones in fresh fractures are whitish, yellowish-buff, or bluish, and they weather sometimes to black and sometimes to yellow. On exposed surfaces both these colours alternate in thin irregular layers, which being of different degrees of hardness wear unequally, the harder bands standing out in sharp relief while the softer are grooved out between them. The harder layers usually weather black and are very silicious, sometimes of the nature of hornstone, while the softer material weathers yellowish.

Numerous greenstone dykes traverse these rocks, which, throughout the whole space examined, bear a rude parallelism to one another. Their general course appears to be from west and east to north-west and south-east; they are generally fine grained and fre-

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

quently compact; in colour they are nearly black or very dark-green arising from the prevailing dark colour of the hornblende, which is one of the constituent minerals; they are sometimes spotted with small crystals of white feldspar, or larger crystals of the same mineral of a greenish tinge, and they appear frequently to contain epidote; iron pyrites occurs in most of the dykes and in some is abundant, and small specks of yellow sulphuret of copper are likewise by no means uncommon.

Great masses of greenstone, supposed to be interposed among the sedimentary beds, are also met with; their mineral quality varies but little from that of the dykes; magnetic iron, in greater or less quantity, appears to be disseminated through them as a constituent mineral. Some masses are coarsely grained, the fracture presenting elongated crystals of black or dark-green hornblende, mingled with aggregated red crystals of white and red feldspar; the hornblende in another variety, is in smaller crystals, and is black; those of feldspar are likewise smaller and white, giving a dark-grey colour to the rock, and this appears to be the prevailing character, wherever the beds were seen extensively displayed. A third variety is very fine-grained, and is of a very dark-grey colour, the black hornblende being by far the most abundant constituent. Magnetic iron was found disseminated in all the varieties, most abundant in the first, less so in the second, and least of all in the third; iron and copper pyrites were frequently disseminated through all.

In addition to the trap dykes, mineral veins intersected the formation; like them they are found to maintain a certain degree of parallelism, their prevailing direction being N. W. and S. E.; transverse faults were sometimes found to cut the veins; but their presence did not appear to be marked by veins or dykes, and their existence was shown only by displacements. The mineral veins are usually composed of semi-translucent white quartz, associated often with dolomitic spar; many hold the yellow sulphuret of copper in small quantities, while others combine with it vitreous copper and variegated copper in workable abundance.

What breadth of country this series of rocks may occupy or what vertical thickness it may attain, there was no opportunity of determining. It was deemed advisable, in the first instance, to trace out the relation the series bore to the superior deposits already in some degree known, before more particularly entering upon an examination of the series itself, and our observations were in consequence chiefly confined to the islands in the north channel, where the outcrop of the fossiliferous deposits terminate, and where they were frequently found in contact with the series under consideration. The visits made to the north shore were for the most part confined to places where veins holding metalliferous ores were known to exist, of which it was considered proper to obtain exact information, and the excursions made into the interior did not exceed the distance of two or three miles up a few of the streams, which were of easy access; but the spirit of mining enterprise, which at the present moment prevails, has sent a host of explorers over the district; and there can be little doubt that their researches will greatly aid to elucidate its geological features, and extend a knowledge of the mineral resources of the Province.

The different members of this series of rocks appear to be in so many cases interstratified with one another, that until a larger number of facts is collected, it would be difficult to make the relation of those portions that have been observed perfectly understood; and it therefore perhaps, for the present, will be sufficient to state some few points at which some of the most important examples of these were met with. The limestone part of the formation was seen for the

first time on Echo Lake, a small sheet of water about two and a half miles, bearing a little to the east of north, from the most northern part of Lake George. The rock constitutes two prominent points, one on the east and the other on the west side, near the mid-length of the lake, and appeared to dip to the south at an angle not exceeding 45°. It is overlaid by syenitic conglomerate and quartz rock, which are seen on both sides of the lake further down, and a range of hills, which must be imposed on them, is intersected by the discharging stream. Syenitic conglomerate underlies the limestone, and quartz rock follows it to the north.

Proceeding along the coast, white quartz appears to form its various points, and the many islands near it from the foot of Lake George to the foot of Lake St. Joseph, and the upper end of the north channel. A few scattered small red jasper pebbles were occasionally met with in it, but in no case forming a conglomerate. Many boulders however of the red jasper conglomerate were observed in the vicinity; but the only locality in which this beautiful rock was seen in place in any great mass, was on a small lake situated in the interior about three miles from the coast, and discharging by a small shoal rivulet, the mouth of which is about a mile and a half west of Portlock Harbour. The three large islands which are met at the west end of the north channel, two of them being those which assist in forming Portlock Harbour, and the third and largest, that on which Campment d'Ours is situated, (of which only the northern half is included,) consist chiefly of syenitic conglomerate, and this rock composes the main coast two miles farther east, and is succeeded by a reappearance of the limestone, which is displayed on a point three quarters of a mile above the French Islands, which are nearly north of the east end of St. Joseph's Island. The coast up to these islands and for a mile and three quarters beyond is greenstone, and this rock there constitutes part of the front of the Bruce Mines location, on the east side of which, at Eagle Point, quartz rock again makes its appearance.

Omitting several points which were touched at along the coast, and proceeding to La Cloche, the quartz rock was there found in a development which must be several thousand feet thick, constituting the range of picturesque mountains which run for many miles along the border of the lake, and the limestone is again seen to the north of these mountains on a lake about two miles from the coast at the Hudson Bay Company's Post.

On a cluster of small islands about midway across the North Channel, nearly due south from the Spanish River location, granite was found breaking through the quartz-rock; it was coarse grained, having large crystals of feldspar and large leaves of mica, while the grains of quartz were small; the colour of the rock was red. On one of the islands, quartz-rock beds on opposite sides of the granite were observed to dip in opposite directions, north on the north side and south on the south side, at an angle of 70° or 80°; and in another of the islands the quartz-rock and granite were seen in juxtaposition, the former reclining on the latter. In this case the quartz rock was traversed by several trap dykes running slightly oblique to the strike, while granitic veins ran transversely through the whole, and were continued through a main body or nucleus of granite, the one granite being distinguishable from the other, notwithstanding the red colour of both, by the finer texture of the veins.

#### *Fossiliferous Rocks.*

The fossiliferous series, as before observed, is supported unconformably by the older rocks already described; in the North Channel they are seen to rest upon the tilted edges of the quartz-rock formation, while at Penetanguishene and Matchedash Bay, they

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

repose upon the metamorphic or gneissoid series. Their attitude throughout the whole region seems to indicate a perfect state of quiescence from the time they were originally deposited; they horizontally fill up hollows in the older rocks, and while the irregularities of this ancient bottom are so great that different members of the fossiliferous group are found in contact with it in different parts, they are nowhere throughout the district affected by trap dykes, faults or other marks of disturbance.

*Potsdam Sandstone.*

This formation is not extensively developed on Lake Huron; it was observed on various parts of the River St. Mary, between the Sault Ste. Marie and Sugar Island, and it was again seen at the east end of the North Channel on the Island of La Cloche, as well as on a point of the long promontory that comes down towards the island from the mainland.

On the River St. Mary the colour of the deposit is generally red, or red and green, or red with green spots, and its character is for the most part that of a fine-grained sandstone. To the eastward of the western extremity of Sugar Island, its boundary is generally concealed by drifted boulders or by overgrowing moss and forest trees; yet there is evidence in the character of the drift, that the formation extends to the eastern side of that island, and striking into the Island of St. Joseph, near its northern end, its basset edge runs nearly due east, and comes out again on the north coast of the latter, about two miles south of the Island of Campment d'Ours. At the east end of the North Channel, the formation is chiefly a red marl with green stripes and spots, containing thin beds of green slightly calcareous sandstone, and hard bands of red calcareo-argillaceous rock, varying in thickness from two to six inches; towards the top the beds become more and more calcareous and the green colour more prevalent in them, until they join the lower beds of the Trenton limestone. A narrow strip of the formation runs east along the south side of a quartz-rock ridge, through the Island of La Cloche, and then spreads out over a portion of the north-east corner of that island, and extends across to the peninsula of the mainland opposite, resting upon the tilted edges of the slates and quartz-rock formation.

We had no means of ascertaining the thickness of the formation above the west end of the North Channel; but at the east end it does not exceed forty feet. The only fossils that were seen in the strata, were met with in the upper beds near their junction with the Trenton limestone, where several specimens of orthoceratites, encrinites and fucoids were found.

*Trenton Limestone.*

A straight line from the Little Neebeesh Rapids on the River St. Mary, to the north-east point of the Island St. Joseph, will nearly mark the base of the Trenton limestone at the upper end of the lake. From this it can be traced eastward through the North Channel upon several of the islands, resting upon the upturned edges of the quartz-rock formation, until arriving at La Cloche Island, where it is found in conformable junction with the Potsdam sandstone. To the east of La Cloche Island it forms low belts round quartz-rock centres on islands and peninsular points from the mainland, to within a short distance of Shebawenahning, whence it strikes to the southwest; after a long sub-aqueous course it emerges to leave Lake Huron in the vicinity of Matchedash Bay, where it rests upon the gneissoid rocks.

The lower members of the formation are dark brown or buff-coloured arenaceous limestones, frequently associated with beds of green calcareo-argillaceous shale. The higher portions of it consist of dark bluish, buff, and brownish-coloured limestones, which generally weather to a light-yellow, and where

exposed to the action of the lake present cellular fretted surfaces. The beds at the top of the formation, where they come in contact with the Utica slates, are very bituminous, generally of a dark grey colour on fracture, weathering to a bright orange when exposed. The whole formation is very fossiliferous; in the lower portions of the series the most prevalent genera are *Orthoceras* (a large species), *Isotelus*, *Bumastes*, *Pleurotomaria*, *Subulites*, *Cypricardia*, *Leptena*, *Atrypa*, *Lingula*, with encrinites, corals and fucoids, and most of the same genera are found in the higher parts.

A perfect section of the formation was obtained between protruding ridges of the quartz-rock, on La Cloche Island and the neighbouring point of the Grand Manitoulin, where the rate of inclination although inappreciable to the eye, is uniformly nearly south, descending at the rate of from thirty-five to forty feet in a mile. Taking the maximum as the rate of dip, the total thickness of the formation would be about 320 feet.

On a small group called the Snake Islands, which is very inaccurately laid down on the map furnished me, Bayfield's chart of the north shore of Lake Huron not being yet published, and of which islands we in consequence made a topographical delineation, the following section was measured to shew the want of conformity between the Trenton limestone and the subjacent rocks. From the western point of the largest island of the group, the N. E. point of Drummond Island bore  $210\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  and the N. W. point of Cockburn Island  $199\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ . The bearing of the section line was N. 38 E., rather oblique to the stratification.

	Horizontal meas. chains.	Dip.
Limestone with Trenton fossils, on the larger island; the beds were nearly horizontal or gently undulating.....	18.00	0<0
Water of the lake.....	27.00	
Limestone as before, on the second island, nearly horizontal.....	2.25	0<0
Calcareous rock, being a bed consisting of quartz-rock fragments, cemented together by limestone holding fossils.....	0.20	0<0
	ft. in.	
Quartz-rock of a compact texture, with thin bands of a slaty quality.....	8 8	
Green and buff coloured, thin bedded sandstones.....	8 8	
Measures imperfectly seen.....	81 0	
Bluish coloured quartz beds interstratified with pale green slaty beds and conglomerate bands with white quartz pebbles.....	13 0	
Pale green sandstones and compact quartz-rock in beds of two feet thick.....	9 5	
Bluish compact quartz-rock.....	15 0	
Bluish white compact quartz beds; here occurs a down-throw dislocation running oblique to the strata.....	12 0	
Thickness.....	147 9	11.80 178<37
Water of the lake.....	21.00	
Altered slates.....	1.00	183<23
Trap dyke, underlie, 22 <82.....	0.80	
Quartz-rock, slate and conglomerate.....	0.50	22<53

*Utica Slates.*

This formation is generally concealed by drift at the western end of Lake Huron, but indications of its presence were found on the Island St. Joseph, opposite the southern point of Neebeesh Island, and in some of the small islands between St. Joseph and Drummond Islands. The first good development met with travelling eastward, is on a group of islands nearly due north of Maple Cape, on the Grand Manitoulin, where it is seen to rest upon the Trenton limestone; on a small island in Sheguenandod Bay, and likewise on the Island of Sheguenandod, it is again seen in contact with the Trenton limestone; but at the Indian village of Sheguenandod it reposes

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

Appendix  
(G)  
11th April.

unconformably upon the north side of a ridge of the quartz formation. It then can be traced across the point between Manitouwaning and Wequamkong Bays, beyond which it again appears at Cape Smith, and finally it strikes into the mainland in Nottawasaga Bay, where it once more marks the upper boundary of the Trenton limestone.

In mineral quality this formation is usually a jet-black bituminous shale, which on exposure weathers to a pale-yellow or buff colour, or decomposing under the influence of the atmosphere, becomes a mass of black bituminous clay. On Lake Huron, as in other parts of Canada and the United States, this formation has been frequently supposed to indicate the presence of coal, and many erroneous statements have been made with regard to it. Its position in the geological series has been frequently adverted to in former Reports, where it has been distinctly shewn to be lower than the true carboniferous rocks by many thousands of feet.

The characteristic fossils of the Utica slates are found in great abundance on some parts of Lake Huron. The number of species is not great, but different species appear to prevail in different localities: for example, at the islands opposite Maple Cape *Triarthrus Beckii* and *Orthoceras* are nearly the only fossils; at Sheguenandod *Orthoceras* and *Graptolithus* are most abundant; at Cape Smith *Orthis testudinaria* and a small *Pleurotomaria* were in vast quantity; while in the Township of Collingwood, in Nottawasaga Bay, the beds were nearly a perfect mass of tails of one species of *Trilobite*. *Triarthrus Beckii* is found in all the localities, and in addition to the genera enumerated, a *Lingula* is found in some parts.

Where the deposit rests upon the quartz formation, the beds are slightly turned up at the outcrop, dipping to the south 15°, but this does not extend above two chains from the ridge, where they assume the same horizontal attitude as was observed in the case of the Trenton limestone; the whole thickness on our line of section across the Grand Manitoulin is probably not over fifty feet.

#### Lorraine Shales.

Except in the Island of St. Joseph, where it is generally concealed by drift, and on Sulphur Island, where it abuts against the quartz-rock formation, this part of the series invariably presents a bold and lofty escarpment. Passing eastward from the northern points of Drummond and Cockburn Islands, where a portion of the formation is exposed, it is next seen at Cape Robert and Barrie Island, whence it continues through the Grand Manitoulin to the south side of Sheguenandod Bay; a high ridge marks its position between the bays to the eastward of Sheguenandod, and at Cape Smith it is found in contact with the Utica Slates. From Cape Smith the strike points directly for the high land of Lonely Isle. The formation is found in high cliffs on the main land at Cape Crocker, and to the east of Owen's Sound, whence it is easily traced to the Blue Mountains, in Collingwood, where it is again found in juxtaposition with the Utica slates.

The mineral character of the greater proportion of this deposit is a bluish or greenish-coloured argillaceous shale, holding thin beds of dark-blue argillaceous limestone, and of grey slightly calcareous yellow-weathering sandstone; near the top there are marls, which are sometimes red, at other times green, and sometimes a mixture of both; they hold very thin beds of dark-bluish argillaceous limestone, the whole being surmounted by beds of grey or bluish arenaceous limestone, which vary in thickness from six inches to two feet. Snowy gypsum is occasionally found in druses in the upper rocks, and in one place white gypsum and dark-brown sulphate of barytes were observed in the same cavity.

Appendix  
(G.)  
11th April.

Fossils abound throughout the whole formation, among the most characteristic of which are a *Pterinea*, two species of *Cypricardia*, an *Atrypa*, with some univalve shells, as well as trilobites, corals, encrinites, and pentacrinites. In the upper beds the fossils are usually replaced by silica, and are beautifully developed upon surfaces that have been long exposed. The thickness of the deposit on the Grand Manitoulin was estimated at 200 feet.

#### Medina Sandstone.

The only part of Lake Huron where this group was seen in place was between Cabot's Head and Cape Montresor, and on the north-east point of Horse Island; but although it was nowhere exposed in sections on the Grand Manitoulin Island, there were indications of its presence upon Tecumthek Lake, where a red marly clay was discovered to be washed up from the base of the Niagara limestones.

As seen on Lake Huron, this deposit consists of red marl which is partially striped and spotted with green, interstratified with red, green and variegated purely argillaceous bands, which never exceed six or eight inches in thickness. These bands appear to be entirely devoid of calcareous matter, and are carved by the Indians into tobacco pipes.

The only fossils observed in the deposit were a few fucoids near the junction with the superincumbent Clinton group. At Cabot's Head the formation was found resting upon the upper beds of the Lorraine Shales, and supporting the Clinton group and Niagara limestones. The dip was found to be nearly due east, at the rate of 37 feet in a mile, and the total thickness 103 feet.

#### Niagara Limestones.

This group extends over the larger southern portion of Drummond Island, and nearly the whole of Cockburn Island, beyond which its northern boundary can be traced to the eastward, through the Grand Manitoulin, on the southern shores of Bayfield's Sound and Beaufort Bay, Tecumthek Lake, and Manitouwaning Bay; the whole of Horse Island, and the group of islands between it and Cape Hurd are of the Niagara rocks. They cap the cliffs at Cabot's Head, and can be traced thence to the southward of Melville Sound, where, striking across the neck of the peninsula which runs out to Cape Crocker, they again appear at Cape Commodore, on the west side of Owen's Sound, whence they recede into the interior, and are no more seen on the coast.

At the base of the formation there are a set of green calcareo-argillaceous shales and thin-bedded limestones, which are supposed to be equivalent to the Clinton group of New York. A few species of fucoids were observed in some of these, and a small bivalve shell, supposed to be a *nucula*, was likewise detected. Resting on the green rocks, are beds of white or cream-coloured bituminous limestone, which weathers black or dark-brown; some of the beds are extremely massive, amounting in some places to twelve and even fifteen feet in thickness, and few in the whole aggregation are under two feet. The upper beds are bituminous and magnesian in mineral quality; they are cavernous in character, and present rough, irregular cellular surfaces after long exposure to the air and water; some beds near the top of the group, hold black and white chert in large quantity, and fossil forms are sometimes filled by it; small quantities of gypsum are occasionally found in druses in the limestone, and more frequently calc-spar in variously modified crystals. The formation is intersected by joints which at Cabot's Head run in the bearings 85° and 151°, dividing the strata into rhomboidal masses. On some

parts of the coast, the rock is worn by the action of the water of the lake into remarkable pillar-like shapes. This is particularly the case at Flower-pot Island, where one column was observed (the height of which we could not ascertain, as it was only viewed from the boat,) resembling a jelly-glass, being worn small near the base and enlarging symmetrically toward the top.

The fossils met with peculiar to the Niagara limestone are chiefly corals, among which *Favosites Gothlandica* and *Catenipora* were frequently observed; some of the most massive beds appear to be entirely composed of coral of the most elaborate structure; one fallen mass was observed at Cabot's Head, which appeared to be all coral, measuring ten yards square on the surface, with an average thickness of five feet. The only bivalve shell that was met with abundantly was a *Pentamerus*, but spiral univalves and orthoceratites were occasionally found, and encrinetes were plentiful among the higher beds.

The following section showing the relation of the last three mentioned groups of rock, was measured at Cabot's Head in descending order:—

Thick-bedded coralline limestone, ( <i>Niagara</i> ).....	228 feet.
Green shales and thin-bedded limestones, ( <i>Clinton</i> )....	55 "
Red marl and indurated clays, ( <i>Medina</i> ).....	103 "
Grey limestones, very fossiliferous to the water's edge, ( <i>Lorraine Shales</i> ).....	26 "
	412 "

The total thickness of the Niagara limestones on the line of section, on the Grand Manitoulin island, was found to be about 560 feet.

The total thickness of the series from the bottom of the Potsdam sandstone to the top of the Niagara limestone on the line of section across the Grand Manitoulin and La Cloche islands, is as follows:—

Potsdam sandstone.....	40 feet.
Trenton limestone.....	320 "
Utica slates.....	50 "
Lorraine shales.....	200 "
Medina sandstones.....	103 "
Niagara limestones, including the Clinton group.....	560 "
Total.....	1273 "

*Economic Materials.*

With the exception of the veins holding copper ore, not much of economic importance came under notice on Lake Huron. Specimens of specular iron were shewn me on more than one occasion and I was informed that a vein of that description of ore existed in the neighbourhood of Penetanguishene, but as no opportunity occurred of our visiting the locality in which it was said to be situated, it is not in my power to offer any opinion respecting it.

On the northern shore of St. Joseph island near Campment d'Ours, there is a large quantity of very fine silicious sand, probably derived from the disintegration of the quartz-rock beds, which appears suitable for the manufacture of glass. It is quite free from calcareous matter, but is slightly marked by spots of a very pale-yellowish colour, occasioned by the presence of a very small portion of the peroxyd of iron; but in a district where so large an extent of pure white quartz-rock is met with, there can be little doubt that a material fit for such an application would be by no means scarce.

Although stone fit for lithographic purposes has been found in the Trenton limestone formation at various parts east from Lake Simcoe, no rock of similar quality was observed in that formation on Lake Huron. The only useful purposes for which the beds of the Trenton group are adapted, are as building stone and for burning into quick-lime; for the latter purpose most of the lower beds are too arenaceous, but good lime can be obtained from most of the higher parts of the formation.

Wherever the Niagara limestone exists, an excellent material for building purposes is procurable; its value in this respect has already been well tested on the Welland Canal and in other parts of Canada West, where the stone has been obtained from that formation. The stone which the same group affords upon Lake Huron, is in no respect inferior in quality to the rocks at Thorold and Hamilton. Many beds likewise of the same formation burn into good lime; they are generally whiter in exterior appearance than the rest of the deposit.

That the north shore of Lake Huron is destined sooner or later to become a mineral region of importance, appears very probable. Although the whole district is covered by a dense forest, still in its original wild condition, already at the time of my visit, had the researches of the first explorers, only a short time previously commenced, been rewarded by the discovery of copper lodes, some of decided value, and others of considerable promise, and I have been informed since my return from the lake, that an additional number were subsequently brought to light.

The most important locality that came under my observation is situated on the main shore between the French and Palladeau Islands, about ten miles westward of Thessalon Point. On it exist the copper lodes, which have acquired for the spot the designation of the Bruce Mines. On the location there are at least two, perhaps three, and not at all improbably more veins with valuable metallic indications. Two of these are evident on that part of the ground which has been cleared close to the water's edge at the landing place, and another which is the one now worked, about thirteen chains to the north-east of it. This latter vein has been stripped of moss and under wood, and can readily be traced for upwards of a quarter of a mile; the width varies from three to six feet, and at every point exposed it is highly charged with ores of copper. The matrix of the lode is white semi-translucent quartz, which is enclosed within two well defined walls of greenstone, there the rock of the country. The run of the lode on an average is north-west and south-east, and it underlies to the north-eastward about 80°. The ore is for the greater part the yellow sulphuret, but variegated copper and vitreous copper likewise occur. Beautiful crystals of all the species are occasionally found in druses in the lode, with quartz, calc-spar and pearl-spar, and sometimes sulphate of barytes. Two transverse faults or *cross-courses* were observed, one of which throws the vein to the north-eastward, on the north-west side about twenty yards; the other cuts but does not displace the lode; where this latter occurs, the lode on each side of the fissure which crosses it, is suddenly contracted to about eighteen inches in width, and while the ore on the east side was the yellow sulphuret, almost the whole of it was variegated copper on the west; the fissure itself held no metalliferous indications, but was filled with a clay called *flucan* by miners. A considerable quantity of carbonate of copper, in a pulverulent condition, was found on the upper surface of the lode at this part, and several bushels of it had been collected within the space of eight or ten yards. Two shafts were in progress on the vein, one being down about forty-two feet, and the other about fifteen feet. At the bottom of each the ore appeared to be as abundant, and the width of the vein as great as on the surface. The most of the ore that was then out, was from the surface, having been worked in an open drift (or *stope*) for about 200 yards. An estimated quantity of 400 tons of ore was piled ready for transportation, part of which has since been taken to Boston, where I am informed it has been sampled and assayed, and found to yield a produce of 9.90 per cent. of copper tried in the dry way, and 11.50 per cent., in the moist way.

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

A supposed continuation of the lode at the landing, was observed at intervals for about a quarter of a mile; the breadth varies from eight to ten and twelve feet, and perhaps more, with yellow sulphuret of copper disseminated through the whole at the surface; wherever a blast was put in, a promising description of ore was produced. The run of the vein is nearly parallel to the other, and its matrix and walls are precisely similar. Within a quarter of a mile north from the head of the bay, which is north-west from the harbour, and about a mile north-west from the landing a quartz vein about fifteen feet thick, well charged with yellow sulphuret of copper, occurs, which was supposed (the lode being unmap-ped,) to be a continuation of the one last mentioned, but subsequent examination, I am informed, induces the belief that it is not so, but a third and distinct vein.

In every respect the location appears highly favoured; the mineral indications are strongly encouraging; the harbour is excellent for boats and small craft, and the means of transporting the produce of its mines easy and convenient. In the harbour there is a small island, where vessels drawing ten feet water can lay alongside, take in and discharge cargo, and a wharf was being constructed, at the time of my visit, to join the island with the mainland. A small stream enters the lake within about a quarter of a mile east of the present works, which (if it maintain a sufficient supply of water during the dry season,)

has abundance of fall, and may be found of importance for the purpose of being applied to machinery and that of dressing the ores.

Another location was visited which is situated near the Spanish River; only one lode was observed holding the ores of copper, nor is it known to me that any others exist there. A party of miners were employed at the spot who had opened out the lode for a short distance along the surface, and had begun to sink a shaft. The run of the vein which is N. 65 W. and S. 65 E., seemed to correspond exactly with the strike of the slates which constitute its walls, and its underlie which is north-eastward, coincides with the dip of the strata; nevertheless its general character is that of a true vein. The width of the lode is about five feet, and in it there is a fair display of the yellow sulphuret of copper, in a matrix of white quartz and dolomite-spar; in druses acicular crystals of rutile were met with.

Other lodes were inspected on Echo Lake; they occur in a quartz-rock cliff, north of the limestone band which has been mentioned; the indications in them were not so promising as in those in the greenstone and slates.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ALEX. MURRAY.

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

## R E P O R T

OF

T. S. HUNT, Esq., Chemist and Mineralogist to the Provincial Geological Survey,  
addressed to W. E. LOGAN, Esq., Provincial Geologist.

MONTREAL, *April*, 1848.

SIR,—Having in accordance with your directions, made an examination of the rocks along the Ottawa with reference to their mineralogical character, I here submit the facts so far as observed, premising that the specimens collected have not as yet been carefully examined for want of time, and that some of them will probably prove on farther investigation to be not only new varieties, but in several cases new species.

The region thus examined is embraced in the crystalline limestones of the Ottawa, which underlie unconformably the Silurian rocks of the country and are interstratified with syenitic gneiss. The limestone is invariably highly crystalline and sometimes very coarse grained in its structure; at other times its texture is very fine, forming what is designated saccharoidal limestone, and occasionally the grain is so fine as to yield a marble fit for the artist. The colour of the limestone is frequently reddish white or flesh-red, but these tints so far as I have observed, seldom prevail through any great extent; it is more often white, often intermixed with shades of grey. The rock is very generally micaceous, and presents small scales of gold or silver-coloured mica, and more rarely crystals of the same mineral of a deep malachite-green with an almost metallic lustre. As however the general features of these rocks have been accurately described in your Report of this region, I will proceed at once to describe the characteristics of those examined by myself.

Leaving Montreal on the 14th of last June, I went by the way of Carillon to Lachute, on the Rivière du

Nord. At the lime-kilns of M'Gregor, two miles from this, the limestone has been quarried to a considerable extent; it is white or grayish and rather coarsely crystalline, containing disseminated scales of mica and graphite, with tabular spar, brown tourmaline, pyroxene and quartz. None of the minerals except the quartz, appear to form veins or masses of any considerable extent, and the tourmalines although of a fine colour, were seldom met with in well-defined crystals. Overlying the limestone near the kiln is a considerable extent (bed?) of coarse grained white or reddish-white felspar, occasionally containing sphene or pyroxene; the latter two often making up nearly the whole of the rock. They are associated with plumbago and small masses of magnetic pyrites; the sphene is in small clove-brown crystals, often brilliant and with drusy surfaces and rounded angles; they are generally but little modified, and present no well defined replacements. The pyroxene is dark-green and massive, seldom presenting well crystallized forms. Brown and black tourmaline are found both in the felspar and limestone, the black abundant, while the brown, as before remarked, is somewhat rare.

At the lime quarries of Mr. M'Gibbon on the ninth lot of the twelfth range of Chatham, the limestone is often coarsely crystalline, of a bluish colour, but hard and not inclined to crumble by the action of the weather; some portions are very fine-grained and compact, and being beautifully white, would make fine statuary marble, if found in sufficiently large masses free from quartz, which is frequently disseminated through it in small crystalline grains. A mineral was often found here, which on the weathered



Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

surfaces has a yellowish colour and the appearance of chondrodite, for which it was at first mistaken, but similar appearances afterwards observed in the limestone of other localities, were found to be due to grains of a substance resembling serpentine, diffused throughout the rock, which resists the action of the weather better than the limestone, and at the same time assumes a yellowish-brown tint, but on breaking open the rock this tint is not perceived. The nature of the foreign substance requires further examination. Graphite, mica and pyrites were also observed. The same limestone was examined at several places within about a mile of this; it is generally coarser grained, and contains large individuals of brown mica, white pyroxene and occasionally small quantities of graphite and pyrites.

From Chatham I proceeded to Grenville, and from this to the marble beds at Charlevoix' Mill near the falls of the River Calumet. Here a dyke of trap cuts through an ophitic limestone. The proportion of the serpentine is greater in the immediate proximity of the dyke, which is bounded on each side by a thin layer of pure serpentine, a fact which may tend to throw some light upon the agents which have been active in the changes that have resulted in the introduction of silica and magnesia into these rocks. In the seams of the limestone were found thin coatings of fibrous serpentine, approaching pierolite in character. As the locality has been already described by yourself, and presented nothing more of interest, I will dismiss it, reserving the discussion of any hypothesis which may be suggested by the subject, for another time.

About a mile east of this, on the land of Mr. Anderson, and on the thirteenth lot of the third range of Grenville, is a ledge of coarse crystalline limestone, which the proprietor had persuaded himself and his neighbours was gypsum or plaster of Paris. In accordance with this idea he was about to erect a mill for the purpose of grinding the material, and had already made preparations for it, when I, to his great disappointment, undeceived him.

Overlying this limestone was a band of syenitic gneiss, which was rapidly disintegrating from the presence of a considerable quantity of iron-pyrites in a decomposing state disseminated through the rock. Mr. Anderson, the proprietor, had been induced to believe that he would obtain copperas from the place, and was quarrying with the hope of finding something of value, but the small quantity of the pyrites present, and its dissemination, forbid the idea of any economical value. Near this were two mineral springs to which the people attributed great medicinal powers; one of them was slightly chalybeate and sulphurous, and the other did not sensibly differ from ordinary spring water.

We then proceeded to the plumbago mine formerly wrought by the Hon. Mr. Harwood, on the south half of the tenth lot of the fifth range of Grenville. Here, in addition to the sphene tabular spar, plumbago, pyroxene and felspar, were found fine crystals of yellow idocrase. The peculiarities of this vein have already been described by yourself in your Report on the Ottawa, and any further notice is unnecessary.

About half a mile from this, on the north half of the same lot, is another deposit of plumbago, upon the land of Mr. Johnson. The vein has a course N. 27½ W. magnetic. It has scarcely been explored; an excavation of five or six feet at the foot of a hill in which the vein appears, being the whole examination made. The plumbago appeared to be in three strings from two to eleven inches wide, but I have since been informed that on digging down a few feet, the three unite in a vein eighteen inches in width, and quite free from any foreign substances. The specimens of the plumbago collected, seem quite

soft and pure, and the locality is certainly well deserving of further exploration.

Accompanying the plumbago is a vein consisting chiefly of calc-spar and pyroxene. The calc-spar is beautifully white, and affords fine cleavable masses an inch or two in diameter, with a well-marked diagonal cleavage. The pyroxene often presents upon its cleavage planes, a peculiar bluish opalescence; it occurs in well-terminated crystals often half an inch in diameter, or in large cleavable masses of a darker green colour. Tabular spar is occasionally found in small masses of a delicate greenish-white and sphene in drusy-surfaced crystals of a light-brown colour. Throughout the mass, crystals of zircon or hyacinth occur in considerable abundance; some have been found an inch in length and three-eighths of an inch in diameter, well terminated but dark-colored and only translucent. Smaller transparent ones are however met with of a fine hyacinth-red, which exhibit finely modified terminations and constitute gems of rare beauty. A further examination of this interesting locality will no doubt develop much of both scientific and economical interest.

From Grenville I proceeded to Bytown, and visited Blasdell's Mills on the Gatineau, some seven miles from its junction with the Ottawa. Here the rocks have been largely quarried in the construction of timber slides, and it was hoped the exposure would present some things of mineralogical interest. The rocks are chiefly felspathic, often containing flesh-red felspar in large masses mixed with translucent quartz, and occasionally with mica. Some beds of quartz are met with, often containing rounded grains of pyroxene. This latter mineral is abundantly disseminated throughout the other rocks, and often makes up large portions of them; it occurs also in veins and nests, and sometimes lines seams, with small crystals; the colour varies from a light to a dark-green.

Calcite is found in patches in the felspathic and pyroxenic rocks, often of a reddish colour, but not very abundant; apatite in small imperfect crystals of a yellowish-green was observed in one loose mass, and masses of cleavable black hornblende in another, but neither of these could be found *in situ*. The only other minerals observed at this locality, were small portions of black tourmaline and iron pyrites.

Leaving Bytown I proceeded to Portage du Fort and thence to the Falls of the Grand Calumet; here the fine slides lately constructed by the government, have required a large amount of excavation in the limestone rocks, and it was anticipated that many interesting minerals might have been disclosed. The unusual height of the water however, precluded the possibility of examination in many of the situations which promised much of interest, and the principal part of the materials excavated during the labours of the previous winter, had been thrown into a pit, where they were at the time of my visit covered with several feet of water.

The beds of the white limestone, which is here abundant, are often fine grained and free from foreign materials, and as they cleave well, will doubtless be found serviceable for architectural purposes. The intermixture in considerable quantities, of serpentine, generally of light colours, characterises a large portion of the rock; iron pyrites is also abundant, sometimes in masses an inch or more in diameter. In deepening the slides the previous winter, beds of a coarse grained limestone were met with, containing a large quantity of pyroxene and mica. The pyroxene is greenish-white or greyish-green; the crystals, which are opaque and never brilliant, are fine prisms sometimes six inches in length and not more than a quarter of an inch in diameter; some are smaller, and others an inch in diameter are met with. The prisms are often replaced upon the

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

obtuse lateral edges, and sometimes upon the acute edges also; they are very frequently terminated. The mica is the binaxial species, having an oblique rhombic prism for its primary; the crystals have the acute lateral edges replaced; compound forms are also met with. The mineral occurs in very beautiful slender prisms, which when small are nearly transparent, and have a delicate olive-green colour; occasionally they are found an inch in diameter and three or four in length. The calcareous spar in which they were imbedded is generally flesh-red. As the principal part of the material which had been excavated, was covered with water, I was obliged to depend for my specimens upon the intelligent slide-master, Mr. McLaren, who had reserved a considerable quantity of them.

One of the reverend gentlemen of the Seminary of this city, had obtained a few months previously, from one of the labourers at the slide, a fragment of limestone similar to that just described, in which were imbedded several magnificent crystals of idocrase of a rich hair-brown, brilliant, highly modified and nearly an inch in diameter; after some inquiry, I found the person who furnished it, and was informed that it was obtained at the same time with the pyroxene, but no specimens of it could be found among the few masses of the rock which were not submerged. An examination at low water would doubtless develop some more of this fine mineral which, for the size and beauty of its crystals, equals any specimens I have ever seen.

On the side of one of the cuts at the slide, appears a rock made up of felspar and crystals of dark-green pyroxene, in which are imbedded small clove-brown crystals of sphene; but here, as at many other places, blasting was at that season considered by the slide-master as inadmissible, from the danger of impeding the passage of the slide with fragments. In several other places, nests of crystalline minerals were observed from above, but in such positions as to be quite inaccessible, while the water was in its present height. Some few imperfect crystals of brown tourmaline were observed in quartz, and masses of a coarse variety of this mineral were often seen in the limestone. Black tourmaline in imperfect crystals in a felspathic rock, was also seen abundantly in a cut by one of the slides, but here, as before, we were unable to blast the rocks.

A mass of white limestone was found near the second slide, containing light-green serpentine with brown mica, pyrites and minute prisms of apatite, besides chocolate-brown crystals of a species which will probably prove new; it somewhat resembles sphene, from which however it is distinguished by an inferior hardness and a different cleavage. It yet remains for examination. Neither this nor the same forms of accompanying minerals, were found except in this one mass, which was nevertheless evidently excavated from the neighbourhood.

My thanks are due both to Mr. McLaren, the slide-master, and to Mr. Molloy, one of the contractors at the slide, for their kind attentions and the assistance furnished me while at the Calumet.

About a mile below the slides, a bed of serpentine occurs in the limestone; it is of greenish-grey colour and has an earthy fracture, and when recent is so soft as to be cut with a knife, a property which is taken advantage of by the Indians, to construct bullet moulds and calumets or pipes; hence the name of the island. The limestone from the Calumet down to the Portage du Fort presented nothing of interest; it was examined in many places and was either fine grained, with intermixed serpentine, or coarsely crystalline, with pyroxene and mica. At the Mountain Slide, a delicate white asbestiform tremolite was observed in a very fine grained white limestone.

Returning from the Portage du Fort, I stopped at the Island Portage, at the exit of Lac des Chats. The minerals observed here were brown tourmaline, of which imperfect crystals are found imbedded in quartz, often with iron pyrites, and cleavable masses of white translucent calcite. As at the Calumet, the rocks excavated in making the slide were principally under water. The railroad which runs across the island is cut through the rocks in some places. The sections exhibit principally syenitic gneiss, with patches of felspar and a little pyroxenic limestone.

From this I returned to Bytown, and crossed over to Hull, to examine the deposit of magnetic iron ore, as already described by yourself in your Report on the Ottawa. The one appears to form a bed of forty feet in width, bounded by syenitic gneiss on one side, and by crystalline limestone on the other. The latter often contains graphite, which in one place forms a vein an inch or two wide; the same mineral is often disseminated through the iron ore in small scales. A hornblende band in the syenitic rock, was observed to contain small grains of brilliant red garnet. Various reports were common among the country people of zinc, lead and other metallic ores, which were reported to have been found in this vicinity; but my examinations, with one of them for a guide, developed no other minerals than those above mentioned.

Leaving Bytown, I proceeded down the Rideau Canal to Oliver's Landing, and thence to Perth, designing to visit the interesting mineral region in its vicinity. This has already been explored to a considerable extent by Dr. Wilson of Perth, a gentleman who, notwithstanding the duties of an extensive country practice, has been able to devote considerable attention to the natural history of his district, and to enrich the mineralogy of the Province by the discovery of many very interesting minerals; and I may here express my obligations to him for his politeness and kind attentions during my examinations in his neighbourhood, accompanying me in many of my excursions, and often furnishing me with specimens from his own collection.

Our first excursion was to a locality of apatite or phosphate of lime, discovered but a short time previous by Dr. Wilson. It is found in the fourth lot of the eighth range of Burgess, in a bed of coarse crystalline limestone tinged of a flesh-red, and often embracing grains of pyroxene. The crystals are generally of considerable size, varying from half an inch to an inch in diameter. One immense crystal was found which measured twelve inches in length and nine and a half inches in circumference, and was terminated at one end. From its great size and its brittleness, it was impossible to remove it entire, but about one half was preserved. The apatite of this locality is translucent, and has a delicate eelandine-green colour; the angles of the crystals are invariably rounded, and the terminations rarely distinct, the whole crystals looking as if they had been half-fused after their formation, a peculiarity which is also perceived in the crystals of this mineral from other parts of the same limestones, as, for example, in the fine specimens from St. Lawrence County, New York. The mineral is very abundantly disseminated through the rock, and frequently in rounded masses, in which no distinct crystalline faces can be observed. Associated with it, are beautiful crystals of rhombic mica, two or three inches in diameter; its lustre is unusually metallic, and its colour nearly steel-grey; the crystals frequently present the appearance of having been contorted after their formation, in such a manner as to separate the foliæ of the mica and admit of the introduction of thin laminæ of calcareous spar. One crystal was found enclosing a fine prism of apatite an inch and a half in length; the principal axis of the prism was coincident with the basal cleavage of the

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

mica. Overlying this rock was a limestone embracing a large quantity of pyroxene.

The attention of scientific agriculturists has within a few years, been much directed to the important part sustained in the vegetable economy by phosphates, and the great fertilizing powers possessed by phosphate of lime, particularly in the form of bone manure, are universally recognized. With a view of obtaining some cheaper source of this substance, some enterprising Englishmen have lately been exploring a deposit of native phosphate of lime in Spain. Under these circumstances, the limestone just described, which contains throughout it, a large supply of this important substance, is certainly well worthy of the attention of our agriculturists. The rock might be directly ground to a powder and applied to the soil, or previously burned to lime, when the united virtues of the phosphate and of quick lime would be rendered available to the soil. In two or three other places, the limestone has been observed to contain large quantities of this mineral disseminated, and doubtless in sufficient abundance to supply any demand. The phosphate of lime is largely contained in wheat; and the exhaustion of this ingredient is one great cause of the sterility of our worn-out wheat lands. In a grain-growing country like Canada, therefore, the existence of such deposits as these will prove of great importance.

Not far from the locality of the apatite, on the land of Mr. George Holliday, on the second lot of the ninth range of Burgess, is a deposit of copper pyrites. It occurs in the crystalline limestone, but the explorations, which had consisted only in two or three small blasts, had not developed any well-defined vein, although masses of the ore four or five inches in diameter had been obtained from the spot; it seemed in *nests* or *strings* throughout the rock. The ore is a pure copper pyrites, granular, often crystalline and somewhat intermixed with calcareous spar. Specimens from this locality, which I had formerly received from the Hon. William Morris, gave me upon an average 27.5 per cent of metallic copper. The richness of the ore is such as would certainly warrant explorations; and it is not improbable that the strings will be found to unite in one vein.

Among the masses of rock thrown out in blasting, were some consisting of silvery mica, with quartz, felspar or albite, and calc-spar, which contain imbedded masses of a delicate emerald-green and almost transparent pyroxene of rare beauty, and crystals of a dark honey-yellow sphene. The mica is often aggregated in masses of small crystals having a columnar arrangement; imbedded in this, and indeed disseminated throughout the rock, were a great number of small crystalline grains of a transparent mineral, varying in colour from a light rose-red to a deep sapphire-blue. Their hardness, which is so great as to enable them to scratch readily the face of a crystal of topaz, shewed them to be nothing else than the very rare mineral *corundum*, which from its colours is referable to the varieties known as the *oriental ruby* and *sapphire*. The grains obtained were small, none indeed larger than a pepper-corn, but at the time I was on the spot they were not noticed, and the specimens were collected for the pyroxene, in only two or three of which I have since detected the corundum. It is probable that further examinations may develop larger and more available specimens of these rare and costly gems. It is in this crystalline limestone that they generally occur; and the corundum found in the State of New Jersey, is in the same rock and with similar mica. Those of the sands of Ceylon, which have supplied the market of the world with these gems, are derived from a similar crystalline limestone. I am indebted for this interesting fact to the courtesy of Major Lachlan, now of this city, a gentleman who spent

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

many years of his life in India, and, ever alive to the interests of natural science, made a fine collection of the minerals and other natural curiosities of Hindostan and Ceylon. Among these is a fragment of white crystalline limestone, containing small crystals of sapphire, with grains of chondrodite. The latter mineral, which is quite characteristic of these peculiar limestones, is very abundant throughout those of New York and New Jersey, and although I have not yet observed it in place in Canada, I have seen a specimen in the hands of Dr. Holmes of this city, which was broken from a boulder near Bytown, and which contains crystals of spinel, with chondrodite, in limestone. The existence of the mineral corundum is also interesting from another consideration: it is this substance in a coarse massive form, which constitutes the emery of the East Indies, so much valued as a material for cutting and polishing gems and articles of cutlery.

In company with Dr. Wilson, I then proceeded to examine the locality from which he had obtained the specimens described by Dr. Thompson of Glasgow, as *perthite*. It is nothing more than a reddish felspar which makes up a large portion of an intrusive mass of granite in the limestone. The perthite occurs in large individuals often three or four inches diameter. It is of different shades of reddish-brown, the colours being arranged in bands, and the surfaces of cleavage parallel to P, present golden reflections like the sunstone. From the analysis of Dr. Thompson it would appear that this mineral, unlike other felspars, contains no potassium, which is according to him replaced by calcium, and it was upon this chemical difference principally, that he predicated its distinctness as a species. It has however been analysed by my pupil Mr. Hartley, in the Laboratory of the Survey, and the results show that it contains both potassium and sodium, and is indeed quite similar in composition to other felspars. This locality is in the third lot of the sixth range of Bathurst.

Not far from this place on the fourth lot of the same range, is a vein of heavy spar or sulphate of barytes in gneiss, about a foot wide; it occurs either massive or in thin bladed crystals. Small grains of copper pyrites are disseminated through it, but otherwise it is free from foreign substances, and it is worthy of attention as a material for paint. This mineral is very extensively used both in Great Britain and America for the adulteration of white lead, if indeed it may be called an adulteration which is universally known and admitted by all manufacturers and consumers of the article. Its great specific gravity and opaque whiteness render it peculiarly adapted for this purpose, and it is also often employed as a paint by itself, under the name of *permanent white*. As this is the only considerable deposit of heavy spar yet known in the country, with the exception of the enormous veins described as existing on the north shore of Lake Superior, it is well worthy of attention. I was not able to examine the vein in person, but am indebted for the above account of it, to the accurate observations of Dr. Wilson, and the specimens kindly furnished me by him.\*

On my return from the perthite locality, we examined a place which affords abundance of sphene. It is on the tenth lot of the sixth range of Eimsley,

\* NOTE.—Since the above was written, I have collected the following information with regard to the price and consumption of heavy spar, for which I am indebted to Mr. Whitney of Newhaven, Conn., who manufactures it extensively at that place. The present annual consumption in the United States is about 4000 tons; of this 2500 tons are raised in the States and the remainder imported from England. The price of the manufactured article is about \$30 per ton of 2240 pounds, while the crude material, according to its purity, is worth from \$8 to \$10 per ton. The process of manufacture consists in sorting and washing it, after which it is broken to a powder and digested with dilute sulphuric acid, to remove the earthy and metallic impurities which may be present, and finely ground to a powder.

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

and the locality is a large vein of pyroxene with felspar, in which this sphene is found imbedded in imperfect crystals of a clove-brown. Near here, are beds of a rock which is made up of bright green pyroxene and black mica.

Having detected among the specimens in the possession of Dr. Wilson, some crystals of black spinel, I went to examine the place from which they had been obtained. It was on the tenth lot of the first range of Burgess, and imbedded in the flesh-red crystalline limestone, which for a mile or two often exhibits small crystals of the mineral; the best specimens were obtained from loose masses of the limestone scattered about the fields, although large crystals an inch in diameter but more or less coated with mica were found near the house of Mr. Ritchie, where the limestone had been quarried for burning. One of these was two inches in diameter and had its edges replaced; it was more or less intermixed with calcareous spar which was observed penetrating the crystal. In ploughing a field near there, a mass of crystals was found, completely separated from their gangue, and weighing eight ounces. They were about thirty in number, and exhibited various modes of composition in their aggregation; their diameters were from one-fourth of an inch to one inch. The faces were beautifully black and brilliant, and the larger ones exhibited cavities filled with small and brilliant octahedrons.

Black tourmaline is frequently met with in the accompanying rock. The discovery of spinel in our limestones is one of much interest, although from the similarity which exists between the limestones of northern New York and of Canada, its presence was to be expected. Hitherto the only evidence of its existence, was the presence of one or two minute crystals found in a boulder with chondrodite, and in the possession of Dr. Holmes, to which I have already referred.

There were many other interesting minerals which had been observed by Dr. Wilson, and which I should have visited but that the localities were often such as could not be found without a guide, but with great difficulty, and the professional duties of Dr. Wilson prevented him from accompanying me.— Among these were the *peristerite* of Dr. Thompson, so named from its beautiful bluish iridescence. It is white, often bluish or reddish, occurs in large cleavable masses, and appears to be nothing more than massive felspar or labradorite containing disseminated grains of quartz. Cut specimens of this, which I saw in the possession of Dr. Wilson, were highly beautiful, exhibiting, when cut in the proper direction, a delicate celestial-blue opalescence. It forms a large mass, probably a vein or dyke, in the nineteenth lot of the ninth range of Bathurst. In the immediate neighbourhood of this, a beautiful white mineral occurs, which cleaves readily into regular forms, often two or three inches in length, that appear to be referable to the diclinat system, and to be probably nothing else than labradorite, although the colours of this mineral are generally dark. The face P presents a fine play of colours, which in polished specimens are exceedingly beautiful; the colours are blue, varying from light sky-blue to violet, pearly-white and gold, equalling in elegance the specimens from the coast of Labrador; it forms a beautiful ornamental stone. The mineral appears to be identical with that which constitutes the base of the *peristerite*.

Labradorite occurs also in the first lot of the third range of Drummond, where it forms large beds; the mass of the rock is a confusedly crystalline aggregation of the mineral, with quartz, containing imbedded large cleavable masses of it, often several inches in diameter. The colour is blackish-green, but when polished or moistened with water, and held in the

proper light, the before dark and dull surface glows with hues of "azure, green and gold," rivalling in beauty the plumage of the humming bird. This locality will furnish abundance of this rare and beautiful ornamental stone.

Fine black tourmalines are found in white translucent quartz in the eighteenth lot of the fourth range of Bathurst; crystals are met with an inch in diameter, having finely modified terminations. The *Bytownite* of Thompson is found abundantly in the tenth lot of the sixth range of the same Township; but its claim to be considered a distinct species is rather doubtful, and it requires further examination.

In the Township of Dalhousie, tenth lot and sixth range, are beds of fine white dolomite holding abundance of crystallized white hornblende. The *ferruginous silicate of manganese* of Thompson, which occurs in quartz on the second lot of the second range of Lanark, appear to be nothing more than a manganese hornblende resembling the variety actynolite. The *raphelite* of Thompson appears equally referable to the same species, and to be an asbestiform tremolite somewhat peculiarly aggregated.

Ligniform asbestos occurs abundantly in the fifth lot of the seventh range of Lanark, apparently associated with serpentine, which is not uncommon in the limestone of this vicinity. Dr. Wilson also furnished me with a specimen of a mineral characterised by Dr. Thompson as *anthophyllite*, associated with satin spar. It deserves further examination.

A boulder of granitic rock found near the spinel locality at Bathurst, contained a mass of the very rare mineral spodumene; but the thoroughly worn and rounded form of the boulder, renders it probable that it may have been transported a long distance.

Such were some of the results of this tour; but as it was observed at the beginning, my various occupations since that time have prevented me from examining minutely or describing accurately, the minerals collected; the results of these will be deferred to a final Report.

## EXAMINATIONS OF MINERAL WATERS.

After my return from the Eastern Townships, I proceeded, in accordance with your instructions, to collect some of the more important mineral waters of the Province, with a view of submitting them to chemical analyses. Some remarks as to the mode of collecting the waters, may not be out of place here, as showing the care taken to prevent any errors, and to transport the waters unchanged to the laboratory, where their analysis has occupied the winter season. Unless otherwise stated, they were always collected by myself from the spring, and put into large glass jars, holding about 100 lbs.; these were nearly filled, and being carefully stopped, the mouths were secured by a lute, which entirely excluded air, and prevented the escape of gases. For the determination of the gases, the processes directed by Fresenius, in his admirable treatise, were employed; they consist in directly fixing upon the spot, the carbonic acid gas, by ammonio-chlorid of calcium, and the sulphuretted hydrogen, by a solution of chlorid of arsenic. Carefully measured portions of the water being placed in bottles with these substances, the bottles were tightly sealed, and could thus be preserved until they were brought to the place of analysis. It is not the place in a report like this, to enter into a detail of the refined processes employed in researches of this kind; it is sufficient to say that the most accurate and improved methods were resorted to, and that no pains were spared to make the results in every respect worthy of confidence.

In stating the composition of the waters, I shall first give the quantity of bases, acids and radicals in a thousand parts, and then in accordance with the general custom, shew how these may be united to

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

form saline combinations; in following this course I have conformed to the general practice of chemists, rather because the results are more intelligible to the unscientific, and at the same time more readily compared with those of other analysts, than because the compounds thus calculated, represent the combinations actually existing in the water. The opinion is generally received among chemical philosophers, that there is really a partition of acids and bases in the solution. For example in the water of the "Intermitting Spring" of Caledonia are found chlorine and bromine, with potassium, sodium, calcium and magnesium. In calculating this I have represented the whole of the bromine as combined with the magnesium, while the potassium, sodium and calcium and the remainder of the magnesium are supposed to exist as chlorides. In reality, however, it is probable that the bromine is distributed among the four metals in a proportion which we have as yet no definite means of determining.

For greater convenience I have calculated also the amount of the different foreign substances in one pound avoirdupois; this equals 7000 grains, or very nearly a wine pint, which weighs 7291 grains. A weighed quantity was preferred for purposes of comparison, as from slight differences between the specific gravities of the mineral waters and of distilled water, as well as between the different waters themselves, it was difficult otherwise to institute an accurate comparison.

The analyses were all performed upon weighed portions of water in preference to using measures; and the weights, including the specific gravities, were determined by a delicate balance made to order by Deleuil of Paris, and sensible to the demi-milligramme, when loaded with 200 grammes.

#### THE CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

These springs are four in number; the waters rise through the strata of clay which overlie a rock equivalent to the Trenton limestone. Three of them, known as the "Gas Spring," the "Saline Spring," and the "White Sulphur Spring," are situated within a distance of four or five rods, and the mouths of the latter two, are not more than four feet apart. The fourth, known as the "Intermitting Spring," is situated about two miles distant, and is much more saline than the others. The first three are alkaline, the sulphur spring strongly so, while the latter contains in solution a great quantity of earthy chlorides. None of these waters are what are called "acidulous saline," a character which is due to the presence of large quantities of carbonic acid, and renders them pungent to the taste, and sparkling like champagne; to this the Seltzer and Saratoga waters owe their peculiar characters. The quantity of this acid found in these waters, is no more than is required to form bicarbonates with the bases present.

#### 1.—The "Gas Spring."

The waters of this spring were collected on the 27th of September, 1847. The temperature of the air being 61.7° Fahrenheit, that of the spring was 44.4. The discharge was ascertained by careful measurement to be four gallons per minute, a quantity which is little subject to variation. The water in the well is kept in constant agitation by the escape of carburetted hydrogen gas, which is evolved in considerable quantity. It was roughly estimated at the time, to be 300 cubic inches a minute, but the discharge as I was informed, is often much more abundant.

The specific gravity of the water was found to be 1006.2. It is pleasantly saline to the taste, but not at all bitter; by exposure to the air it gradually

deposits a white sediment of earthy carbonates. Its reaction is distinctly alkaline to test papers.

The examination of the unconcentrated water shewed the presence of chlorine, calcium and magnesium, but when the liquid is concentrated by boiling, the whole of these bases are precipitated as carbonates, and the clear liquid is alkaline, yielding with a solution of chlorid of barium, a copious precipitate of carbonate which is dissolved by hydrochloric acid, leaving only a small quantity of sulphate of baryta. The alkaline liquid being evaporated to dryness, and the residue digested with alcohol, the solution gave evidence of the presence of both bromine and iodine; the saline residue was found to consist of salts of sodium with a small portion of chlorid of potassium. The precipitate of earthy carbonates contained traces of alumina, iron and manganese. On evaporating to dryness a quantity of the water with an acid, and treating the residue with water, a portion of silica was obtained.

The modes by which the quantities of chlorine, sulphuric acid, calcium, magnesium, sodium and potassium were obtained, need no particular description. The amount of the first two bases was determined first upon 1000 grammes of the water evaporated with an acid, and then, the same quantity having been boiled with the addition of distilled water until all the earthy salts were precipitated, the respective amounts of the calcium and magnesium, both in the precipitate and the filtrate, were determined, and those in the latter, regarded as corresponding to the chlorids and sulphates of those bases, in the recent water. The alkalis were separated by successive treatment with baryta and carbonate of ammonia, and the amount of potassium in the mixed chlorids was then determined by converting them into the platino-chlorids, and separating the sodium salt by alcohol.

The bromine and iodine were determined by evaporating fifty pounds of the water to a small bulk, separating the earthy precipitate, and finally evaporating the residue to dryness. This was treated with alcohol of sp. gr. .835 until all traces of iodids and bromids were removed. The alcoholic solution was then evaporated to dryness, and the treatment renewed with alcohol of .820; this process was repeated a third time, having previously ignited the residue to destroy any organic matters, and the solution being again evaporated to dryness, was dissolved in water, and the amount of iodine determined after the admirable method of Lassaigne, which consists in precipitating it as an iodid of palladium.

The bromids and chlorids remaining in the solution, were decomposed by a solution of nitrate of silver, and the mixed precipitate of chlorid and bromid of silver, after being fused and carefully weighed, was submitted in a state of fusion to the action of a current of dry chlorine gas, until the whole was converted into chlorid; from the loss, the amount of bromine was deduced by calculation.

The total amount of carbonic acid was determined by mixing measured portions of the water at the source, with caustic ammonia and a solution of chlorid of calcium; the proportion of carbonic acid in the precipitate thus obtained, was determined in the usual manner. The amount of carbonic acid required by those bases which were known to exist as carbonates in the water, was then deducted. The quantity of carbonate of soda was calculated from the excess of sodium over that required for the saturation of the chlorine, bromine, iodine and sulphuric acid, controlled by the amount of carbonate of baryta obtained by treating a solution of the solid residue of 1000 grammes of the water, with chlorid of barium; the two results closely agreeing.

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

Appendix (G.)

11th April.

1000 parts of the water of the Gas spring gave—

Chlorine .....	4.242810
Bromine .....	.011730
Iodine .....	.000461
Sulphuric acid (SO <sup>2</sup> ) .....	.002400
Soda .....	3.726400
Potash .....	.022100
Lime .....	.032880
Magnesia .....	.254600
Alumina .....	.004400
Silica .....	.031000
Iron and Manganese,.....traces,	
Carbonic Acid.....	.705000

These may be combined to form the following compounds—

Chlorid of Sodium.....	6.967500
“ of Potassium.....	.030940
Bromid of Sodium.....	.015077
Iodid of Sodium.....	.000530
Sulphate of Potash.....	.005280
Carbonate of Soda.....	.048570
“ of Lime.....	.148000
“ of Magnesia.....	.526200
“ of Iron and Manganese, traces,	
Alumina .....	.004400
Silica .....	.031000
Carbonic Acid.....	.349000
Water .....	.991.873503

1000.000000

Saline ingredients in 1000 parts, 7.7775.

A pound or 7000 grains contains—

Chlorid of Sodium.....	48.772500
“ of Potassium.....	.216580
Bromid of Sodium .....	.105539
Iodid of Sodium.....	.003710
Sulphate of Potash.....	.036960
Carbonate of Soda.....	.339990
“ of Lime.....	1.036000
“ of Magnesia.....	3.683400
Alumina, .....	.030800
Silica .....	.217000
Carbonic Acid .....	2.443000
Water .....	.6943.114521

7000.000000

Carbonic acid in 100 cubic inches, 17.5.

II. The “Saline Spring.”

The spring thus named, is very similar to the last, but in reality less strongly saline. Its temperature was 45 F., that of the air being at the same time 60 F. The specific gravity is 1005.824. Its reaction is more strongly alkaline, but otherwise the results of its qualitative examination are similar to those given under the head of the “Gas spring.” It contains no sulphuretted hydrogen whatever; some few bubbles of carburetted hydrogen are evolved, but the quantity is very small. The discharge from this spring is about ten gallons per minute.

1000 parts of the water gave—

Chlorine .....	3.93830
Bromine .....	.01317
Iodine .....	.00123
Sulphuric Acid (SO <sup>2</sup> ).....	.00220
Soda.....	3.52246
Potash.....	.04100
Lime.....	.06580
Magnesia.....	.25020
Silica.....	.04250
Alumina, Iron and Manganese, traces,	
Carbonic Acid.....	.64800

These may be combined in the following manner:—

Chloride of Sodium .....	6.44090
“ of Potassium.....	.02960
Bromid of Sodium.....	.01696
Iodid of Sodium.....	.0014
Sulphate of Potash.....	.00480
Carbonate of Soda.....	.17620
“ of Lime.....	.11750
“ of Magnesia.....	.51724
“ of Iron and Manganese } traces,	
Alumina.....	
Silica .....	.04250
Carbonic Acid.....	.29200
Water .....	.992.36084

1000.00000

Appendix (G.)

11th April.

The pound of 7000 grains will consequently consist of—

Chlorid of Sodium.....	45.08630
“ Potassium.....	.20720
Bromid of Sodium.....	.11872
Iodid of Sodium.....	.01022
Sulphate of Potash.....	.03360
Carbonate of Soda.....	1.23340
“ of Lime.....	.82250
“ of Magnesia.....	3.62068
“ of Iron and Manganese } traces,	
Alumina.....	
Silica.....	.29750
Carbonic Acid.....	2.04400
Water.....	.6946.52583

7000.00000

The amount of solid matter in 1000 parts of the water is by calculation 7.347; experiment gave 7.280, which is a close approximation. The carbonate of magnesia loses a part of its carbonic acid during the evaporation, and exists in the residue as a basic carbonate, and hence the slight deficiency in the result of experiment.

The quantity of carbonic acid, above what is represented as combined with the bases, equals 14.7 cubic inches in 100 cubic inches of the water.

III. The “White Sulphur Spring.”

This spring is situated very near to the last; the openings of the two wells being not more than four feet apart. Although it bears the name of a sulphur water, its claim to that title is very small. It has a feebly sulphurous taste and odor, and darkens slightly salts of lead and silver, but the quantity of sulphur existing either as sulphuretted hydrogen or as alkaline sulphuret is very inconsiderable, and cannot be quantitatively estimated by the ordinary processes.

Several bottles of the water were mixed with a solution of arsenic at the spring, but the precipitate of sulphuret of arsenic was scarcely perceptible; the quantity of the sulphuretted hydrogen was not equal to a cubic inch to the gallon. It is still, however, sufficient to impart medicinal powers to the water, for the efficacy of this spring over all the others, in rheumatic and cutaneous affections is well attested. According to Dr. Stirling, who has been for many years a resident at the springs, and is a careful observer, the water was formerly much more sulphurous than at present; a thing not at all improbable, as it is well known that springs often change their character materially in the course of a few years.

The supply from this spring is apparently about the same as that of the “Gas Spring”; its waters flow into the same reservoir as those of the saline springs, and the two are used for hot baths. The mixture, after being heated for use, is without any odor of sulphur.

The temperature of the spring was found to be 46° F., that of the air being 60° F.

The specific gravity of the water at 60° F. is 1003.7; its reaction is strongly alkaline, and the results of its qualitative examination show that it closely resembled the two preceding waters, except that traces only of iodine were detected in it.

1000 parts of the water of the sulphur spring gave:—

Chlorine.....	1.22500
Bromine.....	.00781
Iodine.....traces,	
Sulphuric Acid.....	.01030
Potash.....	.01450
Soda.....	2.12370
Lime.....	.11760
Magnesia.....	.14230
Iron.....traces,	
Alumina.....	.00265
Silica .....	.08400
Carbonic Acid.....	.59000

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

These combined in the usual manner, give as the composition of 1000 parts of the water :—

Chlorid of Sodium.....	384300
“ of Potassium.....	02300
Bromid of Sodium.....	01004
Iodid of Sodium.....traces,	
Sulphate of Soda.....	01833
Carbonate of Soda.....	45580
“ of Lime.....	21000
“ of Magnesia.....	29400
“ of Iron.....traces,	
Alumina.....	00265
Silica.....	08400
Carbonic Acid.....	14100
Water.....	99491818
1000-00000	

The quantity of carbonic acid over that required to form neutral carbonates, would in a gaseous state equal 7.2 cubic inches in 100 of the water. The amount required to form the above carbonates is 449, and an equal quantity of carbonic acid would be necessary to enable them to exist as bicarbonates, a condition in which these earthy bases are generally regarded as being dissolved in mineral waters. The whole of these alkaline waters have, it will be observed, shewn a deficiency in the quantity of carbonic acid, and this is particularly marked in this last and most strongly alkaline of them all. This apparent difficulty is at once explained by the fact that the whole, or a part of the carbonate of magnesia, exists in the form of a double carbonate of soda and magnesia, a compound which is readily soluble in water and much more permanent than the bi-carbonate.

The large amount of silica which it contains, is an interesting peculiarity, and naturally connects itself with the strongly alkaline character of the water. As silica is capable of decomposing a solution of carbonate of soda, it is probable that a portion of the soda must really exist in the condition of a silicate. From the uncertainty which still remains as to the composition of these soluble silicates, it is impossible to calculate the portion of the soda which should be deducted from that represented as existing as carbonate, but an indirect experiment throws some light upon the question. 1000 grammes of the water were evaporated to perfect dryness, to render all the magnesia insoluble. The residue being then dissolved in distilled water, was mixed with a solution of chlorid of barium, and yielded a precipitate of carbonate, with a little sulphate, which contained an amount of carbonic acid corresponding to 2540 of carbonate of soda, while the excess of soda above that required for saturating of the chlorine, bromine and sulphuric acid, equalled 4558 parts of carbonate. The difference 2018 corresponds to 1179 of pure soda, which may be regarded as forming a silicate with the 0840 of silica. With our imperfect knowledge of the silicates, especially the soluble ones, it is obviously useless to speculate farther upon the mode of combination in which these substances exist.

The amount of solid matters in 1000 parts of this water is 4.9406 parts, and the composition of 1 pound of 7000 grains is as follows :—

Chlorid of Sodium.....	2690100
“ of Potassium.....	16100
Bromid of Sodium.....	07028
Iodid of Sodium.....traces,	
Sulphate of Soda.....	12831
Carbonate of Soda.....	319060
“ of Lime.....	147000
“ of Magnesia.....	205800
“ of Iron.....trace,	
Alumina.....	01855
Silica.....	58800
Carbonic Acid.....	98700
Water.....	696442726
7000-00000	

IV.—The “Intermitting Spring.”

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

This spring has been already described, as situated about two miles distant from the others. It rises out of a bank of clay near the edge of a brook; a well has been sunk nearly thirty feet through the clay, and the water rises near to the surface. It is kept in almost constant agitation by the evolution of large quantities of carburetted hydrogen gas; the water from this cause, is kept constantly turbid by the quantity of clay diffused through it, and it is only after being allowed to stand for several hours in a quiet place, that it becomes transparent. The discharge of gas is not regular, some minutes often elapsing, during which only a few bubbles escape from time to time, after which a copious evolution occurs for a few moments, followed by another period of quiescence; from this peculiarity it is named the intermitting spring.

The temperature was found to be 50° F. at the bottom of the well; that of the air being 61°. The amount of water furnished by the spring could not be easily determined, as part of it escapes through the bank, but it is not large. At the time of my visit, the recent rains had diluted the spring with a good deal of surface water, and I accordingly availed myself of the politeness of the proprietor, Mr. Wilkinson, who allowed me to take as much as I required, from a supply which had been brought from the spring a month previous, and preserved in well-covered puncheons.

This was sensibly stronger to the taste than the water at the spring, and unlike the previously described waters, was disagreeably bitter, as well as saline. Its specific gravity was 1010.939.

A qualitative examination shewed the presence of chlorine, bromine and iodine, with potassium, sodium, calcium, and magnesium; a large portion of the latter two exist in the condition of chlorids. No sulphuric acid was detected; but traces of iron and alumina. Baryta, strontia, fluorine and phosphates were sought for; but with the exception of slight traces of the latter, the results were altogether negative.

1000 parts of the water of the Intermitting Spring afforded—

Chlorine.....	836979
Bromine.....	02059
Iodine.....	00187
Potash.....	01930
Soda.....	649360
Lime.....	144930
Magnesia.....	55467
Alumina and Iron.....traces,	
Silica.....	02250

These may be so combined as to give the following composition for 1000 parts of the water :—

Chloride of Sodium.....	12250000
“ of Potassium.....	030500
“ of Calcium.....	287050
“ of Magnesium.....	1083840
Bromid of Magnesium.....	023840
Iodid of Magnesium.....	002057
Carbonate of Lime.....	126460
“ of Magnesia.....	863230
“ of Iron..... } traces.	
Alumina.....	
Silica.....	022500
Carbonic Acid.....	501350
Water.....	984859173
1000-000000	

The solid matter in 1000 parts, as determined by calculation, is 14.639 parts; the result obtained by directly evaporating a weighed quantity, and drying the residue at 300° F., was 14.500, the difference being due to a partial decomposition of the magnesian chlorid during the evaporation.

The carbonic acid of this water was not determined, as the fresh water, which was required for

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

this purpose, was so much diluted as to be unlike the specimen analysed. If we regard the bases which were found to exist as carbonates as having been dissolved as bicarbonates, they would require the quantity of carbonic acid above given, 501350 parts, which in a gaseous state would equal 25 cubic inches in 100 cubic inches of the water.

The composition of one pound of the water is in accordance with the above calculation, as follows:—

Chloride of Sodium.....	85.750000
“ of Potassium.....	213500
“ of Calcium.....	2 009350
“ of Magnesium.....	7.236880
Bromid of Magnesium.....	166880
Iodid of Magnesium.....	014399
Carbonate of Lime.....	885220
“ of Magnesia.....	6.042610
“ of Iron.....	} traces,
Alumina.....	
Silica.....	157500
Carbonic Acid.....	3.509450
Water.....	6894.014211
	7000.000000

After I had collected the Caledonia waters and brought them to the Provincial laboratory, I left for Western Canada, to visit several springs there, one of which from its novel character, had become an object of considerable interest. I allude to the sour spring near Brantford. In addition to this, I collected specimens of water from a sulphurous spring at Charlotteville, and from two springs near Ancaster, one sulphurous and the other saline.

#### V.—The Tuscarora “Sour Spring.”

This spring is situated in the Indian Reserve, in the County of Wentworth, about nine miles south of Brantford, and three miles south of the bank of the Grand River. The country for some distance around is thickly wooded, but in the immediate vicinity of the spring is a small clearing, upon a rising ground, on one side of which is the spring, in an enclosure some eight or ten rods square. In the centre of this, is a hillock six or eight feet high, made up of the gnarled roots of a pine now partially decayed. The whole enclosure is covered with crumbling rotten wood, and resembles a tan-heap; upon digging down eighteen inches, the same material was found, apparently derived from the crumbling away of the trunk of the once huge pine, whose roots now occupy the centre of the enclosure. The whole soil, if it may be thus designated, is saturated with acid water, and the mold at the top of the hillock, as well as without the enclosure, is strongly acid. Near the confines of this region, but in soil still quite acid to the taste, several plants were observed growing. They were the sheep's sorel (*Rumex acetocella*), the wild strawberry (*Fragaria Virginiana*), two species of *Rubus*, the red raspberry (*R. Strigosus*) and *R. Canadensis*, besides several mosses, and a fern. The more acid parts were devoid of all vegetation.

The principal spring is at the east side of the stump, and has a round basin about eight feet in diameter and four to five feet deep; the bottom is soft mud. At the time of my visit (Oct. 18th) it was filled to within a foot of the brim; and as the guide assured me, unusually full, much fuller indeed than it had been five days previous, although no rain had fallen in the interval. There is no visible outlet to the basin; at the centre a constant ebullition is going on from the evolution of small bubbles of gas, which is found on examination to be carburetted hydrogen. The water is slightly turbid and brownish-colored, apparently from the surrounding decayed wood, which indeed forms the sides of the basin. It is strongly acid and styptic to the taste, and at the same time decidedly sulphurous; a bright silver coin

is readily blackened by the water, and the odor of sulphuretted hydrogen is perceived for some distance round the place.

Within a few feet of this, was another smaller basin, two feet in diameter, and having about one foot of water in it; this was evolving gas more copiously than the other, and was somewhat more sulphurous to the taste, although not more acid. In other parts of the enclosure were three or four smaller cavities partly filled with a water more or less acid, and evolving a small quantity of gas. The temperature of the larger spring was 56° F., that of the smaller one 56° near the surface, but on burying it in the soft mud at the bottom it rose to 60.5°.

A large glass jar was filled with the water, and to three bottles into which a solution of arsenic had been previously introduced, were added thirty cubic inches of water; these were then carefully sealed and transported to the laboratory at Montreal.

*Examination of the Water.*—The specific gravity was found to be 1005.583. A solution of nitrate of silver did not sensibly affect it, shewing the absence of chlorine, but salts of baryta produced at once a copious precipitate insoluble in any acid, indicating that the acid present in the water was the sulphuric; the usual tests applied to the recent water shewed the iron to be in a state of proto-salt, a condition indeed necessarily connected with the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen. When concentrated by evaporation with the addition of a little nitric acid, ammonia gave a copious red-brown precipitate; a portion of organic matter in the liquid interfered with the perfect precipitation of the iron, and hydro-sulphuret of ammonia was consequently added at the same time. The precipitate thus obtained after being thoroughly washed, was dissolved in hydrochloric acid, then boiled with nitric acid, filtered and precipitated by ammonia, with the previous addition of sal-ammoniac, and again filtered. The transparency of the filtrate thus obtained, was not disturbed by hydrosulphuret of ammonia, indicating the absence of manganese and other metals of this class, including zinc, nickel and cobalt. The precipitate was in part soluble in a solution of potash; the soluble portion was alumina, and the residue peroxyd of iron with a little magnesia. The alumina obtained from the alkaline solution was found to contain traces of phosphoric acid; by dissolving it in hydrochloric acid, adding tartaric acid, ammonia in excess and sulphate of magnesia, a slight granular precipitate of ammonio-magnesian phosphate was obtained.

The filtrate from the original precipitate by hydrosulphuret of ammonia, gave an abundant precipitate of lime, by oxalate of ammonia, and the filtrate from this precipitate yielded, when concentrated and mixed with ammonia and a solution of phosphate of soda, a granular precipitate of phosphate of magnesia and ammonia.

Another portion of this filtrate was evaporated to dryness, and ignited to expel the ammoniacal salts; the soluble salts in the residue were dissolved in water and mixed with a solution of chlorid of barium and excess of caustic baryta, and the mixture heated; to the filtrate from the precipitate thus obtained, were added carbonate of ammonia and excess of caustic ammonia, and the whole boiled and filtered; the solution was then evaporated to dryness and ignited, when a residue of alkaline chlorids was obtained. The presence of soda was shewn by the peculiar color imparted to the flame of alcohol when it was burned over the salt, and with chlorid of platinum, a bright yellow precipitate of platino-chlorid of potassium was obtained.

In a water so novel in character we might be led to expect some metal not usually present in mineral springs, and I have accordingly given the details of the qualitative analysis, to shew the mea-

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.



Appendix  
(G.)  
11th April.

asures taken to detect their presence. Arsenic, anti-  
mony, tin, lead and copper have all been recently  
detected in different ferruginous waters of Europe,  
but the presence of free sulphuretted hydrogen, which  
is found in the recent water of the present spring,  
is incompatible with their existence in solution.

1000 parts of the water yielded—

Sulphuric Acid, (SO <sub>2</sub> ).....	4.63500
Potash.....	.03290
Soda.....	.02190
Lime.....	.31920
Magnesia.....	.05240
Alumina.....	.14000
Peroxyd of Iron.....	.19150
Phosphoric Acid.....	traces.

Representing the bases as combined with their  
equivalent of sulphuric acid, we have for the compo-  
sition of 1000 parts of the water—

Sulphate of Potash.....	.06080
“ of Soda.....	.05020
“ of Lime.....	.77520
“ of Magnesia.....	.15395
“ of Iron, (proto).....	.36385
“ of Alumina.....	.46811
Phosphoric Acid.....	traces,
Sulphuric Acid (SHO <sub>2</sub> ).....	4.28952
Water.....	993.83837

1000.00000

The quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen present is  
small, being about one-half of a cubic inch in 200  
cubic inches of the water.

The question of the origin of this spring presents  
such difficulties, that I will not attempt to theorise  
upon it; the fact that the spring issues directly at  
the roots of a not yet wholly decayed pine, is evi-  
dence that it has not existed for a very long period,  
at least in its present character; for as it has been  
remarked, no vegetable life exists for some distance  
around the place. Under the ordinary atmospheric  
influences I should conceive thirty or forty years  
would be required to produce the state of decay which  
the pine exhibits, although both sulphuric acid and  
the sulphates of iron and alumina are powerful anti-  
septics, and would considerably retard the progress  
of decay. Apart from any consideration of this kind,  
there is not wanting evidence that the waters of the  
spring have materially changed their character within  
two or three years. In April, 1846, Professor  
Croft, of King's College, Toronto, published in the  
British North American Journal an account of the  
spring he had obtained from some one who had  
visited it, with a partial analysis of the water, such  
as he had been able to execute upon the specimen  
in his possession. He found in one pint (7680  
grains)—

Sulphuric Acid, (average of three deter- minations,).....	22.425 grs.
Peroxyd. of Iron.....	3.950 “
Magnesia.....	1.584 “
Lime.....	3.685 “

No experiments were made to detect the presence  
of alkalies, nor was alumina sought for; it is pro-  
bable that the alumina is included in the weight of  
the peroxyd of iron. The specific gravity was found  
by Professor Croft to be 1003.8.

For comparison I have reduced Professor Croft's  
results to the same standard as my own, and give  
them for 1000 parts; he found the iron as a per-salt,  
probably from the effect of exposure to the air. I  
have calculated that obtained by myself, as peroxyd,  
and added to it the alumina—

	Croft.	Hunt.
Sulphuric Acid.....	2.9069	4.6350
Potash.....	—	.0329
Soda.....	—	.0219
Lime.....	.4798	.3192
Magnesia.....	.2036	.0524
Peroxyd of Iron and Alumina.....	.5148	.3315

Appendix  
(G.)  
11th April.

The water examined by Professor Croft contained  
much less foreign matter than that collected by my-  
self, being in fact more dilute. The sum of the  
ingredients determined in the former is 4.1051 parts  
and in the latter 5.3281 parts in 1000. In the  
former, the sum of the bases is to the amount of acid,  
as 421 : 1000, and in the latter as 152 : 1000. The  
difference in the comparative quantity of sulphuric  
acid in the two, may be attributed to the dilution by  
surface water, but the great change in the propor-  
tion of the bases to the acid, indicates some change  
in the internal economy of the spring. If we sup-  
pose the spring at its origin to evolve a dilute sul-  
phuric acid only, it must take up the various other  
ingredients from the strata through which it passes;  
the lime and magnesia from the limestone, and the  
iron alumina from impurities in these, or from fer-  
ruginous and argillaceous rocks. The lime is to the  
acid in the first, about as 1 : 6 by weight, and in the  
second as 1 : 15; the magnesia in the first as 1 :  
15, and in the second as 1 : 90. If we suppose the  
acid water to come in contact with a limestone bed  
containing, as is often the case, some magnesia, it  
would at first dissolve a large quantity of the lime  
and magnesia, and while some of the former sulphate  
would be deposited as gypsum, the water would run  
off saturated with the salt, but gradually, as nearly  
the whole adjacent calcareous matter had been con-  
verted into gypsum, the quantity of it in the water  
would be only the small portion dissolved by the  
spring in its course through its channels of gypsum.  
This readily explains the diminution of the propor-  
tions of these ingredients, as well as the increase of  
free sulphuric acid.

A similar spring to this, has been long known in  
the town of Byron, in the State of New York, and  
several others of the same kind have recently been  
discovered in the same region. These, as well as  
the Tuscarora spring, all rise from that portion of the  
Upper Silurian rocks designated by the geologists of  
New York as the Onondaga salt group, and char-  
acterised by the valuable deposits of gypsum with  
which it abounds.

A consideration of some of the peculiarities of these  
gypsum deposits in this connexion will, at the same  
time that it explains their formation, shew that there  
is ground for supposing an intimate relation between  
them, and the springs to which I have just alluded.

The investigations of Mr. Hall, in New York,  
and of Mr. Murray, in Western Canada, show that  
the gypsum of these rocks occurs always in hillocks  
or dome-shaped masses, which vary in size from one  
foot to 300 or 400 feet in diameter, and are always  
near the surface of the formation. Sections of these  
masses, show them resting upon undisturbed strata  
of limestone, while the superior strata are thrown  
up and rest upon the flanks of the intruded hillock,  
often very much broken, and, as Mr. Hall has re-  
marked, in part consumed, so that one is at a loss  
to account for the disappearance of a large portion of  
the overlying strata.

Mr. Murray, in the report of his examination of  
this region of Western Canada in 1844, has described  
and figured many sections which illustrate these  
peculiarities. In one case observed by him, a slender  
cylinder of gypsum passes through several beds of  
limestone, and at last terminates in a cone of the  
usual form, which is entirely superior to the limestone  
formation, and surrounded by the clay of the region.  
The comparatively recent origin which this observa-  
tion assigns to the gypsum deposits, is confirmed by  
the common experience of the people in Western New  
York, where it is a well known fact that since the  
settlement of the country, walls have been disturbed  
and raised from their foundations by a gradual ele-  
vation of the surface, beneath which, subsequent exami-  
nation has shewn the presence of domes of gypsum.

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

In comparing these facts with what has been said above of the formation of gypsum by the action of an acid water upon the calcareous rocks, we recognize an agency fully adequate to their production, and capable of explaining at the same time the disappearance of the limestone and the local disturbance of the strata; for the crystalline gypsum which would be formed from them, occupies very nearly twice the bulk of an equivalent quantity of carbonate of lime.

To what extent the pressure at a great depth, may operate in preventing or modifying chemical changes we do not know, but it is easy to see that the acid once coming to a situation where it can act upon the limestone, will evolve carbonic acid gas, and form a calcareous sulphate, which, from its comparative insolubility, would be at once deposited in a crystalline form, while the water would pass off saturated with the sulphate, and at the same time carry with it the soluble sulphates of magnesia, alumina and iron, which would be formed from the other bases generally present in the limestones of this formation, and their accompanying shales. If the amount of acid were copious, or the supply of calcareous matter limited, the water might rise to the surface with free acid, as in the springs already noticed, and when the deposition of calcareous sulphate had extended so far as to protect the adjacent strata from further action, the water would rise to the surface with a much smaller proportion of bases than before.

If, on the contrary, the acid were entirely neutralized, the spring would present at the surface the character of an ordinary bitter mineral water, containing sulphates of lime and magnesia; two springs of this character are indeed found in the same formation not far from here, at Aneaster and Charlotteville. The ferrugineo argillaceous substance, known as *gypsiferous marl*, which surrounds these deposits, is probably due to the precipitation by the carbonate of lime, of the iron and alumina previously taken up by the water, for it is a mixture of these oxyds with carbonate and sulphate of lime.

The observation now required to confirm this theory is to find the carbonic acid gas which should be evolved from the decomposition of the carbonate. The small quantity of gas which rises from the Tuscarora spring is principally carburetted hydrogen, which is evolved by most of the saline and magnesian springs of this region, but it was collected at a time when, from the minute quantity of gypsum in solution, the action appears to have been at an end.

*Charlotteville Sulphur Spring.*

This interesting spring is situated a few miles west of Simcoe, in the third lot of the twelfth range of Charlotteville. It is on the west bank of a creek, on the land of Phillip Wilson, and about ten rods from a saw-mill. About twelve feet above the level of the creek, is a depression five or six feet deep, forming a natural basin about one rod in width and four rods in length, from N.E. to S.W.; it is oval in form, broader at the S.W. end, near which the spring rises. At the other end, the basin discharges itself by a little rivulet into the adjoining creek. The depth of the water at the time when I visited it, was from one to two feet, and the discharge, as it formed a little cascade before entering the creek, was roughly determined to be about 16 gallons per minute. Its temperature, as observed on the morning of the 19th October, when the air was 26° F. was found to be 45°, while that of the creek was 49°.

The water rises gently through several apertures in the soft mud of the bottom, occasionally accompanied by bubbles of gas. In a still day the surface, with the exception of a small area about the source, is coated with a film of sulphur, which also covers the bottom of the basin. Leaves and sticks near the

outlet, are found thickly incrustated with the same substance, or rather with a mixture of sulphur and carbonate of lime. The proprietor of the spring informed me that he was in the habit of gathering the substance thus deposited, and burning it under his beehives for the purpose of stupifying the insects while extracting the honey, perhaps the only economical application which can be made of the sulphur itself.

The specific gravity of the water is 1002.712; it is limpid and sparkling, its odor strongly sulphurous, and its taste pungent, with something like sweetness, leaving an impression of warmth in the mouth for some time. When mixed with a solution of chlorid of arsenic, it becomes quite opaque from the precipitation of yellow sulphuret of arsenic. A qualitative examination shewed besides, the presence of chlorids and sulphates, the latter in large quantities; the bases were potash, soda, lime, magnesia, with traces of alumina and iron; a large portion of the lime and magnesia were not precipitated by boiling. The carbonic acid was determined in the manner previously described, by the aid of chlorid of calcium and ammonia. For the sulphuretted hydrogen, three bottles were prepared by adding a solution of chlorid of arsenic; to each of these was added 30 cubic inches of the water; the whole was then agitated and allowed to stand a few minutes to permit the escape of carbonic acid, after which the bottles were carefully corked and sealed. This was done at the spring, and the bottles were then transported to the laboratory. When they were opened, the precipitate was collected on carefully weighed filters, dried at 212° F., and weighed. Its purity was determined by its complete solution in ammonia. From the average of these three, the weights closely agreeing, the amount of the sulphuretted hydrogen was calculated to be .17763 parts to 1000 by weight, or 11.6 cubic inches to 100 cubic inches of the water.

To determine the state in which the sulphur existed, a portion of the water was digested for some time with pure magnesia and then boiled, carefully excluding the air; sulphuretted hydrogen was abundantly evolved, and after a few minutes not a trace of sulphuret could be detected in the liquid. This shews the sulphur to exist as sulphuretted hydrogen, and not as a fixed sulphuret.

The amount of carbonic acid in the water was found to be equal .273 parts in 1000 of the water by weight.

1000 parts of the water gave—

Sulphuric Acid.....	1.22939
Chlorine.....	.06478
Potash.....	.02760
Soda.....	.20586
Lime.....	.64484
Magnesia.....	.19436
Carbonic Acid.....	.27300
Sulphuretted Hydrogen.....	.17763

These may be combined to give the following composition for 1000 parts:—

Sulphate of Potash.....	.05103
“ of Soda.....	.47182
“ of Lime.....	1.12670
“ of Magnesia.....	.43510
Chlorid of Magnesium.....	.08783
Carbonate of Lime.....	.30500
“ of Magnesia.....	.01798
“ Iron.....	traces,
Sulphuretted Hydrogen.....	.17763
Carbonic Acid.....	.15350
Water.....	997.17341

1000,00000

Amount of solid matter by calculation, 2.49446 parts.

The great peculiarity of this water is the unexampled quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen it contains. The strongest of the celebrated Harrowgate Springs yields but 14 cubic inches of sulphuretted hydrogen

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

Appendix  
(G.)  
11th April.

gas to the gallon, while the Charlotteville contains in the same measure 26.8 cubic inches. This, added to its saline ingredients, cannot fail to give the water great medicinal virtues. The spring is not extensively known, but is used by some of the country people with great advantage in cases of rheumatism, and some remarkable instances were told me of obstinate cutaneous diseases cured by external application of the water. When taken in doses of a pint or more, it acts as a mild aperient; but its effect seems principally determined to the skin and kidneys, acting as a sudorific and diuretic.

I desire to call especial attention to this mineral water, which I am convinced will be found to be of great importance. I am not aware of any sulphurous water either in Canada or the United States which is comparable with it. The discharge is abundantly adequate for the supply of baths, and the location of the spring is such as to make it easily accessible; it is in the midst of a pleasant and fertile country, and but a few miles from Lake Erie and from Port Dover.

*Ancaster Saline Spring.*

This spring, which is known to the villagers as a "Salt Well," is about two miles west of the village of Ancaster, on the land of Mr. Robert Heslop. A well was sunk some years since, to the depth of thirty feet; and during the war of 1813-15, it is said a considerable quantity of salt was manufactured from it in a rude way. The water rises nearly to the surface, and at times a stream is said to flow from it; no outlet is visible, yet the spring, as I was told by the proprietor, fills up rapidly when the water is dipped out. The temperature was found to be the same as that of a neighbouring fresh spring, 48° F.; no evolution of gas is perceptible. The water is intensely bitter and saline to the taste; by boiling, a minute quantity of carbonate of lime is deposited, and the liquid contains chlorine, bromine, sulphuric acid, with potassium, sodium, calcium and magnesium. The specific gravity is 1029.1.

1000 parts of the water yielded—

Chlorine.....	20.21810
Bromine.....	.08910
Sulphuric Acid, (SO <sub>3</sub> ).....	.45700
Soda.....	9.45200
Potash.....	.05800
Lime.....	5.59160
Magnesia.....	2.09900

These may be combined to give the following composition for 1000 parts of the water:—

Chlorid of Sodium.....	17.82800
" of Potassium.....	.09200
" of Magnesium.....	5.07370
" of Calcium.....	12.80270
Bromid of Magnesium.....	.10309
Sulphate of Lime.....	.77690
Water.....	963.32361
1000.00000	

Amount of saline matters, 36.67639 parts in 1000.

This water is extraordinary on account of the immense proportion of chlorid of magnesium and calcium which it contains; the sum of these exceeding the amount of common salt. With almost the same amount of solid matter, it contains less than two-thirds of the quantity of this salt, that is found in sea-water; in this respect it is quite unlike any water hitherto described. For the sake of comparison, I transcribe here Dr. Scheitzer's analysis\* of the water of the British Channel. The specific gravity was 1027.4.

\* Philosophical Magazine, July, 1839.

Appendix  
(G.)  
11th April

In 1000 parts were found—

Chlorid of Sodium.....	27.059
" of Potassium.....	.766
" of Magnesium.....	3.666
Bromid of do. ....	.029
Sulphate of do. ....	2.296
" of Lime.....	1.406
Carbonate of Lime.....	.033
Traces of Iodine and ammoniacal salts,	
Water.....	964.745
1000.000	

Amount of solid matters, 35.295 parts in 1000.

The Ancaster water contains a much greater quantity of lime and much less of sulphates, than sea water. The amount of earthy chlorids is so great, that this water would not easily afford pure salt; and the difficulty of removing them is such, that as long as we have better sources, this would scarcely be eligible. The amount of bromine which it contains, is however considerable, and would be a secondary product of considerable value, as the process of extracting it from the residue is not expensive, and it commands a high price. The water, from the abundance of this substance and of the earthy chlorids, would probably prove efficacious as an external application in many diseases when these remedies are indicated.

*Ancaster Sulphur Spring.*

This source is situated about one mile and three quarters north-west of the village of Ancaster, by the side of the road to Flamborough West. The quantity of water discharged is but small, probably about two gallons per minute; it is quite limpid, and has a sulphurous odor; the taste is feebly saline and bitter. The temperature of the spring I found to be 50° F. that of the air being 56°, and that of a fresh water spring in the vicinity on the same day 48°. The specific gravity of the water is 1005.2.

A qualitative examination shews the presence of chlorids of sodium, calcium, magnesium and traces of potassium, the first two in large quantity; small portions of sulphate of lime, with carbonates of lime and magnesia, and traces of carbonate of iron and alumina. A minute portion of bromine was also detected in the concentrated water. The amount of sulphuretted hydrogen is small, being only about .4 cubic inch in 100 cubic inches of the water.

Specimens of a chalybeate water from the vicinity of Hamilton, were at the time of my visit, furnished by Dr. Craigie of that place, to whose politeness I am much indebted. The water is very feebly chalybeate, and is not otherwise of interest.

VARIOUS METALLIC ORES.

*Copper.*

I. The first specimen examined, was from a vein at Sherbrooke; the ore was pyrites in a gangue of quartz. 2000 grains of the finely crushed ore gave in the moist way, black oxyd equal to 13.01 grains of copper, or 0.65 per cent.

74 lbs. of this ore by washing gave 11½ lbs. of nearly pure copper pyrites, which yielded 30.34 per cent. of metallic copper, equal to 0.8 per cent. of the ore.

A quantity of this ore being reduced in the usual way, a button of metallic copper weighing 180 grains was obtained; this was dissolved in pure nitric acid, and the residue being treated with aqua-regia, proto-sulphate of iron threw down a precipitate of metallic gold, which was weighed and then fused with borax before the blow-pipe into a globule; its weight was .03 of a grain; the nitric solution gave with hydrochloric acid a precipitate of chlorid of silver, which equalled .16 of a grain of silver.

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

II. Variegated sulphuret from Inverness. 212 lbs. of the ore by washing gave 4½ lbs. of ore, which yielded 34·93 per cent. equalling 0·741 per cent. of the unwashed ore.

This ore was examined for gold and silver without success.

III. Copper pyrites from the fifty-first lot of the twenty-first range of Upton. An average sample of this, weighing 24½ lbs., was crushed and submitted to assay; it yielded 3·84 per cent. of metallic copper, which afforded a trace of silver.

*Gold.*

A small mass of the native gold from Mr. de Léry's Seigniorie, on the River Chaudière, gave for its composition—

Gold.....	86.73
Silver.....	13.27
	100.00

The gold found in nature is generally alloyed with silver, but it will be interesting to examine other specimens of the gold of this region, and determine whether this proportion of alloy is constant.

*Manganese Ores.*

The only ores of manganese examined, have been the earthy oxyd or black wad of the miners.

I. Specimen from a bed in the twenty-second lot of the twelfth range of Bolton; it is mixed with pebbles and other earthy impurities. An average sample of this, yielded by two trials, 26·2 and 26·5 per cent. of pure peroxyd of manganese.

II. Reniform masses from the ninth lot of the tenth range of Stanstead; it is more free from earthy matters than the last, but contains a large amount of iron. Two determinations gave 37 and 37·6 per centum of peroxyd of manganese.

*Chromium.*

This metal, whose various combinations are now so extensively used in the arts of painting, dying and calico-printing, is obtained for all these purposes, from the native combination of its oxyd, known as chromic iron. This valuable ore has been detected in two places in the Eastern Townships; one is in Bolton, where a vein of a foot in diameter occurs in serpentine; and the other is only known through a huge boulder found near the outlet of Memphramagog Lake, which from its dimensions, indicates a vein of large size, probably at no great distance. The ores

Appendix  
(G.)

11th April.

from these two localities have been submitted to analysis, and prove to be rich in the oxyd of chromium.

I. Chromic iron from Bolton. This gives on analysis—

Sesqui-oxyd of Chromium.....	45·90
Protoxyd of Iron.....	35·68
Alumina.....	3·20
Magnesia.....	15·03
	99·81

II. Chromic iron from the boulder.

Sesqui-oxyd of Chromium.....	49·75
Protoxyd of Iron.....	21·28
Alumina.....	11·30
Magnesia.....	18·13
	100·46

*Titanium.*

This substance exists as titanite oxyd in the form of rutile, in Sutton Township and in the auriferous sands of the Chaudière River, but a more abundant source of it is found in the serpentine near the last-mentioned place. Here is a bed of iron ore forty-five feet in width, and apparently composed of magnetic iron. On carefully washing the ore from earthy matters, however, it is found to consist of two distinct substances, which may be readily separated by means of a magnet. The magnetic portion, which constitutes about two-thirds of the whole, is pure magnetic iron; the other, which is a brilliant black powder easily distinguished from the magnetic portion, is nothing else than titaniferous iron or ilmenite.

The result of a single somewhat imperfect analysis of this was—

Titanic oxyd.....	48·60
Peroxyd of iron.....	46·70
Magnesia.....	2·44
Insoluble matter.....	4·20
Water and loss.....	4·06
	100·00

Titanic iron appears to be mixed with several of the magnetic ores of the Eastern Townships, for in their analysis I observed small but variable quantities of titanium to be frequent, and in one or two instances the amount was considerable.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T. S. HUNT.

## R E T U R N

TO AN ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated the 23rd January, 1849, and praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House copies of the documentary evidence, exhibits and papers, in virtue whereof the Order of His Excellency in Council, bearing date at Montreal the 21st day of November last, relating to "The Gaspé Fishery and Coal Mining Company," took place, giving effect to the Act passed in the Seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to incorporate Charles Cunningham, Richard Norman, Samuel Amory, and others, forming a Joint Stock Company for carrying on the Fishery in the Gaspé District and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Coal mining in the said District," and the Acts supplementary to it.

By Command,

J. LESLIE,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, January 26, 1849.

DONEGANA'S HOTEL,  
Montreal, 10th November, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose a Memorial from the Gaspé Fishery and Coal Mining Company, praying for the completion of their Acts of Incorporation, by the issue of the Proclamation, as provided for by the 25th Section of the Provincial Act.

And have most respectfully to request, that you will lay the same before His Excellency the Governor General at your earliest convenience.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed,) FRANCIS DYKEN,  
Attorney for the Company.

To the Honourable JAMES LESLIE,  
Provincial Secretary,  
&c. &c. &c.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of the Directors and Shareholders of the Gaspé Fishery and Coal Mining Company:

Humbly sheweth:—

That the Company was established with a view to secure to the Shareholders, and the Public, the ad-

vantages contemplated by the Act 7 Vic. Cap. 45, passed by the Provincial Legislature of Canada, and by the 7 and 8 Vic. Cap. 90, of the Imperial Parliament, passed for the confirmation and extension of the Provincial Act.

The Preamble to the first of these Acts briefly explains the grounds upon which the projectors of this undertaking felt themselves justified in appealing to the Imperial Parliament, and the Canadian Legislature: it recites that the improvement of the British Fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Bay of Chaleurs, and other places on the Coast of the Province of Canada, is of great importance not only to the Province but to the British Empire, and that it is also of great importance to the Province that its Mines and Mineral wealth should be properly worked and brought into useful operation; and that, to accomplish these purposes, it is expedient to establish a Body Politic and Corporate, with the powers, rights and privileges, contained in the Act now referred to. These, with a fair return to the Shareholders for the capital which they might invest, and a fair remuneration for their own time and labour, were the motives which prompted the projectors to embark in the undertaking.

That by the 25th Section of the Provincial Act, it is provided that before that Act shall have its full effect, and the intended Corporation be operative in the Province, evidence satisfactory to the Governor, or Person administering the Government, for the time being, shall be laid before him, shewing that the requirements of the Act have *bonâ fide* been complied with, and that one-half at least of the capital sum of One hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, authorized to be raised by the last-mentioned Act, has been actually paid up by the Subscribers or Stockholders of the Company, and is at the disposal of the Directors for the purposes of the Company; and it is also provided that notice thereof shall be given by Proclamation or otherwise,

Appendix  
(H.)  
29th January.

in such manner as the Government should deem advisable.

That by the 3d Section of the Imperial Act, it is also provided that unless the above amount of capital be paid up within three years from the time when that Act shall be approved of and confirmed by the Provincial Parliament of Canada, the Provincial Act and that Act shall become utterly void and of no effect, as if the same and every part thereof had not been enacted.

That a second Provincial Act, adopting and confirming the Imperial Act, received the Royal Assent on the 10th February, 1845, and the period therefore within which the amount of capital required should have been paid up, in order to secure the privileges of incorporation to the Subscribers, expired on the 10th February last.

That the financial position of the Company on the 10th February, 1848, is represented by the following figures :—

Seven hundred and eighty-three Shares, representing £78,300, have been subscribed for, and the whole amount of subscription called in; but up till the 10th February, the money actually received on account thereof has been, sterling .....	£58307	5	9
One hundred and seventy-five additional Shares in the Joint Stock of the Company have been accepted by the Vendors of Estates held by the Company as part payment, and representing in cash....	17474	10	0
<b>Total, Nine hundred and fifty-eight Shares, representing, sterling.....</b>	<b>£75781</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>

That a Certificate in support of the foregoing Statement is enclosed, and in the form required by the Imperial Government in matters of a similar nature.

That with reference to the second item in this Certificate, a few words of explanation may be necessary. The various Estates held by the Company in the District of Gaspé, and County of Bonaventure, were purchased for the sum of £40,698 16s. 10d., sterling; of this amount, £23,224 6s. 10d. has been paid in cash, and the sellers, in place of receiving the difference (£17,474 10s.) in money, have taken 175 Shares in the Capital Stock of the Company, thus making the subscribed capital £75,781 15s. 9d., represented by Nine hundred and fifty-eight Shares.

That independently of their Landed Property, the Subscribers have invested above Thirty thousand pounds, sterling, in improving those Estates,—in building a Mill, Shops, Stores,—in clearing land,—in the erection of an extensive “Beach” or Fishery Establishment, with all the necessary Buildings,—in constructing Vessels and Boats; and they have now all the materials on the spot necessary to carry on their operations on the scale originally intended.

That the Shareholders submit, that the steps which they have taken are eminently adapted to carry into effect the objects for which the Acts of their Incorporation were passed, and that the Establishments they have formed in the District are calculated to promote an extensive nursery for British Seamen, to encourage British industry and enterprise, to afford employment to a great number of the Inhabitants, and to develop the resources of a portion of Canada to which particular attention has only re-

Appendix  
(H.)  
29th January.

cently been directed; while their large Landed Estates afford the ready means of co-operating in any extensive scheme of Emigration, whether such Emigration take place under the direction of Government, or by the spontaneous efforts of the Emigrants themselves.

That the causes which have hitherto retarded greater advances of capital may be summed up in a few words :—The Subscribers to the Company have not escaped the unparalleled revulsion which has operated so fatally on all commercial undertakings, and which, as truly stated in the House of Commons by a Member of Her Majesty’s Government, has placed the whole Mercantile Community in a position of excitement and alarm; some of the wealthiest and most valued members and supporters of the undertaking have been compelled to yield to the pressure of the times, and an unexpected and unusual difficulty has prevailed in obtaining from others those contributions which they are bound by law to make. (It may be mentioned, incidentally, that the subscriptions are being gradually paid up, £5,693 6s. 3d. additional capital having been received between the 10th February and the 16th August last.)

That the sudden operation of the causes thus alluded to, have led to a partial disorganisation of the Company’s affairs in the District of Gaspé. It is the most anxious wish of the subscribers to remedy this untoward state of things, and to place the undertaking on a proper footing; but in their present position, without the corporate powers contemplated by the Act, they find an almost insuperable difficulty in restoring order,—their inability to give a legal title to the numerous persons anxious to lease property of the Company, prevents a settlement on their estates,—they have no legal remedy for the recovery of a large amount of debts owing to them, and the want of a corporate power neutralizes every attempt they have made and are making to carry out the objects for which they were Incorporated.

That it is under these circumstances that the Shareholders of the Gaspé Fishery and Coal Mining Company approach Your Excellency, and humbly submit that they have complied with the terms imposed by the Acts of the Imperial Parliament and Canadian Legislature, as the conditions upon which they are entitled to the privileges of Incorporation; and respectfully pray that Proclamation may be made in the manner required by the Provincial Act, of their full and complete Incorporation.

(Signed,) FRANCIS DYKEN,  
Attorney for the Gaspé Fishery  
and Coal Mining Company.

Montreal, 10th November, 1848.

GASPE’ FISHERY AND COAL MINING COMPANY,  
2, New Broad Street,  
8th June, 1848.

We hereby certify that the following amount of Capital was received, by this Company, previously to the 10th of February, 1848 :

By Sale of 783 Shares—			
Deposit.....	£7850	0	0
1st Call.....	7730	0	0
2nd do .....	7551	17	3
<b>Carried forward.....</b>	<b>£23111</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>

Appendix  
(H.)  
29th January.

	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	£23111	17	3
3rd Call.....		7530	0	0
4th do .....		7460	0	0
5th do .....		6660	0	0
6th do .....		5545	8	6
7th do .....		5240	0	0
8th do .....		1540	0	0
9th do .....		1220	0	0
		£58307	5	9

By Sale of 175 additional Shares,  
in the Joint Stock of the Com-  
pany, to the Vendors of the Com-  
pany's Landed Estates in the  
District of Gaspé, accepted by  
the Vendors in part payment of  
the purchase money..... 17474 10 0

£75781 15 9

(Signed,) INGESTRE,  
Chairman.  
" CHARLES CUNNINGHAM,  
" SAMUEL AMORY,  
Directors.  
(Signed,) JOHN CUNNINGHAM,  
" JOHN BURTON,  
Auditors.  
" FRANCIS DYKEN,  
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, 21st November, 1848.

Sir,

I have the honour, by command of the Governor General, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th November instant, covering a Memorial of the Directors and Shareholders of the Gaspé Fishery and Coal Mining Company, praying for the publication of the notice required by the Provincial Act 7 Vic. Cap. 45, and the 2nd Section of the Imperial Act 7 and 8 Vic. Cap. 90, in order that the said Acts may have full force and effect.

In reply, I am commanded to inform you that His Excellency having been advised that the requirements of the said Provincial Act have, *bonâ fide*, been complied with on the part of the Company, he has been pleased to direct that the required notice be given and published in the "Official Gazette."

I return you the Power of Attorney transmitted with your letter.

(Signed,) J. LESLIE,  
Secretary.

FRANCIS DYKEN, Esq.,  
Donegana's Hotel.

[Inserted in "Official Gazette" of November 24,  
1848, No. 374.]

Appendix  
(H.)  
29th January.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, 21st November, 1848.

Public Notice is hereby given, that evidence satisfactory to His Excellency the Governor General has been laid before him, that the requirements of the Act made and passed by the Legislature of the Province of Canada in the seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign, and intituled, "An Act to Incorporate Charles Cunningham, Richard Norman, Samuel Amory and others, forming a Joint Stock Company for carrying on the Fishery in the Gaspé District and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Coal Mining in the said District," and of the Act made and passed by the Imperial Parliament in the seventh and eighth years of Her Majesty's Reign, and intituled, "An Act to confirm and extend the provisions of an Act of the Provincial Parliament of Canada passed in the seventh year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, for Incorporating the Gaspé Fishery and Coal Mining Company," which said last mentioned Act has been approved and confirmed agreeably with the seventh section of the same by the Act made and passed by the Legislature of the Province of Canada, in the eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and intituled, "An Act to approve and confirm an Act of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland relating to the Gaspé Fishery and Coal Mining Company," have, *bonâ fide*, been complied with, and that more than one-half of the capital sum of One hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, has actually been paid up before the 10th day of February, 1848, by the Subscribers or Stockholders of the Company, Incorporated under and by virtue of the said Acts, by the name of the "Gaspé Fishery and Coal Mining Company," and is now at the disposal of the Directors thereof for the purposes of the said Company, in accordance with the said Provincial Act hereinabove first mentioned; in consequence of which evidence having been so laid before His Excellency the Governor General, the said Acts shall have their full force and effect and the said Company shall be henceforth operative.

This notice to be published in the "Canada Gazette," being given by command of His Excellency the Governor General, in accordance with the 25th section of the said Provincial Act hereinbefore first mentioned, and the second section of the said Imperial Act.

By Command,

(Signed,) J. LESLIE,  
Provincial Secretary.

# U S U R Y   L A W S .

RETURN TO AN ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, dated 25th January, 1849; for "all Communications which have passed between Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies and His Excellency, upon the subject of the Repeal or Modification of the USURY LAWS, and all other Documents which may be in the possession of the Government relating thereto."

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Montreal, 29th January, 1849.

## S C H E D U L E .

FROM	DATE.	SUBJECT.
Earl Grey to the Earl of Elgin.....	30th March, 1848 .....	With copy of a Letter and other Documents from Mr. R. S. Atcheson.
do do .....	24th August, 1848.....	Relative to a representation from the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada.
do do .....	13th September, 1848 ....	Enclosing Correspondence between the Colonial Department and the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada.

No. 43.

DOWNING STREET,  
30th March, 1847.

MY LORD,

I transmit herewith to Your Lordship the copy of a letter and of the several enclosures accompanying it, which I have received from Mr. R. S. Atcheson, representing the injurious effect which is experienced in Canada from the operation of the Provincial enactments relating to Usury.

I am not myself aware how far public opinion in Canada supports the statements and views entertained by Mr. Atcheson on this subject. I should, therefore, wish Your Lordship to lay the enclosed communication before Your Executive Council, and consult that body as to the propriety of proposing to the Provincial Legislature the repeal of the laws in force in that Province relating to Usury; my own opinion, and I might add, the general feeling in this country, is so decidedly opposed to the existence of laws of this description, that I should be happy to learn that the Canadian Legislature was in favour of the proposed repeal.

I am, &amp;c.,

(Signed,) GREY.

The Right Honourable  
The EARL OF ELGIN,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

2, CHARLES STREET, TREVOR SQUARE,  
20th March, 1847.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to transmit to Your Lordship the enclosed letter, with the annexed documents addressed to Mr. M'Gregor as Secretary to the Lords Committee of the Council for Trade, respecting the Usury Laws in Canada, and the obstacle which those laws present to the influx of capital into the Province.

The only impediment to the employment of labour in Canada on a very extended scale, is, as Your Lordship is doubtless aware, the want of capital on the part of the proprietors of land, and the extreme difficulty, or more frequently the impossibility of procuring loans on the security of their lands.

With the view of obviating this obstacle to a more rapid development of the vast natural resources of the Province, the Legislature, in the years 1843 and 1845, passed two Acts giving powers to, and incorporating the Company referred to in the letters to Mr. M'Gregor, and Her Majesty subsequently granted a Royal Charter extending the privileges and powers of the Company to this country. But the great demand which has lately existed in England for money for Railway purposes, and the limited rate of interest allowed by the laws against Usury in Canada, by annihilating the difference between the rates of interest here and in that Province, on which



Appendix  
(I.)  
29th January.

the Company's prospect of remuneration depended, have prevented the Company extending to Canada the benefit contemplated by its Legislature; and the Province is, in consequence, not only debarred from taking adequate advantage of the increased demand in Great Britain for its grain produce, but is precluded from entering upon the execution of several public works of the highest importance, which have been sanctioned by Colonial Statutes, and from proceeding with the formation of District roads and various local public improvements, on which many thousand emigrants would have found, on their arrival in Canada, immediate and profitable employment. On the other hand, if the rate of interest, which was current in England in 1844, had continued unaltered to this time, the Company would now have had it in its power to contribute, in the form of loans on landed security, two millions and a half to these purposes, and if the Usury Laws were repealed, and a sufficient difference in the respective rates of interest were thereby again established, its means of contributing to these important objects would be restored, and the Province would, it may reasonably be expected, derive an additional advantage from the influx of capital from the resources of individual capitalists, which would, in all probability, in that event, be attracted into it; while the means of providing employment for emigrant labour would be almost indefinitely extended. Under these impressions, I take the liberty to entreat Your Lordship's consideration of these matters, and, in the event of Your Lordship concurring in the expediency of a repeal of the laws referred to, to solicit Your Lordship to aid the promotion of that measure, by recommending it to the favourable notice of His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, with a view to His Excellency taking such steps to advance it as he may deem expedient; and I beg respectfully to assure Your Lordship of the grateful appreciation by the people of Canada of any assistance obtained through Your Lordship's means for increasing their power at the present moment of providing for the employment of the expected emigrants, and, thereby, rescuing them, as well as the existing labourers in Canada, from the great distress which must otherwise come from a sudden influx of an unusually large number of emigrants, and, I would add, an assurance of their ready and cheerful acknowledgment of the great degree in which Your Lordship will have thus contributed, not only to the averting an impending evil, but to the advancement and general prosperity of the Province.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ROBT. SHANK ATCHESON.

The Right Honourable  
The EARL GREY,  
&c. &c. &c.

2, CHARLES STREET, TREVOR SQUARE,  
28th January, 1847.

SIR,

The repeal of the Usury Laws in Canada, on which I addressed a private letter to you on the 19th instant, has obviously so important a bearing on the Colonial measures announced a few evenings since in the House of Lords by Earl Grey, and in the House of Commons by Lord John Russell, that I am induced to request the favour of your submitting that letter to the Earl of Clarendon, as President of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade; I take the liberty of adding some documents, of which a list is subjoined, relative

Appendix  
(I.)  
29th January.

to the Trust and Loan Company, for the establishment and regulation of which the Legislature of Canada have, as stated in my letter of the 19th instant, recently passed two Acts, and the Crown, under the sanction of the Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade, granted a Royal Charter.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ROBT. SHANK ATCHESON.

T. M'GREGOR, Esquire,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

2, CHARLES STREET, TREVOR SQUARE,  
19th January, 1847.

MY DEAR SIR,

With reference to our recent conversation respecting the Usury Laws in Canada, and their mischievous pressure on every branch of industry, as well as on the general interests of the Province, I enclose a printed copy of the draft of a Bill for their repeal, sent out by the Packet of the 4th instant to a friend of mine, who, in conjunction with several persons of considerable influence in Canada, is taking active steps to effect the accomplishment of this measure.

It would render an important service to Canada, to bring the subject to the notice of Earl Grey, and to induce His Lordship to press it upon the attention of the Governor General, with a view to His Excellency recommending his Government to give their assistance to its passage through the Legislature at the commencement of the Session.

You will observe, that the Bill follows very much the language of the English Statute, but differs from it in expressly including mortgages of land, and in the addition of a clause declaring that the present legal rate of interest shall be considered the standard or agreed rate of interest, in all transactions in which it is not otherwise stipulated in writing.

A less perfect measure was brought forward last Session by Mr. J. A. Macdonald, the Member for Kingston, and was supported by Mr. Moffatt, the Member for Montreal, Mr. Viger the President of the Executive Council, Mr. Sherwood, the Member for Toronto, and at that time the Solicitor General, and was not spoken against, I believe, by any Member of weight, except Mr. Aylwin, the Member for Quebec, and who was Solicitor General during Mr. Lafontaine's administration; Sir Allan MacNab who was formerly opposed to the repeal, is now pledged to support it, and I am persuaded will exert all his influence to carry it. In this effort he will be assisted by Mr. Charles Stuart, of Kingston, Barrister-at-Law, whose connections are numerous and influential, and whose intimacy with Mr. Aylwin will probably enable him to avert the opposition of that gentleman. Mr. Stuart is the Law Agent of the Bank of Montreal at Kingston, and the Registrar of Deeds in the County of Frontenac, of which Kingston forms part. These situations have given him abundant opportunity of ascertaining the injurious effect of the laws in question. The Bill will probably be brought forward by Mr. Macdonald, the Member for Kingston, and will be well supported. Indeed, in the present and perhaps even prospective state of the money market here, and in the United States, it is difficult to conceive any public man of intelligence having the folly to oppose a measure,

Appendix  
(I.)  
29th January.

which, under no circumstances, could be injurious to the interests of the Province, but which, under existing circumstances, is imperatively demanded for the relief and promotion of every class of interest.

You are practically so well acquainted with the rapidity with which every branch of industry extends itself in an American Colony, that has reached the state of advancement which Canada has attained, that I need not remind you, that the local accumulation of capital, large as it is, cannot keep pace with the demands upon it, and that consequently, the rate of profit on its employment, in the general business of the country, is so high as not only to admit, but to require, and secure a very high rate of interest on loans, and that the Usury Laws, by attempting to fix a rate, not adjusted by, and bearing no proportion to, the actual condition of the country in respect to capital, and its means of employment, greatly enhance that rate, and inflict an amount of mischief, scarcely conceivable by persons who are only acquainted with business operations in Europe.

I lately saw one of the principal merchants of Western Canada, who arrived here by the packet before the last. He is perhaps the most extensive, wealthy and influential importer in that part of the country, having branches of his establishment both in Glasgow and New York. He gave me a letter, addressed to his firm, on the subject of a loan, under negotiation, and ultimately effected, for a constituent of his firm at Hamilton. Perhaps I should say, a customer, largely indebted to his firm, which illustrates in the most striking manner, the pernicious effect of the Usury Laws, and the ruinous terms on which they compel both traders and landholders to seek relief on the occurrence of any emergency. The money advanced, in this case, was £4,500; a bond and mortgage on valuable property were given for £6,000, payable by annual instalments with six per cent interest, in the stock of the Gore Bank. In addition to a bonus of twenty-five per cent. on the amount of the mortgage; the rate of interest on the sum actually advanced, commences, as you will observe on calculation, at eight per cent, and of course as the principal diminishes by payment of the annual instalments, it constantly advances on the remaining balance.

If the value of the Gore Bank stock rises, the cost of the loan to the borrower will be still further increased.

This is not an isolated case. The same party informed me, that he knew ten or eleven similar cases during the past year, and that they are of frequent occurrence.

The cost of accommodation, even through the Banks, very considerably exceeds by the charge of commission, and the accidents which almost invariably accompany it, six per cent.; and yet the laws of the Province by an unwise adherence to the spirit of the law which so long prevailed here, but which has lately, with great practical advantage, partially been modified, fixes the rate at six per cent, a rate, be it observed, lower than the rate in the United States, where the accommodation and competition of capital, necessarily place the actual rate much below that which obtains in Canada. It must be remembered, too, that besides the natural disproportion between capital and its means of employment, Canada is subject to an additional disadvantage, namely, that a very large proportion of the accumulation of its capital, derived from the profits of its trade, are withdrawn from the Province by

capitalists who reside here, and who do not, as the American merchants or capitalists do, seek employment of their accumulations in the country in which they have been made.

With the view of obviating, in some measure, the disadvantage under which these circumstances place the people of Canada, the Legislature of the Province passed two Acts, one in 1843, the other in 1845, creating the necessary powers for the establishment of a Company, which should employ its capital in Loans, in Canada, and the Crown completed the measure, by the grant of a Royal Charter in November, 1845.

In the state of the money market, which existed in this country when the measure was set on foot in 1843 and 1844, there was sufficient difference between the rate of interest here, and even the legal rate of interest in Canada, to render the operations of such a Company remunerative, as you will see by the enclosed Report of Mr. Seward. At the present moment, the difference is almost annihilated, for the extension of railways, with the failure of the harvests of Europe this year, and partially last year, and the losses to private individuals, resulting from the recent rage for speculation, have necessarily created a pressure and demand for capital, and led to an advance in the rate of interest throughout Europe, and even in the United States, while in Canada, the legal rate with which the powers of the Company alone permit it to deal, is compulsorily stationary, under the Laws proposed for repeal. Hence the Company's prospects of success are, for the present, diminished; and with them, the degree of benefit proposed to be extended to Canada, by its operations.

The legal rate in Canada is stationary, but the case above referred to, shows how much that rate is below the actual rate, and how obviously mischievous and worthless are the laws in question.

I have endeavoured to state, as shortly as possible, the considerations connected with the subject, but this letter is still, I find, longer than I could wish, while much that might be said is omitted. I will now, therefore, only refer you to the annexed account, exhibiting a statement, from which may be inferred the power of the people of Canada, to pay a rate of interest on loans, bearing a just proportion to the ordinary rate of profit on capital, and that such a rate is very much higher than the rate unwisely prescribed by the existing Laws of the Province.

Believe me, &c.,

ROBERT SHANK ATCHESON.

J. M'GREGOR, Esq.,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Private.)

KINGSTON, 24th January, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR,

I cannot allow you to leave for England without expressing to you the deep interest I feel in the success of your efforts for the establishment of the Trust and Loan Company lately incorporated by the Provincial Parliament.

That it must prove of great advantage to the country, if established and conducted as you propose, it is impossible for me to doubt, nor can I doubt that

Appendix  
(I.)  
29th January.

Appendix  
(1.)  
29th January.

it is equally calculated to afford the means of advantageous investment to the capitalists who shall become parties to the Company itself. As to the political condition of the Colony, I do not hesitate to say that I see nothing in it that ought to shake the confidence of British capitalists in the entire security of investment here, either on public or approved private credit.

Generally speaking the tone of our present discussions relative to the late ministerial crisis, is decidedly moderate, and certainly no part of the language or conduct of any of our leading men, or of any portion of our community, is of a character to give occasion even to the most cautious, for apprehending the probable occurrence of any check to the steady advancement of the Province in wealth and prosperity; least of all can any reasonable man, in my judgment, see in what is passing, the least ground for doubting the entire security of private property, or the punctual fulfilment of obligations of a pecuniary nature.

Wishing you a prosperous voyage, and speedy return to us,

Believe me, &c.,

(Signed,) D. DALY.

R. S. ATCHESON, Esq.,  
&c. &c. &c.

Extract from a Letter from JOHN A. MACDONALD, Esq., M.P.P. for the City of Kingston, dated 14th October, 1845, to Mr. ATCHESON:—

“We are in expectation of seeing you shortly. The anxiety for the Trust and Loan Company amounts to a fever, and I am convinced that if our laws allowed it, an almost unlimited amount might be at seven and eight per cent. As it is, I shall shortly be ruined in paying the postage of the numerous applications which come directed to me.”

Extract of a Letter from CHARLES STUART, Esq., Registrar of the County of Frontenac, and nephew of Sir James Stuart, Bart., the Chief Justice of Lower Canada, dated Kingston, Sept. 11, 1845:

“I believe I am not guilty of exaggeration when I say that there is a most anxious feeling throughout the whole Province regarding the Trust and Loan Company, which, if you succeed in establishing on a firm basis, will cause you forever to be considered one of the greatest benefactors the Province has ever had.”

KINGSTON, 15th January, 1844.

DEAR SIR,

The Upper Canada Trust and Loan Company, for the formation of which you were instrumental in obtaining an Act of our Provincial Legislature in the last Session, will, in my opinion, be a most useful establishment in Canada, and be the means of providing safe and profitable investment for a very large amount of British capital.

You are, I understand, in possession of such statistical information respecting Canada, so that you will have no difficulty in shewing the great and rapid increase in wealth and population which is constantly taking place here; and that increase will, most unquestionably, be greatly promoted by the facilities which the Company will have it in their power to afford to the enterprise and industry of the Province.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) G. O'KILL STUART,  
Achdeacon of Kingston.

An Act to exempt certain Contracts from the operation of the Laws relating to Usury.

Whereas it is expedient to exempt certain Contracts from the operation of the Laws relating to Usury: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled, “An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada;” And it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, no Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note for any sum above pounds currency, nor any contract whatever for the loan or forbearance of money above the like sum of pounds currency, whether upon security of any lands, tenements or hereditaments, or any estate or interest therein, or upon any other security, shall, by reason of any interest taken thereon, or secured thereby, or any agreement to pay or receive, or allow interest in discounting, negotiating or transferring any such Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note, be void; nor shall the liability of any party to any such Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note, nor the liability of any person borrowing any sum of money as aforesaid, be affected by reason of any statute, ordinance or law, in force in the Province of Canada or any part thereof for the prevention of Usury; nor shall any person or persons, or body corporate, drawing, accepting, endorsing or signing any such Bill or Note, or lending, or advancing, or forbearing any money as aforesaid, or taking more than the present rate of legal interest in the Province of Canada, or any part thereof, for the loan or forbearance of money, as aforesaid, be subject to any penalty under any statute, ordinance or law, in force in the Province of Canada, or any part thereof, relating to Usury, or any other penalty or forfeiture; any thing in any statute, ordinance or law, relating to Usury, or any other law whatsoever, in force in any part of the Province of Canada, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to enable any person or persons to claim in any court of law or equity, interest at the rate of more than six per centum per annum on any account, or on any contract or engagement, notwithstanding they may be relieved from the penalties against Usury, unless it shall appear to the Court that any different rate of interest was agreed to in writing between the parties.

Appendix  
(1.)  
29th January.

Preamble.

Bill of exchange and promissory notes and contracts for Loans, or forbearance of money above £ not to be affected by Usury Laws.

Six per cent to be considered the legal maximum rate of interest, except by special Contract.

Appendix  
(1.)  
29th January.

(Copy.)  
No. 268.

DOWNING STREET,  
24th August, 1848.

MY LORD,

I beg to call Your Lordship's attention to my Despatch, No. 43, of the 30th March, 1847, respecting the injurious effects experienced from the Provincial Enactments relating to Usury.

A Company styled the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, have brought this subject again under my notice, representing the existence of the Usury laws in Canada as a complete bar to their obtaining in this country any capital for investment in the Province; and, as I have every reason to believe this statement to be well founded, I have to repeat the hope which I have already expressed in my Despatch above referred to, that the Provincial Legislature will recognize the expediency of repealing a law which must be so injurious to the progress of Canada in wealth and prosperity.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GREY.

The Right Honourable  
The EARL OF ELGIN,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)  
No. 278.

DOWNING STREET,  
13th September, 1848.

MY LORD,

With reference to my Despatch, No. 268, of the 24th ultimo, I herewith transmit for Your Lordship's information and guidance, the copy of a further Correspondence between this Department and the Directors of the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, relative to the Usury Laws of Canada.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GREY.

The Right Honourable  
The EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

6, WARNEFORD COURT, THROGMORTON STREET,  
London, 7th September, 1848.

SIR,

A letter from Mr. Hume to Mr. Auldjo, dated the 4th instant, stating "that he had moved for a continuation of the Correspondence with the Colonial Office respecting the effect of the Usury Laws in Canada, and that he had arranged it should be

"presented on the following day, so as to be printed and sent to Canada by the next mail," was communicated to the Directors of the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada on Tuesday last.

On reference to the votes of the House of Commons for Monday, it appears that the motion was made by Mr. Hume, and an Address for the Correspondence in question agreed to, but on referring to the votes of the following day it does not appear that this Correspondence was presented to the House pursuant to the arrangement with Mr. Hume.

Considering it to be of the utmost importance that no delay should occur in giving circulation in Canada to the Correspondence in question, the Board of Directors have, by a resolution come to this day, requested me to communicate with you on the subject, and to beg the favour of your informing me whether a printed copy of the Correspondence will be transmitted to Canada by to-morrow's mail, and to solicit you to furnish me with a copy thereof for their use.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) WM. CHAPMAN,  
Chairman.

BENJ. HAWES, Esq., M.P.,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET,  
14th September, 1848.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of the 7th instant, I am directed by Earl Grey to inform you that the Address of the House of Commons for the continuation of the Correspondence on the Usury Laws of Canada, to which you refer, did not reach this Office until after the prorogation of Parliament, and that, consequently, the papers have not been printed, and cannot be presented to the House before its next Session.

At the same time, His Lordship desired me to acquaint you that it is in the power of any Member of the Canadian Parliament to move for the Correspondence between the Governor General of Canada and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the Usury Laws of the Province.

Lord Grey is aware of no reason which should prevent the Canadian Government from acceding to a motion for the production of the Correspondence in question, which would thus gain the publicity in the Province which seems to be desired by the Directors.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) H. MERIVALE.

W. CHAPMAN, Esq.,  
Upper Canada Loan and Trust Company,  
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix  
(1.)  
29th January.

W. Chapman,  
7th Sept. C.O.  
13th Sept

## R E T U R N

TO AN ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, on 25th January, 1849, praying for  
 " a Tabular Return stating the Names of the various Constituencies in Upper and  
 " Lower Canada, respectively, the Number of Representatives and the Number of Inhabi-  
 " tants in each Constituency, beginning with the largest and ending with the smallest in  
 " each section of the Province, respectively."

By Command,

F. HINCKS,

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Inspector General.

29th January, 1849.

PRESENT STATE OF THE CONSTITUENCIES OF UPPER CANADA,—shewing the  
 Counties, Cities and Towns, the Number of Inhabitants in each, and the Number of Members  
 returned.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	No. of Inhabitants.	Members.	REMARKS.
County of Middlesex .....	41963	1	Includes Dumfries—for electoral purposes only. Two Counties united.
do Waterloo .....	41439	1	
do Halton .....	29580	1	
do Lanark and Renfrew .....	29449	1	
do Oxford .....	29219	1	
Riding—York, East .....	24590	1	
County of Northumberland .....	24087	1	
do Leeds .....	23835	1	
City of Toronto .....	23503	2	
County of Durham .....	23346	1	
do Simcoe .....	23050	1	
do Hastings .....	23133	1	
do Peterborough .....	21979	1	
Riding—York, South .....	21033	1	
do do West .....	20236	1	
County of Huron .....	20450	1	
do Lenox and Addington .....	19619	1	
do Wentworth .....	19546	1	
do Carleton .....	19245	1	
do Prince Edward .....	18061	1	
do Lincoln .....	17774	1	
do Welland .....	17532	1	
do Frontenac .....	17311	1	
do Grenville .....	17160	1	
Riding—York, North .....	17050	1	
County of Glengarry .....	15005	1	
do Norfolk .....	15716	1	
do Kent .....	14810	1	
do Haldimand .....	12719	1	
do Essex .....	12630	1	
do Stormont .....	11471	1	
do Dundas .....	10723	1	
City of Hamilton .....	9889	1	
County of Prescott .....	8663	1	
City of Kingston .....	8369	1	
Town of Bytown .....	6275	1	
do London .....	4584	1	
do Niagara .....	3100	1	
do Brockville .....	2449	1	
County of Russell .....	1701	1	
Town of Cornwall .....	1454	1	
	729087	42	

The Census according to Ages makes the Population of Upper Canada 725,879.

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF LOWER CANADA,—shewing the Population of each in 1844, and the assumed Population in 1848, founded on a series of calculations, and taking the increase to have been 77,552, which increase is divided among the several Constituencies on the hypothesis adopted by the Honourable Colonel Taché. No Census having been taken in Lower Canada since 1844, an approximating series of calculations became necessary.

CONSTITUENCIES.	Census of 1844.	1848.	No. of Members.	Rate of increase assumed by Colonel Taché.
City of Montreal .....	49391	55146	2	$\frac{1}{5}$
do Quebec.....	35673	39830	2	do
County of Huntingdon.....	36204	39371	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
do Dorchester .....	34817	38877	1	$\frac{1}{5}$
do Beauharnois.....	28746	32095	1	do
do Berthier.....	26889	29989	1	do
do Two Mountains .....	26835	29952	1	do
do Leinster.....	25533	28507	1	do
do Rouville.....	22898	24900	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
do St. Hyacinthe.....	21973	23896	1	do
do Terrebonne.....	20646	23052	1	$\frac{1}{5}$
do Richelieu.....	20888	22255	1	$\frac{1}{5}$
do Rimouski.....	17630	19683	1	$\frac{1}{5}$
do Saguanay.....	13475	19364	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
do Kamouraska .....	17465	18992	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
do Chambly.....	17115	18610	1	do
do Vaudreuil.....	17063	18554	1	do
do L'Islet.....	17003	18502	1	do
do St. Maurice.....	16536	17981	1	do
do Ottawa.....	12434	17870	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
do Portneuf.....	15922	17777	1	$\frac{1}{5}$
do Nicolet.....	16310	17735	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
do Montreal.....	14915	15893	1	$\frac{1}{3}$
do Bellechasse.....	14549	15823	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
do Lotbiniere.....	13697	15292	1	$\frac{1}{5}$
do Sherbrooke.....	12690	14168	1	do
do Verchères.....	13167	14029	1	$\frac{1}{3}$
do Stanstead.....	11964	13009	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
do Yamaska.....	11956	13000	1	do
do Missisquoi.....	10865	11815	1	do
do Champlain.....	10404	11312	1	do
do Shefford.....	10105	11282	1	$\frac{1}{5}$
do Quebec.....	10003	10659	1	$\frac{1}{5}$
do Drummond.....	9374	10467	1	$\frac{1}{5}$
do Montmorenci.....	8434	8988	1	$\frac{1}{3}$
do Bonaventure.....	8246	8786	1	do
do Gaspé.....	7146	7771	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
do Megantic.....	6749	7535	1	$\frac{1}{5}$
Town of Three Rivers.....	4297	4673	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
do Sherbrooke.....	795	887	1	$\frac{1}{5}$
		768334	42	

WALTER C. CROFTON,  
Secretary.

OFFICE OF REGISTRATION AND STATISTICS,  
Inspector General's Office, January 26, 1849.

**R E T U R N**

TO

**A N A D D R E S S**

FROM THE

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

TO

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,**

Dated the 25th instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them, "a Return of the Amount collected for HARBOUR DUES at the PORT of TORONTO, for the year 1848; and, also, a Detailed Statement shewing the balance, "if any, still due to the Government on account of sums advanced upon the Authority "of certain Acts of the Parliament of Upper Canada, for Constructing and Repairing "the QUEEN'S WHARF, at the entrance of the said Harbour."

By Command,

J. LESLIE,  
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
29th January, 1849.

-----

AMOUNT Collected for HARBOUR DUES at the PORT OF TORONTO, for the year 1848.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gross amount collected.....				561	6	8
Less—Expenses of collection.....	56	2	6			
Salary of Light House Keeper.....	62	10	0			
				118	12	6
Net proceeds, currency.....				£442	14	2

JOS. CARY,  
Deputy Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, 27th January, 1849.

-----

Appendix  
(K.)  
29th January.

Appendix  
(K.)  
29th January.

DETAILED Statement showing the Balance still due to the Government on account of sums advanced upon Authority of certain Acts of the Parliament of Upper Canada, for Constructing and Repairing the QUEEN'S WHARF at the entrance of the said Harbour.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Per Act 3 Will. IV, Cap. 32.—Interest on £500, 26th June, 1833, to 31st Dec., 1840.	225	9	0			
Do do do 500, 14th August, do do	221	8	5			
Do do do 500, 18th October, do do	216	1	7			
Do do do 500, 9th December, do do	211	16	2			
Per Act 7 Will. IV, Cap. 64.— do 500, 7th September, 1837, do	99	9	0			
Do do do 500, 21st October, do do	95	16	8			
Do do do 500, 10th February, 1838, do	86	12	7			
Do do do 1000, 1st October, do do	134	19	2			
Total Interest on £4500 to 31st December, 1840.....				1291	12	7
Cr.						
By net amount of Tolls in 1837.....	120	11	7			
Do do 1838.....	329	1	5½			
Do do 1839.....	349	2	8			
Do do 1840.....	323	13	6½			
				1122	9	3¼
Balance due Government on account of Interest 31st December, 1840.....				£169	3	3¼
31st December, 1841.—To Interest on.....	4500	0	0	270	0	0
				£439	3	3¼
Do do do —By net Tolls.....				449	3	2
Do do do —Balance of Interest.....	9	19	10¼			
Do do 1842.—To Interest on.....	4490	0	1¼	269	8	0
Do do do —By net Tolls.....				516	4	3
Do do do —Balance of Interest.....	246	16	3			
Do do 1843.—To Interest on.....	4243	3	10¾	254	11	7
Do do do —By net Tolls.....				477	1	7
Do do do —Balance of Interest.....	222	10	0			
Do do 1844.—To Interest on.....	4020	13	10¾	241	5	2
Do do do —By net Tolls.....				590	12	9
Do do do —Balance of Interest.....	349	7	7			
Do do 1845.—To Interest on.....	3671	6	3¾	220	5	2
Do do do —By net Tolls.....				729	5	0
Do do do —Balance of Interest.....	508	19	10			
Do do 1846.—To Interest on.....	3162	6	5¾	189	14	9
Do do do —By net Tolls.....				735	13	2
Do do do —Balance of Interest.....	545	18	5			
Do do 1847.—To Interest on.....	2616	8	0¾	156	19	8
Do do do —By net Tolls.....				659	18	6
Do do do —Balance of Interest.....	502	18	10			
Do do 1848.—To Interest on.....	2113	9	2¾	126	16	1
Do do do —By net Tolls.....				442	14	2
Do do do —Balance of Interest.....	315	18	1			
Balance due Government 31st December, 1848.....	£1797	11	1			

JOS. CARY,  
Deputy Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, 27th January, 1849.



# ASSESSMENT RETURNS

FOR

## UPPER CANADA,

*For 1847 and 1848.*

Transmitted for the information of the Honourable the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, pursuant to the Statute (of Upper Canada,) 59 Geo. III. Cap. 7.

By Command.

J. LESLIE,

*Secretary.*

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, 29th January, 1849.

- |                            |                                 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1.—EASTERN DISTRICT.       | 11.—HURON DISTRICT.             |
| 2.—JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.     | 12.—OTTAWA DISTRICT.            |
| 3.—BATHURST DISTRICT.      | 13.—COLBORNE DISTRICT, (1847.)  |
| 4.—MIDLAND DISTRICT.       | 14.—NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, (1847.) |
| 5.—PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT. | 15.— Do do.                     |
| 6.—HOME DISTRICT.          | 16.—GORE DISTRICT, (1847.)      |
| 7.—SIMCOE DISTRICT.        | 17.— Do do.                     |
| 8.—NIAGARA DISTRICT.       | 18.—TALBOT DISTRICT, (1847.)    |
| 9.—WELLINGTON DISTRICT.    | 19.— Do do.                     |
| 10.—LONDON DISTRICT.       | 20.—WESTERN DISTRICT.           |

No. 1.—AGGREGATE Amount of the Rateable Property

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.										MILLS.			Merchants' shops.	Store-houses.
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Town Lots.	Timber, squared or hewed on two sides, of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Timber, squared or flatted on two sides, of two stories.	Framed, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone, of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, brick or stone, of two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Wrought by water.	Additional pairs of stones.	Saw.		
Roxborough	21021	1780		80	1	4							4	1			
Mountain	20808½	7368½		6		39	1	14	1				4	4			
Matilda	34086½	7891		21		116	3	39	5	4	6		6	10			
Finch	17269	2843		32		15	1			1		1	2	2	1		
Winchester	19488	3519		31		37	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	4		
Osnabruck	34988	12983½		6		251	13	18	3	14	8	2	2	11	19		
Kenyon	38076	3612		2		1		2	1					2			
Lancaster	38627	11034½		198	2	97	15	12	2	7	4	2	3	7	10		
Charlottenburgh	57428	18231½		353	3	1	185	7	17	4	9	4	3	10	16		
Loehiel	47230	9506½		140	2	2	15		15		5	3	2	1	2		
Williamsburgh	38983½	9537½		70	1	204	32	17	9	15	25	2	4	4	23		
Cornwall	40463½	14154½	364	157		334	7	40	1	31	19	3	2	4	18		
	408469½	102462	364	1096	9	3	1298	81	175	27	87	17	18	56	117		

OFFICE, CLERK OF THE PEACE,  
Cornwall, 30th October, 1848.

in the EASTERN DISTRICT, for the year 1848.

	Stallions.	Horses, three years old and upwards.	Oxen, four years old and upwards.	Milch cows.	Horned cattle, from two to four years old.	Carriages or phaetons (open), four wheels, kept for pleasure.	Carriages or gigs, two wheels, kept for pleasure.	Waggons, kept for pleasure.	Valuation.			Assessment of One Penny in the Pound.			Assessment of One-eighth of One Penny, for Provincial Lunatic Asylum.			School Rate.			Total Amount of Assessment.		
									£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	341	6	535	60					12745	4	0	53	2	1½	6	13	11½	39	14	0½	99	10	1½
	378	158	794	161					20989	10	0	87	9	1	10	17	2½	71	5	2¾	169	11	6
1	686	79	1146	285	22				33989	6	0	141	12	5	17	15	9½	123	13	10½	233	2	0½
	242	10	409	194	1				11898	16	0	49	11	6¾	6	4	6½	37	5	8½	93	1	9½
	278	93	551	97					15107	12	0	62	18	11½	7	18	5½	51	6	5½	122	3	10
2	980	163	1585	355	6		44		50931	2	0	212	4	3	26	12	8½	119	7	5½	358	4	4½
	717	2	1144	174					21142	4	0	88	1	10	11	2	4¾	116	5	4¼	215	9	7
2	839	2	1563	304			20		42718	18	0	177	19	11	22	6	5½	111	1	6	311	7	10½
2	1292	18	2525	613	5	6	35		69433	7	0	289	6	1	36	6	6	144	7	6¾	470	0	1¾
5	820	22	1435	335			3		37753	10	0	157	6	1½	19	14	10½	98	9	3	275	10	2¾
8	903	35	1409	555	43	3	6		49420	19	0	205	18	5	25	16	3¾	141	11	10½	373	6	7½
	1132	32	1955	364	15	3	10		70420	9	0	293	8	4	36	13	0	142	0	11	472	2	3
20	8608	620	15051	3497	92	12	118		£436550	17	0	1818	19	1	228	2	1	1196	9	2½	3243	10	4½

JAMES PRINGLE,  
Clerk of the Peace, E. D.

No. 2.—AGGREGATE Account of Rateable Property in

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.										MILLS.		CATTLE.				
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Squared or hewn timber, on two sides, one story. Additional fire-places.	Framed, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Squared timber, two stories.	Brick or stone of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, brick or stone, of two stories, &c.	Additional fire-places.	Wrought by water, with one pair of stones. Additional pair of stones.	Saw-mills.	Merchant shops.	Store-houses.	Stone horses for covering mares, for hire or gain.	Horses of three years old and upwards.	Oxen of four years old and upwards.	Milch cows.	
Elizabethtown.....	49399	25016 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	26	226 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10	123	9	36	15	4	4	11	4	6	1273	188	2392		
Yonge.....	31811 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	13886 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9	129 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7	42	3	18	7	5	7	11	7	2	723	185	1579		
Escott.....	12281	3108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	14	36 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6	1	5	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	193	98	469		
Bastard.....	30639 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	11740 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14	132 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2	8	2	8	1	1	1	5	7	3	579	277	1157		
Kitley.....	30802 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14248	4	66	12	12	5	2	2	1	4	7	2	2	604	307	1310		
Elmsley.....	10609	3953	7	10	12	2	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	152	110	418		
Leeds and Lansdown, (in front).....	27191	6913	62	118	14	12	13	15	2	6	4	5	1	1	413	160	930		
Leeds and Lansdown, (in rear).....	16504 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5186	6	54	3	3	5	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	285	106	541		
South Crosby.....	14163 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4411 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6	39	3	10	3	1	1	1	4	8	1	1	209	132	445		
North Crosby.....	10301	3573 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	43	3	5	5	1	1	1	4	8	1	1	136	180	390		
Burgess.....	4741 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	588	7	118	1	89	10	19	9	1	1	4	4	4	23	32	60		
Augusta.....	46448 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	17784 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	7	118	1	89	10	19	9	1	1	4	4	4	852	243	1742		
Edwardsburgh.....	37584 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9565 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	50	67	36	1	8	4	4	2	2	6	5	3	614	170	1337		
Oxford.....	35871 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	12382 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	130	3	21	4	13	4	4	5	7	11	4	508	274	1174		
Wolford.....	21944 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8802 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	5	61	4	28	2	14	4	1	2	1	7	3	425	207	950		
South Gower.....	10621	4503	7	19	2	15	4	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	176	46	366		
Total.....	390908 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>6</sub>	145862 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>6</sub>	219	1249 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	58	9	410	33	155	68	27	35	71	78	2	33	7165	2715	15260

the DISTRICT of JOHNSTOWN, for the year 1848.

Horned cattle from two to four years old.	Phetons or other open carriages, kept for pleasure only, with four wheels. Curricles, gigs or other carriages, with two wheels, kept for pleasure.	Waggons kept for pleasure.	Distilleries.	Amount of Valuation of Property Assessed.	For Common District purposes, One Penny in the Pound.			For Lunatic Asylum, One-eighth of a Penny in the Pound.			For Common Schools, One Penny in the Pound.			Distil-leries, Five Shillings each.			For the erection and repair of School-houses.			For building a Lock-up House in Ganano-que.					
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.						
659	2	88	...	74789	4	4	311	12	5 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	38	18	1	311	12	5 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	35	9	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	...	...	...				
412	...	23	1	43875	15	10	182	16	3 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	22	16	3	182	16	3 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	0	5	0	76	17	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>				
144	...	2	...	12229	4	0	50	19	1 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	6	7	1	50	19	1 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	...	...	...	...	...	...				
651	...	25	...	36531	12	10	152	4	3 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	19	9	9	152	4	3 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	...	...	...	164	9	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				
540	19	...	...	36956	11	0	153	19	8 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	19	4	2	153	19	8 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	...	...	...	...	...	...				
142	1	1	...	11336	16	0	47	4	8 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	5	17	11	47	4	8 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	...	...	...	...	...	...				
315	5	2	...	28415	4	0	118	7	11 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	14	15	5	118	7	11 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	...	...	...	...	...	49	11	9		
298	10	...	...	17200	17	4	71	13	4 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	8	18	10	71	13	4 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
258	...	6	...	14315	18	0 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	59	12	11 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	7	8	9	59	12	11 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	...	...	...	19	3	10				
87	1	2	...	13052	14	0	54	7	8 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	6	15	8	54	7	8 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	...	...	...	36	5	1 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>				
48	...	...	...	2176	6	0	9	1	4 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1	2	6	9	1	4 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	...	...	...	...	...	...				
508	6	2	58	2	53016	19	6	220	18	0 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	27	10	11	228	18	0 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	0	10	0	139	7	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>			
302	...	...	...	35049	6	0	146	0	9 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	18	3	10	146	0	9 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	...	...	...	6	18	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>				
402	33	4	3	1	40922	1	1	170	10	2 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	21	4	11	170	10	2 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	0	5	0	172	6	10 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>			
291	...	34	...	...	27692	15	6	115	7	8 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	13	19	0	115	7	8 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	...	...	...	75	7	8 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>			
104	...	5	...	...	12228	4	0	50	19	0 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	6	7	2	50	19	0 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	...	...	...	62	1	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>			
5161	77	15	245	4	£459789	9	5 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1915	15	9 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	239	0	10 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1915	15	9 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1	0	0	778	7	9 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	49	11	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>

JAMES JESSUP,  
Clerk of the Peace, District of Johnstown.

No. 3.—AGGREGATE of the Assessment of the

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.								MILLS.			Merchant shops, £200.	Store-houses, £200.	
	Number of acres of land uncultivated, at 4s.	Number of acres of land cultivated, at 20s.	Square timber or hewed, two sides, one story, £20.	Additional fire-places, £4.	Framed, under two story, £35.	Additional fire places, £5.	Square timber, two story, £30.	Brick or stone, one story, £40.	Additional fire-places, £10.	Framed, brick or stone, two story, £60.	Additional fire-places, £10.	Water, one pair stones, £150.	Additional pairs, £50.			Saw-mills, £100.
Admaston.....	12321	1329									1		1			
Baggot and Blithfield.....	8872	1422	8								1		2		3	
Bathurst.....	32927	10738	14	35		1	20		1		6	2	9			
Beckwith.....	37887	9145½	10	33	3	3	42	9	6	3	1	1	2	6		
Bromley.....	8104	1326	1										2	1		
Burgess.....	8632	2497	1	9			14						2			
Dalhousie and Levant.....	21627	8371	9	3			12				1		1			
Darling.....	4906	1750	6													
Drummond.....	32874	10779½	11	164	11	2	71	18	38	41	2	2	3	24		
Elmsley.....	14924	5196	16	64			15		13	1	1	1	2	8	2	
Horton.....	15086	3127½	21	3	3	5	1		1	1	1		2	5	2	
Lanark.....	29002	13743	12	22			15		1		3	1	4	8		
Montague.....	92248	9482		19	2		16		2		1	3	3			
M'Nab.....	20369	4871	37	5	8	5	1	1	1	1	1		2	2		
Pakenham.....	18265½	4932	2	1	49	35	3	6	2	5	1	1	2	4		
Pembroke.....	5339	1638	47	3	10	6					1	1	2	3	1	
Ramsay.....	35916	13070½	24	47	1		23	3	5	2	5	5	5	8		
Ross.....	9936	1072	11										2			
North Sherbrooke.....	7035	1824	3	1			1									
South Sherbrooke.....	3309	261											1			
Stafford.....	3781	643	13										1			
Westmeath.....	19375	3069	48	3	3						1		2		1	
	382735½	110288½	294	15	470	68	6	224	37	75	54	27	17	50	70	9

BATHURST DISTRICT, for the year 1848.

Stallions, £199.	CATTLE.				PLEASURE CARRIAGES.			Amount of Valuation.	Amount to be collected for District purposes.	Amount to be collected for Lunatic Asylum.						
	Horses, three years and over, £8.	Oxen, four years and over, £4.	Milch cows, £3.	Horned cattle, two to four years old, £1.	Open, four wheels, £25.	Open, two wheels, £20.	Waggons, £15.				Stills, 5s. each.					
	31	64	141	41			4	5071	4	0	50	12	10½	2	13	11
	41	76	133	11				5578	8	0	47	1	4	2	19	1½
1	443	257	1014	354				29755	8	0	214	7	7½	15	18	1
6	406	146	1019	313	3		1	30429	3	0	233	5	8½	16	2	6½
	48	41	119	39				4310	16	0	38	0	2½	2	5	7
	124	62	290	94				7522	8	0	55	10	2	4	0	1½
	134	250	464	315				17090	8	0	120	13	0	9	0	11½
	36	69	146	75				3928	4	0	28	5	6½	2	2	1
1	549	261	1231	324	5		11	44581	13	6	307	6	8½	23	11	10½
	204	148	538	131	8	1		18719	16	0	128	15	4	9	13	1½
	112	90	238	128				10666	19	0	85	3	4	5	13	6
	387	200	1003	299				30917	8	0	204	14	3	16	6	1½
	402	223	1105	279	7	1	2	26193	12	0	194	11	5½	14	0	3½
	110	115	344	140				13391	16	0	106	13	5½	7	2	0
	206	111	465	133			1	15704	2	0	117	0	2½	8	4	5
	79	55	144	36				6557	16	0	45	17	7	3	9	1
1	510	217	1151	257	7			35785	19	0	250	3	9	18	18	8½
	40	50	108	38			1	4376	4	0	42	13	3½	2	6	8
	30	82	134	111				4447	0	0	35	5	8½	2	7	5
	25	58	119	22				1833	16	0	16	17	0½	1	0	0½
	22	28	49	19				2213	4	0	18	18	1	1	3	5½
	88	92	213	53				10335	0	0	91	6	7½	5	8	4
9	4027	2695	10168	3212	30	2	20	£329410	4	6	2493	3	3½	174	12	5½

W. R. F. BERFORD,  
Clerk of the Peace, Bathurst District.

No. 4.—AGGREGATE Assessments for

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.								MILLS.								
	Acres, uncultivated.	Acres, cultivated.	Town lots in Bath, at £20 each.	Squared timber, one story.	Additional fire-places.	Squared timber, two stories, two fire-places.	Framed, under two stories, two fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone, one story, two fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone, two stories, two fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Stone horses.	Water, one pair of stones.	Additional pairs.	Saw mills.	Merchant shops.	Store-houses.	Distilleries at 5s. each.
<b>FRONTENAC.</b>																			
Kingston	31472	18750		10	3	554	16	102	37	131	100	2	2	5	4	5	1		
Pittsburgh	34370	8412		33	3	74		24	4	7	6								
Loughboro	17826	7432		1	1	58		13		7	3								
Portland	22564	7825		3		28		11											
Wolfe Island	20983	7640		24	1	20		2		6									
Bedford	12759	1984		2		2													
Storrington	23985	7311		1		23		21		2									
Total for Frontenac	163959	59354		74	8	759	16	173	41	153	109	3	6	7	25	14	2	2	
<b>LENOX AND ADDINGTON.</b>																			
Ernest Town	33910	22931	20	1		361	25	42	7	27	20		6	1	11	5			
Fredericksburg	21000	19638		15		246	13	12	2	1	1	4	2	2	5				
Adolphustown	4526	6997		6	1	71	10	3	1	11	10								
Carnden	53768	23785		6		172	2	19	2	18	5	3	4	6	18	12			
Richmond	30752	11494		8		192		6		14	1	3	1	1	4	16			
Sheffield	19667	5797		3		7	2						1	1	4	2			
Amherst Island	8630	5650		2	2	17	4	5											
Total for Lenox and Addington	172253	96292	20	41	3	1072	56	87	12	71	37	11	14	11	46	38	1	1	
Total for District	336212	155826	20	115	3	1831	72	260	53	224	146	14	20	18	71	52	3	3	

I certify that the foregoing Return has been faithfully

Signed in Triplicate.

KINGSTON, November 16, 1848.

the MIDLAND DISTRICT, for 1848.

Horses, three years old.	Oxen, four years old.	Cows.	Young cattle.	Close, four wheels.	Open, four wheels.	Gigs, &c., two wheels.	Pleasure waggons.	Valuation in Pounds.	Assessment at One Penny Farthing for District purposes, and One-eighth for the support of Lunatic Asylum.	Assessment for Common Schools.			Assessment for the Support of the Poor.			Assessment for a Town Hall, Waterloo, Township of Kingston.						
										Rate. d.	£	s.	d.	Rate. d.	£	s.	d.	Rate. d.	£	s.	d.	
976	156	1887	430	2	26		80	76873	440	16	10	240	6	0	1/2							
361	210	885	206		8		1	28269	162	6	5	88	9	1	3							
304	148	672	264				3	20602	118	4												
314	217	596	357		1	9		20205	115	17	7	63	2	8	3							
352	135	701	277					20492	117	13	1	64	2	3	3							
61	116	231	69					6841	39	6		21	7	8	3							
322	146	738	195				2	20155	115	13		63	2	4	2							
2690	1128	5710	1798	3	43		88	£193437	1109	16	11	604	19	11					79	1	10	
1137	189	2061	652				13	69448	398	9	4	180	17	7	3	53	13	6				
846	98	1436	520	5	12	1	41	48111	275	18		125	8	4								
244	28	371	139		7		31	16520	5	15	4	43	0	8	3							
990	529	2072	694			1	47	65563	376	4	2	205	3	5	1	16	17	11				
606	243	1209	358	1	1		22	41202	236	8	1	129	5	3	1	17	13	9				
194	268	539	197					16134	92	11	6	50	8	2								
262	12	472	142				3	12168	69	18	3	38	1	7								
4379	1367	7160	2702	6	20	2	157	£269146	1544	4	8	772	5	1								
7069	2495	12870	4500	9	63	2	245	£462583	2654	1	7	1377	5	0		88	5	2		79	1	10

taken from the original Rolls as deposited in my Office.

JAMES NICKALLS,

Clerk of the Peace, M. D.

No. 5.—AGGREGATE Account of the Rateable Property

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.			HOUSES.								MILLS.					
	Number of acres uncultivated.	Number of acres cultivated.	Town lots in Picton.	Squared or hewn timber, one story.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone, one story.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, brick or stone, two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Wrought by water, one pair of stones.	Additional pairs of stones.	Saw-mills.	Merchants' shops.	Store-houses.	
Hallowell... { Town of Picton...	796	851	230	.....	138	14	14	2	58	80	.....	1	16	1			
Hallowell... { Township.....	16736	19997	.....	3	250	56	6	4	27	30	4	5	8	3	.....		
Marysburgh.....	25115	15143	.....	9	168	3	9	.....	9	4	5	3	9	5	2		
Sophiasburgh.....	25060	19645	.....	5	255	43	12	6	38	34	4	3	11	8	1		
Ameliasburgh.....	24987	17677	.....	24	194	8	17	2	4	5	2	3	5	5	2		
Hillier.....	3359	18824	.....	6	287	40	4	1	16	1	4	4	11	4	2		
Athol.....	11424	10260	2	9	1	108	5	.....	4	2	2	2	4	.....	.....		
Total.....	117477	102397	232	56	1	1400	169	62	15	156	156	21	20	49	41	8	
Corporation Tax in Picton.....																	

in the PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT, for the year 1848.

	Stone huts for covering mares for hire.	Horses, three years old and upwards.	Oxen of four years old and upwards.	Milk cows.	Horned cattle, two to four years old.	Distilleries.	CARRIAGES.			Valuation.	Rate per £ for District or Town purposes.	Rate per £ for Common Schools.	Amount of Rate for administration of Justice and other local purposes.	Amount of Rate for Common Schools.	Amount of Rate for Lunatic Asylum.	Total amount of the several Rates authorized to be collected.								
							Phetons, or other open carriages, four wheels.	Carriages, gigs, &c., two wheels.	Pleasure Waggon.															
										£	d.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
2	114	1	190	8	1	13	1	37	22891	.....	.....	35	14	6	.....	11	19	0	47	13	6			
3	804	101	1251	286	.....	65	.....	87	51239	.....	.....	186	16	8½	.....	135	4	11½	26	16	4½	348	18	0½
2	770	256	1320	500	.....	7	.....	61	43539	.....	.....	158	15	10	.....	136	1	3½	22	16	5	317	13	6½
2	903	186	1336	376	.....	11	1	117	55502	.....	.....	202	6	7½	.....	144	10	3½	29	0	3½	375	17	2½
.....	830	280	1344	413	.....	2	.....	86	46871	.....	.....	170	18	11	.....	146	9	8	24	10	9	341	19	4
1	767	104	1096	192	.....	64	.....	87	49297	.....	.....	179	15	2½	.....	154	0	4	25	17	0½	359	12	7
.....	424	92	705	205	.....	54	.....	2	25112	.....	.....	91	11	9	.....	78	9	4	13	2	5	183	3	6
10	4612	1020	7251	1980	1	216	2	477	£294451	.....	.....	1025	19	6½	.....	794	15	10½	154	2	3½	1974	17	8½
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£22252	2	2	185	8	8	.....	185	8	8	.....	.....	.....	370	17	4

PATRICK LOW,  
Clerk of the Peace, D. P. E.

Appendix (L.)  
29th January.

No. 6.—AGGREGATE Account of the Rateable Property

NAMES or TOWNSHIPS.	NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND.		HOUSES.											MILLS.			CATTLE.							
	Uncultivated, <i>4s.</i>	Cultivated, <i>£1.</i>	Square or hewed timber, on two sides, one story, <i>£50.</i>	Additional fire-places, <i>£4.</i>	Framed, under two stories, <i>£35.</i>	Additional fire-places, <i>£5.</i>	Square timber, two stories, <i>£30.</i>	Additional fire-places, <i>£5.</i>	Framed, brick or stone, one story, not more than two fire-places, <i>£40.</i>	Additional fire-places, <i>£10.</i>	Framed, brick or stone, two stories, not more than two fire-places, <i>£60.</i>	Additional fire-places, <i>£10.</i>	Wrought by water, one pair stones, <i>£150.</i>	Additional pair of stones, <i>£50.</i>	Saw-mills, <i>£100.</i>	Merchant shops, <i>£200.</i>	Store-houses, <i>£200.</i>	Stone houses for covering mares, for hire or gain, <i>£100.</i>	Horses of three years old and upwards, <i>£8.</i>	Oxen, four years old and upwards, <i>£4.</i>	Milch cows, <i>£3.</i>	Horned cattle, from two to four years old, <i>£1.</i>		
Albion.....	34211	13291	3	1	35	...	...	14	...	14	1	1	1	1	10	...	1	473	399	962	330			
Brock.....	36433	11830	36	...	36	...	6	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	5	...	1	399	437	894	326			
Caledon.....	39181	12478	6	...	6	...	...	23	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375	598	1047	460			
Chinguacousy...	43789	34278	22	...	179	...	11	...	26	10	8	...	...	...	17	...	...	1081	695	2310	572			
Etobicoke.....	13541	14253	49	...	218	...	6	...	40	12	44	24	...	...	...	...	...	680	104	1052	349			
Georgina.....	11920	3436	16	...	16	...	3	...	4	9	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	180	104	264	129			
Gwillimbury (East).....	19384	10984	9	...	149	5	1	...	11	1	48	13	...	...	9	2	2	585	149	871	366			
Gwillimbury (North).....	11456	5014	9	...	26	3	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	221	108	386	178			
Gore of Toronto	8992	9644	3	...	34	...	1	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	376	60	661	303			
King.....	46800	19340	48	...	150	2	1	...	31	2	26	11	6	7	22	19	1	915	485	1558	526			
Markham.....	32008	34039	57	...	471	4	16	...	25	...	85	23	12	15	30	35	...	1620	169	2560	696			
Mara.....	11334	1620	32	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	35	159	213	97			
Pickering.....	35678	31252	25	...	274	...	...	36	...	12	...	...	7	10	27	14	...	1237	491	2219	848			
Rama.....	1340	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	8	3			
Reach.....	29229	8788	8	...	83	...	...	1	3	7	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	410	418	871	204			
Scarborough...	21543	19027	75	...	173	22	2	...	15	7	29	34	...	...	...	...	...	810	196	1511	294			
Scott.....	10812	1038	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	108	158	54			
Toronto.....	28680	32340	69	...	470	50	2	1	40	16	81	69	6	15	11	28	7	1299	377	2258	689			
Thorah.....	13448	3399	63	...	11	...	3	3	...	6	2	2	1	2	3	...	...	143	179	369	151			
Uxbridge.....	15029	5006	7	...	55	3	1	1	3	9	8	...	...	...	1	1	...	262	143	490	186			
Vaughan.....	39803	23974	107	...	6	217	...	29	...	24	4	65	48	...	...	...	...	1119	393	1960	512			
Whitchurch.....	30502	18051	37	...	211	2	3	...	14	...	95	31	5	7	13	11	...	911	167	1401	474			
Whitby.....	30894	35120	5	...	762	41	...	47	6	59	42	16	18	27	34	3	7	1619	443	2420	812			
York.....	30866	23685	86	...	473	5	27	...	108	51	125	127	9	12	40	5	...	1512	200	2173	320			
Grand total...	596273	376969	775	15	4052	141	110	5	468	118	739	456	96	127	287	236	19	52	16252	6586	28556	8879		

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE, HOME DISTRICT,  
Toronto, 14th October, 1848.

Appendix (L.)  
29th January.

in the HOME DISTRICT, for the year 1848.

VALUATION.	AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENT.																		
	For general District purposes, at One Penny in the Pound currency, and Five Shillings added for each Dog and each Distillery.			For Lunatic Asylum, at One-eighth of a Penny in the Pound currency.			For Common Schools, the Rate varying in each Township.			Special Assessments to repay sums advanced by the Treasurer for the repair of Bridges. Under Bye-laws of Municipal Council.		Special Assessments for the erection of School-houses in School Sections. Under Bye-laws of the Municipal Council.		Other Special Assessments for various purposes. Under Bye-laws of Municipal Council.		TOTAL ASSESSMENT.			
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Close carriages, four wheels, kept for pleasure, <i>£100.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Phaetons or other open carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure, <i>£25.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Carriages, gigs or other carriage, with two wheels, kept for pleasure, <i>£20.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Waggons, kept for pleasure, <i>£15.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Dogs, (more than one,) over six months old.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Distilleries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tanneries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
VALUATION.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
...	35395	147	19	7	18	9	1	122	10	7	...	110	16	9½	...	399	16	0½	
...	30579	127	18	3	15	18	11	87	13	7	...	64	9	11	...	296	0	9	
...	33676	140	6	4	17	10	10½	96	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	254	7	7½	
...	76256	317	19	8	39	15	4½	198	10	6½	...	72	3	10	...	628	9	5	
...	45272	191	17	8	23	10	4	106	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	321	19	0	
...	10799	46	9	11	5	12	7½	22	9	11½	...	...	...	...	...	74	12	6	
...	36760	154	13	4	19	2	7	76	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	250	7	7	
...	13002	54	13	6	6	15	8½	35	18	10	...	...	...	...	...	97	8	0½	
...	21554	90	1	2	11	4	9	44	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	209	8	11	
...	59648	249	15	8	31	0	1	155	5	10½	...	...	...	...	...	556	0	3½	
...	103148	435	15	8	53	17	1½	241	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	1160	1	9½	
...	6766	28	3	10	3	10	4	7	0	8	...	...	...	...	...	38	14	10	
...	78589	328	9	1	40	18	8½	184	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	141	8	11	
...	401	1	13	5	0	4	2	0	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	695	0	2½	
...	29153	122	4	5	15	4	0	75	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	268	4	2½	
...	50156	209	19	8	26	2	6½	104	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	666	7	10½	
...	4771	19	17	7	2	9	11½	12	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	56	5	3½	
...	96062	411	10	2	49	19	9½	200	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	168	9	2	
...	13166	55	17	2	6	17	1	27	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	39	13	1½	
...	16920	70	15	0	8	16	8	39	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	119	5	8	
...	74784	311	17	0	38	18	4	194	12	10½	...	...	...	...	...	355	0	8	
...	56914	239	17	10	29	11	6	118	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	52	12	4	
...	114020	478	11	8	59	5	11	237	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	59	5	11	
...	97605	412	18	9	50	14	10½	254	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	40	19	11	
...	£1105396	4649	6	4	575	11	4	2645	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	83	16	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2628	16	3½
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	11	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10954	6	6½

GEO. GURNETT,  
Clerk of the Peace, Home District.

Appendix  
(L.)  
29th January.

Appendix  
(L.)  
29th January.

No. 7.—AGGREGATE Assessment of the DISTRICT

NAMES.	NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND.		HOUSES.								MILLS.					
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.														
			20	4	35	5	30	40	10	60	10	150	50	100	200	200
West Gwillimbury.....	24892	17898	11	64	1	46	7	33	28	1	8	8				
Tecumseth.....	28363	15252	10	32	27	9	1	9	2	2	8	3				
Oro.....	25481	6156	19	8	7						1	4				
Innisfil.....	21447	7853	2	18	6					1	1	4	3			
Nottawasaga.....	18843	2143				1				4	1	2	2			
Orillia.....	7329	1265	6	3	20	17		5	4	1	1	3	5			
Essa.....	15637	5114			1					1			3			
Vespra.....	10510	2090	7	1	30		34	19	19	47	1	1	3	10	2	
Mono.....	33485	4274	1		1		6			2		1	1			
Adjala.....	20285	3435			4								2			
Medonte and Matchedash *.....	14540	2948	2	1	4					1	1	3	2			
St. Vincent.....	20536	2746	6		2	1				2		3	2			
Euphrasia.....	5669	281														
Flos.....	4937	957	1		2											
Tay.....	3071	493	4	1	1				1	2		1				
Tossonrontio.....	4906	747			1							1				
Sunnidale.....	2070	333										1				
Mulmur.....	8505	898														
Tiny.....	5670	1017	11	2	1					1		1	5			
Collingwood.....	4337	187														
Matchedash, * Artemesia, & Ospra.....																
Total.....	280513	75527	80	40	184	42	1	103	28	64	86	17	5	40	50	2

Appendix  
(L.)  
29th January.

Appendix  
(L.)  
29th January.

of SIMCOE, for the year 1848.

CATTLE.	AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENT.																						
	Stone horses for covering mares, for hire or gain.	Horses of three years old and upwards.	Oxen, four years old and upwards.	Milch cows.	Horned cattle, from two to four years old.	Close carriages, four wheels, kept for pleasure.	Phetons or other open carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure.	Carriages, gigs or other carriage, with two wheels, kept for pleasure.	Waggons, kept for pleasure.	Valuation of Property other than Lands.	VALUATION.												
£199	8	4	3	1	100	25	20	15	£	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	At	£	s.	d.
7	706	214	1209	435	.....	2	3	33	21749	44515	359	5	8	23	3	8	189	2	2		382	9	4
5	607	295	1089	523	.....	1	22		15014	35883	306	16	11	18	13	9	112	11	10		325	10	0
1	182	334	560	286	.....				6552	17727	186	8	5	9	4	7	65	13	1		195	13	0
	188	271	514	260	.....	1	1	1	6350	17957	172	18	4	9	7	0	60	2	4		182	5	4
	79	189	283	104	.....				3631	9496	117	14	0	4	18	11	39	11	4		122	12	11
	66	70	147	35	.....	2			4431	7142	72	14	8	3	14	4	19	12	4		76	9	0
	147	165	309	149	.....				3737	11967	117	12	1	6	4	7	34	8	9		123	16	8
1	127	106	215	75	.....				9613	13775	132	12	2	7	3	5	34	8	9		139	15	7
	147	254	509	199	.....				4818	15724	197	9	7	8	3	9	73	1	3		126	19	4
	94	92	276	52	.....				2739	10190	121	13	2	5	6	13	63	13	9		205	13	7
1	75	205	298	112	.....				3510	9316	102	2	4	4	17	0	34	10	0		106	19	4
	73	156	276	177	.....	1			3508	10330	126	4	10	5	7	7	12	18	3		131	12	5
	7	44	50	28	.....				410	1814	28	4	2	0	18	10	8	10	1		29	3	0
	24	69	94	33	.....				873	2806	31	16	8	1	9	2	12	10	9		33	5	10
	26	29	78	31	.....			5	963	2061	22	17	6	1	1	5	12	0	5		23	18	11
	21	51	74	29	.....				758	2473	29	17	5	1	5	9	10	11	1		31	3	2
	12	46	58	37	.....				591	1323	14	18	9	0	13	10	9	16	0		15	12	7
	29	92	153	65	.....				1323	3895	50	4	1	2	0	67	16	4	7		52	4	7
1	35	84	104	46	.....				2587	4719	49	8	5	2	9	1	14	19	1		51	17	6
	5	34	44	12	.....				320	1867	21	10	4	0	14	2	8	10	10		22	4	6
16	2650	2800	6340	2688	1	6	4	61	£93477	224485	2262	9	6	116	18	4	775	13	9		2379	7	10

WM. B. M'VITY,  
Clerk of the Peace, District of Simcoe.



Appendix  
(L.)  
29th January.

No. 8.—AGGREGATE Assessment Roll for the

Appendix  
(L.)  
29th January.

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS IN THE COUNTIES OF LINCOLN, WELLAND, AND HALDIMAND, IN THE DISTRICT OF NIAGARA.	NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND.		HOUSES.										MILLS.			
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.											Wrought by water one pair of stones.	Additional pair of stones.	Saw mills.	
			20	4	35	5	30	8	40	10	60	10				
	5s.	4s.	£1	20	4	35	5	30	8	40	10	60	10	150	50	100
<b>LINCOLN—</b>																
Caistor.....	1	12259	4314	9	43	1				1				1		5
Clinton.....	1	12236½	13190½	12	223	20	4	1	20	5	29	3		1		10
Gainsborough.....	18	20691½	10405½	5	138	1	1		2	5	1			1	1	6
Grantham.....	1	9062½	12024½	19	660	20	1		60	1	77	33		4	1	1
Grimsby.....	1	18753½	12615½	9	238	21			8	2	24	23		7	21	1
Louth.....	1	8990	8051	20	132	6	1		21	6	26	7		1	3	8
Niagara.....	19	8565½	11133½	9	4	172	47		14	7	33	55		3	1	2
Town of Niagara.....		563	1744	6	281	43			5	6	110	134				
<b>WELLAND—</b>																
Bertie.....	5	19321	14867½	118	2	148	9	5	5		19	11		2	2	9
Crowland.....	1	10122½	7217½	15	119	1	2		5		1	2		1		2
Humberstone.....	9	13843½	7554½	68	1	71	2	13	1		18	2		1		3
Pelham.....	1	14381½	12352½	23	1	175	8	1	13		18	3		4	2	8
Stamford.....	12	9810	12405	6		378	58		33	11	78	101		3	1	
Thorold.....	6	11049	13349			362	11		23	2	62	24		11	13	4
Wainfleet.....	11	18766½	7591½	54	3	76	5	5	3	2	6	4		1		4
Willoughby.....		9329½	7511½	48	1	86	4	1	6	1	24	14				2
<b>HALDIMAND—</b>																
Canborough.....	1	13581½	4695½	12		45	9				8	8		1		5
Cayuga.....	2	17828	6750	29	1	39	4		2		12	5				2
Dunn.....		8415	2453½	12		41	10	2			10	12		1		2
Moulton.....	1	8255	2176½	7		67	9		4		14	13		2	2	5
Sherbrooke.....		2555½	1631½	15		14		1	1							
	87	248381½	174086	496	13	3508	289	37	2	227	44	574	455	45	47	83

Appendix  
(L.)  
29th January.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, for the year 1848.

Appendix  
(L.)  
29th January.

	Distilleries or stills.	Merchant shops.	Store-houses.	Stone horses for covering mares for hire or gain.	Horses of three years old and upwards.	Oxen, four years old and upwards.	Milch cows.	Horned cattle, from two to four years old.	Close carriages with four wheels, kept for pleasure.	Phaetons or other open carriages, kept for pleasure only, with four wheels.	Curricles, gigs, or other carriages, with two wheels, kept for pleasure.	Waggons kept for pleasure.	Amount of Assessment.			Amount of Tax at the rate of One Penny in the Pound, under Chap. 192. Promulgated April, 1848.			Amount in addition for Lunatic Asylum, One-eighth of One Penny in the Pound.						
													£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
5s. each.	£200	200	199	2	4	3	1	100	25	20	15														
	2		1	230	149	456	132				6	13770	16	0	57	7	7	7	3	11	8½				
	4	2	2	646	137	1258	273		36		48	40662	7	0	169	8	9	21	3	11					
	12			538	233	949	255		1	1	30	29932	2	6	124	14	4	15	13	0½					
	2			778	114	990	114	4	6	3	132	76363	5	0	318	3	11½	39	19	6					
	9		1	580	194	1029	333				79	40171	14	0	167	8	9	20	19	11½					
	3	1		438	109	705	120				59	26419	17	6	110	1	11	13	16	6					
	7	1		620	124	834	209		12	1	34	33758	14	4	140	13	2	17	14	4					
	21	1	1	199		232	8		9		24	27690	12	0	115	7	8	14	8	6					
	6			689	83	1135	358		1		47	40763	2	4	169	16	5½	21	17	8½					
	6			363	60	507	178				29	20880	15	4	87	0	5½	10	18	5					
	11		3	439	101	747	259		1	27	34	25810	19	4	107	10	11	13	10	4					
	4		3	592	129	859	224		10		34	35227	13	10	146	16	9	18	7	10					
	1	13	1	645	35	908	126	8	45	2	85	50414	0	0	210	1	7	26	8	6½					
	23	2	1	709	57	950	154		63	4	35	52168	6	0	217	7	10	27	7	6					
	2		1	401	188	656	281				18	23442	8	2	97	14	0	12	4	10					
	5			332	56	554	157	5	2	1	23	22045	13	0	91	17	5	11	10	9					
	2			219	90	352	91	1	1		18	14536	0	0	60	11	9	7	11	11					
	3	1		248	240	545	216	1	6		1	19195	2	0	79	19	7	10	0	6½					
				102	90	225	64		7		1	9096	10	0	37	18	0	4	16	4					
	9			125	95	297	82				1	12555	10	0	52	6	4	6	11	7½					
	1			98	34	138	44					4630	18	0	19	5	11	2	8	1½					
5	212	12	19	8989	2318	14326	3678	19	199	13	731	£519536	6	4	2581	13	1½	324	13	11					

Appendix  
(L.)  
29th January.

Appendix  
(L.)  
29th January.

AGGREGATE Assessment Roll for the NIAGARA DISTRICT, &c.—(Continued.)

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS IN THE COUNTIES OF LINCOLN, WELLAND, AND HALDIMAND, IN THE DISTRICT OF NIAGARA.	School Money, under By-law Chap. 150. Promulgated April, 1848.			Tax on Wild Lands, under By-law Chap. 9. Promulgated September, 1844.			Tax on Dogs, under By-law Chap. 116, Five Shillings each.			Additional Tax for Roads, &c., and Support of Destitute, under By-law Chap. 183. Promulgated April, 1848.			Tax for erecting a Town Hall in the Township of Pelham, under By-law Chap. 183. Promulgated April, 1848.			Total Amount to be Collected.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
<b>LINCOLN—</b>																					
Caistor.....	48	4	0	25	11	1										133	6	4½			
Clinton.....	136	13	6	12	15	6½	0	5	0							340	6	8½			
Gainsborough.....	100	11	0½	21	10	11½										262	9	4½			
Grantham.....	156	10	11½	9	8	7	4	10	0	27	18	4½	0	10	0	557	1	4½			
Grimsby.....	115	8	9	19	10	2½	0	5	0				0	5	0	323	17	8			
Louth.....	88	15	5	9	8	6										222	2	4			
Niagara.....	111	15	5	8	18	5½	4	15	0	35	1	6				318	17	10½			
Town of Niagara.....				0	11	8½				28	16	1½				159	4	0½			
<b>WELLAND—</b>																					
Bertie.....	127	8	2	20	3	11	1	5	0							340	11	3			
Crowland.....	87	0	5½	10	11	3½				10	18	5				206	9	0½			
Humberstone.....	87	9	6½	14	9	4½	2	5	0							225	5	2			
Pelham.....	128	10	8½	15	0	1½	0	5	0				110	3	10½	419	4	3½			
Stamford.....	144	12	9½	10	5	2	3	0	0	53	0	9½	0	5	0	447	13	10½			
Thorold.....	260	13	10½	11	10	5½	1	10	0							518	9	8			
Wainfleet.....	67	4	8½	19	11	11½	2	15	0							199	10	6			
Willoughby.....	75	0	3	9	14	6½							0	5	0	188	7	11½			
<b>HALDIMAND—</b>																					
Canborough.....	34	1	8½	28	6	1	0	5	0							130	16	5½			
Cayuga.....	70	7	7½	37	2	5	0	10	0							198	0	2			
Dunn.....	30	12	0	17	10	9										90	17	1			
Moulton.....	39	11	1	17	1	6½	0	5	0							115	15	7			
Sherbrooke.....	24	3	0½	5	6	6				38	11	10				89	15	5			
£	1929	15	0½	324	9	2½	21	15	0	194	7	0½	1	5	0	110	3	10½	5488	2	2

AGGREGATE Assessment Roll for the NIAGARA DISTRICT, &c.—(Concluded.)

In addition to the above I have issued the following Supplementary Rolls for the amount placed opposite the respective School Sections, for special School purposes; under Bye-law cap. 184, promulgated April, 1848.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
School Section No. 3, Willoughby.....				21	3	3
Union School Section No. 3, { Caistor.....	11	16	4			
{ and						
{ Grimsby.....	3	11	4½	15	7	8½
Union School Section No. 2, { Grimsby.....	8	14	9			
{ and						
{ Caistor.....	4	16	0	13	10	9
Union School Section No. 6, { Wainfleet.....	16	17	5			
{ and						
{ Pelham.....	16	13	11	33	11	4
Union School Section No. 1, { Thorold.....	7	16	10			
{ and						
{ Stamford.....	7	5	10	15	2	8
School Section No. 1, Bertie.....				49	4	3½
Do do 4, Niagara.....				44	13	1
Do do 2, Thorold.....				12	18	11
Do do 3, Clinton.....				40	12	11½
Do do 8, Thorold.....				7	7	0
Do do 11, Grimsby.....				7	19	0
Do do 7, Willoughby.....				3	16	0
Do do 9, Grantham.....				13	0	4
Do do 7, Thorold.....				76	17	11
Union School Section No. 3, { Thorold.....	6	17	0½			
{ and						
{ Pelham.....	5	13	5	12	10	5½
School Section No. 3, Cayuga.....				12	10	3½
Do do 6, Niagara.....				40	10	11
				£421	1	11½

(Certified.)

JOSEPH A. WOODRUFF,  
Clerk of the Peace, Niagara District.

No. 9.—AGGREGATE Assessment of the Rateable Property of the several

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.								MILLS.			SHOPS.		CATTLE.									
	Number of acres uncultivated.	Number of acres cultivated.	Squared or hewed logs, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.		Framed, under two stories.		Additional fire-places.		Squared or hewed logs, of two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Framed brick or stone, of two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Crist mills, by water, one run of stones.	Additional run of stones.	Saw mills.	Merchant shops.	Stallions.	Horses, three years old and upwards.	Oxen, four years old and upwards.	Cows, Milch.	Young cattle, two to four years old.	
				4s.	20s.	£20	4	35	5																30
Guelph.....	20054	17015	3	4	171	15	2	5	21	3	154	114	2	5	2	17	1	596	544	1131	475				
Waterloo.....	47232	37131	57	2	222	7	52	4	26		188	13	11	23	27	21	11	1285	820	2539	1299				
Wilmot.....	33620	23785	62	1	60	1	49		3	1	42	7	2	3	15	12	5	645	804	1603	900				
Woolwich.....	43731	13606	12	1	11		15		2		13	3	2	3	5	1		420	603	1145	599				
Puslinch.....	94599	19913	3		33	1	2		5	1	8	6				3		400	843	1173	508				
Erin.....	36533	12723			56						10	2				3		306	486	972	548				
Eramosa.....	22524	11021	3		43	3					9	4	2	2	5	1		312	414	735	522				
Nichol.....	16748	8212			49	8					6	5	12	5		8		263	354	563	384				
Garafraxa.....	21781	2838	1		5	3					2	2						68	273	334	164				
Peel.....	36341	1310																21	268	307	127				
Wellesley.....	51453	6994	18		1		4											113	665	783	253				
Amaranth.....	4890	700	1		1													25	43	77	52				
Arthur.....	20840	2702														2		14	235	298	187				
Sydenham.....	27330	3739	7								1					1		10	247	308	107				
Derby.....	8206	740	33	1	17	1	2	1			3					1		21	71	95	24				
Glencelg.....	10327	579														2		9	76	101	42				
Egremont.....	10194	664	1															4	88	102	57				
Normanby.....	10259	501	2															4	60	79	49				
Holland.....	10024	865																1	76	94	60				
Sullivan.....	8751	729																9	64	66	41				
Bentineck.....	11438	580																3	62	92	35				
Melancthon.....	2016	227									1							6	18	32	9				
	498911	166574	203	9	669	39	132	10	75	16	434	152	28	40	84	84	25	4535	7114	12629	6442				

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE PEACE,  
Guelph, 28th December, 1848.

Townships in the DISTRICT of WELLINGTON, for the year 1848.

CARRIAGES.	AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENTS.													
	Close carriages, four wheels.	Open carriages, four wheels.	Carriages, gigs, &c., two wheels.	Pleasure waggons.	Distilleries.	Amount of Rateable Property.	One Penny per Judicial Expenses.	One-eighth of a Penny per Asylum.	Four-fifths of a Penny on all un-cultivated Land. By-law of Municipal Council.	Dogs and Distilleries.	School Fund, to meet the Government Grant.	Roads and Bridges.	Total, not including School Houses.	School Houses.
	38	1	138	6	1	£ 54028	225 1 8	28 2 8	79 10 3	19 0 0	150 0 0	225 1 8	720 16 3	38 18 8
	1	6	2	138	1	106472	443 13 4	55 9 2	157 8 10	5 5 0	250 0 0	350 1 6	1261 17 10	438 0 6
						57548	239 15 8	29 19 5	112 1 4	7 10 0	175 0 0	200 0 0	764 6 5	89 15 9
						35192	146 12 8	18 6 7	145 15 5	0 5 0	100 0 0	120 0 0	530 19 8	26 11 5
						43079	179 9 11	22 8 9	115 6 8		150 0 0	89 14 11	557 0 3	50 3 1
						32327	134 14 0	16 16 9	121 15 7		140 0 0		413 6 4	72 12 5
						26288	109 10 8	13 13 10	75 1 7	1 0 0	70 0 0	16 11 3	285 17 4	4 16 10
						22604	94 3 8	11 15 5	55 16 7	2 15 0	90 0 0		254 10 8	17 16 6
						10821	45 1 6	5 12 8	67 12 1		40 0 0		158 6 3	
						11357	46 6 5	5 15 9	121 2 9		40 0 0		213 4 11	
						23883	99 10 3	12 8 8	171 10 3		50 0 0		333 9 2	46 10 7
						2210	9 2 4	1 3 0	16 0 0		12 0 0		38 5 4	
						10025	41 15 5	5 4 5	69 9 4				116 9 2	
						12495	52 1 4	6 10 2	92 15 4		25 0 0		176 6 10	
						7294	30 7 1	3 15 11	27 7 1		25 0 0		86 10 1	40 9 10
						3878	16 3 2	2 4 3	34 8 6				52 15 11	
						3683	15 6 11	1 18 5	33 19 7				51 4 11	
						3153	13 2 9	1 7 10	34 3 11				48 14 6	
						3615	15 1 3	1 17 6	33 8 4				50 7 1	
						2899	12 1 8	1 10 3	29 3 5				42 15 4	
						3701	15 8 4	1 18 6	54 16 1				72 2 11	
						1061	4 8 4	0 11 1	6 14 4				11 13 9	
	1	46	4	177	9	£477613	1988 18 4	248 11 0	1649 7 3	35 15 0	1317 0 0	1001 9 4	6241 0 11	825 15 7

THOMAS SAUNDERS,  
Clerk of the Peace.

No. 10.—AGGREGATE Statement of the Assessment in the LONDON DISTRICT, as year 1848, with the Rates imposed by the

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS. NUMBER OF ACRES.		HOUSES.									
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Squared or hewed timber on two sides, of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Squared or hewed timber on two sides, of two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Frame houses of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Frame, brick or stone houses of two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone houses of one story.	Additional fire-places.
Aldbrough.....	13288	4615	1			22		2				
Mosa.....	21532	5029	15			43	13	5	3	1	1	
Dunwich.....	39234	4596	1			63	8	3	4			
Westminster.....	40240	20920	22	1		217	10	25	22	26	2	
Dorchester, North and South.....	40568	10446	5			103	10	6	7			
Yarmouth.....	39467	28223	6	2		472	58	73	53	1	1	
London.....	67116	24778	58	4		167	17	17	11	22	1	
Malahide.....	34962	15028	1			186		10				
Southwold.....	38035	19917	3	1		312	4	13	2	3		
Bayham.....	32377	12087	1			216	7	22	20	1		
Delaware.....	9913	2893	2			77	5	10	4	9		
Ekfrid.....	17537	3885				12	2					
Carradoc.....	28462	7441	8			26	7	3	4			
Lobo.....	30698	7068	15			45	7			3	1	
Adelaide.....	21051	4688	4			16		2	2	1		
Metcalfe.....	17198	2269	1			1						
Williams.....	21920	3869				2		1		1	1	
Town of London.....						505		135		8		
	507598	177758	143	8		2485	148	327	132	78	7	

CLERK OF THE PEACE OFFICE,  
London, 1st December, 1848.

taken from the several Assessment Rolls filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace for the Municipal Council of the District of London.

MILLS.																Amount of Valuation of Property Assessed, 59 Geo. III, Chap. 7.			
Grist mills, wrought by water, with one pair of stones.	Additional pair of stones.	Saw-mills.	Store-houses.	Merchants' shops.	Stud horses for covering mares, for hire or gain.	Horses, three years old and upwards.	Oxen, four years old and upwards.	Milch cows.	Horned cattle, from two to four years old.	Close carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure.	Carriages, gigs or other carriages, with two wheels, kept for pleasure.	Phaetons or other open carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure.	Waggons kept for pleasure.	Distilleries.	Quakers, Menonists and Tunkers.	Dogs.	£	s.	d.
1		1	1	1		132	219	358	259								12983	12	0
1		2		5	1	177	298	586	268		1						17793	9	0
2		1	2	1		146	220	447	382								18502	18	0
3	2			1	2	811	497	1685	564							16	55512	7	8
3		11		3	1	410	508	1138	448							9	34492	15	8
6	6	9	5	19	8	1043	672	2008	806		1	81	9		110	86148	19	8	
3	2	4		2	7	1098	546	2192	838			24	1	5	15	69171	14	0	
5	4	18		5	2	636	388	1195	529			18				4	44448	12	6
4	3	4		9	2	716	548	1569	611			28	1	1	47	56456	9	0	
3	2	33	1	11		538	375	1013	606			31	1		12	44242	12	0	
1	1	2	1	7	2	144	147	354	129			6	5		1	14204	9	0	
1		1			1	172	285	507	375			1					12858	12	0
1		1				198	361	710	351					1		2	20167	9	0
3	1	9				314	343	886	466							1	24347	9	0
1		1		5		154	265	408	441			2				4	15146	9	0
1				1		56	183	312	160					1		4	8247	10	0
1		3		1	1	111	273	483	473						5		13006	0	0
				24	3	262	7	335	13	2	4	31	7				35160	0	0
40	21	102	9	95	32	7124	6080	16186	7719	2	6	193	71	14	16	309	£582891	7	6

Appendix  
(L.)  
29th January.

Appendix  
(L.)  
29th January.

AGGREGATE Statement of the Assessment in the LONDON DISTRICT, as taken year 1848, &c.

NAMES or TOWNSHIPS.	Amount of Valuation of Property Assessed, not including Lands. 59 Geo. III, Chap. 7.			Amount of Rates imposed by a By-law of the Municipal Council of the District of London on all Property, except Lands, of One Penny.			Amount of Rates imposed by a By-law of the Municipal Council of the District of London, of One Penny per Acre.			Rates imposed by Victoria, Chap. 2, on all Quakers, Menonists, and Tunkers, claiming exemption from Militia Duty, of Ten Shillings each.			Rates imposed by 3rd Victoria, Chap. 9, of Five Shillings on each Still.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Aldbrough.....	4825	0	0	20	2	1	73	15	3						
Mosa.....	8452	0	0	35	4	5	110	13	7						
Dunwich.....	7256	0	0	30	4	8	157	12	10						
Westminster.....	26334	0	0	110	10	5	255	2	0				1	0	0
Dorchester, North and South.....	15920	0	0	66	6	8	212	6	6						
Yarmouth.....	49828	0	0	208	2	8	283	16	4				0	10	0
London.....	31014	0	0	129	3	8	382	5	10				1	5	0
Malahide.....	22271	0	0	92	16	1	209	17	1						
Southwold.....	28938	0	0	120	11	7	241	16	8				0	5	0
Bayham.....	25293	0	0	105	5	9	186	0	0						
Delaware.....	9339	0	0	38	17	10	56	6	4						
Ekfrid.....	5393	0	0	24	16	11	88	5	3						
Carradoc.....	7263	0	0	30	15	1	149	8	11				0	5	0
Lobo.....	11139	0	0	46	8	3	156	19	4						
Adelaide.....	6249	0	0	26	0	7	106	13	10						
Metcalfe.....	2720	0	0	11	6	8	81	2	4						
Williams.....	4751	0	0	19	15	11	107	0	7						
Town of London.....															
	£267006	0	0	1116	9	3	2856	2	8				3	10	0

Appendix  
(L.)  
29th January.

Appendix  
(L.)  
29th January.

from the several Assessment Rolls filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, for the —(Concluded.)

Amount added to pay for building the Gaol, as authorized by Act of Parliament, avoiding fractions, One-fourth of a Penny per Pound.	One-eighth of a Penny is added towards the erection of a Lunatic Asylum in Upper Canada, directed by Act of Parliament, avoiding fractions.	Amount assessed for Schools, under the authority of a By-law of the District Council of London, passed 7th February, 1848.	Amount assessed for the erection of a Bridge across the River Thames, near Wardsville, under a By-law of the District Council of London.	Amount assessed for Dogs, under a By-law of the District Council of London, passed the 14th May, 1846.	Amount of Rates imposed by two By-laws for the Support and Maintenance of Indigent and Poor Persons.	Amount of building School-houses, as directed by two By-laws passed 6th February, 1847, and 7th February, 1848, by the District Council of London, and for the payment of Teachers.	Total amount to be collected for the year 1848.																
								£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£
12	12	4	6	4	10	50	7	0	20	2	1	0	10	0	0	66	5	5	183	2	7		
18	8	2	9	4	9	73	19	10	35	2	11	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	674	9	1		
19	3	2	9	12	7	76	19	10											293	13	1		
60	19	4	30	8	4	231	0	0				4	0	0				118	3	10			
35	11	3	17	9	7	143	9	3				0	15	0				150	12	9			
89	2	3	44	11	2	358	14	5				27	10	0				174	13	5			
71	9	11	35	10	4	288	0	1				3	15	0				255	2	3			
44	18	4	23	18	10	185	0	1				1	0	0				105	3	0			
58	12	1	29	8	1	235	13	4				11	15	0				107	13	9			
45	15	0	23	1	5	184	1	3				3	0	0				158	14	8			
14	17	4	7	9	7	59	12	1				0	5	0				0	0	0			
13	4	7	6	14	11	53	11	2										26	11	3			
21	5	2	10	12	11	84	17	2				0	10	0				21	3	5			
25	5	4	12	12	7	101	6	3				0	5	0				0	0	0			
15	14	4	7	19	2	57	16	4				0	0	0				0	0	0			
8	15	0	4	8	10	34	11	6				1	0	0				0	0	0			
13	8	10	6	15	6	54	3	8				1	5	0				27	18	5			
37	3	1	18	0	10														55	3	11		
£606	5	6	304	4	3	2273	3	3	55	5	0	56	10	0	136	13	6	1212	2	2	8620	5	7

JOHN B. ASKIN,  
Clerk of the Peace, London District.

No. 11.—AGGREGATE Statement of the Assessment, Valuation of Property, and

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.			HOUSES.							
	Number of acres in each separate lot or parcel of land.	Number of acres uncultivated.	Number of acres cultivated.	Square or hewed timber, on two sides, of one story.		Square or hewed timber, on two sides, of two stories.		Frame houses, of one story.		Brick or stone houses, of one story.	
				Additional fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Additional fire-places.		
				20	4	30	2	35	5	40	10
4s.	£1										
Ashfield	8989 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7438 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	951 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>					1	1	1	2
Biddulph	3582 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3304 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	277 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	4				2		1	
Blanshard	3666 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3246 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4198 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>					10		3	
Colborne	15600	13131	2469	3	2			4	2		
Downie	39263 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	32430	6833 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9	2			9		1	
Ellice	2079 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	17123 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3671 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2				6	3		
Fullarton	24947 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	22512 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2435	2				2	1		
Goderich Town				7	2	1	2	60	23	13	4
Goderich Township	37731	29534	8197	26	2	2	2	13		2	2
Hullett	7835	6972	863	4		1					
Hibbert	8500	8051	449								
Hay	5641	4951	690	1							
Logan	9144 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8479	665 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5		2		1			
M'Killip	9949	8294	1655	6				4		1	
M'Gillivray	22300	19861	2439	17				1	2		
North Easthope	36060	26239	9820 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1		1		8		1	
South Easthope	19946 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14091	5855 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1		4		12			
Stanley	28000 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	24499 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3500 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4	2	1		7	1		
Stephen	6849 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5729	1120 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3				3			
Tuckersmith	20636 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	16687	3949 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15	3			7		3	
Ushorne	9150	7676	1474	2		2	1	1			
Wawanosh	7230	6641	589								
	410451 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	345861	64599 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	112	9	14	5	151	33	32	8

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,  
Goderich, 11th December, 1848.

Amount of Rates to be collected in the HURON DISTRICT, for the year 1848.

	MILLS.				SHOPS.		Stud horses, for covering mares for hire or gain.	CATTLE.				CARRIAGES.				
	Frame, brick, or stone houses, of two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Grist mills, wrought by water, with only one pair of stones.	Additional pair of stones.	Saw-mills.	Store-houses.		Merchant shops.	Horses, three years old and upwards.	Oxen, four years old and upwards.	Milk cows.	Horned cattle, from two to four years old.	Close carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure.	Curricles, or other carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure.	Curricles, gigs, or other carriages, with two wheels, kept for pleasure.	Waggons kept for pleasure.
			1	1	1			4	95	140	84					
								80	135	269	128					
	1		2		1			54	355	580	278					
	2				5			39	181	245	161					
	1				1			105	428	560	255		2			
	7	3	1	1	3			77	236	313	173					
	1	1	1		3			34	286	277	131					
	52	44						74		105	5					
	4		1	1	6			190	377	602	233		3	1		
					1			9	77	87	57					
	1				1			11	54	86	59					
	1	1			1			15	47	79	66					
					1			8	87	87	33					
					1			46	119	169	108					
					1			57	178	269	193					
	11	3	1		2	6		221	453	571	311					
	10	6			2			145	271	399	222					
	1		1	1	2			73	286	376	170		1			
			2	2	1			24	66	109	88					
	2	2	1	2	1			91	275	376	254					
	3		1		1			41	101	168	100		1			
								4	83	73	47					
	97	60	12	6	33	7	41	9	1402	4188	5940	3156		16	1	5

Appendix (L.)  
29th January.

Appendix (L.)  
29th January.

AGGREGATE Statement of the Assessment, Valuation of Property, and Amount

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	Distilleries or stills.	Amount of Valuation of Property assessed.			Amount of Property, not Land.			Rate of One Farthing per Acre on all Lands liable to be taxed for local improvements in each Township. By-law, Chap. 9, District Council, passed February, 1848.			Rate of One Farthing per Pound, or Personal Property, for local improvements in each Township. By-law, Chap. 9, District Council, passed February, 1848.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ashfield.....	1	3755	16	4	1316	0	0	8	14	11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	7	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Biddulph.....	1	12487	1	0	3104	0	0	37	6	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3	4	8
Blanshard.....	1	17091	1	0	6400	0	0	38	4	0	6	13	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Colborne.....		8064	4	0	2969	0	0	16	5	0	3	1	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Downie.....		19950	15	0	6631	0	0	40	18	13 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6	18	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Ellice.....	2	10983	14	0	3887	0	0	21	13	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4	0	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Fullarton.....	1	10150	15	0	3213	0	0	25	19	9	3	6	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Goderich Town.....	1	10141	5	0	10141	0	0				10	11	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Goderich Township.....	1	22088	1	0	7984	0	0	39	6	2	8	6	4
Hullett.....		3165	8	0	908	0	0	8	3	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	0	18	11
Hibbert.....		2580	4	0	621	0	0	8	17	1	0	12	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Hay.....		2671	4	0	991	0	0	5	17	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	0	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Logan.....		3432	1	0	1071	0	0	9	10	6	1	2	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
M'Killip.....		5322	16	0	2009	0	0	10	7	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2	1	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
M'Gillivray.....		9662	4	0	3251	0	0	23	4	7	3	7	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
North Easthope.....	1	23481	9	0	8413	0	0	37	11	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8	15	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
South Easthope.....		14556	14	0	5883	0	0	20	15	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6	2	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Stanley.....	1	12679	18	0	4279	0	0	29	3	5	4	9	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Stephen.....	1	7301	16	0	1435	0	0	7	2	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	9	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Tuckersmith.....	1	12413	3	0	5126	0	0	21	9	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5	6	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Usborne.....		4943	4	0	1934	0	0	9	10	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2	0	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Wawanosh.....		2547	4	0	630	0	0	7	10	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0	13	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	11	£215969	17	4	82196	0	0	421	12	0	85	12	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>

Certified to be truly compiled from the Assessment Lists filed of record in

Appendix (L.)  
29th January.

Appendix (L.)  
29th January.

of Rates to be collected in the HURON DISTRICT, &c.—(Concluded.)

Rate of One Farthing per Acre, on all Lands liable to be taxed, for the purposes of Education. By-law, Chap. 12, District Council, passed February, 1848.	Rate of One Farthing per Pound, on all Rateable Personal Property, for the purposes of Education. By-law, Chap. 12, District Council, passed February, 1848.	Rate of Three-farthings per Acre, on all Lands liable to be taxed for District and Township Officers' Salaries, Contingent expenses connected with the Gaol and Administration of Justice, general Public improvements, District debt and other contingencies. By-law, Chap. 12, District Council, passed February, 1848.	Rate of Three-farthings per Pound, on all other Rateable Personal Property, for District and Township Officers' Salaries, Contingent expenses connected with the Gaol and Administration of Justice, general Public improvements, District debt and other contingencies. By-law, Chap. 12, District Council, passed February, 1848.	Local Rates for Common School purposes, authorised by 9 Victoria, Chap. 20.	Rate of One-eighth of a Penny per Pound, for Lunatic Asylum, 2 Victoria, Chap. 11.	Total amount to be collected by the Collector, for 1848.											
							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.
8	14	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1	7	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	26	4	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4	1	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1	19	1	52	10	4
37	6	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3	4	8	111	18	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9	14	0	6	10	4	209	10	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
38	4	0	6	13	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	114	14	0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	20	1	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	26	15	6	8	18	3
16	5	0	3	1	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	48	15	0	9	5	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				4	4	5
40	18	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6	18	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	122	14	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	20	14	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				10	8	5
21	13	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4	0	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	64	19	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	12	2	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				5	14	5
25	10	9	3	6	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	77	19	3	10	0	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				5	5	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
			10	11	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				31	13	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				5	5	9
39	6	2	8	6	4	117	18	6	24	19	0				11	10	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
8	3	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	0	18	11	24	9	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2	16	9				1	13	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
8	17	1	0	12	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	26	11	3	1	18	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				1	8	0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
5	17	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1	0	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	17	12	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3	1	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				1	7	10
9	10	6	1	2	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	28	11	6	3	6	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				1	15	10
10	7	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2	1	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	31	1	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6	5	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				2	15	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
23	4	7	3	7	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	69	13	9	10	3	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				5	0	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
37	11	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8	15	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	112	13	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	26	5	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				12	5	5
20	15	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6	2	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	62	6	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	18	7	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				7	11	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
29	3	5	4	9	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	87	10	3	13	7	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				6	12	0
7	2	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1	9	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	21	8	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4	9	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				1	18	8
21	9	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5	6	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	34	9	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	16	0	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				6	9	5
9	10	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2	0	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	28	11	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6	0	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				2	11	6
7	10	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	0	13	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	22	11	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1	19	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				1	6	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
£427	12	0	85	12	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1282	18	0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	256	18	0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	26	15	6	112	13	9

this Office, and the Collector's Rolls of the Huron District, for the year 1848.

DAN. LIZARS,  
Clerk of the Peace, Huron District.



No. 12.—AGGREGATE Account of Rateable Property and

Table with columns: COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS, ACRES OF LAND (Cultivated, Uncultivated), HOUSES (Hewn, Framed, Brick or Stone), MILLS (Water Power), and various property types (Shops, Store-houses, Stone horses).

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE PEACE, L'Original, 19th October, 1848.

Assessments in the OTTAWA DISTRICT, for the year 1848.

Table with columns: Horses, Oxen, Cows, Horned cattle, CARRIAGES FOR PLEASURE, Distilleries, Valuation of rateable property, and various tax amounts.

DONALD M'DONALD, (F.) Clerk of the Peace, Ottawa District.

No. 13.—AGGREGATE Statement of the Assessment of the COLBORNE DISTRICT, of the Peace, for

TOWNSHIPS.	Number of householders.	LANDS.		HOUSES.								MILLS.			Merchants' shops.	Distilleries.
		Number of acres of land uncultivated.	Number of acres of land cultivated.	Squared or hewed logs, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Squared or hewed logs, two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, brick or stone, two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Grist mills, one run of stones.		
Asphodel.....	204	17989½	4636½		31					3		2	1	4	3	
Belmont.....	33	2015	515	1												
Douro.....	247	20539	6038		5							1		4		
Dummer.....	237	17851	5643	14	13	1	1	3		2		2	1	2	2	
Emily.....	397	28043	7781	8	17	1	2	4		4	1			1	3	1
Ennismore.....	99	7130	1399	4						1	1					
Eldon.....	216	18997	4618	26	2											
Fenelon and Bexley.....	77	6673	1178	5	6	4	1	5				1		1		
Monaghan.....	336	6143½	3859	7	190	32	2	5		81	63	3	4	3	30	3
Mariposa.....	439	33172½	10603½	21	18	1				3	1	1	1	2	5	
Otonabic.....	494	35282½	13504	23	95	9		5	3	24	14	1	1	3	7	
Ops.....	369	27691	6819½	46	17		3			1		1	3	2	8	
Smith.....	315	23340	11480½	68	21	2		7		2	1	2	3	3		1
Verulam and Harvey.....	94	7816½	1487½	5	2	2	1	1	3			1		1		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3557</b>	<b>252683</b>	<b>79563</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>26</b>

CLERK OF THE PEACE OFFICE,  
Peterboro', 20th December, 1847.

as taken from the Returns received from the Assessors of Townships in the Office of the Clerk the year 1847.

Stallions kept for covering.	CATTLE.				CARRIAGES.				Total number of Acres, at One Penny per Acre.	Amount of Rateable Property, at Two-pence per Pound.	Total amount of Taxation on Land and Rateable Property.	POPULATION.				TOTAL.	
	Horses, three years old and upwards.	Oxen, four years old and upwards.	Milch cows.	Young cattle, from two to four years.	Open carriages, with four wheels.	Carriages, gigs, &c., two wheels.	Pleasure waggons.	MALES.				FEMALES.					
							Over Sixteen.	Under Sixteen.	Over Sixteen.	Under Sixteen.							
.....	114	229	397	151					22626½	£ 5785 0 0	142 9 9	185	241	248	338	1012	
.....	9	43	60	22					1530	474 0 0	14 9 10	43	44	32	55	174	
.....	177	251	464	69					26577	4606 0 0	149 2 5	309	385	259	390	1343	
.....	123	310	482	115					23494	5595 0 0	144 10 4	304	335	265	319	1223	
.....	281	309	576	146					35824	7288 5 0	210 0 0½	549	594	487	634	2226	
.....	33	117	130	72					8529	2344 0 0	46 6 5	120	153	108	118	499	
.....	1	185	206	416	180				23615	4521 0 0	136 1 5	319	233	255	263	1120	
.....	30	189	109	55					7851	1562 0 0	45 14 7	86	90	83	73	332	
.....	1	239	97	454	74	9	4	12	10002½	24070 15 0	242 5 4	614	543	572	522	2251	
.....	1	366	446	842	286			2	43776½	10398 0 0	269 1 3	668	685	531	617	2501	
.....	2	336	506	950	407			3	48786½	15956 0 0	334 11 8½	747	786	629	723	2865	
.....	1	208	329	525	84			1	34510½	8618 0 0	215 12 3	523	476	443	475	1917	
.....	1	399	288	834	309			4	34820½	10679 5 0	234 1 7½	504	556	414	553	2027	
.....	36	101	149	44					9804	1750 0 0	53 7 0	117	139	91	116	463	
<b>7</b>	<b>2536</b>	<b>3324</b>	<b>6338</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>22</b>		<b>332246</b>	<b>£102647 5 0</b>	<b>2237 13 11½</b>	<b>5188</b>	<b>5310</b>	<b>4417</b>	<b>5096</b>	<b>20011</b>	
Tax on Property and Land.....											2237	13	11½				
Lunatic Asylum Tax.....											120	19	4				
											£ 2358	13	3½				

W. H. WRIGHTON,  
Clerk of the Peace, District of Colborne.

Appendix  
(L.)  
29th January.

No. 14.—AN AGGREGATE Account of all the Rateable Property

Appendix  
(L.)  
29th January.

Number of persons assessed.	NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS AND POLICE TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		HOUSES.							MILLS.			CATTLE.								
		Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	One story, square log.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Square log, two stories.	Brick or stone, one story.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, brick or stone, two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Crist, wrought by water, one pair of stones.	Additional pair of stones.	Saw-mills.	Merchants shops.	Store-houses.	Stone horses.	Horses.	Oxen.	Milch cows.	
																						TOWN lots in Port Hope and Cobourg.
951	Darlington	96772	26332	207								8	4	16	16		6	938	628	1870		
302	Seymour	29579	24672	13	33	5	1	1	4	6	2	1	5	5				197	355	530		
88	Alwick	6038	1164	1	1													32	128	126		
817	Clarke	32012	22762	6	213	20	3	14	19	6	4	16	11	4	760	607	1560					
518	Hamilton	27768	20719	2	172	16	17	3	27	29	4	4	17	2	765	253	1222					
368	Cobourg	947	961	271	7	27	8	52	37	3	4	1	16	1	135	10	158					
684	Cramahc	37824	17040	28	271	15	2	1	35	15	5	5	18	6	705	492	1320					
308	Perey	23540	6545	15	63	10			2	3	2	1	6	6	204	313	497					
145	South Monaghan	8735	7017	16	25	2	2	1	2	2				2	238	98	350					
258	Manvers	20162	5956	1	1										142	273	412					
752	Murray	41245	16904	27	236	7			22	4	2	1	16	9	677	494	1485					
540	Cavan	37143	18317	3	91	1	12	14	14	1	7	3	11	7	4	687	294	1185				
535	Haldimand	33484	19853	27	4	219	57	5	13	11	13	4	2	15	2	2	605	524	1198			
483	Hope	21210	17683	7	185		3	15	21	5	1	8		3	680	368	1199					
240	Port Hope	232	2071	237	173	12	5	51	16	2	5		17	2	116	30	143					
6989	Total	379	357584	206164	146	4	2162	152	178	40	257	166	50	95	129	97	5	26	6881	4867	13255	

I certify that the above has been correctly taken from

CLERK OF THE PEACE OFFICE,  
Port Hope, December 16, 1847.

Appendix  
(L.)  
29th January.

within the DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE, for the year 1847.

Appendix  
(L.)  
29th January.

Young horned cattle.	CARRIAGES.			Valuation of Property.	District Rate.	Common School Rate.	Lunatic Asylum Rate.	Distilleries Rate.	Rate for building Town Hall in Darlington.	Rate for building School-houses.	Rate for building Bridges in Seymour.	TOTAL RATE.		
	Close.	For pleasure.	Pleasure waggons.									£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
574	24	66740	2	301 10 3	273 15 5	34 16 2	0 10	273 15 5	35 19 2			920	6	6
241		21947	10	111 6 10	71 11 4	12 0 4						46	10	1
39		5620	12	13 19 7	13 18 2	1 18 0								
511	23	58348	2	266 10 9	160 8 4	30 2 10	0 10			105 12 5		563	4	5
389	16	46322	7	216 9 11	159 15 1	39 10 5*						415	15	5
5	53	31515	2		96 8 1							96	8	1
263	1	53886	8	268 12 5	152 14 6	29 4 6				130 14 2		581	5	9
10		20859	0	106 9 3	65 2 6	10 17 7						182	9	5
193		14163	19	57 3 5	39 17 1	7 7 11						104	8	5
122		19652	8	63 19 9	56 19 3	7 1 11						128	0	11
326		52687	11	258 6 9	191 13 10	27 9 5						477	10	0
315	1	45682	18	209 13 0	166 4 5	23 16 3	0 0					399	18	8
462	2	50702	16	231 19 10	138 19 9	26 12 3	0 0					397	16	10
374		44639	2	201 18 3	164 5 5	23 8 11						389	12	7
6	3	22473	0	93 9 0	61 16 9	11 11 5	1 1					167	17	2
3830	1	547241	5	2406 0 5	1813 10 1	285 18 1	2 10	273 15 5	272 5 9	46 10 1		5100	19	0

\* This last sum includes the Town of Cobourg.

the several Assessment Rolls filed in this Office.

GEO. C. WARD,  
Deputy Clerk of the Peace, District of Newcastle.

Appendix  
(L.)  
29th January.

Appendix  
(L.)  
29th January.

No. 15.—AN AGGREGATE Account of all the Rateable Property

Number of persons assessed.	TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS.	Town lots.	Acres of land assessed, at Half-penny per acre.	HOUSES.										MILLS.			Merchant shops.	Store-houses.	Stallions.	Horses.	
				Logs, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Logs, two stories.	Brick or stone, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, brick or stone, two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Grist mill, wrought by water, one run of stones.	Additional run of stones.	Saw-mills.						
66	Alnwick		7167			2								1	1			21			
151	South Monaghan		16181	28	5	27	5	2	2	2							3	262			
343	Seymour		38070	14		29	1	3	3	2	5	2	1	4	3			228			
336	Perey		29766	9		60	5							8	7	2	1	5	3	213	
708	Cramahe		55838	38		284	32	2						39	32	5	4	20	6	5	805
922	Clarke		56710	2	5	215	27	3	2	30	28	6	4	16	13			7	9	929	
1032	Darlington		64092			254	4	3						42	1	9	8	17	13	4	1076
778	Murray		59805	25		254	10	4	2	27	7	2	2	15	9	3		1	3	1	579
606	Cavan		54143	1		109	2	13		30	3	3	2	3	9			4	9	4	786
689	Hamilton		55358	3	2	237	42	16	2	26	36	5	8	16	2			4	2	4	865
612	Haldimand		54697	17	3	216	19	2	3	1	23	29	4	3	12	4	2	4	2	4	683
451	Hope		39993	6		187		1		26	16	5	2	15	1			5	1	5	729
192	Port Hope	189				140		1		46	4	1	3		15			1	1	1	101
229	Cartwright		25260	1		3		3	2						2			2	2	4	146
324	Manvers		28747	1			1								2			2			165
7439		189	585327	145	15	2017	147	3	54	12	301	170	44	38	126	71	5	38	7588		

Appendix  
(L.)  
29th January.

Appendix  
(L.)  
29th January.

in the DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE, for the year 1848.

Oxen.	Milch cows.	Young cattle.	Close, £100.	Open, four wheels.	Carriages, gigs, &c., two wheels.	Pleasure waggons.	Distilleries.	Dogs.	Rateable Chattel Property assessed at One Penny on the Pound.	District Rate.	Common School Rate.	Lunatic Asylum Rate.	Building of School Houses.	Total Rates.												
														£	s.	d.										
66	74	40							1520	0	0	21	9	2½	14	2	6½	2	12	10	38	4	7			
101	377	181		1				11	6339	0	0	62	16	6	36	16	7½	7	14	0	107	7	1½			
403	610	304				1		24	8883	0	0	122	3	5½	61	1	11½	15	5	0	198	10	5			
299	525	262		3				4	9346	0	0	101	17	9½	60	10	9½	12	12	5	175	1	0			
497	1416	370	2	15		49		7	32875	0	0	255	4	10	145	16	0	32	5	10½	70	16	2	510	2	10½
680	1726	710		22		38	1	26	34508	0	0	269	14	6	187	18	10½	32	11	9	133	3	9	623	8	10½
589	2056	615				34		9	36701	10	0	287	1	6	249	17	8	35	4	5½	104	10	1	676	13	8½
417	1313	312				19			29332	0	0	246	4	1½	164	19	3½	30	2	0	441	5	5			
319	1416	473				6	1		22262	0	0	206	16	9½	166	13	9	25	3	9	43	6	3½	441	0	7
411	1505	511	2	29		34		29	29922	0	0	247	8	10½	130	6	7	30	6	7½	344	3	6	752	5	7
500	1323	522		2	2	41	1	25	26541	0	0	227	8	9	130	0	7½	27	15	6½	385	4	11			
316	1306	469				52		14	23596	0	0	187	4	4	149	2	0	22	10	0	359	16	4			
4	124			1		26	2		17370	0	0	74	3	4				8	15	7	82	18	11			
276	352	121						6	5189	0	0	75	9	4	30	8	0	9	6	0	22	16	1	137	19	5
337	563	108							4887	0	0	80	5	6½	50	7	2½	9	18	6	29	15	0	170	6	3
5155	14686	4998	4	73	2	300	5	155	£265271	10	0	2465	8	10½	1578	1	11	302	4	4	754	10	10½	5100	6	0

I certify the above to be a true and correct copy.

MORGAN JELLET,  
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

No. 16.—AGGREGATE Account of Rateable Property and Taxes of the GORE

Table with columns: NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS, LANDS (uncultivated, cultivated, total), HOUSES (various types), MILLS, SHOPS, and a final column for total value. Includes towns like Hamilton, Dumfries, Barton, etc.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE PEACE, Hamilton, Gore District, January 1848.

DISTRICT, for the year 1847, according to the Act 59 Geo. III., Chap. 7, Sec. 17.

Table with columns: CATTLE (Oxen, Milch cows, etc.), CARRIAGES (Close, Open, etc.), Dogs, District Tax, Roads and Bridge Tax, Lunatic Tax, School Tax, Dog Tax, and Total. Includes monetary values in £ s. d.

S. B. FREEMAN, Clerk of the Peace, Gore District.

No. 17.—AGGREGATE of the Rateable Property and

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.			HOUSES.										MILLS.	SHOPS.	CAT						
	Number of acres uncultivated.	Number of acres cultivated.	Total number of acres.	Squared or hewed logs, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Squared or hewed logs, two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, brick or stone, two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Grist mills, wrought by water, with one run of stones.	Additional run of stones.	Saw-mills.	Merchant.	Store-houses.	Stallions kept for covering mares.	Horses, three years old and upwards.	Oxen, four years old and upwards.	
Barton.....	5630	8634	14264	21	1	118	36	1	19	23	18	27	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	401	45	.....	
Saltfleet.....	12843	12977	25819	4	.....	142	13	.....	4	.....	27	6	.....	.....	10	.....	3	1	.....	605	181	
Glanford.....	10898	8618	19456	14	.....	72	7	.....	7	10	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Binbrooke.....	14251	8514	22765	24	.....	50	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ancaster.....	23779	21872	45651	54	3	289	68	1	25	18	54	59	4	4	12	.....	.....	.....	952	240	.....	
Flamborough, (West)	14972	10632	25605	3	.....	404	20	.....	87	11	96	73	5	13	12	.....	.....	24	5	1	557	214
Flamborough, (East)	17696	11124	28820	22	3	122	10	.....	4	9	19	16	4	4	12	.....	.....	6	.....	1	404	290
Nelson.....	21734	20974	42708	5	.....	342	36	1	35	7	40	29	3	3	18	.....	.....	10	2	3	780	400
Trafalgar.....	33209	33411	66620	19	.....	466	97	.....	15	7	58	37	4	2	23	.....	.....	25	7	2	1174	578
Esquesing.....	38541	24439	62981	13	1	226	23	1	16	2	23	9	5	4	19	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	727	575
Nassagaweya.....	24372	10300	34672	5	.....	46	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	257	470
Beverly.....	36523	22152	58675	4	.....	86	3	.....	11	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dumfries.....	37347	55015	92362	46	.....	495	22	21	3	60	7	155	84	8	14	17	.....	34	.....	10	1722	677
Brantford.....	21406	40079	61485	40	22	387	84	4	13	7	39	30	4	5	6	.....	.....	7	.....	4	1180	591
Seneca.....	18153	7333	25486	4	.....	137	17	.....	.....	.....	24	21	3	5	12	.....	.....	13	2	2	333	329
Oneida.....	27894	7041	34935	9	.....	56	.....	.....	2	.....	8	8	1	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	216	311
Onondaga.....	11284	7393	18683	36	.....	34	7	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	257	216
Total.....	370474	310515	680990	323	30	3572	447	31	3	304	102	576	408	44	57	179	.....	140	17	32	11033	6071

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,  
Hamilton, January 2, 1849.

Taxes of the DISTRICT OF GORE, for the year 1848.

T L H.	CARRIAGES.					Dog Tax.	General District Tax.	Road and Bridge Tax.	Lunatic Asylum Tax.	For Schools. Land Tax.	For Schools. Tax on other Property.	Total Tax.																	
	Milch cows.	Young cattle, from two to four years old.	Close carriages, with four wheels.	Open carriages, with four wheels.	Curricles, gigs, &c., with two wheels.								Pleasure waggons.	Distilleries.	Dogs.														
549	110	1	60	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....																	
932	216	.....	28	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....																	
585	316	.....	6	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....																	
572	234	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....																	
1606	495	1	21	3	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....																	
922	291	1	23	2	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....																	
790	271	1	4	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....																	
1541	473	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....																	
2248	893	.....	30	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....																	
1588	791	.....	.....	29	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....																	
829	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....																	
1577	662	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....																	
2900	992	.....	.....	1	118	9	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....																	
1940	796	3	13	2	41	2	296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....																	
655	165	1	1	.....	27	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....																	
551	182	.....	2	1	7	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....																	
553	226	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....																	
19338	7349	8	197	10	518	14	694	£105	15	0	4662	1	1	1165	10	3	4	429	3	4	1318	16	5	1059	9	7	8740	15	9

S. B. FREEMAN,  
Clerk of the Peace, Gore District, C. W.

No. 18.—AGGREGATE Assessment of the Townships composing

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.			HOUSES.								MILLS.			SHOPS.			CATTLE.					
	Wild lands, number of acres.	Cultivated lands, number of acres.	Total number of acres.	Squared or hewed logs, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Squared or hewed logs, two stories.	Brick or stone, under two stories, &c.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, brick or stone, two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Grist mills.	Additional run of stones.	Saw-mills.	Merchant shops.	Store-houses.	Stallions, &c.	Horses, three years old and upwards.	Oxen, four years old.	Milch cows.		
Woodhouse.....	18105	11475	29680	12	345	37	6	5	50	53	3	5	11	18	5	.....	621	166	1064				
Townsend.....	33207	20700	53997	2	293	18	4	.....	4	8	1	1	13	3	.....	4	783	533	1417				
Charlotteville.....	24876	13251	38126	3	261	49	1	3	.....	12	13	3	4	8	5	.....	1	572	255	893			
Windham.....	21895	14198	36093	.....	132	28	.....	.....	.....	5	5	2	2	3	1	.....	.....	476	348	822			
Walpole.....	28768	8098	36744	21	1	73	2	.....	6	2	4	2	2	1	11	7	.....	2	319	283	732		
Walsingham.....	18705	6487	25192	.....	147	2	.....	.....	.....	14	1	3	1	16	5	.....	1	348	210	635			
Rainham.....	15497	6336	31834	31	.....	48	3	1	5	.....	3	1	.....	4	5	.....	.....	308	120	500			
Houghton.....	12129	2331	14460	.....	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	125	165	291			
Middleton.....	14289	2001	21281	.....	16	6	.....	.....	.....	4	6	1	1	12	2	.....	.....	154	158	293			
	187712	84956	277407	69	1	1328	146	2	24	7	96	89	15	15	86	47	5	8	3706	2247	6687		

CLERK OF THE PEACE OFFICE,  
Simcoe, T. D., August 12, 1847.

the DISTRICT OF TALBOT, for the year 1847.

CARRIAGES.	Amount of Property.	Total amount of Taxes in each Township.	Tax for District purposes, at One Penny Farthing in the Pound.	Tax for Common Schools, at Three-farthings in the Pound.	Tax for the Lunatic Asylum, at One-eighth of a Penny in the Pound.	Tax for the Town Hall at One Halfpenny in the Pound.	Tax upon Dogs.	
								Young cattle.
175	1 8 1 61	1	£ 48122 0 0	£ 434 4 14	£ 250 12 8½	£ 150 7 7½	£ 25 1 3½	£ 8 2 6
358	35	35	£ 55766 0 0	£ 610 17 2½	£ 290 7 1	£ 174 6 11	£ 29 0 10½	£ 116 3 7
294	6 4 44	2	£ 40434 0 0	£ 362 6 5½	£ 210 11 10½	£ 226 7 1½	£ 21 1 2½	£ 4 6 3
265	21	4	£ 34518 0 0	£ 306 16 3½	£ 179 15 7½	£ 107 17 4½	£ 17 19 6	£ 1 3 9
245	3 1 5	1	£ 27349 0 0	£ 244 16 9½	£ 142 8 10¼	£ 85 9 3½	£ 14 4 10½	£ 2 8 9
185	17	.....	£ 25443 0 0	£ 227 8 11	£ 132 10 0	£ 79 10 6	£ 13 5 1	£ 2 2 6
250	3	16	£ 19654 0 0	£ 174 7 10½	£ 102 7 3¼	£ 61 8 4½	£ 10 4 8½	£ 0 7 6
181	.....	.....	£ 8889 0 0	£ 78 14 1	£ 46 6 0	£ 27 15 7	£ 4 12 6	£ 0 2 6
121	1	.....	£ 10418 0 0	£ 92 8 6	£ 54 5 2	£ 32 11 1	£ 5 8 6	£ 0 3 9
2074	1 77 6 182	6	£ 270598 0 0	£ 2532 0 3½	£ 1409 4 7	£ 845 13 10½	£ 140 18 7	£ 116 3 7

Certified by

WM. M. WILSON,  
Clerk of the Peace, Talbot District.

No. 19.—AGGREGATE Assessment of the several Townships

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.			HOUSES.						MILLS.		SHOPS.		CATTLE.										
	Wild lands, number of acres, 4s.	Cultivated lands, number of acres, £1.	Total number of acres.	Squared or hewed logs, under two stories, £20.	Additional fire-places, £4.	Framed, under two stories, £35.	Additional fire-places, £5.	Squared or hewed logs, two stories, £30.	Brick or stone, under two stories, £40.	Additional fire-places, £10.	Framed, brick or stone, two stories, £60.	Additional fire-places, £10.	Grist mills, £150.	Additional run of stones, £50.	Saw-mills, £100.	Merchant shops, £200.	Store-houses, £200.	Stallions, £199.	Horses, three years old and upwards, £8.	Oxen, four years old and upwards, £4.	Milch cows, £3.	Young cattle, £1.	Close carriages, with four wheels, £100.	
Woodhouse .....	18493	12251½	30744½	20	376	46	10	54	57	4	5	12	21	4	3	669	170	941	229	...	...	...	...	...
Townsend .....	33080	22792½	55872½	2	330	28	8	11	14	1	1	16	5	...	3	824	516	1479	567	5	...	...	...	...
Charlotteville .....	24310½	13782½	38093½	3	259	49	3	4	6	3	4	9	5	...	...	548	231	847	258	...	...	...	...	...
Windham .....	23005½	14041½	27046½	...	170	31	2	4	3	2	2	2	1	...	1	533	374	881	397	...	...	...	...	...
Walpole .....	32983½	9230½	42213½	19	1	83	12	7	6	5	2	1	9	6	...	1	361	321	834	308	...	...	...	...
Walsingham .....	19908	6988½	26896½	...	160	...	1	11	...	2	1	14	6	...	1	345	235	667	229	...	...	...	...	...
Rainham .....	15154	6241	21395	28	1	60	2	1	5	4	1	...	4	...	...	324	122	616	239	...	...	...	...	...
Houghton .....	13191	2459½	15650½	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	131	161	304	89	...	...	...	...	...
Middleton .....	18216½	2238	20454½	...	13	...	...	4	6	1	1	9	3	...	...	146	172	320	147	...	...	...	...	...
	198341½	90039½	288375½	72	2	1463	172	1	36	7	98	92	15	15	87	48	4	9	3876	2302	6889	2463	5	...

CLERK OF THE PEACE OFFICE,  
Simcoc, T. D., 1st September, 1848.

composing the TALBOT DISTRICT, for the year 1848.

CARRIAGES.	Open carriages, with four wheels, £25.	Curricles, gigs, &c., two wheels, £20.	Pleasure waggons.	Distilleries.	Amount of Property.		Tax for District purposes, at One Penny Farthing in the Pound.	Tax for support of Common Schools, at Three Farthings in the Pound.	Tax for the Lunatic Asylum, at One-eighth of a Penny in the Pound.	Tax upon Dogs.	Tax for Town Hall, at One Farthing in the Pound.	Tax for Bridge at Woodhouse.	Distilleries.	Totals.															
					£	£								£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.							
12	1	61	2	53569	53569	279	0	1½	163	0	7½	27	1	9	9	17	6	20	0	0	0	10	0	499	10	0			
46	1	6	2	60429	60429	314	14	8½	188	14	0	31	9	4	0	15	0	62	18	8	...	...	0	10	0	598	11	8½	
14	1	26	1	39422	39422	205	6	5½	123	3	10½	20	10	8	2	11	3	...	...	...	...	0	5	0	351	12	3		
29	1	3	...	37452	37452	195	1	3	117	0	9	19	10	1½	3	15	0	39	0	3	...	...	...	...	374	7	4½		
...	1	3	...	29711	29711	154	14	10½	92	10	1½	15	9	5½	1	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	10	8½		
...	14	...	...	26717	26717	139	3	0½	83	8	0	13	18	0	0	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	16	6½		
5	...	18	...	20278	20278	105	11	3½	63	7	4½	10	11	2½	1	17	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	7	3½		
...	...	...	...	9572	9572	49	17	1	29	18	3	4	19	8½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	15	0½		
4	...	...	...	11496	11496	59	16	0	35	18	6	5	19	9	0	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	15	6		
110	5	131	5	288646	288646	1503	4	10	897	1	5½	149	10	0½	21	1	3	101	18	11	20	0	0	1	5	0	2694	6	5

Certified by

WM. M. WILSON,  
Clerk of the Peace, Talbot District.



No. 20.—AGGREGATE Assessment of the

NAMES.	NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND.		HOUSES.										MILLS.	
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Squared or hewed timber on two sides, one story.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Squared timber, two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone of one story, not more than two fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Frame, brick or stone of two stories, not more than two fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Wrought by water, with one pair of stones.	Additional pair of stones.
Anderdon.....	5943½	1977½	18		7	8			2	4	4	10		
Bosanquet.....	8538½	638½	3		2									
Brooke.....	5566	655	1											
Camden.....	5007	1744	4	1	8	9			2	1	2	1	1	
Chatham.....	15977	4917	7		49	1	1		4	1	10	3		
Colchester.....	17935	6544	51	6	31	9	2	1			9	10		
Dawn.....	13200	4433½	8	1	28	11	1	1			6	5	1	
Dover, East and West.....	13594	3876	42		16	3					9	5		
Gosfield.....	19364	6260	49	4	43	5	4		1	1	16	12	1	
Harwich.....	26660	9043	34		89	12	3		8		44	30	1	1
Howard.....	34667	10396	22	9	74	1	1		8	1	4	3	3	1
Maidstone.....	15040½	2140	21	15	3	2	13							
Malden.....	13364	5102	107	51	130	60	10	7	2	2	46	33		
Mersea.....	17161	3575	11		5	2	1	1			3		1	
Moore and Enniskillen.....	25533	3245	5		29	5			1		10	5	1	
Orford.....	17629	5019			45	4					2		1	1
Plympton.....	19530	3783	4	2	1								1	
Raleigh.....	30672	7563½	46	1	52	11	4	4	2		23	19		
Rochester.....	9685	1147	22	4	4	3								
Romney.....	6536	1237			4	1					1	3		
Sandwich, (125 lots).....	38834	13447	142	31	248	147	1		4	1	61	20	1	2
Sarnia.....	10425	1556	16	7	31	16	1		7	2	43	22		
Sombra.....	16377	2819	12		36						5		2	
Tilbury, (East).....	17736	1939	23	3	2									
Tilbury, (West).....	11416	1256	22											
Warwick.....	22124	4854	5		6				2					
Zone.....	22285	6541	2		12				1				2	
Total.....	460199½	115708	677	135	974	310	42	14	48	13	300	181	15	6

CLERK OF THE PEACE OFFICE,  
Sandwich, January 2, 1849.

WESTERN DISTRICT, for the year 1848.

Saw-mills.	Merchants shops.	Store-houses.	Stone horses for covering mares, for hire or gain.	Horses of three years old and upwards.	Oxen, four years old and upwards.	Milch cows.	Horned cattle, from two to four years old.	Close carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure.	Phetons and other open carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure.	Cuttricle carriages, gigs, with two wheels.	Waggons kept for pleasure.	Distilleries.	Entire number of dogs, over six months old.	Amount of Assessed Value of Chattel Property.		Amount of Assessed Value of Lands.		Amount of Assessed Value of Rateable Property, Lands, and Chattels.														
														£100	200	200	199	8	4	3	1	100	25	20	15	5s.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
														1				230	66	270	115			1	73		28	4344	3046	4	0	7395
1				13	68	107	40							1087	2345	18	0	3432	18	0												
1				14	72	96	25							983	1768	4	0	2751	4	0												
2				71	63	151	84		1				4	2466	2736	0	0	5202	0	0												
3				219	216	458	150		5		1		14	7570	8084	0	0	15654	0	0												
1	3		1	483	169	750	327							11289	10131	0	0	21330	0	0												
3	6	1	1	190	142	378	206		4		4		3	7360	7074	0	0	14434	0	0												
				246	263	514	242		1	6	2		22	7169	6594	16	0	13763	16	0												
1	4		5	381	144	627	314			1	15		3	11885	10091	0	0	21976	0	0												
2	9	1	2	381	375	830	392		16	1			37	17853	14321	0	0	32174	0	0												
2	7	3	2	352	379	836	397		12		7	1	1	15016	17296	0	0	32312	0	0												
				140	175	369	113						2	3995	5148	2	0	9143	2	0												
	14	1	3	550	83	604	168		26	11	7	1	121	22011	7759	0	0	29770	0	0												
1				175	155	426	198						10	4966	6970	0	0	11936	0	0												
	7			136	243	442	177		1	3	8	2		7148	8295	0	0	15443	0	0												
2	1	1	1	152	217	424	266				9	1		6471	8519	0	0	14990	0	0												
1				74	221	373	174						118	3142	7653	0	0	10795	0	0												
	1		2	453	267	875	349		1	17		12	1	26	13558	13646	0	0	27204	0	0											
				129	117	247	101		7		1		1	2958	3047	0	0	6005	0	0												
				73	35	126	77						40	1414	2537	0	0	3951	0	0												
	14	2	1	1088	413	1267	572		1	36	19	28	1	70	40967	21102	0	0	62069	0	0											
1	9	1	1	123	90	245	59		10		1		24	9345	3631	0	0	12976	0	0												
2	7			161	237	421	218		2		2		5	7497	6075	0	0	13572	0	0												
				115	158	255	156						2	3815	5445	0	0	8460	0	0												
				104	113	197	126						78	2641	3503	0	0	6144	0	0												
2	2			152	304	514	219						15	4183	9184	0	0	14367	0	0												
2	1			215	270	586	350		2		1		2	6023	10962	0	0	16985	0	0												
28	90	10	19	6420	5053	12388	5615		3	145	36	171	7	626	£227556	205964	4	0	434235	4	0											

Appendix  
(L.)  
29th January.

Appendix  
(L.)  
29th January.

AGGREGATE Assessment of the WESTERN DISTRICT, for the year 1848.—(Concluded.)

NAMES.	Land Tax, at One Penny per Acre.			Rate of One Penny in the Pound, on all Property except Land.			Rate of One-eighth of a Penny in the Pound, for Lunatic Asylum.			Amount of each Township's Rate.			Local Rate.			School Rate.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Anderdon .....	30	10	1	18	2	5	3	17	0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	59	9	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>						
Bosanquet .....	38	4	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4	10	7	1	15	9	44	11	0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				8	11	3
Brooke .....	25	18	5	4	1	11	1	8	8	31	9	0				7	3	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Camden .....	28	2	7	10	5	6	2	14	3	41	2	4				10	19	4
Chatham .....	87	1	2	31	10	10	8	3	2	126	15	2				32	7	5
Colchester .....	101	19	10	47	0	9	18	12	6	174	18	1				44	5	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Dawn .....	73	9	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	30	13	4	13	0	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	117	18	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				38	5	3
Dover, East and West .....	72	15	10	29	17	5	7	3	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	115	6	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				34	4	7
Gosfield .....	106	15	4	49	10	5	11	9	1	167	14	10				45	14	10
Harwich .....	148	15	3	74	6	4	16	15	3	239	16	10				83	11	9
Howard .....	187	15	3	62	11	4	16	15	7	267	2	2				67	3	0
Maidstone .....	71	11	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	16	12	11	11	0	7	99	15	2				24	18	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Malden .....	76	18	10	91	14	3	15	8	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	184	1	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	122	0	8	62	0	5
Mersea .....	86	8	0	20	13	10	6	4	7	113	6	5				31	2	11
Moore and Enniskillen .....	119	18	2	29	15	8	8	1	7	157	15	5	25	6	9	38	11	10
Orford .....	94	7	4	26	19	3	7	16	6	129	3	1				41	12	4
Plympton .....	97	2	9	13	1	10	5	12	7	115	17	2				26	19	5
Raleigh .....	159	7	2	56	9	10	14	3	10	230	0	10	11	5	1	75	11	8
Rochester .....	45	2	8	12	6	6	3	2	8	60	11	10				18	16	0
Romney .....	32	7	9	5	17	10	2	1	4	40	6	11				8	5	7
Sandwich (125 lots) .....	217	16	9	170	13	11	32	6	5	420	17	1				154	15	7
Sarnia .....	49	18	5	38	18	9	6	15	2	95	12	4				27	0	8
Sombra .....	79	19	10	31	4	8	7	0	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	118	5	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	27	11	8	37	10	3
Tilbury (East) .....	81	19	7	12	11	3	4	8	8	98	19	6				32	3	4
Tilbury (West) .....	52	16	0	11	0	1	3	4	5	67	0	6				16	2	1
Warwick .....	112	8	2	21	19	2	7	8	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	141	16	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				35	16	4
Zone .....	120	2	2	25	1	11	8	18	1	154	2	2				53	8	6
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>£3399</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>3613</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1047</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub></b>

I certify the above to be a true and correct Return of the Assessment of the Western District, for the year 1848.

CHARLES BABY,  
Clerk of the Peace, Western District.

## RETURN

To an ADDRESS from the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 26th instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them " all the correspondence between the Commissioners of  
 " the Temporary Lunatic Asylum, at Toronto, and the Provincial Secretary, relating  
 " to their complaints against Dr. Park, the Superintendent of the said Asylum; and  
 " also, all communications from Dr. Park to the Provincial Secretary, on the subject  
 " of his complaints against the said Commissioners, and all other documents or papers in  
 " any way relating to the dismissal of Dr. Park, from the situation of Superintendent  
 " of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum, at Toronto; and also copies of all correspon-  
 " dence between Dr. Parke and the Provincial Secretary, relating to the issuing of  
 " a Commission to examine and inquire into the causes of difference between the  
 " said Commissioners and Dr. Park; and also, a copy of the Commissions appoint-  
 " ing the said Commissioners and Dr. Park."

By Command,

J. LESLIE,  
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
29th January, 1849.

## PROVINCE OF CANADA.

BY His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE, Baronet, G. C. B., one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

To the Honorable Robert Sympson Jameson, and to William R. Beaumont, Surgeon, William Cauthra, John Ewart, and John Eastwood, Esquires, the Reverend Henry J. Grasett, William C. Gwynne, Bachelor of Medicine, the Reverend J. J. Hay, William Botsford Jarvis, William Moore Kelly, and Martin J. O'Beirne, Esquires, the Reverend John Roaf, and to all to whom these presents shall come.

## GREETING :

KNOW YE, that reposing trust and confidence in your loyalty, ability, and integrity, I, Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, G. C. B., Governor General as aforesaid, have nominated and appointed, and by these presents do nominate and appoint you the said Robert Sympson Jameson, William R. Beaumont, William Cauthra, John Ewart, John Eastwood, Henry J. Grasett, William C. Gwynne, J. J. Hay, William Botsford Jarvis, William Moore Kelly, Martin J. O'Beirne, and John Roaf, to be a Board of Commissioners for the superintendence and regulation of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at the City of Toronto, in the Home District of this Province, established in conformity with an Address of the Legislature of the late Province of Upper Canada; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said office for and during pleasure, with full power to you, or any three of you (which number shall form a quorum) to perform such acts, and to make such rules and regulations for the general superintendence, management and maintenance of the said Asylum as may seem meet and proper.

Given under my hand and seal at Kingston, this twenty-third day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and in the seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

(Signed,) C. T. METCALFE.

By Command,

(Signed,) S. B. HARRISON.

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
MONTREAL, 31st May, 1848.

SIR,—I am commanded by the Governor General to inform you that His Excellency has been pleased, upon the recommendation of the Honourable H. J. Boulton, to appoint you to the office of Medical Superintendent of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, at a salary of £250 per annum.

In conveying this intimation to you, I am commanded by His Excellency to inform you, that your appointment will not involve the permanent charge of the Lunatic Asylum, as the appointment of the Medical Superintendent to that Institution is vested in the Commissioners under the Act authorising its establishment.

I am to request you will acquaint me at your earliest convenience, whether you are prepared to accept the office on the above terms, and if you are, I am to direct you to repair to Toronto without delay, with a view to your assuming your duties at the earliest possible period.

I have &amp;c.

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,  
Secretary.

G. H. Park, Esq. M. D., Simecoe.

TORONTO LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
8th September, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour of requesting you to lay the accompanying documents before His Excellency the Governor General.

Upon my arrival this morning to resume my duties, I found various proceedings on the Minutes of the Board of Commissioners, involving most materially the prosperity and good government of the Institution, and I have deemed it my duty, without loss of time, to transmit copies of them to His Excellency, and I have added copies of such documents as might be explanatory of any essential points.

Having been fully engaged in preparing these matters, I shall avail myself of another early opportunity of offering explanations on them.

I have &amp;c.

(Signed,) GEO. H. PARK.

The Hon. R. B. Sullivan,  
Provincial Secretary,  
&c. &c. &c.TORONTO LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
11th August, 1848.

Upon visiting the Asylum this morning, I find the usual harmony disturbed by a letter addressed by Keeper Hungerford to the Reverend John Roaf, as a commissioner, stating "that Jane Hamilton, the nurse in the Parliament Buildings is very unwell—that the Steward and Matron of the institution intend to procure her discharge in consequence of bad health—that all the old keepers, nurses, &c. seem to be very obnoxious to them, and that she now claims the protection of the Commissioners, and the Reverend John Roaf in particular." Upon visiting again in the afternoon and evening, I find that circumstances have prevented any action being taken upon the matter.

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

The Reverend John Roaf has left the letter with the steward to take what course he pleased upon it. It has been placed before me as Medical Superintendent *pro tem.* My opinion is decided that no servant can be properly or safely retained in the Asylum, who has arrayed himself against one of its principal officers, and made himself the communicant of jealousies alleged to pervade all the servants of the Branch establishment. Should the old keepers and nurses entertain these feelings, their discharge is also necessary for the good working and prosperity of the institution. It is obviously proper that all the servants should enjoy the confidence of their immediate superiors, whose instructions they have hourly to receive, and obey, and that servants should resign when avowedly distrustful of those under whom they act.

The documents placed before me shew that there is no foundation for these prejudicial assumptions, and there are no qualifications in Hungerford as a keeper, to compensate for this gratuitous misbehaviour.

In the absence of other authority to act, in the course of the day, I have deemed it my duty at once to exempt the steward and myself from his further services. I have accordingly requested the Steward to suspend him from his duties, report the case to the Commissioners at their next meeting, and to make temporary provision to supply the deficiency.

Jane Hamilton being still an invalid, and temporarily relieved of her duties, there is no necessity for considering immediately the part she seems to have taken in this affair. But I have requested the Steward not to place her again on duty until further advised.

(Signed,) JOHN ROLPH.

August 24th, 1848.

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT,

Rev. John Roaf, Mr. J. Eastwood,  
Mr. J. O'Beirne, Dr. Beaumont.

The attention of the board being called to the prohibition given by the Medical Superintendent, respecting the allowance of beer to the nurses and keepers, that officer was called in and asked his reason for that prohibition. He answered that, in any quantity, such beverage partially unfits those who take them for the discharge of their duty.

Ordered, That the Medical Superintendent, having allowed beer to one class of the servants of the Institution, the remainder be allowed the same indulgence.

The Rev. J. H. Grasett, present.

The Board, being unanimously of opinion, that the keeper Hungerford's offence, is not so grave as to call for his dismissal, have reprimanded him for expressions contained in a letter addressed by him to the Rev. Mr. Roaf, and have reinstated him, on his withdrawing the said letter, and expressing his regret at any language in the said letter offensive to the Steward and Matron. The Rev. J. Roaf, before quitting the Board, expressed his concurrence in the foregoing resolutions as to John Hungerford.

The Board being also unanimously of opinion, that the part which Jane Hamilton took in the writing of Hungerford's letter to the Rev. J. Roaf, is so trivial, direct that she resume her duties as nurse, as soon as her health will permit.

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

EXTRACT of a Despatch, dated 24th July, 1844, from the Hon. D. Daly, Secretary, to the Commissioners :

“ His Excellency also considers that the selection of keepers and other persons employed to attend upon the patients, should be vested in the Medical Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board of Commissioners, as he ought to be the best judge of their fidelity, and from his observations on the state and progress of the patients, to form an accurate judgment of the fidelity of the attendants.”

REPORT, 24th April, 1845, by the Commissioners :

“ They find all the keepers, by rule and by practice, subordinated to the Medical Superintendent. This subordination is uniformly and zealously sustained by the Commissioners, and in a recent case, a keeper was discharged merely because it was the wish of the doctor.

“ At the same time your Committee cannot recommend a transfer to the doctor of a power by himself to discharge the servants, and their reasons are the following ;—Previous to the adoption of the existing rules and regulations, the Medical Superintendent was in possession of this power, during which time the Institution was in great confusion.

“ Your Committee is of opinion that the Medical Superintendent is wanting in that soundness of judgment and command of temper which he would require were all the servants put under his absolute direction, and further that he would immediately discharge the steward, whom the whole Board regard as a most meritorious and useful officer. Indeed, your Committee are sure that though the change sought for by Dr. Rees might be gratifying to him, it would in no degree promote either the welfare of the patients, or the good behaviour of the servants.”

TORONTO PROVINCIAL LUNATIC-ASYLUM,  
25th August, 1848.

The Steward is directed to suspend keeper Hungerford forthwith. He will place Parr in the temporary discharge of the duties.

(Signed,) JOHN ROLPH,  
Acting Medical Superintendent.

The undersigned having emphatically prohibited the introduction of spirituous, vinous, or fermented liquors within the walls of the Institution, without orders, requests the Board of Commissioners to sanction the prohibition, unless permitted specially in writing, (which must be filed) by the Medical Superintendent, Steward or Matron.

(Signed,) JOHN ROLPH,  
Acting Medical Superintendent.

Toronto Provincial Lunatic Asylum,  
16th August, 1848.

The Order made on the Minutes of the Board, 24th August, 1848.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
25th August, 1848.

The Steward is directed to inform the keepers, nurses, and other servants, that the Medical Superintendent

prohibits the use of intoxicating liquors in the Institution, and that he must report to him from time to time the names of those who avail themselves of any license to indulge in the use of them.

(Signed,) JOHN ROLPH,  
Acting Medical Superintendent.

ASYLUM, 6th July, 1848.

To the BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS :

Two Baths are required—one for the Asylum, and the other for the Branch.

The undersigned desires that they be procured with the least possible delay, for the patients.

(Signed,) GEO. H. PARK.

Ordered to be carried out by the Board.

On the sixth July last, the undersigned recommended twenty suits of proper clothing for such patients as were constantly found naked, and had been long subjected, on that account, to close confinement, so as in a serious degree to injure their health.

(Signed,) GEO. H. PARK.

The above was ordered to be procured by the Board.

10th August, 1848.

The Steward is requested to make such arrangements as will enable the Matron to send the female patients (all of them) into the yard a portion of the day, as also ordered for the men, when the men may come in.

(Signed,) JOHN ROLPH.

TORONTO LUNATIC ASYLUM.

14th August, 1848.

The undersigned has the honor of recommending to the Commissioners, that the confinement of some of the inmates, as required by the present accommodations in the cells, be remedied to day.

These cells, nine feet high, sixteen feet long, and eleven feet wide, have no other ventilation than through a narrow slit four and a half inches high. In some of these sometimes four females are shut up, while a whole cell is appropriated to another whose habits and violence render it unsafe to admit an associate. At this season, hot and sultry, such incarceration is alike at variance with the known humanity of the public, and inconsistent with the health, and perhaps the lives of the sufferers. The attic, by the praiseworthy exertions and excellent arrangements of the present Steward, has been rendered healthy and comfortable; but even there the cells require improvement, chiefly by removing the present doors and substituting others constructed of open work. Should the Commissioners require it, the undersigned, with the assistance of the Steward, will proceed to remedy the evil immediately, if the Commissioners will name the amount of expenditure they will appropriate to the purpose.

(Signed,) JOHN ROLPH.

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

The Steward is requested to take off the close doors of the cells, but one, in the long room No. 2. In Ward No. 1, to substitute doors with open work for the present close ones. The keeper and cook to occupy the surgery, and their room to be occupied by Miss Laud, a pay patient, when rendered secure. In the attic, to cut away the boards from the ceiling to within a few inches of the top of the doors, to open side communications between the cells where practicable, and open all round the margins of the cells, corresponding to the surbase of the room, to the depth of four inches.

(Signed,) JOHN ROLPH.

Ordered by the Board.

15th August.

The Steward is requested to arrange for the patients of the whole institution, to have a warm bath of such temperature as may suit the patients respectively, unless otherwise in special cases ordered, in routine, so that each inmate may have it twice a week. The patients and inmates are not to be employed any longer in carrying water from the Bay to the Institution.

(Signed,) JOHN ROLPH.

Carried into effect at the Asylum, but not at the Branch.

ASYLUM, 9th September, 1848.

SIR,—I find, upon my return, Hungerford employed again as keeper.

I require you to suspend him without delay, and report to me his compliance with the order.

(Signed,) GEO. H. PARK.

To Wm. Ramsay, Steward.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, 14th September, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, transmitting for the information of His Excellency, copies of certain Minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, and to state that the subject will be brought under the notice of His Excellency, so soon as the explanations connected therewith, which you propose to make, shall have been received.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN.

TORONTO, 8th September, 1848.

SIR,—I presume it is my duty to comply with your request for the evidence given by me before the Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum, upon the subject of the ruinous dissensions which continue to distract it.

I stated to the Board that I had embodied my views in the communications I had already made upon

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

Hungerford's case; that I deemed it my duty promptly to correct the feelings which existed; that upon inquiry, the Steward, in my opinion, did not deserve the imputation, which was unprovoked and untrue; that he had shewed me a recent loan of £1 5s. to him on plea of sickness in his family; that his deportment to the servants and lunatics met my entire approbation; that he had proposed to me that Jane Hamilton should be recommended for continuance on pay during illness, with leave to go home, if she wished it, till recovery. That I believe the jealousies mentioned by Hungerford arose from the unwise and fruitless attempt to carry out a new system, with servants who had been hardened in the ways of a bad one. That the present Steward had properly limited them to an hour to each meal, had prohibited the cooks, housemaids and laundresses, going in and out of the Institution without permission; had refused to continue the practice of advancing money to them before due; would not continue to allow keepers boarding out of the institution to have firewood from the stock belonging to the institution, though they said they paid for what they used to get from Cronyn; had refused to be responsible to any tradesmen for flour, groceries, wood, or anything else; had struck off the beer from Hungerford and Craigie, as boarders out of the Institution, and receiving full pay; and had exacted from all the servants an active and faithful discharge of their duties, and a becoming and respectful demeanour to their immediate superiors, as well as to the lunatics; and that his rules and conduct in those matters, were in strict accordance with my views and wishes; that servants who entertained ill-will towards their immediate superiors for their fidelity, ought to be discharged without hesitation; that I considered Hungerford not a suitable keeper; that a keeper should have suitable manners, expression and temper; that if, as intimated from the Board, all this might be matter of taste, that the Medical Superintendent had a right to expect his taste to prevail; that good keepers were difficult to be found, and great judgment needed in the selection; that I was sorry I could not acquiesce in the suggestion of the Board, that he should be admonished and restored, without violating the duties I owe the Institution; that however indulgent I might be out of doors, I had no right to err in that extreme in a Lunatic Asylum, where the well-being of the lunatics was the first consideration; that I did not hesitate to say, that I would discharge him upon the letter, which, though true as to the jealousies and dislikes towards the Steward, was unjust as respected him; that I thought it no hardship, as intimated, to dismiss him in a country where industry in another way will find him an ample maintenance; that being pressed with the question, "had I any other objections against him to allege?" I must say that I had, or I might be accused of a want of candour in omitting such points now, should I mention them at any time hereafter; that I had other objections, but that in mentioning them, I wished it to be understood that I considered it decidedly the most proper way to discharge him on the letter, and not to multiply allegations, and send him away with as bad a character as possible; but to meet the inquiry fully, I would remind the Board he has already been before them for intoxication, although I cannot particularize the occasion, (it was during the late investigation, as since stated to me by the witness); that I had noticed his smoking in the ward as I was going round; that as intimated from the Board, the Steward who accompanied me, first named Hungerford as the offender, for it being my first visit, I did not know him, though I remember that I thought he was a labourer hired to do the dirty work of cleaning the attic, and that he was smoking to correct the noisome fumes to which he had not been accustomed, and that I had no right to correct him for it; that the whole manner accompanying the smoking

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

and scrubbing had so much of lazy looseness about it that I at once noticed his unsuitness among lunatics most especially; that I thought, as intimated from the Board, that he did not mean to be rude to me, that I have not the least belief that he so meant, that I think the reverse; but my objection to him is not founded on personal considerations, but on the bearing of such acts and deportment on the lunatics; that I should not hesitate to dismiss a keeper who had no faults, but had the misfortune to be unfit; but, as intimated from the Board, all the servants might then be removed in a month,—it might be so, that had I done my duty fully, I would have dismissed all. That they had for years allowed the attic, especially, to continue in a state of filth and stench, rendering it unfit for the habitation of human beings, and that the cells were fearfully worse; that I would not trust the humanity of keepers, who, to save themselves trouble, had doomed lunatics to such noisome quarters; that as intimated from the Board, the keepers might think it hard to keep the house clean, when in other institutions that duty is imposed on others; but those who allowed years of such accumulations should remove them; and it is my duty, with limited funds, to secure economical arrangements. That there was another occurrence known to the Board or some of its members; Hungerford was sent the other day, the seventh of August, to breakfast, at half-past seven o'clock, A. M., and directed to proceed up Queen-street, near to the Blue Bell, to search after Jennings, a lunatic, who made his escape from the Asylum, and he returned at half-past eleven o'clock under the influence of liquor, after being four hours absent. But I still thought the most worthy proceeding would be to dismiss him on his letter; that I could not assent to his restoration. In answer to an intimation from the Board, that the dismissal of Hungerford would place the Board in the awkward situation of throwing discredit on the man, on whose evidence Dr. Telfer and Cronyn had been so lately discharged; that I could not be guided by any other consideration than the well-being of the institution and its inmates; that the discharge did not affect the veracity of the man, only proves his disqualification as a keeper. The rest of my evidence had no relation to Hungerford.

I am,

Sir,

Your obdt. servant,

(Signed,) JOHN ROLPH.

Geo. H. Park, Esq., M. D.,  
Medical Superintendent.TORONTO LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
13th September, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will lay before His Excellency the Governor General, the accompanying proceedings that have taken place in the Asylum, since the 9th instant.

It will be easily observed, by the accompanying documents, that an antagonism exists between the Commissioners and the Medical Superintendent, which must necessarily be productive of evil results. The Superintendent, therefore, from a strong desire to promote the welfare of the unfortunate lunatics, begs to be permitted to call His Excellency's attention to a matter to which the Superintendent thinks His Excellency will attach no small degree of importance.

When the Superintendent first entered upon the duties of his office, he found, as might be readily supposed from what occurred previous to his appointment, the Institution in a very bad state; there was not cloth-

ing enough of any, or all kinds, for a change: there were several patients that had been naked for several months, constantly confined in cells, or, if quiet, lying on the floor of the Attic Ward, a place where from sixty to seventy patients were constantly kept in a very filthy condition; as they were the worst class patients, they were not let out at all into the yard, or open air. The stench of this Ward was scarcely bearable, from the great amount of filth that had been allowed to accumulate in different parts of it. The other Wards are not quite so bad, but there was no part of the whole establishment, but what was dirty, and otherwise badly attended to. There were no baths, or proper arrangements for cleansing the patients; the cells and sleeping apartments were confined, and filthy; the beds and bedsteads full of vermin; the noisy and restless patients were kept for days and nights together, locked in cells, as an easy mode of getting rid of taking care of them; the keepers and servants were in the habit of going in and out of the Asylum without permission; the clothing and other articles belonging to the Institution had no marks upon them, by which they could be distinguished from other articles of a similar kind, for the want of which, no doubt, the Institution has suffered much loss. The lunatics received their meals, if such they could be called, in a careless, uncomfortable, and disorderly manner, accompanied with a great waste of provision; a large amount of intoxicating drinks used, said to be for the benefit of the patients, far too much of which they actually received.

His Excellency will observe, that the antagonism has grown out of a desire of the Superintendent, to obtain the discharge of improper keepers and servants, who from some unaccountable cause, are retained. With such servants and keepers, the Superintendent has no means by which he can insure proper attention to the unfortunate lunatics, or the execution of his orders for their benefit, and as the fear of being discharged is the principal power by which they must be governed, it is necessary that this power should, in order to insure a fulfilment of their proper duties, be placed in the Superintendent. As in the present case, (and there are others now pending already, not included in this Report,) when a charge is about to be preferred against any of them, they repair to their favorite Commissioner, to make interest against the Superintendent, Steward or Matron, as the case may be, and there can be at once discovered in them, an air of defiance, which is anything but satisfactory. When the Board subsequently meets, the keeper or servant, as the case may be, is merely told he must do so no more; and return to duty again, entirely regardless of the Superintendent, Steward, or Matron. They have been by the Commissioners actually ordered not to obey the Medical Superintendent in anything, but what they may think relates to the patients. The unfortunate inmates of this Institution, appear to be made a matter of secondary consideration to that of a paltry patronage to keepers and servants, rigorously exercised by the Commissioners, whereas the opinion of the Superintendent, upon entering office was (and is still) that it is the earnest desire of His Excellency, that the comfort and well-being of the lunatics should be the matters of first consideration.

The Commissioners in the reports of their meetings, profess great anxiety to meet the wishes of the Medical Superintendent, and cordially to co-operate with him, but His Excellency will well understand the difference between profession and practice.

A few years ago, a servant could be discharged for disrespectful conduct towards a young man, head keeper at the Branch of the Asylum; but in the present case, Hungerford, and indeed others, are retained, although charged with improper conduct towards the Superintendent, Stewart and Matron, and also of drunkenness,

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

without a redeeming quality. This is illustrated by the proceedings of yesterday. A cook and extra keeper being required, for the comfort and security of the patients, the Superintendent employed them, temporarily subject to the confirmation of the Board.

By reference to their minutes, it appears that they were ordered to leave immediately, from no other apparent cause, than that the Superintendent recommended them. The cook was to have filled the place of one that had just left, and one is absolutely indispensable. The keeper here referred to, is John O'Neal, in the accompanying recommendation from the Honorable C. Widmer, M. D. The Institution is in a very crowded state; and we require a good supply of efficient and trusty keepers. The Superintendent is anxious to have keepers enough, to establish proper night watches for the safety of the patients, which it appears, will not be permitted, although we have, at present, two appalling spectacles before us, plainly shewing the necessity of it. In two cases, patients have violently attacked each other, in the night, and beating and biting each other, without restraint, to a serious degree.

The financial affairs of the institution have been conducted in a very careless manner heretofore, so that the state of its liabilities cannot yet be told.

The Institution is now in a very different condition: the patients are all clothed, and all go into the yard each day, when the weather permits. Those that used to be confined to the cells, can now walk about with the others in the open air with safety, if accompanied with reasonably diligent keepers. Those that used to lie on the attic floor naked, and nearly or quite helpless, with swelled legs, impaired appetites, imperfect sanguification, and general impairment of their constitutional powers, caused by confinement in the attic ward, soon recruited by being clothed properly, and taken into the yard, so that the swellings and discolorations disappeared, and in every way they all assumed a more healthy appearance.

The Superintendent has had the Institution thoroughly cleaned, so that no visitor would be offended with the atmosphere of the different apartments. This most materially adds to the comfort and health of the inmates; all these changes necessarily increased the labor to a very considerable degree, and caused, no doubt, some dissatisfaction in the keepers and servants who were required to assist in the necessary operations.

The Superintendent is desirous that His Excellency's attention should be early called to this matter, in the humble hope that he will be pleased to afford a speedy and effectual remedy.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) GEO. H. PARK.

To the Hon. R. B. Sullivan,  
Provincial Secretary.

ASYLUM, 10th September, 1848.

To the Board of Commissioners,

GENTLEMEN,—I ordered the Steward on Saturday evening last to suspend the keeper Hungerford without delay. I find upon my visits yesterday and to-day, that he has not obeyed the command. Without entering at this moment into the causes which rendered this act necessary, I have to state that while on the one hand I shall never question the obvious duty of the Steward to obey your commands, without presuming to scan them; so, on the other hand, as he is by your regulations strictly subordinate to the authority of the Medical Superintendent, I cannot overlook this dereliction of his duty in obeying mine, with the like submission, and having done so in this instance, I shall have no

confidence in his future conduct under my authority. I have therefore to request you to furnish me with a Steward willing to co-operate with me without subjecting me to the necessity of seeking other methods for present relief in the management of the insane.

I am, &amp;c.,

(Signed,) GEO. H. PARK.

SPECIAL MEETING,  
11th September, 1848.

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT:

Rev. H. J. GRASETT,  
Rev. J. ROAF, Chairman,  
Mr. EWART,  
Mr. EASTWOOD,  
Mr. O'BEIRNE,  
Doc. BEAUMONT.

*Resolved, 1st.*—That the committee appointed to examine some bills recently rendered be requested to report them before making payment.

*2nd.*—That Mr. Ewart be authorised to insure the buildings and furniture of the Branch establishment for nine months.

Received an order given by the Medical Superintendent to the Steward, (dated 9th instant), directing the immediate suspension again of keeper Hungerford.

Received also the following letter from the Medical Superintendent.

"ASYLUM, 10th September, 1848.

"To the Board of Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN,—I ordered the Steward on Saturday evening last to suspend keeper Hungerford without delay. I find upon my visits yesterday and to-day, that he has not obeyed the command. Without entering at this moment into the causes which rendered this act necessary, I have to state that while on the one hand I shall never question the obvious duty of the Steward to obey your commands, without presuming to scan them; so, on the other hand, as he is by your regulations strictly subordinate to the authority of the Medical Superintendent, I cannot overlook his dereliction of his duty in obeying mine with the like submission, and having done so in this instance, I shall have no confidence in his future conduct under my authority. I have therefore to request you to furnish me with a Steward willing to co-operate with me without subjecting me to the necessity of seeking other methods for present relief in the management of the insane.

"I am, &amp;c.,

(Signed,) G. H. PARK."

*3rd. Resolved unanimously,* In reference to the above letter, that the Board considers the Steward obliged to obey the clear orders of this Board, and therefore sustains him in replacing Hungerford upon the return of the Medical Superintendent, and not afterwards suspending him. That we should be happy in every practical method to meet the wishes of the Medical Superintendent, but cannot, as he requests, contemplate providing a Steward who will disobey the orders of this Board.

That the Chairman send a copy of the foregoing Resolution to Dr. Park, as an answer to his letter.

(Signed,) J. R.

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January



Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

Copy, as recorded in Visiting Book, Evening Visit. Having failed to obtain the execution of an order issued to the Steward concerning Hungerford, I proceeded to execute it myself, by summoning him to the hall, ordering the door to be opened, and Hungerford to walk out, which was done accordingly.

Hungerford, after ten minutes absence, returned to the Hall of the Institution, and said that Mr. O'Beirne ordered him to return and not to go out again; I then summoned Keepers Parr, Whiteside and Jackson to put him out—which they did.

(Signed,) J. H. PARK.

TORONTO, 7th September, 1848.

John O'Neil was an orderly in the Hospital here, and conducted himself entirely to my satisfaction. I can recommend him as a person in whom confidence may be placed, as regards steadiness and sobriety, diligence and intelligence in attendance on the sick.

(Signed,) C. WIDMER, M. D.

ASYLUM, 12th September, 1848.

Special Meeting called by weekly Commissioners.

PRESENT:

The Rev. H. J. GRASSETT,  
J. ROAF, Chairman,  
Mr. EWART,  
" O'BEIRNE,  
" EASTWOOD,  
" CAUTHRA,  
Dr. BEAUMONT.

Mr. O'Beirne reported the forcible expulsion of old keeper, Hungerford, by the orders of the Medical Superintendent. The Steward explained the proceeding that had taken place in respect to the above expulsion.

*Ordered*,—That the temporary keeper and cook introduced by the Medical Superintendent to this Institution within the last few hours, in contravention of the views of the Board, be now informed that they have not been duly employed and must immediately retire.

*Ordered*,—That the keepers be called in and informed that they are expected to obey the Medical Superintendent in all that relates to the patients, and to treat him with all respect, but that in all other matters they will be required to obey the Board only, whose order will reach them through the Steward and Visiting Commissioners.

Adjourned till Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

(Signed,) J. R.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
TORONTO, 15th September, 1848.

To the Board of Commissioners,

GENTLEMEN,—On the 9th instant I deemed it my duty to relieve the lunatics and myself from Hungerford as a keeper, and directed the Steward to suspend him. This he refused to do; I next executed my own order on Monday, by directing Hungerford to leave, which he did. He returned in a short time with instructions, he

said, from Commissioner O'Beirne, to maintain his position in the Institution in defiance. This forcible re-entry and contumacious position I met, by desiring the keepers to turn him out, which order they executed; you have in a further series of compulsory movements against me, summoned the keepers and charged them "to obey the Medical Superintendent in all that relates to the patients, but in all other matters they would be required to obey the Board only," thus justifying my servants in refusing me a glass of water if asked for it, and authorizing them to pass their judgment in which of my orders may or may not immediately or remotely affect the patients.

This further indignity to me, and to the station I have the honour to occupy here from his Excellency the Governor General, I met by allowing him freely to remain in the Asylum as your servant, but not as mine. And as you allowed the keepers to obey me in all that relates to the patients, I directed the Steward not to permit Hungerford to execute any order of mine; or to allow him to have any intercourse either, directly or indirectly, with the lunatics either in the house or yard.

The steward, instead of obeying me (though by your own rules "strictly subordinate to my controul") applied to you for instructions as to his duty, and he informs me that you referred him to your Resolution countenancing him to continue Hungerford as a keeper over the lunatics in the very face of my dissent and authority.

In my note of the 10th instant, I requested from you a Steward with whom I could co-operate, and this is answered by your Resolution of the 11th instant, but as your order to the Steward in the Resolution of the 29th August, could barely be construed to restore Hungerford, without including any prohibition to suspend him at any future time by my directions; that officer could derive from it no such authority, as you pretend; for his subsequent refusal to comply with another order, the ground of which it was not for him to conjecture or to judge; for the like reason you have deviated from those rules of exactness, which both myself and the servants have a right to expect from you in such matter, by alleging in your answer to my letter that the Steward was sustained in his refusal by your resolution of the 29th August, and that I asked for a Steward that would disobey your orders in the way you have instructed him, indeed, to disobey mine.

I recall these facts to your notice that you may perceive that I am placed in the position of a Medical Superintendent among lunatics, many of the worst kind, surrounded by keepers and a Steward, who, instead of being "strictly under my control," are licensed by you to exercise their own discretion upon the point of obedience. When once appointed, I deem them also my servants, not merely yours. You may have the right of confirming appointments, but the moment you place them in the position of keepers, and publish them in your regulations as subject to my orders, you can have no power to overrule my proceedings with them in my official duties, without transcending the power of your commission, invading the more important sphere assigned to me, and wounding the high authority under which we all act.

Under these extraordinary circumstances, I have suspended the Steward as far as he relates to me; he can therefore no longer receive my orders for execution, or attend me in my intercourse with the patients or through the wards; and I shall suspend all the keepers as far as they relate to me, not willing after their lawful appointment to obey me as keepers, unconditionally, until they are discharged.

Should I, in carrying out this measure of exigency for the vindication of myself and the lunatics, be straightened for aid or security, in the management of the inmates, I shall call immediately on the Magistracy

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

Appendix  
(M.)  
30th January.

and the Police, till the august Representative of Her Majesty can redeem the institution from its anarchy.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GEO. H. PARK.

Extract from the Resolutions on the Minutes of the Board, dated 29th August, 1848.

PRESENT :

REV. H. J. GRASETT,  
MR. O'BEIRNE,  
MR. CAUTHRA,  
DR. BEAUMONT,  
Rev. J. ROAF in the Chair.

"That as the temporary Medical Superintendent has so strong a feeling against Hungerford, as still to object to his being employed, the suspension be suffered to continue till the return of the regular Physician of the Establishment."

OBSERVATION.

The Superintendent remarks on the above that he construes it to mean the continuance of the suspension till his return, presuming it thus to remain for mutual arrangement.

But he is informed by the Steward, the Chairman had called him in, and instructed him that by that Resolution, as soon as Dr. Park returned the Restoration was to take effect.

Before I reached the Asylum, the temporary Medical Superintendent, knowing of my arrival, took his leave of the lunatics, and recorded his retirement in the Minutes in a very short time afterwards.

Hungerford was restored, and I found him on duty (although my objection to his restoration had already been communicated to the Board), thus trying to subject me to a coercive submission from which they had exempted the temporary Medical Superintendent.

(Signed,) GEO. H. PARK.

September 12th, 1848.

Special Meeting called by the Weekly Commissioners.

PRESENT :

THE REV. H. J. GRASETT,  
J. ROAF, (Chairman),  
MR. EWART,  
MR. O'BEIRNE,  
MR. EASTWOOD,  
MR. CAUTHRA,  
DR. BEAUMONT.

*Ordered*,—That the temporary keeper and cook introduced by the Medical Superintendent to this Institution, within the last few hours, in contravention of the views of the Board, be now informed that they have not been duly employed, and must immediately retire.

*Ordered*,—That the keepers be called in and informed that they are expected to obey the Medical Superintendent in all that relates to the patients, and to treat him with all respect; but that in all other matters, they will be required to obey the Board only, whose order will reach them through the Steward and Visiting Commissioner.

MONTREAL, 21st September, 1848.

Appendix  
(M.)  
30th January.

SIR,—With the Rev. H. J. Grasett, I have the honour to submit to you the enclosed Documents from the Board of Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, and to request you to lay them before His Excellency the Governor General so soon as your convenience will allow.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obed't servant,

(Signed,) JOHN ROAF.

The Hon. James Leslie,  
Provincial Secretary,  
&c. &c. &c.

The undersigned being a Deputation from the Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, and having been favoured with a perusal of documents forwarded to the Provincial Government by the Medical Superintendent of that Institution, under the respective dates of September the 8th and September the 13th, 1848, beg leave to make the following observations upon those documents:—

The representations made respecting the former treatment of patients has no bearing upon the Commissioners, as they entirely leave that department of duty to the Medical Officer, finding for him such assistance as he, from time to time, reports to be requisite. But, in justice to the late Superintendent, we must express our full conviction, that, in substance, and almost in every particular, those representations are untrue.

That Dr. Park made some improvements in the clothing of a class of the patients, and in the cleanliness and ventilation of the wards, it is due to him promptly and fully to admit; but it is also due to Drs. Rees and Telfer, to state that during their attendance in the Institution, there was no deficiency of clothing, no marked want of cleanliness, and no cruelty. The Institution is visited by the Commissioners in weekly rotation. It is constantly being inspected by the friends of patients, as well as by parties who, from humane, or other feeling, seek the favour, and it has several times been reported upon in Presentments by Grand Juries; but while commendations have been constantly expressed, there has been no instance known to the undersigned in which any of the abominations charged by Dr. Park have been mentioned.

Respecting the want of a brand upon articles of property in the Institution,—it may be said that inventories of such things are kept, and there has never been an appearance of any loss by peculation.

The employment and discharge of servants are the matters in which the Board is at issue with the Superintendent. On these points the course pursued is the one prescribed by the Legislative Act, which directs the constitution of the permanent asylum, the one approved by His Excellency in his disposal of the case relating to Dr. Rees; the one provided for in the Rules and Regulations of the Institution, and the one which has been employed for many years. No person is engaged as keeper or nurse without the approval of the Medical Superintendent, and no one would ever be retained whom that officer thought unsuited to his duties. Not the slightest ground has there ever been for a suspicion that the Board cared for the patronage, which it exercises, and there has hardly been a case

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

in which a servant has been employed who was previously known to one of the Commissioners. In the case of the keeper Hungerford, the Board would have dismissed him upon the recommendation of the Medical Superintendent, had it been alledged that he did not well discharge his duty, but when the temporary Medical Superintendent declined making such an allegation, the Board felt that they were entitled to consider whether sufficient punishment had not been administered, and every useful object secured by the temporary suspension terminated by a reprimand, and demand for apology. No slight was thus put upon the Medical Officer, although he had stepped out of his own sphere in taking up the matter.

He however directly aimed at subverting the authority of the Board, when he immediately followed their adjudication with his revessal, and has throughout sought the power of dismissing the servants, not to remove the inefficient, but to have a power of resisting the decisions of the Board.

The undersigned directly contradict the assertion that the financial affairs of the Institution are carelessly managed, and its liabilities unknown:—The accounts are regularly kept in books prepared for the purpose, are every quarter settled and audited, and are at all times ready and worthy to be submitted to the notice of His Excellency the Governor General.

The rejection of the man O'Neil, of which so much is made by Dr. Parke, was founded upon the two considerations that he was brought in to fill the place of Hungerford, whom the Board had not discharged, and that he was understood to have been dismissed from the General Hospital, for the offence of aiding the abstraction of a corpse, and substituting for it in the coffin, some billets of firewood.

The undersigned do not think it necessary to go further into the lengthened details furnished by Dr. Parke, but must conclude by giving their opinion that the Board of Commissioners will unanimously consider that the Doctor has in the documents sent to the Government, added falsehood and treachery to the assumptions and insults and illiterations by which they had previously been pained.

(Signed,) H. J. GRASETT,  
JOHN ROAF.

Montreal, 1st September, 1848.

MONDAY, 18th September, 1848.

At a Special Meeting of the Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum, called this day for the purpose of taking into consideration the affairs of the Asylum, in consequence of the antagonism which has arisen between the Medical Superintendent and the Board:

PRESENT:

Rev. Mr. GRASETT,  
Rev. Mr. ROAF,  
Rev. Mr. HAY,  
Dr. BEAUMONT,  
Dr. GWYNNE,  
Messrs. EWART,  
" O'BIERNE,  
" CAWTHRA,  
" EASTWOOD, and  
" JARVIS.

Mr. Jarvis was called to the Chair—

It was resolved, that a Report of the Proceedings of the Institution, since the appointment of the present Medical Superintendent, be prepared for the purpose of being transmitted to the Government.

Adjourned till 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Commissioners met.

PRESENT:

The same Commissioners, with the exception of Mr. Ewart.

*Resolved unanimously*, That the Report now prepared be adopted, the same being supported by documentary evidence laid before the Board, and that the same be transmitted to the Government.

2. *Resolved unanimously*, That there is evidence from the said Report, that the Medical Superintendent is determined to act in opposition to the orders of the Board.

*Resolved unanimously*, That in bringing this matter under the notice of the Government, the Board is desirous of pointing out, as the root of the evil, the circumstance of the existence of two powers, independent of each other, an evil avoided in the Act of the Legislature, under which the permanent Institution is to be organised, but which, if suffered to continue in the Temporary Asylum, will be attended with manifest injury to its usefulness.

*Resolved unanimously*, That this Board is of opinion, that in the present state of the Institution, the powers assumed by the Medical Superintendent cannot be concurred in by the Board. The Board therefore respectfully submits the whole matter to the consideration of the Government, in order that the Board or the Medical Superintendent may be sustained in the position which they have respectively assumed, as the Government may see fit.

*Resolved unanimously*, That the Revd. Mr. Roaf and the Revd. Mr. Grasett, be requested to proceed to the seat of Government, with the Report and Documents, and lay the same before the Government, with such explanations as may be requisite.

(Signed,) W. B. JARVIS,  
Chairman.

The Commissioners were informed of the appointment of Dr. George H. Park, as Medical Superintendent, by a letter from Mr. Secretary Sullivan, dated 13th June, 1848; but not having seen the Commission which conveyed that appointment, have never been aware of its particular provisions, nor had any reason to believe that it gives the present Medical Superintendent an authority other than that which was granted to his predecessors.

Shortly after entering upon his duties, this gentleman manifested a disposition to interfere in the general affairs of the Institution, which had been previously managed by the Commissioners. For instance, he gave orders respecting the diet of the servants, those of the domestic department as well as those of the ward, prohibiting the use of beer, even in the smaller quantities which had always been allowed. He also made arrangements with a merchant, for the supply of a large quantity of blankets—thus not only assuming a duty belonging to the Board, but infringing upon the arrangements, by which all articles involving a large expenditure, are to be open to competition, and purchased under contract. Then he insisted upon a right to be present at the meetings of the Board, in defiance of the rules and regulations which provide for his attendance only when required.

Still the Commissioners were ready to comply with his wishes, so far as might be found practicable, a proof of which is seen in the fact that, upon his representation, they assented to the dismissal of a cook, who had been in the establishment for several years, and then, at double the wages hitherto given, employed a male cook in her stead. Thus affairs were proceeding, when on August the 10th, the keeper Hungerford

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

addressed a note to the Revd. J. Roaf, to the following effect:—

SIR,—Jane Hamilton, the nurse in the Parliament Building, is very unwell; the Steward and Matron of the Institution intend to procure her discharge, in consequence of bad health. All the old keepers, nurses, &c., seem to be very obnoxious to them. She now claims the protection of the Commissioners, and you in particular.

I remain, &c.,

J. B. HUNGERFORD.

This note was placed in the hands of the Steward, who shewed it to the temporary Medical Superintendent, who, in consequence of it, suspended Hungerford, and recommended the discharge of the nurse, Jane Hamilton. The following are copies of the Doctor's proceedings in writing.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
TORONTO, 11th August, 1848.

Upon visiting the Asylum this morning, I find the usual harmony disturbed, by a letter addressed by Keeper Hungerford, to the Revd. John Roaf, as a Commissioner, stating that Jane Hamilton, the nurse in the Parliament Building, is very unwell, that the Steward and Matron of the Institution intend to procure her discharge, in consequence of bad health; that all the old keepers, nurses, &c., seem to be very obnoxious to them, and she now claims the protection of the Commissioners, and of the Revd. J. Roaf in particular. Upon visiting again in the afternoon and evening, I found that circumstances have prevented any action being taken upon the matter. The Revd. J. Roaf has left the letter with the Steward, to take what course he pleased upon it. It has been placed before me, as Medical Superintendent, *pro tempore*.

My opinion is decided, that no servant can be properly or safely retained in the Asylum, who has arraigned himself against one of its principal officers, and made himself the communicant of jealousies, alleged to pervade all the servants of the Branch establishment. Should the old keepers and nurses entertain these feelings, their discharge is also necessary for the good working and prosperity of the Institution. It is obviously proper that all the servants should enjoy the confidence of their superiors, whose instructions they have hourly to receive and obey; and servants should resign when avowedly distrustful of those under whom they act. The documents placed before me shew, that there is no foundation for these prejudicial assumptions, and there are no qualifications in Hungerford, as a keeper, to compensate for this gratuitous misbehaviour. In the absence of other authority to act in the course of the day, I have deemed it my duty, at once, to exempt the Steward and myself from his further services. I have accordingly requested the Steward to suspend him from his duties, report the case to the Commissioners, and to make temporary provisions to supply the deficiency. Jane Hamilton being still an invalid, and temporarily relieved of her duties, there is no necessity for considering immediately the part, she seems to have taken in this affair. But I have requested the Steward to place her again on duty until further advised.

(Signed,) JOHN ROLPH,  
Medical Superintendent,  
*Pro tempore*.

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
TORONTO, 14th August, 1848.

The circumstances of the case heretofore stated, with a Report from the Matron of a want of due sense, of what is becoming in her deportment, and a conviction, after what is passed, that evil could only result from her continuance in duty, I recommend her discharge.

(Signed,) JOHN ROLPH.

The case of Hungerford was examined by the Board on the 17th August, when a Special Meeting for deciding upon it was summoned for 22nd August, at which Special Meeting Dr. Rolph referred to the last mentioned document as containing his reasons for seeking the discharge of Hungerford and Hamilton.

That meeting adjourned without coming to a decision until August 24th, when the matter was disposed of by the following Resolution:—"The Board being unanimously of opinion that the Keeper Hungerford's offence is not so grave as to call for his dismissal, have reprimanded him for expressions contained in a letter directed by him to the Rev. J. Roaf, and have reinstated him on his withdrawing the said letter, and expressing his regret at any language in the said letter offensive to the Steward and Matron." In opposition to this Minute the Doctor immediately re-suspended Hungerford by the following order:—

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
TORONTO, 25th August, 1848.

The Steward is directed to suspend Keeper Hungerford forthwith, and to report to me the fulfilment of the order.

(Signed,) JOHN ROLPH,  
Acting Medical Superintendent.

To consider this Act of re-suspension, a Special Meeting of the Board was called for August 29th, when the Doctor handed in the following Memorandum,

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
TORONTO, 29th August, 1848.

The undersigned, on Friday last, found Hungerford restored as a keeper, and after taking a few hours for reflection, he deemed it his duty, however reluctantly, to renew the suspension. Craig appears still under suspension, and Jane Hamilton is to be admitted to resume her place as nurse when her health permits; to the restoration of either of whom to any station involving the responsibility of the Medical Superintendent, or of the officers in immediate relation to him, he has a decided objection, in expressing which, he further conveys the already avowed opinion of Dr. Park. It is presumed the Board of Commissioners will not ascribe the above act of suspension to a want of due respect for them, or to a deficient regard for their authority, but believe that it has been done from a conviction of its necessity for the prosperity and good internal government of the Institution. In reporting this step to the Commissioners, he refers them again to the documentary evidence on their Minutes, and to his own evidence, as well as that of others given before them at their request.

Confiding in the disinterested feelings and enlarged views of the Board, he has no hesitation in making this second appeal to their candour and judgment, and in further expressing a hope that under scarcely any circumstances, (much less under such circumstances as characterize the present cases,) will servants be forced upon the lunatics and on the Medical Superintendent against his avowed dissent.

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

The undersigned further finds that his request for a confirmation of the rule against the use of intoxicating liquors in the Asylum, has been declined by the Board, and their re-introduction allowed on the ground that Dr. Park having allowed beer to one class, the rest should participate.

The undersigned feels most fully the irresistible force of the intimation from the Board that such an injudicious act is calculated, like all invidious distinctions, to operate as a mischievous example against the very principle sought to be established. He can only obviate the difficulty by reverting as he has done to the rule first adopted by Dr. Park, who made it applicable to all, and unwillingly relaxed it with respect to those not immediately connected with the management of the insane, viz.—the cooks and washwomen.

For two months, without a word of complaint, there has been a ready submission to the injunction of the Medical Superintendent, and this acquiescence is endangered by the opposing views of those by whom they are naturally proud to model their habits and estimate their duty. If the Medical Superintendent can surround himself and the lunatics with keepers and nurses able and willing to discharge their humane and self-denying duties without the dangerous stimulus of intoxicating drinks of any kind or in any quantity, he is at a loss to perceive any possible or tenable ground for preventing his accomplishment of it.

In addition to the prohibition of all intoxicating liquors he requests the Board to justify his exclusion of tobacco, which ought not to be any longer allowed to the patients, and cannot therefore with propriety be allowed to their attendants.

Under these circumstances the undersigned most respectfully requests the Board to view these important subjects in their many bearings, and to give the prohibition all the influence of their high sanction.

(Signed,) JOHN ROLPH.

Upon this document the following views were adopted, and recorded by the Board,—“Resolved, That the Board having disposed of the cases of the keeper Hungerford, and the nurse Jane Hamilton, after a consideration of their several bearings, are sorry to find their decision unsatisfactory to the temporary Medical Superintendent, and especially so to learn that he has thought fit to countermand that decision. That we think it therefore necessary to bring into notice the fact that to this Board belong the employing and discharging of the officers and servants, except the Medical Superintendent; and that it is the desire and determination of the Board ever to discharge these duties with a full regard to the influence and wishes of that officer; that in the cases of Hungerford and Hamilton the Board felt that a sufficient recognition of the Physician's action had been given in the time during which the suspension had been allowed to continue, and the reprimand with which it had been closed; but that as the temporary Medical Superintendent has so strong a feeling against Hungerford as still to object to his being employed, the suspension be suffered to continue till the return of the regular Physician of the establishment.”

Matters stood in this position until the return of Dr. Park, the Commissioners hoping that as they accompanied their concession to Dr. Rolph with a clear indication of their views, Dr. Park would adopt a course that would not lead to collision. He, however, immediately upon his return directed the Steward again to suspend Hungerford, but this was not done (as it would have been a contempt of the views of the Board) and, consequently Dr. Park addressed to the Commissioners the following letter:

ASYLUM, 10th September, 1848.

To the Board of Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN,—I ordered the Steward on Saturday evening to suspend keeper Hungerford without delay.

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

I find upon my visits yesterday and to-day that he has not obeyed the command. Without entering at this moment into the causes which rendered this act necessary, I have to state that while on the one hand I shall never question the obvious duty of the Steward to obey your commands without presuming to scan them, so on the other hand as he is by your regulations strictly subordinate to the authority of the Medical Superintendent, I cannot overlook this direktion of his duty in obeying mine with the like submission, and having done so in this instance I shall have no confidence in his future conduct under my authority. I have therefore to request you to furnish me with a steward willing to co-operate with me, without subjecting me to the necessity of seeking other methods for present relief in the management of the insane.

I am Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant.

(Signed,) GEO. H. PARK.

This letter occasioned the passing of resolutions to this effect. “The Board considers the steward obliged to obey the clear orders of this Board, and therefore sustains him in replacing Hungerford upon the return of the Medical Superintendent, and not afterwards resuspending him. That we should be happy in every practicable method to meet the wishes of the Medical Superintendent, but cannot, as he requests, contemplate providing a steward who will disobey the orders of the Board.”

That the Chairman send a copy of the foregoing Resolution to Dr. Park, as an answer to his letter.”

The Doctor thereupon employed a temporary keeper in the place of Hungerford, whom he ordered out of the house, and whom afterwards, when brought back, under the direction of the Visiting Commissioner, he forcibly expelled, by the hands of three keepers. A man cook was at the same time employed by the Doctor, without any authority from the Board, but both these persons were, on the 12th of September, informed that they had not been duly employed, and were directed to leave. At the same time, the following Order was executed:

*Ordered,* That the keepers be called in, and informed that they are expected to obey the Medical Superintendent in all things relating to the patients, and treat him with all respect, but that in all other matters they will be required to obey the Board only, whose orders will be conveyed to them through the Steward and Visiting Commissioner.”

On September the 15th, Dr. Park addressed to the Board the following communication:—

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
15th September, 1848.

(This letter will be found at page 7.)

On the 16th September, another Resolution was unanimously adopted, as follows:—

“Without again discussing the matters that occupy the earlier part of the letter, we record our determination, that the Steward and Keepers, though employed by this Board, and liable to be superseded or discharged by the Board only, are the servants also of the Medical Superintendent, who must be considered the best judge of their performance of duty in his department. We, however, are now necessitated to define that department, as including only the treatment of patients, and are of opinion that our instructions

Appendix  
(M.)  
30th January.

will enable the Steward and Keepers, to avoid serious mistakes, in their obedience to the several officers under whom they are placed. Should the magistracy or police have any duties to perform in this establishment, they will, as a matter of course, be respected by the Board, but neither they nor any other parties would ever be suffered to supersede the regularly appointed agents of the Government, within the Institution."

The above Report was adopted by the Board this day.

(Signed,) W. B. JARVIS,  
Chairman.

Lanatic Asylum,  
18th September, 1848.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
TORONTO, 18th September, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will, at an early period, lay before the Governor General, the accompanying Documents, for His Excellency's consideration.

They will be seen to relate to the condition of the Asylum. In the present state of affairs, it is impossible for me properly to discharge my arduous duties, command the necessary respect from the household of the Institution, and fulfil the high expectations of His Excellency.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed,) GEO. H. PARK.

To the Hon. R. B. Sullivan,  
Provincial Secretary,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Transmitted with Dr. Park's letter of 18th September, 1848.)

*Officers of the Institution :*

Steward, Matron, Porter, Keepers, Nurses, Ordinary Servants.

*Commissioners.*

The Commissioners shall meet regularly once a week, (Thursday, at 10 o'clock), for the purpose of examining into the state of the Institution and condition of the patients, hearing all complaints, hiring and discharging servants, receiving tenders for contracts, examining accounts, and generally taking cognizance of all matters connected with the Institution; they shall appoint from their number, one or more in rotation, whose duty shall be to inspect the Institution daily, recording their names, hour of visiting, and remarks, in a book to be kept for the purpose; see that the patients are properly attended to, and supplied with wholesome food, &c., and, in conjunction with the Medical Superintendent, make such arrangements for the week as may be deemed advisable; they shall be expected to report annually upon the expenditure and general state of the Institution.

*Medical Superintendent.*

The Medical Superintendent shall visit the Institution regularly, at least three times a day, not only for the purpose of medically treating the patients, but also with a view to seeing the moral government properly enforced: at each visit he shall enter his name in a book to be kept for that purpose: it is desirable that his visits be so timed as occasionally to afford him an

opportunity of seeing the patients at their meals, and also after they have retired to bed; when absent, he shall leave word with the Steward where he is to be found; he shall daily mark down, in a Diet Roll, the diet prescribed to each patient; and shall keep a book wherein to enter the name, sex, age, species of mania, probable cause of disease, (proximate and remote), duration of disease previous to admission, termination thereof, &c.; he shall also keep another book, setting forth a concise history of the case, together with the daily medical treatment and symptoms; shall neither admit nor discharge any patient without the sanction of the Commissioners; he shall generally superintend everything connected with the internal management of the Institution and the well-being of the patients; see that his directions relative to the medical and moral treatment of the patients are properly attended to; shall be present (if required) at the weekly meeting of the Commissioners, and shall annually furnish a Medical Report.

*Steward.*

The Steward shall under no circumstances absent himself from the Institution without permission from the Medical Superintendent or Board of Commissioners; he shall be strictly subject to the controul of the Medical Superintendent, shall be responsible for the cleanliness of the male patients, and of that part of the Institution appropriated to them; shall see that the instructions of the Medical Superintendent, relative to the medical treatment and moral government of the patients, are properly carried into effect; he shall draw out the Weekly Diet Roll, and see that the food is of good quality (according to contract,) properly dressed and served; he shall, upon the admission of each patient, deliver his wearing apparel, &c., into the charge of the Matron, receiving an acknowledgement of the same, and shall be responsible for all articles delivered by her into his charge for the use of the patients, and all furniture, &c., appertaining to the male wards; he shall report any misconduct of the Keepers or Servants, or any other irregularity occurring in the house, to the Medical Superintendent and Visiting Commissioner, and also to the Board at their Weekly Meeting; he shall have charge of everything out of doors connected with the Institution; see that a good supply of fire-wood, properly cut, is constantly on hand, and regularly furnished to the several wards, both male and female; he shall, when called upon by the Superintendent of the female wards, render such assistance as may be required in controlling disorderly patients; he shall keep a book wherein to enter the name, sex, age, religion, country, late residence, &c., of each patient, date of admission, and discharge, under what circumstances admitted, (pauper or pay patient,) names of the person or persons by whom he is brought to the Asylum, and so forth; he shall see that the convalescent male patients are properly exercised, and usefully and exclusively employed for the benefit of the Institution; he shall attend the meetings of the Commissioners (when required,) keep minutes of their proceedings and correspondence, and generally be responsible for the good order of the Institution; he shall keep all the accounts.

*Matron.*

The Matron shall be responsible for all articles belonging to the Institution committed into her charge, and also for all articles belonging to the patients delivered over to her, shall keep inventories of the same; she shall attend to the cleanliness of the Institution; see that all the wards for female patients are regularly scoured and cleansed, the patients, apparel in good order and clean; she shall see that the several meals are properly dressed, and served at regular stated periods;—in fine, she shall generally attend to all matters appertaining to house-keeping; she shall note down daily and

Appendix  
(M.)  
30th January.

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

report to the Medical Superintendent and to the Visitor, any disorderly conduct which may come under her observation.

*Porter.*

The Porter shall be subject to the instructions of the Medical Superintendent and Steward; he shall keep the door, and see that nothing belonging to the Institution is carried out, and that neither spirits, or any other article whatsoever, be brought into the patients by their friends, or otherwise, without permission; he shall take care that no person has access to the patients without authority, and that no person be permitted to inspect the Institution without permission from the Medical Superintendent, or a Commissioner.

*Keepers.*

The Keepers shall be persons of good character, humane, &c.; they shall sleep in their several wards, shall obey the instructions delivered to them by the Medical Superintendent, Steward, or Matron, as the case may be; they shall wash and cleanse the patients regularly and dress them; they shall administer the medicines prescribed, and perform the necessary dressings at the times and in the manner directed; they shall be civil and respectful to the Steward and Matron, and generally conduct themselves in an unexceptionable manner.

*Admission of Patients.*

The Medical Superintendent shall be the exclusive judge of those persons who are fit objects for admission. Persons who are unable to pay one dollar per week for their maintenance, shall be deemed paupers, and admitted as such. Prior to the admission of a Pauper Lunatic, a certificate shall be lodged with the Commissioners, signed by a Clergyman and two Magistrates, from the immediate neighbourhood where such Lunatic resides, stating that, from the evidence they have in their possession, they are of opinion that the said Lunatic (if an adult) does not possess property to the amount of £25; if a minor, that his or her parents, or guardians, are unable to advance the necessary funds. The several Districts shall be deemed liable for all expenses incurred in conveying a Pauper Lunatic to the Asylum, also the expense of re-conveying him or her back again to their friends, when discharged cured, relieved, or incurable, together with the funeral expenses, as the case may be.

Persons not admitted as Paupers will be expected to contribute to the funds of the Institution, such sums of money as the Commissioners may deem adequate to defray their expenses when in the Institution. All such payments must be made in advance.

TORONTO, 16th September, 1848.

SIR,—As Chairman of a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum, it becomes my duty to forward to you the annexed extract from their Minutes.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed,) H. J. GRASETT.

Geo. H. Park, Esq.,  
Medical Superintendent.

*Extract.*

Mr. Roaf having laid before the Board a letter addressed through him to the Commissioners by the Me-

dical Superintendent, it was unanimously Resolved that—(for Resolution, vide page .)

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

TORONTO LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
19th September, 1848.*To the Board of Commissioners.*

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour of communicating to you, in answer to your minute of the 16th September, enclosed to me by the Rev. Mr. Grasett, the following final remarks.

You decline again discussing the matters which occupy the earlier part of my letter. They become therefore necessarily the subject for an ultimate appeal.

Upon assuming my duties, the Chairman of the Board made me acquainted with the printed Regulations, which he further informed me, having received the sanction of the Government, were the established Laws of the Institution, and as such were for my guidance as Medical Superintendent.

When these Laws were thus consummated all were equally bound to obey them. But while I have acted on the faith of them, you appear to me to have mistaken their letter and spirit.

In your Minutes of the 16th September, you recognise the "Steward and keepers as the servants also of the Medical Superintendent." Yet in the same Minutes you deny me the right even of suspending them as such for any offence of which they may have been guilty, either against myself, the lunatics, or each other.

Without this right (incidental to my office) I cannot properly discharge its duties; nor can I, therefore, as a servant of the Crown, consent to its impairment without authority to do so.

You admit in your Minutes of the 15th September that the Medical superintendent must be considered the best judge of the performance of duty in his department. Yet when I have suspended servants in the exercise of my better judgment in such matters, you claim the right of sending them back into my service against my dissent. I do not see how you can assume my judgment to be the better in the matter, and yet in every instance supersede it at pleasure by your own. I cannot accede to this inconsistent rule of action without the commands of His Excellency the Governor General.

In your Minutes of the 16th September you define my department as "including only the treatment of the patients." In your published laws you require me "not only for the purpose of Medically treating the patients, but also with the view of seeing the moral government properly enforced." In the same established laws you require me "generally to superintend every thing connected with the internal management of the Institution."

These extensive and important trusts I cannot attempt to execute through bad servants, without meeting with the like failure of my predecessors, and incurring thereby the high and just displeasure of His Excellency the Governor General. In the established laws I find that the "Commissioners shall meet regularly once a week for the purpose of examining into the state of the Institution and condition of the patients, hearing all complaints, hiring and discharging servants, receiving tenders for contracts, examining accounts, and generally taking cognizance of all matters connected with the Institution"—all this involves only the examination of the Institution, and its accounts, and a general cognizance of its affairs.

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

But the Medical Superintendent is required to "see the moral government properly enforced, and generally *superintend every thing* connected with the *internal affairs*."

By your own laws you are only the supervisors. The Medical Superintendent is to *see, enforce, and execute*.

If, therefore, I am limited in my duty to the administration of a little physic to the patients, there is no power now existing for the daily and hourly moral government of the Institution, and superintendence of its affairs; for the Board meet only once a week, and then for visitorial not for executive purposes. But admitting these active and hourly duties to appertain to me, subject to your supervision only, I cannot submit to the imposition of bad servants upon me and the lunatics, unless so directed by the government.

By the printed laws the "keepers shall be persons of good character, humane, &c., and generally conduct themselves in an unexceptionable manner."

When, however, I (allowed by your Minutes of the 16th September to be the best judge of them) suspend them as of bad character, or not humane, or of exceptionable conduct, you refuse to discharge them, and even afflict me with them again.

In the printed laws, I read that the keepers "shall obey the instructions delivered to them by the Medical Superintendent." But by your Minutes of the 12th of September, you license their insubordination to me in every thing "but what relates to the patients," thereby leaving me destitute of power or aid "in seeing the moral government properly enforced, and in the general superintendence of every thing connected with the internal management of the Institution;" and in your Minute of the 16th September, there is farther allowed a discriminative obedience in the hazardous practise of which "your instructions are to enable them to avoid serious mistakes," leaving me the mortification, and the Asylum the damage, of a host of mistakes, designated not serious.

This is a method of training keepers and nurses in a Lunatic Asylum to which I cannot assent, without first submitting it to the Governor General.

By the published laws the Steward "shall be strictly subject to the control of the Medical Superintendent and shall see his instructions relative to the medical treatment and moral government of the patients properly carried into effect." But he nevertheless claims your authority to resist mine, and under your sanction sets the example to the whole household, of insubordination, attempts to evade compliance, and both he, and the keepers instead of resting their defence on the duty of present obedience to the orders of their immediate superior in the Institution, feel privileged to treat my directions with contempt, and to sacrifice their singleness of purpose in carrying out against me a system of forcing into my service, and on the lunatics, improper keepers and nurses.

By a Despatch, dated 24th July, 1844, from Mr. Secretary Daly to the Commissioners, it is recorded, that "His Excellency also considers that the selection of keepers and other persons employed to attend upon the patients, should be vested in the Medical superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board of Commissioners, as he ought to be the best judge of their fidelity, and, from his observations on the state and progress of the patients, to form an accurate judgment of the fidelity of the attendants." But in contravention of the views of His Excellency, you not only deny me this right of selection, but even the right of suspension; and even claim the sole power to select, suspend, discharge and

command them, leaving me, from whom the Government expects the performance of arduous and responsible duties, with only the shadow of the elements needful for the purpose.

It is, and ever will be, my rule of action to cheerfully comply with the known wishes of the Governor General, while I have the honour of being in his public service, and when I observe the Board, on this occasion, superseding the Royal pleasure, for my embarrassment and humiliation, I feel it my privilege to dissent.

When I find that my predecessors have been subjected to the same system, and ruined by its operation; when I have witnessed its past direful effects on the whole household, I shall forget what is due to the Government, the country and myself, did I not, with due respect, but with all candour, reiterate my dissent, and leave the whole question, as I now do, to the high adjudication of the Governor General.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed,) GEO. H. PARK

LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
Toronto, 28th September, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour of requesting you to lay before the Governor General the enclosed documents, and earnestly to request for me His Excellency's attention to them.

In the documents heretofore transmitted it will appear that the acting Medical Superintendent in his evidence, as well as in his second appeal to the Board, stated, that he could not consent to Craig's restoration as a keeper, and the same opinion was expressed to them by myself, the Steward and Matron.

His Excellency will further observe by the Minutes of the Board, that upon the return of the Revd. Messrs. Grasett and Roaf from their mission to the Governor General, Craig was restored against the known objections of all the officers of the Asylum interested in the subject.

I have the honour, &amp;c.

(Signed,) G. H. PARK.

To  
The Provincial Secretary.

25th July, 1848.

Craigie, keeper, cautioned by Dr. Rolph for improper conduct, shoving and using threats to a patient, and being impudent to the Matron when spoken to about it.

3d August, 1848.

Craigie, keeper, absent 2½ hours at ten, and when spoken to about it by the Steward, his conduct and his answers were highly improper; in all his general conduct in the house, he is turbulent and disrespectful.

13th August, 1848.

Craigie, keeper, absent at breakfast two hours.

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) WM. RAMSAY,  
Steward.Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.



Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

TORONTO LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
13th August, 1848.

From the above report made to me respecting keeper Craigie, I recommend his discharge.

(Signed.) JOHN ROLPH.

TORONTO, 28th September, 1848.

SIR,—In answer to your request for the minutes of the evidence given by me to the Board, upon Craigie, as keeper, I herewith enclose them.

In answer to the question—What objection I had to Craigie as a keeper? I stated that the Steward had reported to me his irregularity in observing the rules and hours of the house, and the rudeness of his demeanour when reprimanded for it; that unless punctuality was required and observed, it was impossible to have order in the Institution, or avoid dissatisfaction on the part of other servants inconvenienced by the irregularity. That insolence admitted in one, soon leads to it in others; and that, independent of the obvious impropriety of such conduct, it had a most injurious effect upon the lunatics. That they were daily witnesses of the rudeness to the Matron, and likely in their own deportment to be injured by it; that the Matron complained that he habitually whistled when he was passing by her, and scraped his feet and tossed his head with an air of contempt, till he was out of sight again. In answer to the question, how I could be assured it was so? I stated that I had the statement of the party insulted, and had myself noticed his manners and temper to be such as to afford corroboration, were it needed; that on a recent occasion, his excitement and deportment to the Matron, when corrected for undue violence to a lunatic, were most unbecoming, as the violence itself was most unjustifiable; and when I reached the spot, he continued the same excitement, and argued the propriety and necessity of violence. As this occurred in the ward, amidst the lunatics, I cut short the altercation, (for such was the character it assumed), on their account; but that as long as I was acting Medical Superintendent, I never would allow any further acts of violence to be perpetrated by a keeper against a lunatic, without my own authority, or that of the Steward or Matron under me.

In answer to an intimation from the Board that keepers must be allowed to take their own part, I answered that no keeper was justified in striking a lunatic because the lunatic struck him. That insult or rudeness is never to be returned to a lunatic, but under every possible provocation there must be coolness and forbearance, and that when force is necessary, even for self-defence, it must be only what is really necessary for the purpose, and no more. That persons not willing, or not able to act up to the rules, are not fit to be keepers. That an act of violence had just happened within the hearing of the Board, though they had not embraced the opportunity of witnessing it. That the lunatic, whose frantic cries they had heard, and which attracted attention from without, had been brought by four keepers from the attic down to the basement, and were about to put him into a cell upon their own authority, although I was within the walls of the Asylum; the cessation of the fray, which the Board must have heard, to be so sudden, was not from his immurement, but from my directing the keepers to let him go, and assuring him of my protection on good behaviour. In less than five minutes the lunatic was calm, walked, untouched by me, or a keeper, by the Board-room up to the attic, so quietly that you did not even hear it, and when I gave him his choice to eat his dinner, or go to bed, he took off his own coat and went to bed. This violence was as unnecessary as it

was, without authority, unjustifiable, and still more intolerable, when I was in the house. Such treatment confirms lunacy instead of curing it. It has taken place within this half hour, and though not a solitary case, I quote it to shew the necessity for my urgency for such keepers as are both able and willing to carry out the moral government of lunatics. That Craigie, in his natural temperament and irritability, is unfit for a keeper, and ought to be discharged.

THURSDAY, 28th September, 1848.

Commissioners met.

PRESENT:

The Revd. H. J. GRASETT,  
The Revd. J. ROAF,  
J. EASTWOOD, Esq.,  
M. J. O'BEIRNE, Esq.

M. J. O'BEIRNE, Esq., in the Chair.

The Revd. Messrs. Grasett and Roaf, being a Deputation to wait on the Government in relation to the matters connected with the interference of the Medical Superintendent with the authority of the Board, they made their Report, including the presentation of a document presented to the Government in answer to certain allegations made by the Medical Superintendent, which is perfectly satisfactory.

Keeper Craigie, being examined, was examined and reinstated.

TEMPORARY LUNATIC, ASYLUM,  
16th October, 1848.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Commissioners of this Institution to acknowledge their receipt of copies of certain documents forwarded by Dr. Geo. H. Park to the Government, under dates of September 8th and 13th respectively, and to inform you from communication to His Excellency the Governor General, that the Board has cordially approved and unanimately adopted the answer to the above named documents which was made by the Deputation from this body on their arrival in Montreal. I am also instructed to request your attention to the embarrassing position in which this Board is placed during His Excellency's delay in deciding upon the appeals made to him from the Institution, and to beg that as early as possible those appeals may be brought before His Excellency's attention.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,) J ROAF,  
Chairman, *pro. tem.*Honble. James Leslie,  
Provincial Secretary.SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, 17th October, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour, by command of the Governor General, to transmit to you herewith an extract from an Order in Council of the 14th instant, upon the subject of the various documents lately received from yourself and the Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, respecting certain matters connected with the Rules and Regulations, &c. of that

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

Institution, in dispute between the Commissioners and the Medical Superintendent.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed,) J. LESLIE,  
Secretary.

George H. Parke, Esquire, M. D.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, 17th October, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour, by command of the Governor General, to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, an extract from an order in Council, of the 14th instant, upon the subject of the various documents lately received from the Commissioners and from Dr. Park, respecting certain matters connected with the Rules and Regulations, &c., of that Institution, in dispute between the Commissioners and the Medical Superintendent.

I have the honour, &amp;c.

(Signed,) J. LESLIE,  
Secretary.

Extract from a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, on matters of state, dated 14th October, 1848, approved by His Excellency, the Governor General in Council, on the same day.

On the respective representations (dated September, 1848,) of the Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, and of the Medical Superintendent, thereof, respecting the parties on whom certain powers are conferred, by the Rules and Regulations of that Institution.

The Committee of the Executive Council have had under consideration, upon Your Excellency's reference, the representations of the Medical Superintendent, of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum, at Toronto, with those of the Commissioners of that Institution, upon certain difficulties, which have arisen between them.

These documents contain a variety of statements many of which it appears to the Committee would have been better omitted, inasmuch as the original question upon which the differences appear to have arisen, was one respecting the construction of the Rules and Regulations under which they respectively act, as those Rules and Regulations affect the relative powers of each.

This point having been disposed of by an appeal to Your Excellency, would have left the Commissioners and Superintendent to pursue their respective duties without giving occasion to the irritation which would appear unfortunately to have arisen in the course of the present controversy.

The Institution, as its name imports, is strictly of a Provincial character, and the Rules and Regulations for its government, it appears reasonable to suppose, must have been framed with a view to the ultimate transfer of the establishment to the Permanent Asylum, so soon as the new building should be put up; those Rules and Regulations must therefore, in the opinion of the Committee, be construed with reference to the Statutory provisions by which the permanent establishment when in operation is to be governed.

Neither can this question, in the opinion of the Committee, be disposed of by any consideration of the expediency or in expediency of the existing provisions on the subject of it. It must rest solely upon what is the true construction of those Rules as they stand, and upon a careful perusal of them it appears to the Committee that it is clearly in the Commissioners and not in the Superintendent that the superior power in the Institution, in the particular referred to, is lodged. Any doubt that might have been entertained on this point, upon a perusal of the Regulations alone, must, in the opinion of the Committee, be removed, when reference is had to the expressed opinion of the Legislature, which in its provisions for the permanent Institution has vested even the appointment of the Superintendent himself in the Commissioners.

It is true that by the second Article of the printed Rules and Regulations the Medical Superintendent is to superintend everything connected with the internal management of the Institution and the well being of the patients, and to see that his directions relative to the medical and moral treatment of the patients are properly attended to. But to give such a construction to this provision as would place the dismissal of servants, directly, or by the indirect means of repeated suspensions, in his hands, would, in the opinion of the Committee, be a strained construction of the provision itself, and be moreover entirely inconsistent with that of the first article of these Rules by which "the hiring and discharging of servants" is expressly placed in the hands of the Commissioners. It appears to the Committee also, that the opinion expressed in Mr. Secretary Daly's letter to the Commissioners, of the 24th July, 1844, was not intended to interfere with the superior authority of the Commissioners in those matters, but rather to provide for that mutual harmony of action which ought to subsist between them and the Medical Superintendent. Indeed, the Report of the Commissioners of the 24th April following shews clearly that such was the construction put upon that letter, and that it was not considered as transferring any part of these powers to the Superintendent. This construction put upon Mr. Secretary Daly's letter by the Commissioners was evidently acquiesced in by the Government at the time, as no step appears to have been taken to correct this opinion of the Commissioners, which, had they fallen into an error as to the intention of the Government in so important a particular, it seems reasonable to suppose would have been done.

The Committee are therefore of opinion that the renewal of the suspension of Keeper Hangerford after the case had been heard and disposed of by the Commissioners, without, as it would seem any new cause for suspension, was beyond the powers vested in the Medical Superintendent by the Rules and Regulations of the Institution.

The Committee, having thus disposed of the original issue between the parties, cannot avoid repeating the expression of their regret at what appears to be the state of feeling that has unfortunately sprung up in the course of the transactions out of which it originated.

And they would respectfully recommend that the Commissioners should be reminded how much it depends upon them to secure that deference towards the Medical Superintendent on the part of the servants of the Establishment, and that order and discipline amongst those servants themselves, without which the Institution cannot be satisfactorily or usefully conducted; the air or manner of a person may frequently be more readily destructive of such discipline than some negligent omission, or even of direct disregard of orders. The Committee have been led to this remark, not only from the general character of the complaints made by the Medical Superintendent, but from observing that the Commissioners have thought proper to restore to his place in the Asylum a party

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

Appendix  
(M.)  
30th January.

reputed by the Acting Superintendent as of a temper ill calculated for any employment in the management of Lunatics, as having been negligent in his attendance, and as having been guilty of actual violence to one of the patients.

The Committee, under all these circumstances, do not feel called upon to advise a direction to the Commissioners to remove this person at present; but they feel convinced that unless an entire change takes place in his carriage and demeanour, as represented in these documents, the Commissioners themselves will find it necessary to do so ere long.

The Committee also feel it necessary to express their entire concurrence in the opinion expressed by the Acting Superintendent, that no such force as that reported to have been made use of towards the frantic patients by the four keepers should have been applied without the authority of that officer, when the supposed occasion for it arose while he was within reach to express an opinion as to its necessity.

The Committee feel some apprehension that unless prevented by a vigorous exertion of authority on the part of the Commissioners over the servants of the Establishment, enforcing at once deference towards the Superintendent and harmony of action amongst themselves, the Commissioners will ultimately find it necessary to resort to the substitution of an entirely new corps of servants for those at present employed. Such is often found the only remedy for evils of this kind; and the Committee trust that should the necessity for such a measure arise, the Commissioners will act with promptitude and vigour in carrying it into effect. It is not to be endured that the quiet of the Establishment, and consequently the welfare of the patients, is to be sacrificed to such jealousies, or jeopardized by protracted investigations for the purpose of adjusting nicely the exact amount of blame attached to each. Every officer and servant of the Establishment must be made to feel his subordination to his superior, and the Report of such superior ought as a general rule to be conclusive as to his misconduct.

If it be objected that this would place the subordinates too much in the power of their immediate superiors, the Committee would remark that unless this amount of dependence can be placed in such superiors, they are themselves not fit for the station which they fill.

The Committee trust that both the Commissioners and the Superintendent will lose no time in bringing the Institution into a proper state of order and discipline, preparatory to the transfer of the Establishment to the permanent Institution; as it is understood that the new buildings will probably be ready for the reception of the patients in the course of the ensuing spring or summer—while the confidence reposed in both the Commissioners and Superintendent by the Government, and the anxious desire to discharge their duty to the public which the Committee are confident must be felt by both, so imperatively calls for.

Certified,

(Signed) J. JOSEPH,  
C. E. C.

TORONTO, 9th November, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo, transmitting for the information of the Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum, an extract from an Order in Council of the 14th of that month, upon the subject of various documents lately forwarded to the Government, by the Commissioners and Dr. Parke. In reference to his

Appendix  
(M.)  
30th January.

communication, I herewith enclose some observations from certain Members of the Board, which I have to request you will bring under the early notice of His Excellency the Governor General,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed,) H. J. GRASSETT.

The Hon. James Leslie,  
Provincial Secretary.

BOARD ROOM,  
TEMPORARY LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
TORONTO, 6th Nov., 1848.

The undersigned Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum in Toronto, in reference to the extracts of an Order in Council of the 14th ultimo, beg leave respectfully to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that the differences between the Board and the present Medical Superintendent, arose not from any difficulty on the part of the Commissioners respecting the construction of Rules for the management of the Asylum, made by the Board, and which Rules they had the power, by the terms of their Commission, at any time to alter, but that these differences arose from that officer setting the Commissioners at defiance, by various acts, namely by telling the Board that they had no power to exclude him from their meetings, and on the occasion of so telling them, actually remaining at the Board till the close of the meeting, it having been previously stated that it would be desirable for him to withdraw; and the Commission of the Board having been read to him, further by telling the Board, that he would always insist on the dismissal of any servant whom he thought proper to suspend; and by the repeated suspensions of a keeper, without any alleged cause, immediately after his reinstatement by the Board; and at last by the forcible ejection of this keeper; and by his presuming, without consulting the Board, to alter, by positive orders, the diet allowed to the servants. If therefore the Medical Superintendent sets the Board at defiance, he himself gives to the servants the most marked example of insubordination. It would appear, from the extract from the Order in Council, that representations have been made to Government, leading the conclusion that the Board has "sacrificed to jealousies," and jeopardized by protracted investigations, "the quiet of the Asylum, and the welfare of the patients,"—to any representations from which such conclusions could be fairly drawn, the Board must demur.

The Medical Superintendent has represented to Government the case of four keepers, employing force towards a patient, without first asking his advice, he, the Medical Superintendent, being in the Asylum. That officer never represented this occurrence to the Board, or even to the Steward, nor did the Government mention it to the Board, before arriving at a decision thereon.

The Medical Superintendent has represented to the Government, that the Board would not allow sufficient keepers for an efficient night-watch, although two appalling spectacles were then before them shewing the necessity for this measure. This is both untrue and treacherous, for he never asked for more keepers than were allowed, and never made known to the Board the injuries inflicted on these patients by each other, nor would a night-watch have prevented such an accident, as it occurred in a part of the building far distant from that in which the watch was proposed, and is now kept.

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

The Medical Superintendent reports to the Government, that the Board allowed the wards to be filthy, and the patients to take their meals (if such they could be called) in the most uncomfortable manner. This accusation is also untrue; and it is treacherous, for he made no complaint of it to the Board, even when on good terms with the Commissioners: but to the Government he complained long after he pretends to have observed it. The Medical Superintendent was anxious to retain Mr. Cronyn, the Steward, and therefore must either have desired to retain a Steward who allowed the wards to be filthy, or, as is more probable, he really did not observe any such want of cleanliness.

The Board are at a loss to understand, how the Government can feel confidence, both in the Board and in the Medical Superintendent, seeing that he has made statements to the Government, which, if true, would shew the Board to have been guilty of so great misconduct as to be totally unworthy of confidence, for in addition to the above untrue representation, he has stated, that they made the welfare of the patients a consideration secondary to the exercise of a paltry patronage; that they professed great anxiety to meet the wishes of the Medical Superintendent, but His Excellency will understand the difference between profession and practise; that the Board had conducted the financial affairs of the Asylum in a very careless manner, so that the state of its liabilities cannot yet be told.

The Commissioners, therefore, feel hurt, after so long and gratuitous a discharge of onerous and disagreeable duties, to find the Government expressing confidence in an officer of the Assylum, who, in his communications to the Governor General, has so slandered those in whose hands the management of the Asylum has been placed, and that, too, with a view of injuring them in the opinion of the Government.

As, therefore, the Medical Superintendent has made these statements, either he or the Board is unworthy of the confidence of His Excellency. Under these circumstances, the undersigned Commissioners cannot but feel it impossible to hold any further communication with the present Medical Superintendent, and, therefore, should that Officer still enjoy the confidence of the Government, they, with regret, will feel themselves compelled to tender to His Excellency the resignation of their Commission.

(Signed,) H. J. GRASETT.  
JOHN ROAF,  
W. R. BEAUMONT,  
WM. CAWTHRA,  
M. J. O'BEIRNE;  
JOHN EASTWOOD.  
J. J. HAY.

Having attended but one meeting of the Board since the period when the Commissioners and the present Medical Superintendent first came in collision, I am unable, of my own knowledge, to certify to the facts set forth in this document; but, entertaining full confidence in the integrity and judgment of those Commissioners who have appended their signatures, and whom I am confident would not knowingly make any statement which was not accurately correct, I, under the circumstances, entirely concur in the decision they have arrived at, and unite with them in tendering my resignation of the office of Commissioner to the Temporary Lunatic Asylum.

(Signed,) WM. C. GWYNNE.

TEMPORARY LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
TORONTO, 30th November, 1848.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board of this Institution to forward to His Excellency the Governor General a

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

statement this day adopted by them in reference to two cases of apparent neglect of patients, on the part of the Medical Superintendent, together with the testimony in full on which that statement is based. My instructions also, are to inform His Excellency that the Board did not call in the Medical Superintendent during the investigation in which that testimony was elicited; the reason for that omission being the difficulty there is in the Board holding any communication with that gentleman.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. ROAF,  
*Chairman, pro tem.*

The Hon. James Leslie,  
Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

MONTREAL, 4th December, 1848.

Via Telegraph from TORONTO,

To Honble. J. Leslie,

Sir,—Copies of the documents sent from the Lunatic Asylum to the Government on the 30th ultimo, are handed to the Medical Superintendent. This will be reported by Mail.

(Signed,) J. ROAF.

The Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, having had their attention called to two patients said to have been labouring under severe wounds, as well as insanity, and yet to have received but little medical attention, have instituted an investigation, of which the following are the results:—

James M'Lellan, a pauper, was brought to the Asylum on September 21st, 1848, said to be insane, and to have attempted suicide by a hoe, inflicting a wound which extended from the upper lip to the part between the eye and the ear, that is to above the cheek bone, which was partially laid bare; the soft parts were much lacerated and swollen, having the strong smell which accompanies mortification. To the severity of the case the Steward immediately directed the attention of the Medical Superintendent, who then cursorily put aside a small portion of the wrapping around the face, and sent the man into the Upper Ward. Some time afterwards he told Edmund Byrne to wash the wound and dress it with adhesive plaster. (This Byrne was a gardener till he came into the Institution where for nearly two years he was a keeper, and has for almost three years been the porter. He cannot read Latin, and has never been instructed as to the preparing of medicines or dressing of wounds.) The Doctor also gave the Steward orders respecting the diet of the patient. From that time it would appear that the wound was left to be dressed by the porter with the common adhesive plaster, without directions or enquiries on the part of the Doctor, who also, according to the evidence of the keepers, never uncovered or viewed it, and never received or asked for any report of its progress, and did not give a prescription for any internal medicine till October 29th; during this time the bone could be touched, and pieces of dead flesh were coming away, leaving behind them long shreds of the harder substances (probably the tendinous fibres of muscle.) Upon the patient's removal to the Branch Asylum he was in a similar manner left to the judgment and care of the Deputy Steward, who, observing that the wound seemed to be in need of being dressed, proceeded without orders to perform the duty, and found that by neglect offensive

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

matter had accumulated beneath the plaster. The wound is not yet healed, but the Medical Superintendent has attended to it daily for the last few days, that is, since this investigation has commenced.

Donald Kerr, was, on the morning of September 11th, found to be so wounded by another patient in his cell as to be covered with blood, to have about a quarter of one of his lips (Dr. Park has entered the case as half) bitten off, and his eyelids closed by tumefaction caused by the contusions he had received. To this patient the Medical Superintendent was fetched between six and seven o'clock, who is reported to have attempted to open the man's eyelids, put a piece of adhesive plaster on the lip, and ordered a lotion to be applied to the face and eyes. He is said to have never after dressed the wound himself, so far as the keepers know, nor to have examined the wounds, or inquired respecting them. It appears that all that afterwards was done was the application of a lotion by the porter, and the administering internally of some medicines. He was not cupped, nor bled, nor leeches, although the blindness appears to have been caused by inflammation following the injuries. After a week or two vision of both eyes was found to have been destroyed, though one of them at least had after the injury been seen to be bright eight days after the injury was received (on September 19.)—the Medical Superintendent made a memorandum that Kerr was "improving," without any allusion to his eyes.

Such are the facts as to these two cases, elicited by the investigation. Accompanied as they are by the circumstance that the Medical Superintendent, according to the testimony of the Steward, spends in the wards of the general Institution, (that is the old jail,) where there are above a hundred patients scattered in eight or nine apartments, besides the cells, only from five to fifteen minutes in a visit, and in the Branch Establishment, where he is but once a day, only about twenty or twenty-five minutes; and also by the circumstance that the medicines are left to be compounded and administered by the porter Byrne; they seem to indicate a very deficient interest in the maladies and recovery of the patients, and a dangerous delegation of delicate and important duties to unskillful hands. Visits so hasty, and a professional practice so loose, are quite at variance with the course understood to be pursued by the visiting Physician's and Surgeons of Hospitals, notwithstanding they have usually a licensed resident professional assistant. The peculiar need also that exists for the Physician of lunatics to obtain their confidence, to know by conversation the peculiarities of their ailments, and by sympathy and cheerfulness to guide their thoughts, renders haste and indifference, which these two cases indicate, especially unsatisfactory, and it strikes the Commissioners as the more surprising and unpromising that such a course should be pursued when the Medical Superintendent has but very recently entered on his office, and can therefore hardly be more than partially acquainted with the cases of his patients.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of a paper this day adopted by the Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum in Toronto, and by them handed to me as Chairman, (*pro. tem.*) to be forwarded to His Excellency, the Governor General.

(Signed,) J. ROAF.

TORONTO, 30th November, 1848.

#### M'LELLAN'S CASE.

*William Ramsay*, Steward.—I was present when M'Lellan was first brought in. It was on a Board day,

when the Commissioners were sitting. I remarked to the Medical Superintendent, "here is a man whose head is half off;" meaning that he was severely wounded. The Doctor came out and looked at the man, whose face was muffled up. His upper lip, so far as it could be seen, was swollen and black. The Doctor removed a portion of the cloth from the face and looked at it. The Doctor gave the usual certificate for the patient's admission. He was then ordered up stairs. The Doctor prescribed the diet for the patient. I heard the Doctor direct Byrne to wash the wound with warm water, and apply adhesive plaster; but I cannot say whether that was on the day of his admission or the following day. It is my custom to go round with the Doctor when visiting the different wards. I never saw the Doctor take off the plaster to examine the wound. I have seen him lift the corner of the plaster, but never to reach the aperture of the wound. The patient was removed to the Branch about a month ago. The Doctor never gives me orders respecting the medical treatment of the patients. The Doctor has not oftener than two or three times visited the cells in which violent patients are confined. I am in the habit of reporting to the doctor whenever such patients are placed in those cells. I have never seen the Doctor compound medicine, or make up his own prescriptions. He always assigns this duty to Byrne, the porter.

*John Whitesides*, keeper.—I saw James M'Lellan when first admitted, and before his wound was dressed. It was a very bad wound. I think Edmund Byrne was the first to dress the wound. I never saw the Doctor dress it or remove the plaster to examine it. The Doctor never in my hearing gave instructions how the wound was to be dressed. I once or twice dressed the wound myself; the smell was very disagreeable, like that of mortification; and pieces of dead flesh came away.

*John Jackson*, keeper.—I remember the case of James M'Lellan; he had a very bad wound. I never saw the Doctor dress it, nor examine it, and never heard him give any orders respecting it. I saw the patient when he was brought. I do not know who first dressed his wound, but I saw Byrne dress it shortly afterwards. I think this was the day after his admission.

*John Hungerford*, keeper.—M'Lellan's face, before his admission, had been very severely cut, (said to have been done with a hoe, in endeavouring to commit suicide.) M'Lellan's wound, on his admission, extended from the upper lip to above the cheek bone, which was bare. The wound was ragged, with shreds hanging from it. It smelt very badly, like a mortified part. I never saw the Medical Superintendent dress or examine the wound, which was dressed by Byrne and myself with sticking plaster, and nothing else. I never saw the Doctor dress the wound of any patient.

*Bernard Martin*, keeper.—M'Lellan was admitted with a large ragged wound on the cheek. I never saw the Doctor dress the wound. Byrne, the porter, used to dress it with adhesive plaster twice a day. It was dressed only with sticking plaster. I never saw the Doctor examine the wound, nor heard of his having done so from any of the keepers. I was in the same ward with M'Lellan during the day, except when absent at my meals. The cheek bone was bare, and shreds of dead flesh hanging from the wound, which smelt very badly. The adhesive plaster was applied at the time when shreds of dead flesh were hanging from the wound. The edges of the wound were drawn together by slips of sticking plaster. I never saw the Doctor show Byrne how to dress it.

*Edmund Byrne*, porter.—I was employed in farming and gardening before being hired in this Institution.

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

In early life my business was that of a gardener. I am entering on my fifth year in the Asylum. I was a keeper for a year and nine months, till June, 1846; since that time I have filled the situation of porter. I have been employed by Dr. Telfer and Dr. Park in making up prescriptions and administering the medicines ordered by the Medical Superintendent. I was never before employed in this way. I cannot read Latin. I have never seen either the present or late Medical Superintendent make up their own prescriptions. James McLellan was admitted with a very bad wound, said to have been inflicted by himself with a hoe. The wound extended from the border of the lip to above the cheek bone towards the temple, nearer the ear than the eye; part of the cheek bone was bare. I ascertained this with the point of the scissors. The flesh was mangled, and the mangled flesh did not heal but came away in a dead state. I once asked Dr. Park if I should cut away the dead flesh from the wound on McLellan's cheek, which the Doctor desired me not to do, as it would come away of itself. I saw the wound within two days of the patient's admission; part of the hacked flesh appeared dead, had a foul smell for a considerable time. The discharge from the wound was dark for a considerable time after admission—it did not look like pus. I never saw the Medical Superintendent dress the wound, or examine it; I received instructions from Dr. Park, to dress it; I was not shown by him how to dress it. The Doctor was never present when I dressed it. On one occasion the Doctor observed one of the keepers dressing the wound; on coming down stairs, the Doctor told me to attend to the patient's wound, and dress it with adhesive plaster. The Doctor had on one occasion instructed me how to dress wounds. For three weeks I continued to dress the wound—at first twice a day, afterwards once. The Doctor was never present. The first prescription, I believe, was given on the 29th of October, I think that once before that, the Doctor ordered a dose of salts and senna. The Doctor could not have seen the state of the wound, without removing the plaster. I was never asked by the Doctor for any information respecting it, and never gave any.

*John Cronyn*, Assistant Steward at the Branch.—James McLellan was admitted into the Branch, about a month ago. The day after his arrival, I dressed the wound, but without orders from the Doctor. I saw from its appearance that it required to be dressed; on taking off the old dressing, a quantity of unhealthy pus of a dark colour, escaped, which had been confined by the plaster. The smell was very offensive; one piece of plaster covered the side of the face. The wound is not yet healed. I have never received instructions from the Doctor, how to treat or dress the wound, except on one occasion, when the Doctor ordered me to place the strips of plaster more transversely than I had been doing. The Doctor occasionally enquires how the patient is going on. A fortnight after admission, the patient was attacked with fever. The Doctor prescribed for him. I invariably compound and administer all medicines. The Doctor never visits the Branch more than once a day. He usually occupies from twenty to twenty-five minutes in going through the wards.

On Wednesday, November 29th, Mr. John Cronyn stated—Dr. Park has examined McLellan's face every day since the investigation, last Friday night; had never done so before, to my knowledge.

The Medical Superintendent records, in "The Medical Superintendent's Minutes of Institution," on 24th November, when he (McLellan) was first admitted; he had a large wound in the right cheek, occupied by a large slough filling up the whole of the wound,

"McLellan's face has been strictly attended to, under my special direction."

The above is a true copy of evidence, taken down by the Commissioners of Temporary Lunatic Asylum, at Toronto.

(Signed,)

JOHN ROAF,  
Chairman, *pro tem.*

30th November, 1848.

## KERR'S CASE.

*William Ramsay*, Steward.—During the night of Sept 10th, two patients, Kerr and Rickard, were in one cell on the basement floor; they were injured by each other,—the eye of one being so far injured, as eventually to render him quite blind.

The straps and cords of the strong canvass dresses worn by Kerr and Rickard, were gnawed asunder, the one gnawing the cords for the other. In the same cell, on the previous night, there were more than two patients, and there have been as many as seven or eight on different occasions. The Medical Superintendent never said, to my knowledge, that the present number of keepers were not sufficient, and when he did require another keeper, one was appointed without delay. The Doctor prohibited me almost from the period of his appointment, going round the Asylum at night, to see if the patients were quiet, supposing I should disturb them. The keeper Whitesides was on duty for the night of Sept 10th, (Sunday), and he reported on the morning of the 11th, that the patients Kerr and Rickard were injured by each other; this is entered in the keeper's memorandum book on the 11th, but not in the Doctor's. Kerr's lip and neck were hurt, Rickard's lip slightly; they were in the same cell, and fought during the night. I did not know that Kerr's eyes were injured (though the lids were much swollen and the face bloody), until eight or ten days after the injury had been received. I do not know who put these two patients into the cell together. There were on duty in the evening of Sept. 10th, Whitesides, Parr and Hungerford; Craigie was under suspension, and Hungerford left the Asylum about seven, P. M., Whitesides alone remaining through the night, in accordance with the usual practice of one keeper only remaining, and that with the knowledge of the Medical Superintendent, who never gave me any orders in writing or orally prohibiting two or more patients being put together for the night into the same cell. I have never heard of any such orders having been given to the keepers. I had never heard of any order from the Medical Superintendent to keep any watch on the cells in which were confined more than one patient. The Medical Superintendent never, to my knowledge, censured any keeper on account of the injury to Kerr, nor suspended any keeper, nor reported any on this account. The watch now kept in the attic ward would probably not prevent a recurrence of such an accident. Violent patients have since been placed alone in separate cells. I was with the Doctor when he attended Kerr on the morning following the injury to his eyes. I do not know whether the Doctor endeavoured to examine Kerr's eyes on the morning after he was injured. Kerr's face and neck were covered with blood so that his wounds could not be seen. The blood was not washed off before Dr. Park left. I do not know that the Doctor put his hands on the patient at all. The Doctor ordered a lotion to be kept constantly to Kerr's eyes: he did not bleed him. Dr. Park usually visits the Asylum (the old jail) twice a day, occasionally three, or four times. I have never known him more than three

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

quarters of an hour in going round the Asylum, and that only once. He is usually from five to fifteen minutes, in going round the wards of the Asylum, *i. e.*, the old jail. I have seen the Doctor visit about three times the cells in which violent patients are confined, but never whilst patients were in them.

*John Whitesides*, (Keeper, five or six months.)—I was on duty on the night of September 10th, (Sunday), when Kerr's eyes were injured by Rickard; these two patients being through the night in the same cell. I had put them into the same cell, aided, I think, by Parr. Hungerford was not present when they were put into the cell. I was not censured in any way by the Doctor after the injury done to Kerr. I was alone on duty in the attic ward during the night of September 10th, when Kerr was injured by Rickard. I had received no orders before Kerr was injured to visit other parts of the house during the night duty. I had received no orders against lying down or sleeping during the night duty, until after the 10th of September. I saw the porter Byrne, dress the wound of Kerr's lips. I never saw the Doctor dress it. A portion was bitten off. It was a common practice to put two or more violent patients into the same cell for the night. Dr. Park had never given me any orders against doing so. In the night on which Kerr was injured, there were three or four patients together in a contiguous cell on the basement floor.

*Bernard Martin*, (Keeper, about seven years.)—It was a common practice to put two or more violent patients into the same cell for the night. In the night on which Kerr was injured there were three or four patients together in a contiguous cell on the basement floor. Dr. Park had never given me any orders to the contrary. Dr. Park had seen three patients in the same cell at night before the injury done to Kerr, and did not order their removal. I saw Dr. Park on the morning of the 11th September, endeavouring to open Kerr's eyelids. He ordered a wet cloth to be kept over them. He also examined the wounds, which I never saw dressed by the Doctor.

*Edmund Byrne*, (Porter.)—I received no orders to dress the wounds on Kerr's lip or neck, and never did dress them except by means of the lotion. I do not know much about the wound on Kerr's neck; it bled considerably. About a quarter of the under lip was bitten off, to the best of my memory,—a very bad wound. I never saw the Doctor dress it except once. The Doctor ordered a lotion to Kerr's eyes. I never saw the Doctor examine them. John Hungerford had been keeper about a year. I took no part in putting Kerr and Rickard into the cell on the evening of Sept. 10th. I never received any orders before Kerr was injured against putting more than one violent patient into the same cell. It had been customary before Kerr was injured to remain in the attic ward during the whole of the night duty. I had received no order to visit other parts of the house, nor any against lying down and sleeping, before Kerr was injured. On the morning after Kerr was injured, Dr. Park visited the Asylum, but did not dress Kerr's wounds or endeavor to examine his eyes, to the best of my belief. One of the keepers washed his eyes. There was a large wound on the lip and another on the throat, which wounds I never saw dressed by sticking-plaster or otherwise, although I was every day in the attic ward, except during breakfast and dinner time. Kerr had a bit of skin bitten out from the front of his throat, exposing the apple of his throat. I believe Kerr had no sore in front of his throat before the night of the 10th September. The wound seen on the morning of the 11th September had all the appearance of a recent wound. Two or three mornings after the 11th September I opened the lids of Kerr's eyes, I could see the

grey colour of his eyes,—one eye looked quite bright, the other rather dim (I believe the left). The white of the eyes appeared red.

*Mark Craige* (had been a keeper in the Asylum about seven years.)—I was under suspension during the period, and for two or three weeks after Kerr was injured. I had never received any orders from the Doctor or Steward against putting more than one violent patient into the same cell for the night. It was customary for the keepers to lie down and sleep at times during the night duty, and to remain all night in the attic ward. I had never received any order against doing so before Kerr was injured.

*Henry Parr*, (for three months temporary keeper.)—Before Kerr was injured I had received no orders against putting more than one excited patient into the same cell, or against lying down and sleeping when on night duty in the attic ward. I had received no order before Kerr was injured, to keep a strict watch on the cells on the basement, containing more than one patient.

*John Jackson*, (Keeper.)—I was not on duty on Sunday evening, September 10th. I never had any orders from the Doctor against putting more than one patient into the same cell for the night until after the injury done to Kerr. Dr. Park had casually observed that two patients ought not to be put into the same cell, but gave no orders that the practice should be discontinued. The Doctor never censured me for having done so. It had been the practice during Dr. Telfer's time.

*Henry Wright*, (Yardman and coachman for fourteen months.)—I have always taken my turn to do night duty in the attic ward. I had never before Kerr was injured received any orders against putting more than one excited patient into the same cell, nor had I received any orders to remain awake throughout the night until after the 10th of September. I had taken no part in putting Kerr and Rickard into the cell on the evening of September 10th. Rickard was entirely freed from his strait waistcoat, but not Kerr.

The above is a true copy of evidence taken by Commissioners of Temporary Lunatic Asylum.

(Signed) J. ROAF,  
Chairman, *pro tem.*

Toronto, 30th November, 1848.

TORONTO, 13th November, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour of requesting you to inform His Excellency the Governor General, that there appears on the Minutes of the Board a document dated 21st September, 1848, purporting to be a copy of one delivered to the Government by the Revd. Mr. Roaf and the Revd. Mr. Grasett, as delegates, in explanation of my communications to you of the 8th and 13th September, upon the affairs of the Asylum.

This document concludes with an averment that I have "added falsehood and treachery to my assumptions, and insult and illiterateness by which they had been previously pained."

Though conscious of my truth and integrity in all my actions in the matters referred to, yet as an officer receiving a direct appointment from His Excellency, I cannot allow such imputations, expressed in such terms, to remain on record, without humbly conveying to His Excellency my readiness and ability to repel

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

them whenever His Excellency may be pleased to afford me an opportunity of doing so.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,) GEO. H. PARK.

The Hon. James Leslie,  
Provincial Secretary,  
&c., &c., &c.  
Montreal.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
TORONTO, December 7th, 1848.

SIR,—I have received from the Steward, documents purporting to be a copy of a letter to you, with a statement adopted by the Board, and the testimony in full on which that statement is based. These documents are intended to impeach me as Medical Superintendent before His Excellency.

I have, therefore, without delay, addressed myself to you on the subject, and request the honour of your conveying to His Excellency, my perfect readiness and ability to meet and repel all these charges, whenever His Excellency may be pleased to afford me an opportunity of doing so.

It is, indeed, true that I was neither apprised of the proceedings of the Board, nor invited to attend. Their personal animosity is avowed as their ground of denying me the benefit of those rules of impartiality and fairness which distinguished similar proceedings, affecting the reputation of public or private men, in every country in the world that is free and civilized. This acknowledged animosity would have been a good reason for the most scrupulous regard to my just right of defence before my accusers and judges. But it fails as a reason for subjecting me to an inquisitorial proceeding, where this animosity could display its activity without a check, and consummate its purposes in secret, without the light of day.

I make no comment on the witnesses thus brought against me, because His Excellency is already aware of the facts bearing upon this point.

No one charge against me is more untrue than another; but I may be permitted to advert to the cruelty of the allegation that I had improperly employed an incompetent porter to make up the medicine for the patients.

The Commissioners had allowed him, as his evidence shows, to discharge that duty for Dr. Telfer, for two years, with their acquiescence; and during the earlier part of his employment there might have been room for questioning his capacity. But it is not just to forget their former licence, in order to make it now appear as a charge against me. I have only continued him in the duty, after his past employment had insured his fitness. The intimation in evidence, that he cannot read Latin, might induce a belief that the prescriptions are written in that language, though it is known and is apparent, that they were by Dr. Telfer, and are by me, written in English. If it was wrong in me to continue in this duty a man who was once a gardener and farmer, and ignorant of Latin, it was still more objectionable to sanction it when he began. He was in Dr. Telfer's time examined by Dr. Beaumont, and by him pronounced fit.

Mr. J. Cronyn has been a medical student about three years, and attended the Medical Lectures at the University in the winter of 1846 and '47; he also fills the situation of Assistant Steward at the Branch Asylum.

I rely upon the justice of his Excellency to afford me the amplest justice which my case requires.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedt. servt.,

(Signed,) GEO. H. PARK.

Hon. J. Leslie,  
Provincial Secretary,  
&c. &c. &c.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, 30th November, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour, by command of the Governor General, to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, copies of extracts of two Reports of the Executive Council, approved of by his Excellency on the 29th instant, upon the subject of the several documents therein referred to, lately received from the Commissioners and the Medical Superintendent of the Institution.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed,) J. LESLIE,  
Secretary.

The Rev. H. J. Grasett,  
Chairman of the Commissioners of  
the Temporary Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, 30th November, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour, by command of the Governor General, to transmit to you herewith, extracts of two Reports of the Committee of the Executive Council, approved of by his Excellency on the 29th instant, upon the subject of the several documents therein referred to, and lately received from yourself and the Commissioners for the Management of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed,) J. LESLIE.

Geo. H. Park, Esq., M.D.  
Medical Superintendent,  
Temporary Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.

(EXTRACT.)

"The Committee of the Executive Council have had under consideration, upon Your Excellency's reference, the letter of the Medical Superintendent of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, of the 13th November, instant, expressing his consciousness of the truth and integrity of his actions in the matters referred to by the Commissioners in one of their communications with Government, on the subject of the difficulties which have unhappily sprung up between them, and conveying to Your Excellency the expression of his readiness and ability to repel them, whenever Your Excellency may be pleased to afford him an opportunity for doing so.

"The Committee doubt not that the Medical Superintendent feels the confidence that he expresses. They

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.



Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

do not, however, think it is the province of the Government to decide the matter of personal feeling between that officer and the Commissioners, and the temper manifested in the course of the contest, sufficiently satisfied them that such would most probably be the sole result of entering upon such an investigation as the Medical Superintendent desires.

The Committee therefore cannot recommend to Your Excellency to direct any such inquiry.

"They have in the Minute on the letter of the Commissioners sufficiently expressed the hopes they entertained, that the irritation arising out of past difficulties might have been removed by judicious explanations and concessions. Having been disappointed in that hope, however, they can but await such action on the part of the respective parties, as may require further action on the part of Your Excellency in the matter."

## (EXTRACT.)

"The Committee of the Executive Council have had under consideration, upon Your Excellency's reference, a letter from the Rev. Mr. Grasett, one of the Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum, at Toronto, with the accompanying memorandum of the sixth of November instant, signed by himself, and certain other of the Commissioners.

"These gentlemen, for whom individually, as well as collectively, it is almost superfluous to say, that the Committee feel every respect, seem by the course of their remarks in this document to have forgotten that the original reference to Your Excellency commenced by an appeal made by the Medical Superintendent.

"That appeal arose specifically out of the suspension of a keeper, by the acting Medical Superintendent.

"His suspension was attempted to be enforced, by a re-suspension of the same party by that officer, after the Board had disposed of the case, which re-suspension having been resisted by the Board, an appeal was thereupon made by the Medical Superintendent to Your Excellency; and that this was the light in which the Board itself at the time received it, is evident from their own Resolution, adopted at a meeting held ten days after the date of the Superintendent's first letter to the Government; and called expressly with reference to the 'Antagonism,' as it is in their Minutes termed, between the Medical Superintendent, and the Board. In this Resolution the Commissioners submit the whole matter to the consideration of the Government 'in order that the Board or the Medical Superintendent may be sustained in the position which they respectively assumed, as the Government may see fit' a Resolution in which issue is thus joined on the appeal, and the object of such appeal thus explicitly declared.

"As regards the case of the frantic patient, referred to in their former Minute, and alluded to in the document now before them, the Committee would remark, that reference to it in the former Minute was rather an illustration, by way of example, of what they conceived the proper course on such occasion, than a condemnation even of the keepers, in respect of the given case, much less as a condemnation of the Commissioners, and it was so referred to expressly as reported, without assuming that there might not exist explanatory circumstances, which had the matter been taken up as one of the complaints to be enquired into, might have exonerated all from blame.

"The Committee had hoped that when the subordination of the Medical Superintendent to the Commissioners had been settled by Your Excellency's decision, both the Commissioners and the Superintendent would have addressed themselves to their respective duties. The Medical Superintendent in a spirit of respectful deference to the Commissioners which their authority and position required from him, and the Commissioners

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

with the resolution of affording every just and necessary support to that officer in the discharge of his very responsible, and delicate duties; and that the irritation arising out of past difficulties, and the indiscreet use of terms, unnecessary as respected the party to whom they were applied, and objectionable as respected the quarter to which they were addressed, would by means of those mutual explanations and concessions, so perfectly consistent with the dictates of the highest self respect, have been forgotten by both, in a common desire for public usefulness. They further hoped that the expression of the opinion, which their former Minute contained, respecting the spirit in which the acknowledged power of the Commissioners ought to be exercised in matters of the kind under consideration, would have conduced to that end. But though in their opinion such suggestions were called for by the circumstances of the case, they saw no reason to advise the withdrawing of Your Excellency's confidence from gentlemen performing gratuitously a public duty of so arduous and a responsible character as that with which the Commissioners are entrusted, and believing that the difficulty in which the Medical Superintendent is involved, was in a great measure caused by his having unfortunately mistaken the scope of his authority in relation to the Commissioners, and taking into consideration his recent appointment, and the fact that by the admission of the Commissioners themselves, he had already effected salutary improvements in the Institution, they did not deem it expedient to advise the withdrawing of Your Excellency's confidence from that officer. Having come to this conclusion it appeared to the Committee but due to the two parties whose collision appeared to them to have grown out of this unhappy mistake, to express their continued confidence in both.

"The Committee have learned with surprise and regret that the decision come to by Your Excellency on their former Minute has been unsatisfactory to the Commissioners.

"That decision was in direct support of the Commissioners and of their authority; and the Committee are not aware of any instance in which the Commissioners have not been sustained in the most ample manner by the Government.

"The action in the case of the late Superintendent affords sufficient proof of the consideration given to the advice of the Commissioners.

"Finally, for the same reason that the power of the Commissioners as respects the servants of the Institution ought, they think, except in very extreme cases, to be always exercised in accordance with the views of the Superintendent, and in support of his authority, the Committee are of opinion that the power of the Government, so long as it sees no sufficient reason for withdrawing its confidence from the Commissioners, ought, except in like cases of extreme necessity, to be exercised in accordance with the views of the Commissioners and in support of their authority.

"The Government, placed at a distance, finds it necessary to delegate to persons on the spot those powers required for the constant supervision, controul and direction of the Institution.

"The responsibility of the Government rests in the selection of proper persons for this duty, while the more immediate responsibility for the administration of the Institution rests with the persons thus appointed.

"The Act of Parliament for the management of the Permanent Asylum sufficiently established this; and without at present expressing an opinion upon the provisions of that Act, it appears to the Committee that had the Temporary Lunatic Asylum been originally placed upon the same footing as to its government and management, difficulties of the kind which have recently arisen would at all events been avoided by the Committee.

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

"The Committee, for the reasons already stated, had hoped that these difficulties would, in the manner suggested, have been overcome.

"If this has become impossible, it is for the Board of Commissioners to assume the responsibility of recommending a special course to the Government, and it will be time enough for Members of that Board to speak of resignation, when such recommendation shall have been disregarded in any manner to deprive them of that moral influence, which, unless maintained, it will be impossible for them to conduct the Institution with success. The Committee hope, therefore, that these gentlemen, will see that they have been premature in tendering their resignation.

"The Committee adhering, therefore, to their former Minute, see no reason to relieve the Board of Commissioners from the responsibility that properly belongs to them; and have only to remark, in conclusion, that whenever that Board, so long as it continues to retain Your Excellency's confidence, have any recommendation to make, such recommendation will, the Committee feel confident, receive from Your Excellency's Government its best consideration."

TORONTO, 11th December, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit you herewith, for the information of His Excellency, the Governor General, a copy of Resolutions unanimously adopted at a Special Meeting of the Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum, held this day, for the purpose of taking into consideration your letter of the 30th November last, with its accompanying documents.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed,) H. J. GRASETT,  
Chairman.

The Honble. James Leslie,  
Provincial Secretary,  
&c. &c. &c.

#### Resolutions.

1. The Board having read the communication from the Provincial Secretary, under date of 30th ultimo, feel gratified by the confidence which His Excellency continues to extend towards them, which confidence it will ever be their aim to deserve.

2. That as the Government make it the duty of this Board, to recommend a specific course of dealing with the difficulties which have arisen in the Institution, the Board feel ready to make any honourable endeavour to remove such difficulties as exist in personal feelings. But at the same time, for reasons which appear in their respective communications to His Excellency, under the dates November the 6th and 30th, they cannot perceive any ground to hope, that peace and success in the Institution can be secured, under the management of the present Medical Superintendent, and therefore would, however reluctantly, request His Excellency, to relieve themselves, the steward, the keepers, and the patients, by superseding that officer.

3. That not only does it belong to His Excellency, to appoint the Medical Superintendent, but we feel, that after the painful course which the Board has felt called upon to pursue, they could not even offer an opinion respecting the choice of a successor, and they

hope it is unnecessary to assure His Excellency, that any gentleman, who may have his confidence would be received by the Board, with all cordiality, and be sustained by their whole powers.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, 26th December, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour, by command of the Governor General, to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, a copy of an Extract from a Report of the Committee of the Honble. the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency on the 20th instant, upon the subject of the Resolution, of the Commissioners (of which a copy was transmitted with your letter of the 11th instant.)

The substance of the Minute of Council of the 29th ultimo, referred to in the Extract, was communicated to you with my letter of the 30th ultimo.

I am to add, that a letter of this day's date has been addressed to Dr. Parke, putting him in possession of the substance of the Extract, and informing him that his services as Medical Superintendent have been dispensed with.

With respect to the complaints of the Commissioners against Dr. Park, contained in the documents transmitted by the Rev. Mr. Roaf (as acting Chairman), under date the 30th ultimo, I am to inform you that His Excellency is of opinion that, under present circumstances, it is not necessary, either as regards the interests of the public or of the Institution, that any further steps should be taken by the Executive Government respecting it, as such a proceeding could not lead to any practical result.

I am commanded to inform you further, that His Excellency is advised that there is reason to expect that the Permanent Lunatic Asylum will be ready for the reception of patients early in the ensuing summer, when, as the Commissioners are aware, the present Institution, with its Board and Officers, will cease to exist; His Excellency is therefore of opinion that it is not advisable to appoint any person to the office of Medical Superintendent *ad interim*; and His Excellency is strengthened in his opinion on this point from the consideration that under the provisions of the Act of the Provincial Parliament for the government of the Permanent Asylum, the appointment of that officer will rest with the new Board of Commissioners and not with His Excellency, so that no appointment that could now be made to the temporary office could afford the person accepting it any assurance of his obtaining the office permanently.

His Excellency desires me to say, that, under these circumstances, it is not his present intention to appoint any one to the vacant office of Medical Superintendent of the Institution.

As, however, the welfare of the patients requires that the duties heretofore discharged by that officer, should be performed by some person of competent medical attainments; and as those duties have, upon a recent occasion, been performed by Dr. Primrose, it is His Excellency's pleasure, that the Commissioners should place that gentleman (if willing to accept the office) in temporary charge of the patients, until His Excellency may think proper to give further instructions in the premises. The allowance to Dr. Primrose should be the same as would be given to a Medical Superintendent, (if appointed,) for the same period as that for which Dr. Primrose's services in the Institution may be required.

His Excellency commands me to add, with a view to prevent all possible misunderstanding hereafter, on the part of either the present Commissioners, or of Dr. Primrose, that the employment of the latter on the present occasion, is not only merely, and, of necessity,

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

temporary in itself, but that it must not be understood as giving that gentleman any claim whatever to consideration, in the disposal of the office of Medical Superintendent of the Permanent Asylum, as the Executive Government will have no controul over the appointment of that officer.

His Excellency's wishes in this respect have been communicated to Dr. Primrose, and that gentleman has been requested (in the event of his accepting of the temporary charge on the conditions above stated) to place himself at once in communication with the Commissioners.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed)

J. LESLIE,  
Secretary.

*Extract referred to in the foregoing Letter.*

"The Committee of the Executive Council have had under their consideration, upon Your Excellency's reference, the letter of the Rev. Mr. Grassett, of the 11th December instant, transmitting certain Resolutions that day adopted unanimously by the Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, in which, referring to their former communications on the subject of the difficulties which have arisen in that Institution, they request that the Medical Superintendent may be superseded.

"The Committee have, in their former approved Minute of the 29th ultimo, stated that the hopes that had been entertained, that these difficulties might have been overcome by means of mutual explanations, and concessions between the parties, they regret much that these hopes have been finally disappointed. It is, at all times, a painful duty to be under the necessity of advising Your Excellency to dispense with the services of a public servant. In the present case, it is the more so, not only from the disappointment to which they have alluded, but from the consideration that the gentleman censured has so recently received the appointment at Your Excellency's hands.

"As respects the matter out of which these unfortunate difficulties have arisen, the Committee abstain from further remark, having already, in a former Minute, said all that they felt to be necessary respecting them. As the Commissioners and the Medical Superintendent, however, both equally declared their readiness to meet inquiry, it is but just to both of them to say, that the Committee having deemed it expedient to advise the institution of such inquiry, the advice which they now feel bound to tender to Your Excellency does not rest upon the assumption of the correctness or incorrectness of any facts alleged by either of these parties.

"This advice, therefore, involves neither a condemnation nor an acquittal of either party, as respects the matters put in issue between them.

"The Commissioners having, in their communication of the 6th ultimo, stated expressly that it had become impossible for them to hold any further communication with the Medical Superintendent, and having now, in their Resolutions of the 11th instant, taken the responsibility of recommending that that Officer should be suspended, the Committee regret that they feel themselves under the painful necessity of advising that the request of the Commissioners be complied with, and that the services of Dr. Park, as Medical Superintendent of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, be dispensed with."

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, 26th December, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour, by command of the Governor General, to inform you that His Excellency has had under his consideration in Council, certain Resolutions adopted by the Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum, at a meeting held on the 11th instant, (of which a copy was transmitted for His Excellency's consideration, on the same day), requesting that you might be relieved from your duties as Medical Superintendent of the Institution.

His Excellency regrets much to find that the antagonism between the Commissioners and yourself has continued unabated, as His Excellency had hoped that the difficulties existing between those gentlemen and yourself, might have been removed by mutual explanations and concessions; as, however, that expectation has unfortunately not been realized, His Excellency feels himself constrained, from a regard to the interests of the Institution and of the public, to dispense with your services, as Medical Superintendent of the Institution. You will therefore consider yourself as relieved from those duties, from the date of the receipt of this communication.

His Excellency feels the more pained at being compelled to take this course, in consequence of your having so recently received the appointment in question from His Excellency's hands.

I am at the same time to state that in adopting this course, His Excellency does not in any way mean to pronounce upon the correctness or incorrectness of the facts alleged either by the Commissioners or by you, nor to condemn or acquit either party as respects the matters in issue between them.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

J. LESLIE,  
Secretary.

G. H. Park, Esq.,  
Medical Superintendent,  
Temporary Lunatic Asylum.

Appendix  
(M.)

30th January.

---

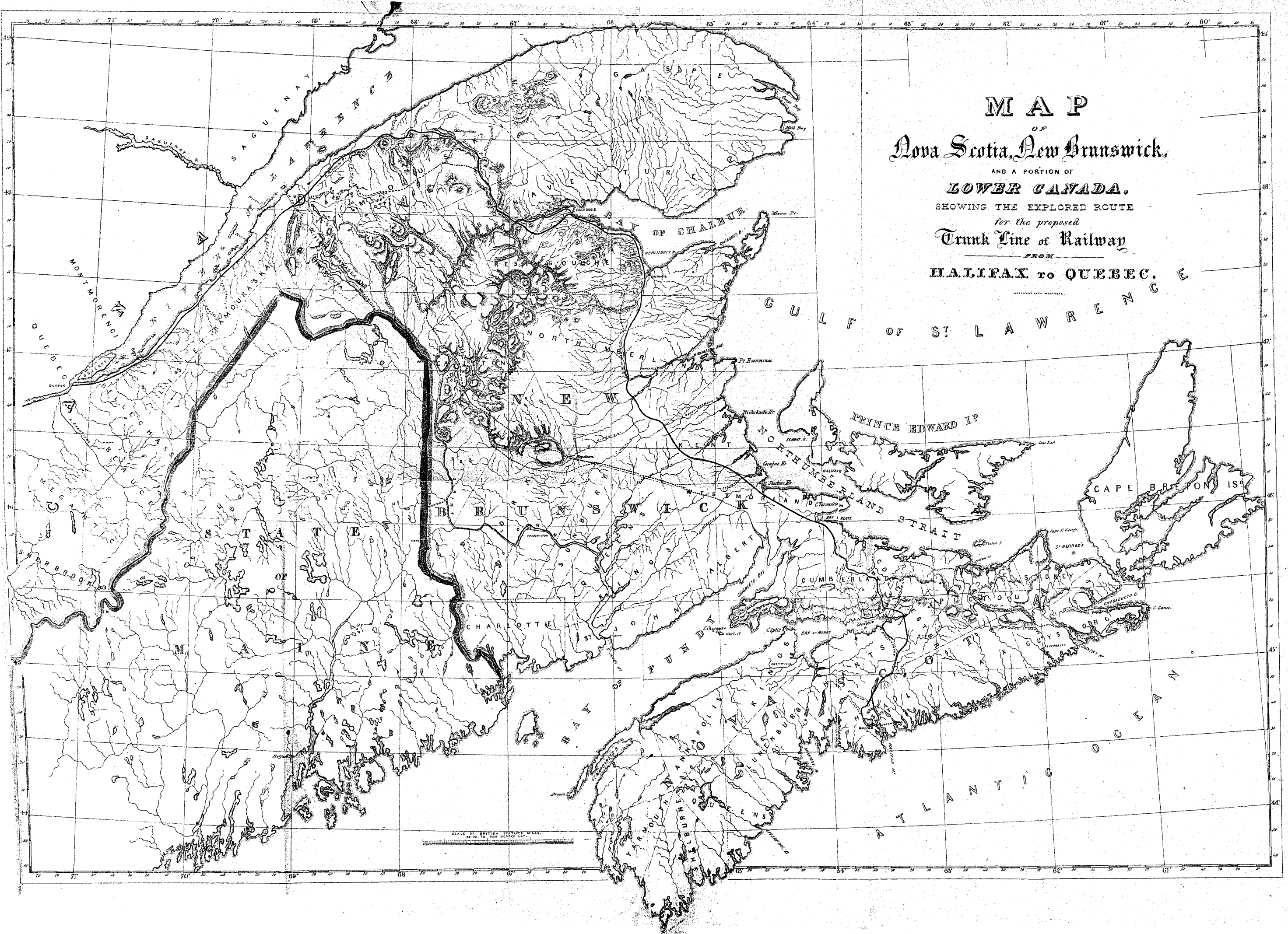
Montreal :

PRINTED BY LOVELL AND GIBSON,

SAINT NICHOLAS STREET.

---

**M A P**  
OF  
*Nova Scotia, New Brunswick,*  
AND A PORTION OF  
**LOWER CANADA,**  
SHOWING THE EXPLORED ROUTE  
for the proposed  
**Trunk Line of Railway**  
FROM  
**HALIFAX TO QUEBEC.**



# MESSAGE.

## ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

THE Governor General transmits, for the information of the Legislative Assembly, copies of the Despatches from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, enumerated in the annexed Schedule.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
30th January, 1849.

## SCHEDULE.

FROM	NO.	DATE.	SUBJECT.
		1848.	
Earl Grey to the Earl of Elgin,...	166	11th February,...	<i>Customs' Act</i> —Assented to by the Queen—with letter from Treasury and the Board of Trade, respecting it.
Do. ...	167	11th February,...	<i>Ditto</i> —With Memorial from certain Iron Founders.
Do. ...	175	6th March,.....	<i>Ditto</i> —With Memorial from certain Glasgow Merchants.
Do. ...	186	31st March,.....	<i>Ditto</i> —Views of Her Majesty's Government.
Do. ...	252	7th July,.....	Respecting the Canada Act, to extend <i>Copy-right</i> to persons resident in the United Kingdom.
Do. ...	299	17th November,...	<i>Halifax and Quebec Rail-Road</i> —Transmitting Report of Commissioners, and desiring to be informed of the views of the Provincial Legislature.
Do. ...	Military	{ 15th Septem., 22nd Decem., }	Respecting the necessity of exempting from <i>duty</i> , articles imported for the <i>Military Service</i> .
Do. ...	174	24th February,...	Respecting the Montreal and Lachine, and the Saint Lawrence and Industry Rail-way Acts.
Do. ...	202	20th April,.....	Enclosing Order of the Queen in Council, confirming seven reserved Rail-way Bills of 1847, and pointing out amendments required.
Do. ...	206	29th April,.....	Reporting the confirmation of certain Acts, and suggesting amendments to the Acts for incorporating the Montreal and Echo Lake Mining Companies.
Do. ...	231	15th June,.....	Suggesting amendments to the Act incorporating the Western Telegraph Company.

Appendix  
(N.) No. 166.

29th January.

DOWNING STREET,  
11th February, 1848.

MY LORD,—The Act passed by the Legislature of Canada, in the month of July last, No. 479, and entitled—"An Act for Repealing and Consolidating the present Duties of Customs, and for other purposes therein mentioned," having been referred by the Queen in Council to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations, that Committee have reported to Her Majesty, in Council, their opinion, that this Act should be specially confirmed, and finally enacted.

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, an Order, made this day by Her Majesty in Council, approving that Report.

I also enclose, for your information and guidance, the copy of a Minute from the President of the Board of Trade, together with the copy of a letter from the Treasury to that Department, containing remarks with reference to this enactment, in which I concur, and to which I have to direct your Lordship's special attention.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GREY.

The Right Honble.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,  
&c. &c. &c.

TREASURY CHAMBERS,  
28th January, 1848.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 29th ultimo, transmitting an Act, No. 479, of the Canadian Legislature, "for Repealing and Consolidating the present Duties of Customs in that Province," I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury, to transmit to you a Report from the Commissioners of Customs, with annexed documents relating to the above Act; and I am to request that you will state to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, that my Lords having had the above mentioned Act under consideration, with reference to the remarks and suggestions in the Report of the Commissioners of Customs, and of the Solicitor to that department, and the principal officers of Customs at Quebec and Montreal, have directed the following observations to be communicated to the Lords of the Committee, to put their Lordships in possession of the views of this Board on the points adverted to in those several Reports.

My Lords apprehend, that, as regards Canada, or any other of the American Colonies, of which the Legislatures have availed themselves of the powers given by the Act of 9 and 10, Vic. c. 94, all the provisions of the "Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," excepting such as relate to the assessment, collection and securing of the duties especially imposed by that Act, remain in full force; and that if any provisions of the Canadian Act now in question, or of any other Colonial enactment were found to be incompatible in their operation with provisions of the Possessions Act, not applying to the repealed duties, or of any other Imperial Act, they would be "null and void to all intents and purposes whatever." But at the same time, My Lords, do not conceive that there is any objection to the adoption in Colonial enactments, with reference either to the collection and securing of Colonial duties, or to other objects which it

may be competent for the Colonial Legislatures to regulate, of provisional regulations similar to those contained in Imperial Acts, or to the adoption of other provisions or regulations which may be considered more suitable to local circumstances, and the exigencies of local trade, so long as they are not obviously at variance with the Imperial laws, which, notwithstanding the abrogating provisions above adverted to, would be inadvisable.

It has not appeared to My Lords to be necessary to make any particular remark with reference to the Table of Duties annexed to the Act, except that the exemption from duty of articles for the use of Her Majesty's Army and Navy ought to extend to provisions or any other stores. Under these circumstances, their Lordships, as in the case of the Trinidad Ordinance, referred to in the communication to the Lords of the Committee of 21st instant, are not prepared to object to this Canadian Act receiving the assent of Her Majesty in Council, which, as it includes the repeal of the duties imposed by the Possessions Act, is necessary for giving effect to it; and should the Lords of the Committee for Trade not dissent from the views My Lords have thus signified, My Lords presume their Lordships will cause the requisite steps to be taken for submitting the Act for such assent.

At the same time, however, as it would seem from the observations of the Solicitor of the Customs, that the powers vested in the Executive Government, by the 10th and 72nd Clauses of this Act, might be so exercised as to lead to the promulgation of regulations somewhat at variance with the provisions of the Possessions Act, in regard to the coasting trade, My Lords would suggest, that to prevent any inconvenience, or uncertainty in this respect, the notification of Her Majesty's assent to the Canadian Government should be accompanied by an injunction to the Governor General, to abstain from sanctioning any material alterations in the existing regulations relating to the coasting trade, without previous communication with this country.

It may also be advisable that the Governor General should be desired, in promulgating any such regulations, and likewise in the preparation of any future Acts relating to internal trade that may be proposed for the adoption of the Colonial Legislature, to let care be taken that they are so framed as to prevent the occurrence of any ambiguities of expression which might give rise to an erroneous inference that their provisions can affect matters already regulated by Imperial law, or render it doubtful in what cases the proceedings of parties engaged in that trade should be governed by the British Statutes for the regulation of the trade and navigation of the Empire at large, and in what cases it would be necessary they should conform only to the Colonial law.

I am, &c.,

C. E. TREVELYAN.

J. G. S. Lefevre, Esquire,  
&c. &c. &c.

MINUTE on Canada Act, No. 479—for repealing and consolidating the present Duties of Customs, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

This Act not only repeals the differential Duties of Customs imposed by the Possessions Act, but imposes a new tariff of duties under the sole authority of the Provincial Legislature, together with a series

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

of regulations for their collection, which may be described in general terms as an adaptation of all Customs Laws to the circumstances of the Colony. That part of the Act which relates to these latter objects has given occasion for some criticism from the Commissioners of Customs, which, with the remarks of the Lords of the Treasury thereupon, I herewith transmit.

I agree generally in the remarks conveyed in Mr. Trevelyan's letter. With the repeal of the differential duties, the functions of the Imperial officers, and consequently the rules laid down for their guidance, in great part terminate. The rules which are henceforth to be observed for the security of the revenue are matters of purely local interest, and are to be approved or disapproved with reference to their intrinsic merits, and not with reference to their agreement or disagreement with the Possessions Act. It is, however, to be remembered that the Imperial officers have still some duties to perform under the Possessions Act;—they have still to enforce the prohibitions contained in that Act, and have also to guard against violations of the Navigation Act, which constitute part of the navigation system still in force.

To enable them to discharge these duties, the greater part of the Possessions Act still remains in force; and those parts which remain in force cannot be superseded or dispensed with by any Act of a Colonial Legislature. Wherever, therefore, this Act appears to come in collision with such parts of the Possessions Act, it is inoperative, and its effect is confined to cases with which the Possessions Act has nothing to do.

But although any case of real difficulty is thus impossible, embarrassments might, I think, in some cases, arise, if the provisions of this Act were incautiously acted upon.

This danger is to be apprehended principally in relation to those clauses of the Act (such as the 10th, the 23rd, and the 72nd), which give to the Governor a discretionary power of making orders in regard to certain matters which are also regulated by Imperial Act.

The powers which are given him of appointing free warehousing ports, and of framing regulations for the coasting trade, are those to which I especially allude. The obligation which lies upon the Customs officers of maintaining the prohibitions of the Possessions Act and enforcing the Navigation Law, renders it necessary that an Imperial establishment should be kept up at every free port, whether a warehousing port or not; and it is therefore essential, in the present state of the law, that the right of appointing new free ports should be reserved to the Crown. There is, of course, no objection to the Governor's appointing any properly constituted free port to be a free warehousing port, for the purposes of this Act; but he should be warned of the embarrassment which would be occasioned should he attempt to extend the privilege of warehousing to ports not so constituted free. His doing so would not legalize importations into such ports, but it would probably mislead the mercantile community.

The inconvenience which might arise from his attempting to lay down rules for the coasting trade, at variance with those prescribed by Imperial Act, or by the Commissioners of Customs, under the authority given them by the Possessions Act, would be of a similar nature.

It would also be well to point out to the Government, in order that there may be no mistake on the

subject, that so long as such provisions of the Possessions Act as those relating to report and entry, remain unrepealed and are practically required, as, for instance, for the maintenance of the Navigation Laws, they must be complied with, notwithstanding that they may be omitted in the Provincial Act.

With respect to the intrinsic merits of the Act, I have not many remarks to make. The propriety of that part of section 49 which relates to costs will, no doubt, engage the attention of Lord Grey. Section 58 appears to me somewhat severe; and I should be glad to be informed of the grounds upon which it has been considered necessary.

I transmit herewith the draft of an order for the confirmation of the Act.

(Signed,) H. LABOUCHERE.

Board of Trade,  
Whitehall, 9th February, 1848.

(Copy.)

No. 167.

DOWNING STREET,  
11th February, 1848.

MY LORD,—I herewith enclose the copy of a memorial which has been addressed to me by certain iron founders in this country, complaining of the increased rate of duty to be levied on iron castings imported into Canada, under the Provincial Act 10th and 11th Vict., cap. 31, for repealing and consolidating the present Duties of Customs.

As this memorial did not reach me until after the decision of Her Majesty's Government to advise the Queen to confirm the Act in question, had been taken, it only remains for me to forward this memorial to Your Lordship, and to request that you will bring the complaint of the memorialists under the notice of the local Legislature.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GREY,

The Right Honble.

The Earl of Elgin.

(Copy.)

Unto The Right Honorable the Earl Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

The Memorial of the undersigned, Iron Founders, carrying on business in Glasgow and its vicinity;

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That your memorialists are extensively engaged in the manufacture of iron castings of various descriptions, intended for exportation as well as consumption in this country, and they have embarked in this trade a very large capital, and have been thereby enabled to give active employment to a numerous body of workmen required for its prosecution.

That Canada has hitherto been one of the chief markets to which your memorialists have been in the practice of exporting their castings, and the trade with that country has been for a long time both a large and a constantly increasing one.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.



Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

That the duty charged upon iron castings imported into Canada has hitherto been at the rate of five per cent. upon the value thereof; a duty which allows the importer to realize only a very limited profit upon the manufactured article.

That your memorialists have just learned with great surprise and alarm that the Canadian Legislature have recently passed a tariff for the regulation of the import duties upon castings and other manufactured articles, and that this tariff imposes an additional duty at the rate of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. upon all castings imported from this country into Canada, thus converting the sufficiently restrictive duty of five per cent. already existing, into the exorbitant and totally prohibiting duty of twelve and a half per cent.

Thus the increase of duty which is intended to exclude the competition of your memorialists with the Canadian manufacturers of castings, will, if sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government, have the effect of annihilating the large and increasing trade which the memorialists have so long carried on with Canada, will entail a most serious loss upon the capital which the memorialists have sunk in the trade, in the prospect of its unrestricted continuance, and will deprive a numerous body of workmen in this country of one of the sources of livelihood derived from the prosecution of this branch of trade.

That besides the direct injurious effects of the proposed increased duties upon the interests of the memorialists, the principle of the tariff is opposed to the free trade policy recently adopted by the Legislature of this country, having for its object the abolition, rather than the extension, of all commercial restrictions, and the memorialists respectfully submit that while it would be most inconsistent in itself, it would also be extremely unjust to the manufacturers of this country, after being deprived of protection at home, if, instead of enjoying increased facilities of trade, they should be excluded by new and totally prohibitory duties, from access to the very markets which they had previously enjoyed.

That your memorialists understand that the tariff adopted by the Canadian Legislature cannot be carried into effect till it has obtained the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, and they therefore hasten without delay, after being informed of the tariff, to address Your Lordship upon the subject. They respectfully request Your Lordship to take this memorial into consideration, and to withhold your sanction, or to advise those (whose province it may be to decide) to withhold their sanction from the said tariff, in so far as the additional duty upon iron castings is concerned.

(Here follow 28 signatures.)

No. 175.

DOWNING STREET,  
6th March, 1848.

MY LORD,—I transmit to you herewith the copy of a memorial which has been addressed to me by certain merchants and other inhabitants of Glasgow, petitioning against the rate of duty on British manufactures imported into Canada, under the Provincial Act 10 and 11 Vict., cap. 31.

Her Majesty having been pleased to confirm the Act in question, it only remains for me to forward the memorial to Your Lordship, and to request that you will bring the complaint of the memorialists under the notice of the local Legislature.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

GREY.

Right Honorable  
The Earl of Elgin,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

To the Right Honorable Earl Grey, Secretary of State  
for the Colonies.

The Memorial of the undersigned Merchants, Manufacturers, Ship Owners, and other Inhabitants of Glasgow;

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your memorialists are interested in the manufacturing prosperity of the United Kingdom, and in the export of commodities to the Colonies.

That the Provincial Government of Canada, in their last Session, passed an Act, the 10th and 11th Victoria, chapter 31 and 32, "for repealing and consolidating the present Duties of Customs in the Province of Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned, to take effect on 5th January, 1848," but now awaiting the Royal sanction.

Your memorialists observe with regret and alarm the formidable augmentation of import duties on British produce and manufactures proposed by that Act, as specified in the Table of Customs Duties published by Her Majesty's Printers in Canada.

That while the Mother Country admits the staple products of Canada, either duty free or at discriminating duties, that colony proposes to levy duties on British manufactures, varying from 5 to 30 per centum *ad valorem*, and that the average rate of said duties is equivalent to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., the complex character and numerous different rates in the "table" rendering an exact estimate unattainable.

That the other great colonies in the East and West Indies and Australia have hitherto imposed low duties, averaging about *three and a half per cent.*

That the Act complained of proposes to place the Mother Country in a more unfavorable position than the very colonies under her dominion, namely, the "other British North American Colonies," the native produce and manufactures of which are proposed to be admitted into Canada free of duty, provided said Colonies shall receive Canadian produce and manufactures on the same terms.

That the said Colonial Act proposes to place the Mother Country in a more unfavorable position than the United States of America, in so far as it repeals the differential duties hitherto maintained in favour of British manufactures.

We shall deem it a hardship if, as British subjects paying taxes, of which a portion is expended in the government and defence of that colony, our goods shall be admitted on less favorable terms than those of the United States manufacturer, who contributes *nothing* to that expense, and who may thus, by unfair competition, be enabled to drive the British merchant and manufacturer out of that colonial market.

For these reasons, as well as for the maintenance of the "British connection" in America, your memorialists pray that when said Act shall come under Your Lordship's consideration, it may not receive the consent of the Crown.

(Signed by 66 Merchants, &c.)

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

Appendix  
(N.)

(Copy.)

No. 186.

29th January.

DOWNING STREET,  
31st March, 1848.

MY LORD,—Her Majesty's Government have received several representations from merchants and others carrying on trade with Canada, complaining of the increased rates of duty which will become payable on various articles of British Manufacture, when imported into the Province, by the Act lately passed by the Provincial Legislature (No. 479) "for repealing and consolidating the present Duties of Customs."

To some of these representations I have already called Your Lordship's attention by my Despatches No. 167 of the 11th February, and No. 175 of the 6th of March.

I now propose to explain the views entertained by Her Majesty's Government in regard to the duties complained of, in order that you may take the earliest opportunity of bringing the subject under the revision of the Provincial Legislature.

In advising the Queen to assent to the Act No. 479, which has been passed for the twofold purpose of repealing the differential Duties of Customs payable under the Possessions Act and for imposing a new tariff of Customs Duties, Her Majesty's Government were not unmindful of the objections which would probably be urged by the manufacturers, and others in this country, to the increased rates of import duty to which many articles of British manufacture are made liable. But aware of the importance attached by the Provincial Government to an early decision on the Act, and that the Colonial revenue for the present year was in great measure dependent on the duties to be levied under this tariff, we were unwilling to offer any impediment to the Act receiving Her Majesty's sanction, preferring, to leave these objections to be considered and dealt with by the Provincial Legislature.

The duties which are more particularly complained of are those imposed on leather and leather manufacturers—on paper,—on the staple manufactures of cotton, linen, woollen, hardware, and on some specific articles, such as silk dresses, scythes and axes.

Her Majesty's Government readily acknowledge the propriety of leaving to the colonists the task of raising the revenue which they may require, by such methods of taxation as may appear to them most expedient; and in the present case we disclaim any wish to interfere with their liberty of action in this respect, for the sake of protecting the exclusive interest of the British manufacturer; but if, as is alleged by the complainants, and as in some instances would appear to be the case, any of the duties comprised in the tariff have been imposed, not for purposes of revenue, but with the view of protecting the interest of the Canadian manufacturer, Her Majesty's Government are clearly of opinion that such a course is injurious alike to the interests of the Mother Country, and to those of the Colony. Canada possesses natural advantages for the production of articles which will always exchange in the markets of this country for those manufactured goods of which she stands in need. By such exchange she will obtain those goods much more cheaply than she could manufacture them for herself, and she will secure an advantageous market for the raw produce which she is best able to raise. On the other hand, by closing her markets against British manufactures, or rendering their introduction more costly, she enhances their price to the consumer, and by the imposition of

protective duties for the purpose of fostering an unnatural trade, she gives a wrong direction to capital, by withdrawing it from more profitable employment and causing it to be invested in the manufacture of articles which might be imported at a cost below that of their production in the Colony, while at the same time she inflicts a blow on her own export trade by rendering her markets less eligible to the British customer.

You will remind the Provincial Legislature that the abandonment by this country of her former restrictive system, has left the British merchant at liberty to draw his supplies from those markets of the world from whence he can procure them most cheaply. If the merchant finds that by exporting his goods to Canada, they produce him in return a large quantity of corn, and thus yield a greater profit than they would if exported to any other country, he will of course give the preference to Canada. But if by reason of increased import duties those goods produce a diminished return, the result will be, either that the Canadian farmer must submit to a proportionate reduction in the price of his produce, or the British manufacturer must resort to another market. It is obvious, therefore, that it is no less the interest of Canada herself than of Great Britain, that this tariff of import duties should undergo a careful revision.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed,)

GREY.

The Right Honble.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,

&amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

Canada.

(Copy.)

No. 252.

DOWNING STREET,  
7th July, 1848.

MY LORD,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatches, and their enclosures, of the 7th of April, and the 31st of May, Nos. 38 and 70, on the subject of the Act passed by the Legislature of Canada to extend the Provincial Copyright Act to persons resident in the United Kingdom, under certain conditions.

Having referred those Despatches to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, I have now to transmit to Your Lordship a copy of their answer, which explains the reasons for which the declaratory order of the Queen in Council, prescribed by the Act of the Imperial Parliament, has not hitherto been issued, and why their Lordships consider that it is not expedient to recommend to Her Majesty to exercise her power of suspending the prohibition against the importation of pirated books into Canada.

Your Lordship will take such measures as may be proper for making these reasons known to the Provincial Legislature; and express my hope that the local Parliament will, by adopting the same principle of justice towards British authors which has been recognised by the Legislatures of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, enable Her Majesty's servants to advise her to make the Order in Council which is required for the admission of American editions of English copyright works into Canada.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

GREY.

The Right Honble.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,

&amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

Appendix  
(N.)

(Copy.)

29th January.

OFFICE OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL  
FOR TRADE,

Whitehall, 30th June, 1848.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th May, transmitting, for the consideration of their Lordships, a copy of a despatch from the Governor General of Canada on the subject of the Provincial Copyright Act which has recently received the Royal assent.

When that Act was under the consideration of this department, My Lords abstained from entering into the question whether an Order in Council ought thereupon to be issued for the purpose of suspending the prohibition against the importation of pirated books into Canada, because it did not appear upon the face of the Act, nor in any communication brought under the notice of this department, that the Act was passed with a view to such a step being taken on the part of the Home Government. It now appears, however, that the Act was passed with that view; and My Lords have, since the receipt of your letter, given their best attention to the question, and have also consulted parties interested in the book trade of this country. The conclusion at which they have arrived is, that it is not expedient to recommend Her Majesty to exercise the power committed to her by the Act 10 and 11 Vict. chap. 95, by suspending the Imperial prohibition in this case.

Looking to the circumstances under which that Act was passed, they are of opinion that the arrangement effected by it was in the nature of a compromise, between the claims of the Colonists on the one hand, and the rights of British authors on the other; the intention being that the Colonists should be allowed to supply themselves with the cheap editions of British works which are re-produced in the United States, on the condition of making to the author some compensation for the injury inflicted on him by the gratuitous appropriation of his property: and it was on this understanding that the Act received the assent of Parliament without encountering opposition from the advocates of the rights of authors.

The Acts which have been passed by the Legislatures of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are strictly in accordance with this understanding; but the Canadian Act now under discussion is framed upon a totally different principle. Its effect, were it followed up by an Order in Council, would simply be to take away from British authors, unless they re-publish in the Colony, the protection which they now enjoy, without making them any compensation for the injury; My Lords are therefore of opinion, that to issue such an order might expose the Government to a charge of breaking faith with the authors.

They are the more reluctant to recommend such a step being taken, because they do not perceive the justice of the distinction which the Canadian Legislature makes between works printed and published in England only, and works re-printed and published in Canada. So far as they have means of judging, they are of opinion that an edition for the Colonial market could be printed here more cheaply than in Canada. To protect works re-printed there, and to leave all others unprotected, would therefore, fail to secure the advantages which are desired on all hands, namely, cheap publications, of a legitimate character, for the Colonies, and the repression of the illicit importation of pirated editions.

My Lords would gladly co-operate in any measure that could be devised for supplying the Colonists

with the cheapest works; and would see no objection to making the author's copyright depend upon his transmitting them, could a plan for compelling him to do so be devised; but they do not think the obligation to re-print in the Colony would have any tendency to effect this object.

I am, &amp;c.,

(Signed) DENIS LEMARCHANT.

H. Merivale, Esquire,  
&c. &c. &c.

No. 299.

DOWNING STREET,  
17th November, 1848.

MY LORD,—The Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty's Government, to explore and survey the line of country offering the greatest advantages for the formation of a Railway from Halifax, through New Brunswick, to Quebec, having completed the duties with which they were charged, I have now the honour to transmit to Your Lordship the final Report of Major Robinson, addressed to the Inspector General of Fortifications.

2. I have perused this able document with the interest and attention it so well merits, and I have to convey to you the assurance of Her Majesty's Government, that we fully appreciate the importance of the proposed undertaking, and entertain no doubt of the great advantages which would result, not only to the Provinces interested in the work, but to the Empire at large, from the construction of such a Railway; but great as these advantages would be, it is impossible not to be sensible, that the obstacles to be overcome in providing for so large an expenditure as would be thus incurred, would be of a very formidable kind. Before, therefore, Her Majesty's Government proceed to consider the question, as to whether any step should be taken to carry this plan into effect, it is necessary that we should be informed, how the several Provinces would be prepared to co-operate in its execution.

3. It is obvious that the cost of the work would be too great, as compared to the return to be anticipated from the probable traffic, to give reasonable hope of its being undertaken by any Company, as a private speculation. The question therefore arises, whether it would be expedient, that, in some form, public assistance should be given towards the accomplishment of an object in which the public is so much interested.

4. The answer to this question must, in a great measure, depend upon the degree of importance which the Provinces attach to the opening of this line of communication, and upon the amount of exertion they would be prepared to make for the purpose. I am therefore anxious that the subject should be brought under the early consideration of the respective Legislatures, and that I should be placed in possession of their views with respect to it, as soon as may be practicable.

5. In forming a judgment, as to whether public assistance ought to be given towards the execution of the work, it will be necessary to take into consideration the different ways in which this might be done. Various modes of proceeding have been proposed—one is that of endeavouring to form a Company, by guaranteeing to them a certain minimum interest on the capital to be invested in the undertaking. This plan would, no doubt, possess some advantages; but on the other hand, it would be

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

attended with the disadvantage of depriving the public of the proper control over a great national work, and also of having a tendency to encourage inattention to economy, both in the construction and subsequent working of the line. This last objection has been met, by proposing that any Company formed to construct the line should receive assistance; not in the form of a guarantee of any given rate of interest, but of a fixed payment, either of capital towards the execution of the work, or of an annual sum of money, in addition to the receipts derived from traffic, when the line is completed.

6. Another plan which has been suggested is, that the required capital should be raised by loan, by the Government, and contracts entered into for the formation of the line, which, when finished, could be worked either by the Government or by any Company formed for that purpose, and to which Company the working of the line might be leased, under such conditions, and for such a period, as might be deemed advisable.

The objections to this proposal are those usually raised against the undertaking of such a work by a Government; while, on the other hand, it would be attended with these advantages:—first, that probably the capital required would then be raised on better terms than could otherwise be expected; and secondly, that the Government would have a more complete controul over a great national line of communication.

7. I am not able at present, to pronounce any opinion in favour of one or other of these plans, or even in favour of the measures being attempted at all, but I merely throw out these different suggestions for the consideration of Your Lordship, and of the Executive Council and Legislature of Canada.

8. It will further be very material to consider what return is to be expected for the outlay, and from what source the means of affording any pecuniary assistance to be given by the respective Provinces, can best be provided. Upon this part of the subject I have to remark, that in estimating the probable return which the Railway would yield, it appears to me highly necessary to advert, not only to the direct return from the traffic, but to the indirect return from the increased value given to the lands through which it will pass. That the opening of the line would, in the districts it traversed, greatly enhance the value of the lands which are still lying waste, and also, though in an inferior degree, the value of those already settled, there can be no reasonable doubt, though I do not possess the means of judging, whether the amount of that increased value has been correctly estimated by Major Robinson, in his Report. Hence, it seems to follow, that this increased value ought to be made available, towards the execution of the work; and I would suggest, for the consideration of the Colonial authorities, whether it might not be advisable, that Acts should be passed, vesting in the hands of Commissioners, to be appointed for that purpose, all the hitherto ungranted lands, lying within a certain distance of the line, in order that these lands might be sold or otherwise appropriated for the promotion of the undertaking.

9. It might also, I think, be very reasonably enacted, that lands lying within a given distance of the line, should be subjected, on its being completed, and opened, to some moderate charge, in the nature of a rate, in consideration of the benefit the proprietors receive from it.

The practice is general, both in this country and in America, of rating for the highways the property which is benefitted by them, and I can see no reason

why this rule should not be extended to Railways. Should this suggestion be adopted, it would, I think, be expedient to give the owners of lands subjected to this charge, the option of redeeming it upon easy terms, and of paying in land, when they might have a difficulty in doing so in money. I understand, from Major Robinson, that the owners of land in one portion of Nova Scotia have already offered to contribute liberally to this object.

10. In addition to the value which the different Legislatures would be prepared to contribute in land, or by the imposition of a local charge upon lands benefitted by the line, it would be necessary also, for them to consider respectively what amount they would be willing to grant, from the general Revenue of the Provinces, toward the payment, either of the interest of a loan to be raised for the execution of the work, or towards the sum which might be required to make good the engagements entered into with any Company that might undertake it.

11. The whole subject is one of the very highest importance, on which I shall be anxious to learn the conclusions to which the Colonial authorities may come, after mature consideration, and after such communication with each other as may be necessary.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Governor,  
The Right Honorable  
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,  
&c., &c., &c.

## REPORT

On the Proposed Trunk line of Railway from an Eastern Port in Nova Scotia, through New Brunswick, to Quebec.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, August 31, 1848.

Three principal lines or routes for a trunk line of railway present themselves for consideration; and by combining portions of two of these lines together, a fourth and fifth route may be formed.

1st. Commencing at Halifax and crossing the Province of Nova Scotia to a port in the Bay of Fundy, from thence by a steamer to St. John, in New Brunswick, and then by Fredericton along the St. John River, to the Grand Falls.

From the Grand Falls by the best practicable route across to the mouth of the Rivière du Loup, on the St. Lawrence, and by the right bank of the St. Lawrence to Quebec.

The distance by this route would be as follows:—

	Miles.
Halifax to Windsor.....	45
Windsor to Annapolis.....	85
Annapolis to entrance Bay of Fundy...	11
Across Bay of Fundy to St. John (by sea).....	45
St. John to Fredericton.....	65
Fredericton to Woodstock.....	62
Woodstock to the Grand Falls.....	71
The Grand Falls to the mouth of the Rivière du Loup.....	106
Rivière du Loup to Quebec.....	110
<b>Total distance Halifax by the St. John River to Quebec.....</b>	<b>600</b>

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

This line may be termed a mixed route—by railway and steamboat.

2nd. Commencing at Halifax and running to Truro at the head of the Bay of Fundy, thence over the Cumberland Mountains to Amherst, then along the coast from Bay Verte to Shediac, thence by a north-westerly course, crossing the Rivers Richibucto and Miramichi above the flow of the tide, so as not to interfere with the navigation.

Then by the valley of the North-western Miramichi to Bathurst, on the Bay Chaleurs, along the coast of this bay to the Restigouche River, and by it and the valley of the River Metapedia to the St. Lawrence, and by the right bank of the St. Lawrence to Quebec.

The distance by this route would be as follows:—

	Miles.
Halifax to Truro.....	55
Truro to Amherst and Bay Verte.....	69
Bay Verte to Shediac.....	26
Shediac to Miramichi River.....	74
Miramichi River to Bathurst.....	56
Bathurst to the Eel River, near Dalhousie.....	48
Dalhousie to the mouth of the Metapedia River.....	30
Metapedia River to the mouth of the Naget River, near the St. Lawrence	86
Along the St. Lawrence from this point to Quebec.....	191
<b>Total distance by this route.....</b>	<b>635</b>

This, for the sake of reference, may be called the Halifax and Eastern or Bay Chaleurs route, through New Brunswick to Quebec.

3rd. Commencing at the harbour of Whitehaven, near Canso, at the north-eastern extremity of Nova Scotia, thence along the Atlantic Coast to Country Harbour and Valley of the River St. Mary, thence by or near to Pictou and along the northern shore to Bay Verte.

From Bay Verte to or near to the Bend of Petitcodiac, thence across to Boistown, and northerly to the Restigouche River, crossing it several miles to the east of the Grand Falls.

From thence by the most direct and practical course to the Trois Pistoles River, and along the right bank of the St. Lawrence to Quebec.

The distance by this route would be nearly as follows:—

	Miles.
Whitehaven to Country Harbour.....	40
Country Harbour to St. Mary's Valley and Pictou.....	64
Pictou and along the coast to Bay Verte	77
Bay Verte to Bend of Petitcodiac.....	40
Petitcodiac to Boistown.....	80
Boistown to the crossing of the Restigouche River.....	115
Restigouche River to Trois Pistoles, by the Kedgwick and Rimouski Vallosy	105
Along the St. Lawrence to Quebec.....	131
<b>Total distance from Whitehaven by Boistown to Quebec.....</b>	<b>652</b>

This may be termed the direct route.

4th. Combining the Halifax route through Nova Scotia, and the direct route through the centre of New Brunswick.

The distances will be probably as under:—

	Miles.	
From Halifax by Truro and Amherst to Bay Verte, as per route No. 2.....	124	} In Nova Scotia.
Bay Verte to the Bend of Petitcodiac, Boistown, Restigouche River, as per route No. 3.....	235	
By the Kedgwick and Rimouski, to the mouth of the Torcadi...	75	} In New Brunswick.
Mouth of the Torcadi to the crossing of the Trois Pistoles River	30	
Along the St. Lawrence River to Quebec.....	131	
<b>Total distance from Halifax to Quebec by this route.....</b>	<b>595</b>	

5th. Combining the Whitehaven route through Nova Scotia, with the Eastern or Bay Chaleurs route through New Brunswick to Quebec, the distances will be as under:—

	Miles.	
From Whitehaven by Pictou and the North Coast to Bay Verte, as in route No. 3.....	181	} In Nova Scotia.
From Bay Verte to the Bay Chaleurs, and Mouth of the Metapedia, as in route No. 2.....	234	
Mouth of the Metapedia River to the mouth of the Naget.....	86	} In Canada.
Along the St. Lawrence to Quebec...	191	
<b>Total distance from Whitehaven to Quebec by this route.....</b>	<b>692</b>	

Thus the distances will be as under:

	Miles.
1st. By the mixed route, Halifax to Annapolis, by the St. John to Quebec, the distance will be	600
2nd. By the Halifax and Eastern, or Bay Chaleurs route, to Quebec.....	635
3rd. By the Direct route, Whitehaven, Boistown, and Quebec.....	652
4th. By the Halifax, Truro, Amherst, and Boistown, to Quebec.....	595
5th. By the Whitehaven, Bay Verte, and Bay Chaleurs, to Quebec.....	692

The first line fails in the most essential object contemplated by the proposed Railway, viz., a free and uninterrupted communication at all times and seasons of the year, from the port of arrival on the Atlantic terminus in Nova Scotia to Quebec.

The intervention of the Bay of Fundy is fatal to this route.

In summer the transshipment of passengers and goods to and fro would be attended with the greatest inconvenience—loss of time and additional expense; whilst in winter it would be even still more inconvenient, and liable to be interrupted by storms and the floating masses of ice which then occur in the bay.

In the case of the conveyance of troops, transport of artillery and munitions of war, the crossing the bay would at any time be most objectionable, and if suddenly required in critical times might be attended with the worst consequences.

Commercially, too, it would destroy the fair prospect of the proposed line from Quebec to Halifax competing successfully with the route by the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, and with rival lines in the neighbouring States.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

But there are also other serious objections to be offered against it.

Passing through New Brunswick and on the right bank of the St. John River, as it must necessarily do, to the Grand Falls, it would for a considerable distance, both before and after the reaching of that point, run along and close to the frontier of the United States.

In case of war, therefore, or in times of internal commotion, when border quarrels or border sympathies are excited, this line, when most needed, would be the most sure to fail, for no measures could be taken which would at all times effectually guard it from an open enemy and from treacherous attacks.

The passage across the Bay of Fundy so close to the shores of Maine, would invite aggression, and require a large naval force for its protection.

The engineering difficulties as the line approaches the Grand Falls from Woodstock would not be easily overcome.

The space between the St. John River and the Boundary Line becomes gradually contracted to a width of not more than two to three miles, and the country is broken and rough, whilst the banks of the St. John are rocky and precipitous for many miles below the Falls.

From the Grand Falls to the St. Lawrence, a distance of more than a hundred miles, the country is so far known as to make it certain that there is very difficult and unfavourable ground to be encountered, which would require careful explorations and extensive surveying.

This intervention of the Bay of Fundy, therefore, and the proximity of this line for a considerable distance, to the frontier of the United States, was so objectionable and fatal to this route, that the attention of the officers and the exploring parties was, after a slight examination of the country between Halifax and Annapolis, directed in search of other and more favourable lines.

To understand the comparative advantages possessed by the *other* routes as well as to be able to weigh the objections which may be raised against each, and afterwards determine from their relative merits, which is the best direction for the proposed line to take, it will be necessary, previously, to give some description of the country through which the lines pass, the present amount and distribution of the population, and the engineering difficulties which were met with along the lines examined.

As it will be seen in the end, that only one of the lines, viz., the second, has been explored and carried out *successfully* from its terminus on the Atlantic quite through to Quebec, it may be perhaps considered superfluous to enter upon the discussion of rival lines, but the object to be gained by so doing, is to show that so much has been done, and is known of the country as to render further explorations for new lines unnecessary, because, if completed, they would not be likely to be recommended in preference to the one which will be proposed for adoption.

The distance from the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia to the bank of the St. Lawrence is about 360 miles in a straight line. Intersecting the country which must be traversed by any line of railway and crossing its course at right angles, are *five great obstacles* which have to be either surmounted or avoided—

1st. Is a broad range or belt of high and broken land which runs along the Atlantic shores of Nova

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

Scotia, from Cape Canso to Cape Sable. The breadth varies from about twenty miles in its narrowest part up to fifty or sixty miles in other places. Its average height may be about five hundred feet. The strata of which it is composed consist of granite, slate, and a variety of rocks, hard and difficult to cut through. The characteristic features of the surface are rugged and uneven, and therefore very unfavourable for railway operations. No useful minerals of the metallic kind have been found in it, in quantities sufficient to work to advantage.

Valuable quarries of stone for building purposes are abundant, but these will be found everywhere nearly along the proposed line.

This formation is estimated to cover nearly two-thirds of the surface of Nova Scotia. It is generally speaking unfavourable for agriculture; the timber on it is stunted in growth, and it is an object of some importance to pass through it and leave it behind as soon as possible.

If a line be drawn from the head of the estuary of the Avon, near Windsor, to the Great Shubenacadie Lake, and then across the Steniacke River, along the upper parts of the streams in the County of Pictou, to the Gut of Canso, all the portion lying to the south of this line belongs to this formation, and all to the north of it to the more favourable and highly valuable formation of the carboniferous system.

The narrowest and shortest line by which this range or belt can be crossed occurs at Halifax, and at the same time, owing to a favourable break in the chain, at the lowest point in altitude; the summit level through it not exceeding ninety feet.

The Halifax line (route No. 2) is clear of it in twenty miles. Before the same can be done by the Whitehaven and Direct line (route No. 3), it must follow the coast for upwards of thirty miles, as far as Country Harbour, and then a further course across it of another thirty miles; involving in this distance *two* if not *three* tunnels, and must surmount a summit level of 400 feet.

2. The second great obstacle is the Bay of Fundy. This, as is stated, is fatal to the first route. By the other routes it can be turned and avoided.

3. The third obstacle is the range of Cobequid Hills. These extend all along the north shore of the Bay of Minas and very nearly across but not quite to the shore at the Straits of Northumberland. In breadth the range preserves nearly an uniform width of about 10 miles. In altitude the hills average from 800 to 1000 feet. The lowest point, after a careful survey, was found to be at the Folly lake, 600 feet above the sea. This range can be avoided and passed by the Whitehaven and Direct route, but must be surmounted and crossed over by the Halifax and Eastern line (route No. 2.)

The prevailing rocks are granite, porphyry, and clay slate, in the upper portions; along the shores of the Bay of Minas and on the northern side, the formation is of the red sandstone and the coal measures.

This range abounds with the most valuable minerals, of which a large mass of specular iron ore, of unequalled richness, occurs close to the line, and only requires facility of carriage for bringing coals to the spot, to be worked with profit.

A large portion of this tract still remains ungranted, and timber of excellent growth, with abundance of the finest stone for building purposes, are to be

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

met with, and still belonging to the Crown, can be had for the expense of labour only.

4. The fourth obstacle is the broad and extensive range of highlands which occupies nearly the whole space in the centre of New Brunswick, from the Miramichi River north to the Restigouche. Some of these mountains rise to an altitude exceeding 2000 feet.

The Tobique River runs through them, forming a deep valley or trough, which must be crossed by the direct line, and increases greatly the difficulty of passing by them.

The lowest point of the ridge overlooking the Tobique River, at which any line of railway must pass is 1216 feet above the sea. Then follows a descent to the river of 796 feet in 18 miles, and the summit level on the opposite ridge or crest between the Tobique and Restigouche waters, is 920 feet above the sea, or a rise of 500 feet above the point of crossing at the Tobique water. These great summit levels, which must be surmounted, form a serious objection to this route.

The Eastern line, by the coast, avoids this chain altogether. The greatest summit level along it will not be above 368 feet, while the distance by each, from the Province line to Bay Verte to the Restigouche River (the northern limit of New Brunswick) will be, as nearly as possible, the same, there being only a difference of one mile in these two routes through this Province.

The rocks composing this chain of mountains are granite, various kinds of slates, grauwacke, limestone, sandstone, &c.

5. The fifth and last obstacle to be overcome, and which cannot be avoided by any of the routes, is the mountain range running along the whole course of the River St. Lawrence in a very irregular line, but at an average distance from it of about twenty miles. It occupies, with its spurs and branches, a large portion of the space between the St. Lawrence and the Restigouche River. The rocks and strata composing the range are of the same character and kind as the Tobique range. The tops of the mountains are as elevated in the one range as in the other.

The exploring parties failed in finding a line through this range, to join on to the direct line through New Brunswick but succeeded in carrying on the Eastern or Bay Chaleurs route, owing to the fortunate intervention of the valley of the Metapedia River.

The line which was tried, and failed, was across from the Trois Pistoles River, by the heads of Green River, and down the Pseudu, or some of the streams in that part, running into the Restigouche River.

A favourable line from the Trois Pistoles was ascertained along the Eagle Lake and Torcadi River, as far as the Rimouski; and it is probable that by ascending this river, and descending the Kedgwick River, this line, route No. 4, could be completed.

But it is most improbable that it could compete in favourable grades with the Metapedia.

It will be allowing it sufficient latitude to suppose it will be equal in engineering merits; and that, if accomplished, it will give the route No. 4 an apparent advantage of forty miles in distance.

A very striking characteristic in the geological formation of North America, and which has been noticed in the writings of persons who have described

the country, is the tendency of the rock strata to run in parallel ridges in courses north-easterly and south-westerly.

On referring to the General Map No. 1, and confining the attention more particularly to that portion of country east and north of the St. John River through which any line must pass—this general tendency cannot fail to be remarked.

The River St. Lawrence—the main Restigouche River and intermediate chain of mountains—the Tobique River and mountains—all the streams in New Brunswick (the main trunk of St. John and a branch of the Miramichi excepted.)

The Cobequid Range, the Bay of Fundy, and the high and rocky range along the Atlantic shore, have all this north-east and south-western tendency.

It will be evident, therefore, that any line from the coast of Nova Scotia to the St. Lawrence has a general direction to follow, which is the most unfavourable that could have occurred for it, having to cross all these mountain ranges, streams, and vallies at right angles nearly to their courses.

The lines explored for the direct route through New Brunswick were obliged, on this account, to keep the elevated ground crossing the upper parts of the streams.

By so doing, a line was found to the Restigouche which may be considered just within the limits of practicability, but having very unfavourable summit levels to surmount.

And the peculiar formation of the strata, and general course of the valley and streams, renders it most improbable that any further explorations to improve this direct line through New Brunswick would be attended with much success.

Very fortunately for the Eastern line, one of the branches of the north-western Miramichi presented itself as an exception to the general tendency, and enabled that line to reach the coast of the Bay Chaleurs.

The distance across, in a direct line, from the coast of Nova Scotia to the St. Lawrence, has been stated at about 360 miles, forming the difficult and unfavourable portion of the line. When the St. Lawrence mountains are passed, then the tendency of the strata and courses north-easterly and south-westerly becomes as favourable for the remaining 200 miles along that river as it was before adverse.

The general character of the ground between the St. Lawrence River and the mountains, is that of irregular terraces or broad valleys, rising one above another by steep short banks, having the appearance as if the river had at some former periods higher levels for its waters.

The streams run along these valleys parallel with the course of the St. Lawrence, until, meeting some obstruction, they turn suddenly off, and find their way over precipices and falls to the main river.

Having described such of the physical features of the country which form *obstacles* in the way of the lines under consideration, it is proper next to describe those features and other resources which are advantages, and should be *sought* for by competing lines.

The geological systems which prevail through the intermediate country to the mountain ranges are the carboniferous and new red sandstone.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

They include large deposits of red marl, limestone, gypsum, free stone of excellent quality for building purposes, and extensive beds of coal. Indications of the latter are met with in abundance from the banks Gay's River, (twenty miles from Halifax), up to the Restigouche River, and along the shores of the Bay Chaleurs.

Wherever these systems and minerals are found, a strong and productive soil, favourable for agricultural pursuits and settlement, is sure to accompany them. The surface of such a country, too, is generally low, or moderately undulating, and therefore the more of such a district that a line can be led through, the better for it.

In Nova Scotia this formation occupies its northern section, and amounts to nearly one-third of its whole area. It then extends all over the southern and eastern parts of New Brunswick.

In this respect, therefore, the Route No. 2 has a decided advantage.

The greatest and most valuable coal-field is that of Pictou.

It is situated on the south side of that harbour. The exact extent of the bed is not known, as it is broken by a great (geological) fault. It occupies, however, an area of many square miles.

The coal is bituminous, of good quality, and the veins of most unusual thickness.

Mines in it are extensively worked, and large exports from them are made to the United States. Iron ore is abundant.

This is an advantage in favour of the Whitehaven and Direct route.

The next great coal district is the Cumberland field, and it is second only in importance to that of Pictou.

It is supposed to extend from the Macon River, west of Amherst, over to Tatmagouche in the Straits of Northumberland.

Some mines in it have been recently opened, and promise to be very productive.

The Line No. 2 passes over this field for miles, and may be considered from that circumstance, as not being deprived altogether of an advantage possessed by the other route.

The great agricultural capabilities of the eastern Counties of New Brunswick have been described in the reports of Mr. Perley, the Government Emigration agent, which were presented to the New Brunswick Legislature in February, 1847, and ordered to be printed.

One most important object to be attained by the construction of the Rail-road is the settlement of the public lands, and the encouragement of emigration from the Mother Country.

As bearing very strongly upon this point in the choice of the best direction for the line, I subjoin the following extract taken from Bouchette's Work on Canada, vol. 1, page 331. It is a quotation made by him from "The Commissioners' Report of 1821:"

"The Bay of Gaspé, and particularly the *Bay des Chaleurs*, are susceptible of the most improved agriculture. For the establishment of emigrants no part in Canada offers such immediate resources of livelihood as may be derived from the fisheries. It is a

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

fact worthy of notice, that in the year 1816, when the lower parts of the Province were afflicted with a famine from the destruction of the harvest by frost, no such inconvenience was experienced at Paspébiac, nor at any other place within the level tract above mentioned."

The tract alluded to here is not clearly defined by the quotation, but it is supposed to mean the whole district along the south shore of the Bay Chaleurs.

This tends to show the effect produced by the vicinity of the sea, in moderating the temperature and saving the crops from untimely frosts. In this respect, therefore, the Line No. 2 has an important advantage over the one through the central and more elevated land of New Brunswick.

As the interior is approached, and the distance from, as well as the elevation above, the sea increases, the danger to crops from cold nights and early frosts also increases.

In the Madawaska Settlement, and on the Upper St. John River, great failures of crops have occurred from this cause, and wheat and potatoes are very liable to be destroyed.

From the Bend of Petitcodiac to the St. Lawrence, a distance of upwards of 300 miles, the direct line would pass through a perfect wilderness, with not a single settler on the whole line, except a few at or near to Boistown.

Leaving engineering difficulties for the moment out of the question, the cost of construction would be materially increased by the extra difficulties attendant on the transport of necessary materials, and in supplying with food the labourers and others engaged on the line.

This disadvantage is not shared by the second route, which can be approached in numerous places along the Gulf shore by means of bays and navigable rivers.

The Direct line No. 4 will not have such advantages to present to settlers as the second. On the contrary, if adopted, it might be found necessary to incur expenses for the establishment of small communities along the line to repair and keep it open.

The facilities for external as well as internal communication, and other advantages arising from commerce and the fisheries, which will be developed by the Eastern line (and entirely wanting along the Direct route), will, it is fully expected, make its vicinity eagerly sought for by settlers, and that it will, in the course of no very great length of time, lead to the extension of that long-continued village which now exists with but little exception from Quebec to Metis (200 miles), from the shores of the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic Ocean.

An important item bearing upon the consideration of the best route is the present distribution of the population in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

In illustration of this part of the subject, and to afford a better idea of the nature of the country than can be given by a merely outline plan, a model map (No. 3) has been prepared, showing the whole course of the lines (Routes No. 2 and 4) from Halifax to the St. Lawrence, and by the latter over the Trois Pistoles River, beyond which the line is continued through a level fertile and densely peopled district to Quebec.

The red line shows the proposed Route No. 2. The Halifax and Eastern or Bay Chaleurs line.



Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

The black line shows the Direct route, No. 4, from the Bend of Petitecodiac.

The yellow tint shows the present settlements.

The green is the wilderness of uncleared forest, unsettled, and the far larger portion of it still ungranted and waiting for occupation.

It must be premised that a branch railway from the City of St. John is contemplated to pass up the Valley of the Kennebecasis, and connect with the main trunk at the Bay of Shediac.

The survey of this line, ordered by the Provincial Government, is in progress; and from the latest information received, the line promises most favourably.

The total population of New Brunswick has been estimated to amount, at the beginning of 1848, to 208,012, distributed in the proportions as under:—

County of Restigouche	...	...	4,214	
" Gloucester	...	...	10,334	
" Northumberland	...	...	19,493	
" Kent	...	...	9,769	
				43,810
" Westmoreland and Albert	...	...	23,581	
" King's	...	...	19,285	
" St. John	...	...	43,942	
				86,808
" Queen's	...	...	10,976	
" Sunbury	...	...	5,680	
				16,656
" York	...	...	18,660	
" Carleton	...	...	17,841	
				36,501
" Charlotte	...	...	24,237	
				208,012

Of these, the first four, amounting to 43,810, are on the line of the proposed Route No. 2, and will be entirely thrown out by the adoption of the other.

Campbelton, Dalhousie, Bathurst, Chatham on the Miramichi, and Richibucto—sea-ports and shipping places of consequence on the Gulf shore; all of them susceptible of the greatest development, will be left isolated and cut off.

These ports are ice-bound during the winter months; and railway communication will be to them of the greatest importance.

It will affect most materially the interests of the City of St. John, and the receipts upon their branch Railway.

It will affect also most sensibly the receipts of the main trunk line.

Along the south bank of the St. Lawrence, from Quebec to Metis, there are settled along it in what can be only compared to one continued village for 200 miles, 75,000 inhabitants.

Of these, also, a large population, probably 12,000 in number, residing between the Rimouski and Metis River, will be deprived of the benefit of the railway, if the Direct line be adopted.

To counterbalance the serious detriment which would thus be caused, this line would diminish the length of the branch line, likely to be made to connect it with Fredericton, which is the seat of Government, and contains about 6,000 inhabitants.

The population of Nova Scotia may be estimated to be about, viz. ;—

City of Halifax and County	40,000
County of Cumberland	10,600
" Colechester	14,900
" Pictou	30,300
" Sydney and Guysborough	23,200
Remaining Counties	111,260
Total	230,200

The population of Cape Breton is estimated at 49,600.

Of the above, if the Whitehaven and Direct route be adopted, the City of Halifax and County, amounting to 40,000, will be excluded from the benefit of the line.

If the Halifax and Eastern line (route No. 2) be adopted, then the population of Sydney and Pictou, amounting to 53,500, will be excluded.

To the population in the southern or remaining counties (111,200), the Halifax route will be of essential benefit.

From the other route, they would derive no advantage whatever.

It is now proposed to give an account of the explorations and their results.

The dotted lines on the General Plan, No. 1. shew where these were made, and the courses taken.

In the season of 1846, the Cumberland Hills were very carefully examined; sections with the theodolite were made, and barometrical observations taken, to ascertain the lowest and most favourable point for crossing them.

The line which has been cut out and explored for the military road was followed from the Bend of Petitecodiac to Boistown.

From Boistown the general course was followed, and levelled as far as the Tobique River, but the country was so unfavourable that new courses had to be constantly sought out.

A new line altogether was tried from the Tobique, as far as the Wagan Portage.

The results deduced from the observations and sections proved this line to be quite impracticable for a Railway.

Whilst the line was being tried, other parties explored from Newcastle on the Miramichi River, over to Crystal Brook on the Nipisiguit, the valleys of the Upsalquitch and its tributaries, and as far as the Restigouche River.

The country at the upper waters of the Nipisiguit, and the whole of the Upsalquitch valleys, were found to be rough, broken, and totally impracticable.

The result of this season's labours went to show, that the best, if not the *only*, route that would be likely to be practicable, would be by the North-west Miramichi to Bathurst, and then along the Bay Chaleurs.

During the winter, a small reconnoitring party (on snow shoes) was sent up the Metapediac Valley, as far as Metallis Brook, and they made their way across the country, from thence to the mouth of the Torcadi River on the Rimouski.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

Their report on this line was rather favourable, and had there been any necessity for it, it would have been more fully explored the next season (1847.)

As soon as this was sufficiently advanced to admit of the parties entering the woods, the explorations were resumed.

A grade line was carried over the Cumberland Hills. It was cut out through the woods, from the foot on one side to the foot of the slope on the other, a distance of ten miles, and carefully levelled with a theodolite. This proved to be quite practicable.

The exploration of the Eastern line was again taken up.

It was commenced at the head of the tide, on the south-west Miramichi, and was carried up the valley of the north-west Miramichi over to and down the Upsalquitch River to Bathurst, and along the shores of the Bay Chaleurs to the Restigouche, up the Metapediac to the Metis, and along the bank of the St. Lawrence to the Rimouski and Trois Pistoles River.

The result of this exploration was so satisfactory, that the party engaged upon it, returned up the same route, surveyed it, and took the levels along it back to the Miramichi River.

An exploratory line was then cut through the greater portion of the flat and generally level country between this river and the Province line at Bay Verte.

An examination of the country was made from the Trois Pistoles River along the St. Lawrence to Quebec; which, with what had been done in Nova Scotia, during this and the former season, completed the whole of one good and favourable line from Halifax to Quebec.

The details are given in the accompanying Report, Appendix No. 1, General Plan No. 1, Model Map No. 2, and Book containing exploratory sheets, No. 16, containing plans and sections of the whole route, and comprises the line recommended to be adopted.

Unwilling to abandon the Direct route through the centre of New Brunswick, by which, if a line could be successfully carried out, the distance would be so materially shortened, as is apparent by the mileage given in Route No. 4, it was determined to use every effort to decide either the practicability or impracticability of such a line. To this end large parties were employed the whole season.

One party explored, cut, and levelled a line the whole way between the Napadogan Lake and the Restigouche River, a distance of ninety-six miles.

The line explored was a very great improvement upon the one of 1846.

It is considered to be so far satisfactory as to prove that a line for that distance can be found which would be within the limits of railway gradients.

The details are given in the Assistant Surveyor's Report, Appendix No. 2, with three exploratory sheets, Nos. 17, 18, 19, containing plans and sections of the ground passed over.

A large party was engaged in trying to find a line from Trois Pistoles River on the St. Lawrence, through the Highlands to the Restigouche River, for the purpose of connecting on to the New Brunswick party. The winter overtook them whilst still em-

barrassed in the Highlands at the head waters of the Green River.

The dotted lines on the General Plan No. 1, will show their attempts.

A line was tried up the Valley of the Abersquash, but it ended in a *cul-de-sac*. There was no way out of it.

A second line was carried from Trois Pistoles over to Lac-des-Isles, Eagle Lake; and by the middle branch of the Tuladi River, the north-west branch and head waters of the Green River were gained.

But this point was not reached except by a narrow valley or ravine of four miles in length.

A theodolite section was made of it, and it was found to involve a grade of at least one in forty-nine, and to attain that, heavy cuttings at one part and embankments at another would be necessary.

There is no occasion at present to enter upon the discussion of whether this should condemn a whole line, for having attained the Forks, at the head of the main Green River, no way was found out of it, and this explored line, like the first mentioned, must be considered to have ended in a *cul-de-sac* also.

Further details are given in the report of Mr. Wilkinson, the Surveyor entrusted with the more immediate charge of this part of the line, in Appendix No. 3, with sketches attached to it.

It is just probable that a line might be found by way of the Kedgwick River and the Rimouski as far as the mouth of the Torcadi River, from which to the Trois Pistoles, there was ascertained to be no difficulty.

But as the advantages in every way, except distance, are so much in favour of the Eastern line, it would only be incurring delay, and perhaps useless expense, in further explorations of this part of the country.

In the Report (Appendix No. 3) there is a third route suggested for examination and trial; viz., by one of the lower branches of the Green River and the Squattock Lakes.

Whether successful or not, it is liable to the objection of approaching the frontier of the United States.

There remains to be noticed the exploration for a line of railway from Whitehaven on the eastern coast of Nova Scotia towards Pictou and Bay Verte.

This was rendered necessary in consequence of the suggestion made by Captain Owen, R. N., to make Whitehaven the Atlantic terminus of the railway.

The details of this exploration are given in the accompanying report, Appendix No. 4, and Exploratory Sheets, Nos. 20, 21, 22, and 24.

Engineering difficulties and expensive cuttings occur on this route.

From the commencement in the Harbour of Whitehaven the line *must* pass along a barren and rocky coast for upwards of thirty miles to Country Harbour, before it can turn off towards the interior. And it cannot do this and get clear of the sea-shore without the necessity of making a tunnel of about a mile in length through a ridge of whinstone.

Again, at the falls of the St. Mary River there will be required a tunnel of about a quarter of a mile, and a viaduct across a valley, of about 500 feet in length.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

The summit level occurs between Lake Eden and Beaver Lake, and is 400 feet above the sea.

At Grant's Bridge, on the East River; for nearly three miles in length, there would necessarily be several expensive cuttings through rocks of sandstone and limestone.

The length of this line from Whitehaven to Bay Verte is estimated at 181 miles. From Halifax to the same point is 124. Leaving a difference of fifty-seven miles.

If the Direct route No. 3 could be established, it would add seventeen miles to the trunk line.

But as it is not to be supposed that Halifax, the capital and great commercial city of the Province, would in such a case allow itself to be excluded from the benefits of the proposed Railway, then it would involve, in addition to this seventeen miles of trunk railway, a branch line of probably 90 miles.

Or if the Eastern Bay Chaleurs line through New Brunswick be added on to it, as in Route No. 5, then it will involve no less than fifty-seven miles extra of trunk line, and the same necessity for the branch line of ninety miles mentioned.

To compensate for such disadvantages it must be shown that Whitehaven has *the most paramount claims* to be selected as the Atlantic terminus, in preference to Halifax.

The harbour of Whitehaven is 120 miles nearer to England by sea than Halifax. Equivalent to, in ocean navigation by the steamers, ten hours.

This, it is readily conceded, is a very great advantage, and were there no drawbacks, or other considerations in the way, it would be quite sufficient to give that port the preference.

It is a well known fact, however, that there is a time and season in the year when the Cunard steamers cannot keep their direct course to Halifax even, but are compelled by fields of ice, to keep to the southward, and sometimes pass to the south of Sable Island.

During this time, which occurs in the spring of the year, and may last for two or three months, there would be some risk in their making direct for the more northern port of Whitehaven. And if for these three months the steamers were obliged to make Halifax their port, then for that time the Whitehaven line would be useless.

In respect to the advantages which it is said to possess, of remaining open all the year round, it is not quite clear that it does so.

From enquiries made on the spot in the summer of 1847, Captain Henderson learnt that the preceding winter the harbour had been frozen over entirely, five to six inches thick,\* and that it was sometimes blockaded up and much incommoded by ice.

Subsequently, however, and during this winter when the objects of the enquiries made there in the summer became known, and the advantage of the Railway spoken of, a statement accompanied with affidavits was forwarded with a view to counteract the effect of the information given to Captain Henderson and the parties exploring there.

They are given in the Appendix No. 5 to this Report.

Vide Appendix No. 5.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

They tend to show that though the immediate entrance to the harbour may be, and generally is clear, yet that large quantities of floating ice find their way through the Gut of Canso, and by Cape Breton, which pass off in a southerly direction, crossing the direct path of steamers and vessels from Europe.

The coasting vessels keeping in shore are not so liable to be molested by it.

The harbour is admitted to be a fine sheet of water, but it does not and cannot vie with Halifax, either in appearance or capacity.

Referring to Lieutenant Shortland's Report, Appendix No. 5, who made a survey of it in obedience to the directions of Captain Owen, R. N., it appears that it is not free from the objection which is made against the Port of Halifax, and is its only drawback, viz., the prevalence of fogs.

Lieutenant Shortland says, "that in foggy weather the harbour (Whitehaven) is difficult to approach, especially to a stranger, as soundings in shore are very irregular, and I have not been able to learn any good indications of its vicinity to be gathered from the lead, so as to render its approach by that means certain; and Torbay, its immediate neighbour to the westward, is a dangerous place to get into.

"From the fishermen and small coasters I understand the currents round the point are uncertain and generally depend upon the wind, though the prevailing current is to the westward.

"I experienced this current in a boat when I visited the outer break; it was then setting to the westward, at the rate of one mile and a half per hour at least. I also perceived vessels in the offing setting rapidly in the same direction, the breeze was from the eastward and light, though it had previously blown hard from the same point.

"We also on our passage from Halifax to Canso, during a fog, with the wind from south-west, experienced an easterly current, but the land once made, the harbour is easily attained, especially by a steamer."

This can scarcely be considered a favourable report of its advantages as a harbour intended for the great Atlantic terminus.

Accommodation and safety for a fleet of merchantmen could be expected there, as is to be found at Halifax.

To make it a safe approach Lieutenant Shortland continues thus:

"A judicious arrangement of fog-signals and light-houses with buoys, on the principal dangers, and a good survey with the sea-soundings well laid down, would make the approach in the night, or during fogs, attended with small danger to a careful seaman."

One of the undoubted results of the Railway will be to make Halifax, if it be made as it ought to be, the Atlantic terminus, the great emporium of trade for the British Provinces and for the Far West.

Whitehaven has not the capacity for this, and in winter it is evidently dangerous for sailing-vessels, and the selection of it as a terminus would be to exclude Halifax altogether, or to compel the formation of a branch railway of ninety miles in length, in addition to fifty-seven miles of trunk railway.

It involves also the necessity of making expensive arrangements; light-houses must be built, depôts for

the supply of the steamers must be made, fortifications must be erected, and accommodation for a garrison provided. For the terminus of a great line of railway would need protection in time of war.

At present there are only a few fishermen's huts.

The probable saving of ten hours of time in an ocean voyage which varies even with the Cunard steamers, from nine to eighteen days, is not of such all-absorbing magnitude as to entail by the choice of the terminus, such a fearful amount of extra expence and inconvenience to a whole Province.

At a more advanced period, perhaps, when the Provinces have attained all the prosperity they have a right to expect from this and other great works which would follow as surely as effect follows cause, then it may be time to consider the propriety of making a *branch* to Whitehaven.

Its selection now as the terminus would most materially affect the receipts to be expected from the traffic.

*Whitehaven*, therefore, with its longer and more expensive line of railway, full of engineering difficulties, passing for miles through a district of country, rocky, barren, and unfavourable for agriculture, benefiting a comparatively small proportion of the inhabitants, to the exclusion of the capital and the greatest amount of the Province;—or else involving the necessity of making a branch line of ninety miles in length, is decidedly recommended to be *rejected*.

And the city and harbour of Halifax (one of the finest in the world) is recommended to be selected as the Atlantic terminus for the proposed line of railway.

That part of the Direct route (No. 3 and 4), viz., the line from the Bend of Petitcodiac by Boistown to the Restigouche and the St. Lawrence, crossing the range of New Brunswick mountains, having to surmount two summit levels of 1216 and 920 feet, causing heavy grades, and increasing materially the cost of transport; passing through a totally unsettled and wilderness country; involving greater difficulties in the transport of the materials necessary for its construction, and supplying food to the labourers engaged in its formation; excluding the towns and settlements on the Gulf shore, and so preventing the development of the vast resources of the country to be derived from the fisheries; and also inflicting a serious loss to the interests of the main line, and to the intended branch from the city of St. John in New Brunswick, is, notwithstanding its one great advantage of diminished distance, recommended most strongly to be *rejected*.

And the Route No. 2, from Halifax to Truro, at the head of the Bay of Fundy, passing over the Cobequid Hills, and on or near to Amherst and Bay Verte, crossing from thence over to the Rivers Richibucto and Miramichi, above the flow of the tide, so as not to interfere with their navigation; then by the valley of the North-west Miramichi and Nipisiguit River to Bathurst; then along the shore of the Bay Chaleurs to the Restigouche River; then by the valley of the Metapediac over to or near to the River St. Lawrence; then by the route as shown in the General Plan No. 1, along the banks of the St. Lawrence to Rivière du Loup, and from thence continued through either the second or third concessions along the river until it approaches Point Levi, is recommended as the *best direction* for the proposed trunk line of Railway from an eastern port in Nova Scotia through New Brunswick to Quebec.

It combines in the *greatest* degree the following important points:—

1st. The immediate prospect of direct, as well as the greatest amount of remuneration for the expenditure to be incurred; the opening up a large field for provincial improvements, for the settlement of emigrants, and by affording the opportunity in addition to *internal*, of *external* communication, by means of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Chaleurs, it will tend to develop in the highest degree the commerce and the fisheries of the Province of New Brunswick.

2nd. Passing along the sea-coast for a great distance, and capable of being approached at several points by bays or navigable rivers, it possesses the greatest facilities for construction, tending to reduce the expense, and by its more favourable grades, also the cost of working and subsequent maintenance.

3rd. By passing over a less elevated country, and at the least distance from the sea, there will be less interruption to be apprehended from climate, whilst the more favourable grades will increase the efficiency and rapidity of intercourse.

4th. Passing at the greatest possible distance from the United States, it possesses in the highest degree the advantage to be derived from that circumstance of security from attack in case of hostilities.

The best general direction for the proposed trunk line of railway being admitted to be that of Route No. 2, viz., the Halifax and Eastern, or Bay Chaleurs route, some additional remarks may be made upon its peculiar advantages, as well as upon the few engineering difficulties which occur, and in explanation of the plans and sections forwarded.

The details of the line are given in the Appendix No. 1. The plans referred to are the General Plan No. 1, the Model Map No. 2 (which should be stretched out on the floor to be properly viewed), and the book containing fifteen exploratory sheets of plans and sections which relate exclusively to this line.

The City of Halifax is situated on the western side of the harbour, whilst the best site for the terminus is on the opposite shore at Dartmouth.

The distance to Quebec from the latter will be four miles shorter than from the former; and one great advantage is, that its shore line is as yet comparatively free from wharves and commercial establishments, and an extensive terminus can be formed there at less expense and inconvenience than on the Halifax side, where the Government dockyard and private establishments would interfere materially in the selection of a good site for it.

At Dartmouth it is expected that vessels entering the harbour will be able to unload at the railway premises, or probably into the railway cars, whilst an equally good terminus is to be had at Point Levi, opposite to Quebec. The same railway cars, loaded from the ships in harbour at Halifax, will thus, after running an *uninterrupted* course for 635 miles, be delivered of their contents into the boats if not into the holds of vessels in the River St. Lawrence. The same can of course be done from the River St. Lawrence to the vessels waiting in Halifax harbour.

Such an uninterrupted length of railway, with such facilities at its termini, will be, it is believed, unequalled in the world.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

In the transmission of goods and merchandize this will be a most favourable point in competing with rival lines. The American railways, especially along the Atlantic States, are constantly interrupted, and passengers have to transfer themselves not only from cars to steam-boats, but sometimes from one set of carriages to another set, in waiting for them on opposite banks of a river.

In Nova Scotia the passage over the Cobequid Hills cannot be effected without heavy grades of 1 in 79 and 1 in 85; but as these occur, the one ascending, and the other immediately descending, and only for ten miles, the inconvenience can be easily got over by affording an assistant engine for the goods' trains at that part. No engineering difficulties are expected to occur from this up to Restigouche River.

It is necessary, however, to make some remark in reference to the sections shown in the Book Exploratory sheets 6 and 7, comprising that part of New Brunswick lying between Shediac and the Northwest Mirimichi.

The whole of this portion of the country is believed to be generally low and flat, with occasional undulations. The section run through it in the previous season of 1846, towards Boistown, confirmed this impression.

Its exploration and examination, therefore, was left to the last, and it was not until the really formidable-looking obstacles had been explored and successfully got over, that the attention of the parties was turned to it.

As at this time the season was rapidly closing, the exploring parties were directed to cut *straight* lines through it, as the best means of obtaining the general altitudes and a knowledge of the country. No attempt was made to contour the hills. The sections, therefore, in these two sheets are not grades for the railway, but of the ground passed over by the straight lines. With the exception of the immediate banks of the St. Lawrence, this is expected to prove one of the easiest portions of the line.

When the line reaches the mouth of Eel River, it cannot proceed direct on to Dalhousie, but must turn off up the valley of that river.

Two courses are afterwards open to it, one to turn off through a valley, by which it can soon gain the Restigouche, the other to proceed on to the head waters of Eel River, and then turn down to that river. Which is the best of these two routes can be better determined when the detailed surveys of the route are made.

The most formidable point of the line is next to be mentioned,—this is the passage up the Metapediac valley.

The hills on both sides are high and steep, and come down either on the one side or the other, pretty close to the river's bank, and involves the necessity (in order to avoid curves of very small radius) of changing frequently from one side to the other. The rock, too, is slaty and hard. From this cause, 20 miles of this valley will prove expensive, but the grades will be very easy.

About fourteen bridges of an average length of 120 to 150 yards will be required up this valley. There is also a bridge of 2000 feet long, mentioned in the detailed report as necessary to cross the Miramichi River.

But bridging in this country is not the same formidable affair that it is in England.

The rivers are nearly always shallow, and the materials, wood and stone, are close at hand.

The bridges in the United States, on the best lines, are built of wood on the truss-work principle, with stone piers and abutments.

On the Boston and Albany lines, and on many others in the New England States, the bridge generally used and approved of is known as "Howe's Patent Truss Bridge."

The cost of this kind of bridge, as furnished by the parties who have purchased the patent, is as follows:—

	Dollars.	£.	s.	d.	
For Spans of 60 feet, single track,					
11 per foot. —	2	5	10		Sterling.
100 feet "	18	"	3	15	0 "
140 feet "	21	"	4	7	6 "
180 feet "	27	"	5	12	6 "
200 feet "	30	"	6	5	0 "

The cost for double track would be about 55 per cent. additional.

The price includes the whole of the superstructure ready for the rails, but not the piers and abutments.

The bridge over the Connecticut River at Springfield, is built on this principle; it has seven spans of 180 feet each, and the sill of the bridge is 30 feet above low water. On other lines the same kind of bridge is used, but no iron work is permitted (the unequal expansion and contraction of this metal is objected to), and the addition of an arch is introduced.

A bridge built on this principle on the Reading Railroad, 1800 feet long, cost 40,000 dollars, equivalent to 8,330£ sterling.

Soon after passing the valley of the Metapediac, the great obstacle of the St. Lawrence chain of mountains is got over, and the line may range away towards Quebec, having, however, occasionally a river or ravine to cross, whose passage requires consideration.

At the Trois Pistoles, the stream in the course of ages has worn out a very awkward and deep ravine. The bank on one side is generally steep and abrupt, whilst that on the opposite is low and sloping away back for a long distance, before it again reaches the height of the table land.

The most favourable site for crossing it occurs at about eleven miles from the St. Lawrence, where the two banks become nearer to each other, and are more equal in height.

At this point the breadth of the stream is 100 feet at bottom. The width between the banks at top 500, and the depth is nearly 150 feet. The banks are rocky. Though formidable it is by no means impracticable.

On the New York and Erie Railway there is a bridge whose roadway is 170 feet above the bottom of the ravine, which it crosses by one span of 275 feet. Its cost was 5,200£.

From Rivière du Loup to Quebec, the Railway might but for the snow, be carried almost at a surface level.

Through the whole of New Brunswick, for 234 miles, and through Lower Canada as far as Rivière du Loup, 167 miles, there will be found along the line abundance of timber and stone (including lime-

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

Appendix  
(N.)  
29th January.

stone) of the best quality for building purposes. There will be found also, in New Brunswick more especially, abundance of gravel for the superstructure.

In Nova Scotia, the railway will have to pass with but little exception through land which has been sold or granted away to individuals. The exception will be the other way in New Brunswick. It will be seen on reference to the Model Map, that it approaches the settlements between Bay Verte and Shediac, and skirts along the Bay Chaleurs.

In Canada from the mouth of the Metapediae to the Trois Pistoles, it runs through still ungranted land. But for the last 110 miles between Rivière du Loup, it runs through a densely settled country.

Until the detailed surveys are made, and the precise location of the line marked on the ground, it will be impossible to state precisely the exact number of miles it will pass through Crown land.

If the following estimate be taken, it will not be much out—

In Nova Scotia.....	15 miles
New Brunswick .....	200 "
Canada .....	160 "
Total.....	375 "

The following synopsis will show approximately the quantities of ungranted land in the Counties through which the line passes:—

*In Nova Scotia.*

	Acres.	
Halifax County.....	780,000	
Colchester .....	120,000	
Cumberland .....	180,000	
		1,080,000

*In New Brunswick.*

Westmoreland County...	301,000	
Kent.....	640,000	
Northumberland .....	1,993,000	
Gloucester .....	704,000	
Restigouche .....	1,109,000	
		4,747,000

*In Canada.*

Bonaventure.....	2,000,000	
Rimouski .....	5,000,000	
Kamouraska.....	500,000	
L'Islet .....	600,000	
Bellechasse .....	500,000	
		8,600,000

General total ..... 14,427,000

The land for the railway will have to be purchased in Nova Scotia for nearly its whole course, and in Canada for the 110 miles mentioned.

The latter, however, it is expected, will cost very little more than the expense which it would be necessary to incur in cleaning, getting out the stumps, and preparing the wild lands for the railroad.

No part of the line will ever be at any great distance from Crown lands; but it will be a question of detail for this part as well as for the Nova Scotia section, whether it will be more advantageous to cut and convey from them the timber and materials required, or purchase them.

The direction of the proposed line being determined upon, the next points which present themselves for

consideration are, the character of the road and method of construction.

In the first instance it is considered that one line of rails will be sufficient, but in taking ground for the railway and stations, and wherever the line passes, regard should be paid always to the prospect of its being made at some future time a double track. And in the anticipation of a heavy traffic, which there is a fair prospect of soon passing along it, and with a view to ultimate economy, as well as the saving of much inconvenience, it is recommended that the road (being intended for the great trunk line) should be constructed at once in a substantial and permanent manner, with a good heavy rail, capable of bearing high rates of speed for passenger trains.

On all the principal lines of railway in the United States, the flat iron bar is everywhere being discarded, and the H or T rail, generally of 56lb. to the yard, is being substituted for it.

On several of the lines also a double track is being made, and the works constructed are of a more permanent character than formerly.

Much has been said in praise of the cheap method of making railways in America, and the advantages to be derived from it in a new country.

As an example of this system and its practical results, the Utica and Syracuse Railway may be here quoted.

This road is 53 miles in length and forms part of the Great Western Line, connecting Albany on the Hudson River, with Buffalo on Lake Erie—one of the principal lines in the country.

In its construction more than a usual amount of timber was used. For a considerable portion of its length (upwards of 19 miles) it passed through a deep swamp. Piles were driven into this, to support a long continued trestle-bridge, over which the railway track was carried upon longitudinal bearers.

For the other 33 miles the grading was made in the usual manner by excavations and embankments: but the superstructure was of wood.

Upon the grading in the direction of its length, a small trench was excavated, and a sill of wood was firmly bedded in it. Where the sills abutted end to end, they were supported by a piece of wood, of the same section, laid beneath them. At right angles to and upon the upper surfaces of the sill were spiked cross-ties; and again, at right angles to the cross-ties, and immediately over the sills, were laid the longitudinal wood-bearers; to which the iron plates were firmly spiked. The centre of the rail and sill were in the same vertical plane.

Thus everything was done for economy: as much wood as possible being used. This railway for its construction and equipment cost on an average only £3,600 per mile.

It was thought worthy, in 1843, to publish an account of it in London; and it forms the chief subject of a volume, thus entitled, "Ensamples of Railway Making; which, although not of English practice, are submitted to the Civil Engineer and the British and Irish Public."

The following Report is extracted from the Annual Statement of the Secretary of State to the Assembly of the State of New York, dated 4th March, 1847:—

"Syracuse and Utica Railroad has been opened for the transportation of passengers for the last eight years.

Appendix  
(N.)  
29th January.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

"The company having determined to relay the road with an iron rail of the most improved form, have contracted for a considerable portion of the iron necessary, and are proceeding with the intention of laying a substantial structure adequate to the proper performance of the business required.

	Dollars.
" Present wood structure has cost the company - - - - -	417,075 55
" The iron now laid thereon is the flat bar, and will be useless, and therefore will be sold. It is hoped that there may be derived from the sale of it - - - - -	80,000 00
" Leaving a sum of - - - - -	337,075 55

which has been expended for the cost of the wood structure, which, in addition to a large annual amount for repairs, will be practically worn out, sunk, and gone, when the new structure is laid and used. The new structure, it is supposed, will cost about the same as the former, towards which, it is hoped, the old iron will pay, as above, 80,000 dollars, leaving the sum of about 300,000 dollars to be raised by the company on its credit.

"This will, when paid, reimburse the capital of the company for the equivalent amount, which has been appropriated to the worn-out structure. In addition to the cost of the new structure, there will be required a considerable sum for new engines, cars, &c. The demand upon the company for the transportation of property at the close of the canal has entirely exceeded its capacity to do this business. Property destined for sale in the eastern markets, in large quantities, was stopped at most points upon the line of railroad contiguous to the canal. Being practically confined to the winter months in this branch of business, it cannot be expected that the company could provide a supply of cars for this sudden and extraordinary demand, when they must stand idle and go to waste during two-thirds of the year.

"When the road shall be relaid with the proposed iron rail, the public will require that the train shall be run with increased speed. In relation to this subject it is deemed proper to refer to the following suggestions contained in the report of this company, made last year.

"Very great embarrassment is experienced from the fact, that cattle are allowed to run at large, and to impede and so often delay the trains as at present. It is a serious matter, and unless more care shall be bestowed by the owners in restraining them, either at their own suggestions or in pursuance of some proper law to be passed, it will be found very difficult to make good time upon this line. A part of our business must be always done in the night, and it is then we experience the great hazard. The trains are frequently thrown off by them, and the danger to the persons in charge and to the passengers is imminent. The owners always insist upon pay for their animals destroyed, without reflecting upon the great damage that they cause to the property of the company, and the more fearful injury that might ensue to passengers. If the owners will not take care of them, it is impossible to keep them off. In Massachusetts much less difficulty in this respect is experienced; for there, it is believed, a penalty is incurred by the owner of domestic animals that go upon the railroad. Our business is conducted with all possible care in this respect, and the enginemen suitably feel the risk of life or limb (which to them is almost as important) that they incur from the growing evil.

"A very proper law in this State has guarded the public and the company against direct wanton injury to the trains by individuals. It is submitted that *negligence* in allowing animals to run upon the railroads should be prevented by some suitable restraints."

Some of the inconveniences arising from a cheap railway may be learnt from this Report.

At this time the total amount spent upon its construction appears, from the same report, to have been 1,098,940 dollars, equivalent to £4,520 sterling per mile.

The new superstructure, it was supposed, would cost about the same as the former, viz., 417,075 dollars, or about £1640 sterling additional, which will make the price of this railway, when completed as intended, £5,960 per mile.

In other parts of the States where these trestle bridge or skeleton railways have been made, instances have been known of the locomotive slipping down between the rails, which have warped outwards.

With a view, therefore, to ultimate economy and to save inconvenience and interruption to the traffic when once established, it is most strongly recommended that the line, whenever commenced, shall be at once properly and efficiently made.

In determining the form of the road it is necessary to bear in view that it will pass through a country everywhere liable to be obstructed by heavy falls of snow. It does not appear, however, from the results of inquiries made in the United States, that anything beyond inconvenience, and some additional expense in the cost of working the line, is to be apprehended from this cause.

The railway from Boston to Albany, which crosses the range of mountains between the Connecticut and Hudson Rivers, attaining upon them an elevation of upwards of 1400 feet above the sea, to which it ascends by a grade of about 80 feet per mile for 13 miles, traverses a country subjected to the same sort of winter as the British North American Provinces.

The average depth of snow in the woods is from 3 to 4 feet, which is not much less than it is in the woods of New Brunswick and Canada.

In 1843, a year remarkable for the great number of snow storms which occurred, there were sixty-three falls of snow, but the traffic was not interrupted to any very serious extent, not more than two or three trips.

To keep the roads clear, two descriptions of snow ploughs are used, one for the double track, and another for the single.\* In the former, the *share* of the plough travels immediately over the inner rail, throwing the snow outwards from the track. It is first used on one track, and then runs back upon the other.

In the single line the ploughshare travels in the centre of the track, throwing the snow off at once upon both sides.

For the double track, the snow-plough weighs from 5 to 6 tons, and costs about £125. For the single track it is somewhat lighter.

The plough requires generally, when run without

\* Vide Plans Nos. 30 and 31.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

a train, two engines of 20 tons each, or with a train, three engines.

When the fall of snow does not exceed a few inches, the small plough always fixed in front of the engine, consisting of an open frame-work projecting about 5 feet in front, and called a "*Cow scraper*," is found, when cased over, to be sufficient to clear the line. When the fall is deeper, the plough is used immediately after the snow has ceased to fall.

It can be propelled by three 20 ton engines through 3 feet of newly fallen snow at the rate of 6 miles an hour.

If the fall does not exceed 2 feet, it can travel at the rate of 15 miles an hour.

The drifts through which it is propelled are sometimes 15 feet deep, and from 200 to 300 feet long, and at others 8 or 10 feet deep, and from a quarter to half a mile in length.

The line of railway is marked in divisions of about 8 miles, to each of which eight or ten men are allotted, who pass along the line each day with small hand ploughs, picks, &c., clearing away the snow and ice which the trains collect and harden between the rails and the roadway.

It is found that the freezing of the snow or rain upon the rails does not impede the heavy engines, as the weight of the forward wheels is sufficient to break it, and enable the driving wheels to bite.

Whenever, from local causes, the snow is found to drift on the line of railway, snow-fences are erected, which are found very effectual. They are simple board fences from 10 to 15 feet high, placed from 10 to 20 feet back from the roadway.

In wet weather the rails become very slippery, but the difficulty is overcome and the wheels enabled to bite upon the steep gradients by the use of sand boxes, which are fixed in front of the engine and immediately over the rails. These can be opened at pleasure by the engine-driver, and the sand is used wherever necessary.

The means thus successfully adopted to overcome the obstacles arising from ice and snow are employed much in the same way upon all the railways which are exposed to them.

In the year 1847 the expense incurred under this head (removing ice and snow) upon the western railroad in Massachusetts, was, according to the official return, 2,763 dollars, equivalent to £575 sterling.

Upon many of the other lines expenses under the same head are returned, but very much smaller in amount.

In places where the rails are not raised above the general level of the country, much greater difficulty is experienced in keeping the lines clear of snow than in parts where there are embankments.

From the foregoing it does not appear, therefore, that snow need be considered an insurmountable ob-

stacle to the formation of a line of railway from Halifax to Quebec.

To obviate, as much as possible, the liability to interruption from this cause, it is recommended that in the construction of the line, it be adopted as a principle, that the top of the iron-rail be kept as high as the average depth of snow in the country through which the line passes.

In Nova Scotia this will require probably an embankment of 2 feet high, gradually increasing as it proceeds northward to the St. Lawrence and along the flat open country on its banks, to 5 or even 6 feet.

The whole of that part of British North America through which this line is intended to be run, being as yet free from railways, the choice of gauge is clear and open.

Without entering into and quoting the arguments which have been adduced in favour of the broad or narrow gauge of England, as it is more a question of detail than otherwise, it will be deemed sufficient for the present Report to recommend an intermediate gauge. Probably 5 feet 6 inches will be the most suitable, as combining the greatest amount of practical utility with the least amount of increased expenditure.

With the object of proceeding on to the consideration of expense of construction, the proposed trunk line will be supposed to have a single track with one-tenth additional for side lines and turn-outs, to have a rail 65 lbs. to the yard, supported upon longitudinal sleepers with cross-ties, similar to the rail used upon the London and Croydon line, the wood to be prepared according to Payne's process, to have a gauge of 5 feet 6 inches, and, as a principle, the top of the rails to be kept above the level of the surface of the ground, at a height equal to the average depth of the snow. For the best information as to the cost of making such a railway, reference must be made to the works of a similar character in the United States.

At about the close of the year 1847, there were in that country nearly 5,800 miles of railway completed or in progress. The average cost for those having a single track, has been estimated at 22,000 dollars, equivalent to 4,166 $\frac{2}{3}$  sterling, per mile. For the double track 32,000 dollars, or 6,666 $\frac{2}{3}$  sterling per mile.

But the extreme differences which are to be observed in the cost of construction in the various States are so great, ranging from 1600 $\frac{0}{100}$  up to 24,000 $\frac{0}{100}$  per mile, that no criterion can be established from averages obtained from such discordant data.

The State of Massachusetts affords the best materials for accurate information.

All the railroad corporations are by law obliged to make annual returns to the legislature, and very valuable statistical information is thereby obtained upon railway affairs.

From the official reports for the year 1847, the following Table has been compiled:

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.





Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

This table comprises, with the exception of about fifty miles, upon which there occur some doubts as to what the account precisely embraces, the whole of the railroads at present completed in the State of Massachusetts. The table shows 683½ miles of railway, including branches, which have cost in their construction and equipment, 31,675,946 dollars, or £6,599,155 sterling.

There are 146 miles of double track. They have been taken at so much additional single track. A double track would not cost exactly twice that of a single one in its construction; but as these lines were made originally only with single tracks, and have been added to from time to time as circumstances would admit, it must have tended to increase the cost, and in calculating the average expense per mile, it is considered the result will not be much in error. The cost per mile, it appears then, has been £7,950 sterling.

There is no other State in the Union which presents equally good data for making an approximate estimate.

The climate and nature of the country bears also a strong resemblance to that through which the Halifax and Quebec line will pass, and in this respect the analogy of the two cases is extremely favourable.

The New York and Erie Railroad, 450 miles in length, now in course of construction, will, it is supposed from the latest information, cost £6,250 per mile, exclusive of equipment.

The estimate for the Hudson River Railroad from New York to Albany, now in progress, is for the single track, £7,440 sterling per mile.

The estimate for the Montreal and Portland line is about £5,080 sterling per mile.

For the Great Western Railroad in progress in Upper Canada, the estimate for that section of the line which would most resemble the Halifax and Quebec Road, is £5,638 per mile.

On referring to the table, it will be seen that all the lines have either the H or T rail, generally 56lbs to the yard.

The price of railroad iron in the States is very much greater than in England, or what it can be procured for in the British Provinces. It pays a very high duty on importation into the States.

On some of the lines upwards of £15 per ton for rails has been paid. In England rails can now be bought for £8 or £9 per ton.

The advantage which the Halifax and Quebec line will possess over the lines in the table in respect of iron alone, may be estimated at £500 per mile.

When these lines were constructed also, the demand for labour was extremely great, and wages much higher than in the present day.

The average (of £7,950) derived from the table, may therefore very fairly be reduced by several hundred pounds.

The Halifax and Quebec line will have also many advantages which the American lines had not.

The land for the greater portion of the road will not have to be purchased. Timber and stone will be had nearly along the whole line for the labour of cutting and quarrying.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

Judging then from the analogy afforded by a similar, or nearly similar, lines in the neighbouring States, giving due weight to the considerations which have a tendency to modify the cost in the particular case of the Halifax and Quebec line, and forming the best estimate to be derived from the data obtained upon the exploratory survey, which, under the circumstances of a perfectly new country, only recently explored, and still covered with a dense forest, is all that can in the first instance be done; it is considered that if the sum of £7,000 sterling per mile be assumed as the probable cost of the proposed line, it will not be far from the correct amount.

The total distance from Halifax to Quebec will be about 635 miles.

	£
635 miles, at £7,000 per mile, will be...	4,445,000
Add one-tenth for contingencies.....	444,500

£4,889,500

Or, in round numbers, five millions.

It is estimated, therefore, that the cost for construction and equipment of the proposed trunk line, from Halifax, through New Brunswick, to Quebec, will amount to £5,000,000 sterling.

The question which presents itself next for consideration is a very important one, namely, the probable returns for such an expenditure.

The information to be afforded on this head can only be derived in a very general way, from a consideration of the present population and resources of the three Provinces.

The direct communication between the two termini, Halifax and Quebec, is of a very limited nature.

By land, it is confined almost to the conveyance of the mails. Passengers proceed generally by the way of the United States.

By sea, in 1847, the communication was by seventeen vessels, which arrived at Quebec, having a tonnage of 1257, and eighteen departed from that port for Halifax, whose tonnage amounted to 1386 tons.

This amount of intercourse does not at the first view appear encouraging to expected receipts, but when it is made to appear that this limited intercourse arises *entirely* from the want of good means of intercommunication, such as would be afforded by the proposed railway, it becomes a strong argument in favour of making the line, rather than against it.

The communication of the Provinces with each other is cramped and restricted beyond measure by the same want.

By sea the amount of intercourse may be judged of by the return given in Appendix No. 6, furnished by the Quebec Board of Trade.

The chief elements which enter into, and upon which depends, the success of every railway enterprise, are population, agriculture, and commerce.

At the extremities of the line, and for some miles along the St. Lawrence, there is an abundant population. External commerce there is in an eminent degree. In that of agriculture its deficiency is great at present, but as there are millions of acres of good productive land only waiting for the hands necessary to cultivate them, and the means of access to which will be afforded by the railway, this very circum-

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

stance may be made to conduce to the advantage of the line, and pay a large portion of the expense of its construction.

The population of Halifax (the Atlantic terminus) is estimated at 25,000 souls. It is the capital of the Province, the seat of Government, and its commerce extensive. The value of its imports and exports is estimated at 2,500,000*l.*

The city of Quebec, the other terminus, according to the census of 1844, contained (including the County, which is not given separately) 45,000 persons.

But this City derives additional importance from its being the one great shipping port and outlet for all Canada. By its port passes the whole trade of that Province. It may be regarded as the focus of commerce for a million and a half of souls. The value of the imports and exports together may be estimated at 5,500,000*l.* sterling, giving employment to a very great amount of shipping.

This immense trade is of necessity crowded into six months, the navigation of the St. Lawrence being closed for the remainder of the year.

In addition to these two great termini there are lying on each side of the line two most important tributaries, viz., the City of St. John and Prince Edward's Island. The former with a population in city and county together, of nearly 44,000 persons, with a commerce of the value of 1,800,000*l.* in exports and imports, giving employment also to a great amount of shipping. The latter with a population of 50,000 engaged principally in agriculture and the fisheries. The exports and imports of this island are about 200,000*l.* annually.

Between the city of Quebec and the River Metis there are, settled along the south bank of the St. Lawrence, 75,000 inhabitants, all engaged in agriculture. These people are French Canadians, and almost every family has a small farm and homestead.

A striking peculiarity of these farms is their elongated shape, the length being generally thirty times that of the breadth, oftentimes a greater disproportion exists. The houses and farm-buildings are always built at one extremity, that which adjoins the road dividing one set of concessions from another. There are generally three or four lines of houses and roads running thus along the St. Lawrence.

The effect produced by this manner of parcelling out the land and building has been to form what can only be compared to one long and continued village for 200 miles.

For the first 100 miles out of Quebec, as far nearly as the Rivière du Loup, the proposed line of railway will run through the centre of this extended village; and with a train of moderate length, the last carriage will scarcely have cleared the door of one house before the engine will be opposite another. For the second 100 miles it will leave these concessions and farms a little on one side, but still within reach. A more favourable disposition of a population (comprised of small farmers) for contributing to the *way traffic* of a railroad could scarcely have been devised.

In the country lying between the Restigouche River and Halifax, the inhabitants who will be near to the railroad will amount to about 100,000; making the population, either upon or near to the line, including the two termini, 250,000 persons. But if the *total* population be taken within the area, which will be benefited *by* and become contributors to the line, then it may be estimated at not less than 400,000 souls.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

In a Report of the Directors, made upon the New York and Erie Railroad in 1843, when the question of proceeding with that line was under consideration, one of the data upon which its future receipts was calculated was derived from population and relative distance. And using the data obtained from the working of one portion which had been completed and was in operation, it was calculated that 531,000 persons on a line of 425 miles in length, would return in *net* earnings to the railway 1,343,500 dollars, or 2½ dollars nearly per head, equivalent to 10*s.* sterling. As the railroad is not yet completed, the true result cannot yet be seen.

The net earnings of the railroads in Massachusetts for the year 1847 were 2,290,000 dollars. The population of that State, over whose area railways are everywhere extended, and the whole of which may therefore be considered as tributary to them, being at the time about 800,000. This gives 2¾ dollars per head, equivalent to 11*s.*, or the same result nearly.

Applying the same ratio (of 10*s.* per head) to the 400,000 inhabitants who are within the area and likely to become tributaries to the Quebec and Halifax Railway, it would give 200,000*l.* as its probable revenue.

The great staple of trade of New Brunswick is its timber. For this all absorbing pursuit the inhabitants neglect agriculture, and instead of raising their own supplies they import provisions in large quantities from Canada and the United States. In the year 1846, New Brunswick paid to the latter for provisions alone 216,000*l.* sterling, whilst, in return, the United States only took from them 11,000*l.* in coals and fish.

Of Nova Scotia the great staples are timber and the products of the fisheries. The inhabitants import provisions also largely.

Canada is an *exporting* country, and capable of supplying the demands of both.

In the winter of 1847-8 the price of flour at Halifax and St. John was at 40*s.* the barrel, and it was being imported from the chief ports in the United States, even from as far as New Orleans in the Gulf of Mexico. At the same time, at Quebec the price of flour was only 25*s.* per barrel. A very great difference, which, had the railroad been in existence, would not have occurred.

Another great source of revenue likely to be developed by the railway is that of coals, to be derived from the great Cumberland Field.

Quebec and the upper country would no doubt take large quantities for their own consumption. Halifax the same for itself, and also for exportation to the United States.

Considerable returns would arise from the fisheries and from the products of the forest, lying contiguous to the line, which would find their way by it to the shipping ports.

The country through which the road will pass possesses, therefore, *in itself*, elements which, when fully developed, cannot fail to realise large receipts.

But there are, exclusive of these, other and highly important sources for productive revenue.

Halifax may be considered to be the nearest great sea-port to Europe.

Passengers travelling between England and the Canadas would adopt this railway, as the shortest and best line which they could take. Emigrants would do the same.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

The mails, troops, munitions of war, commissariat supplies and all public stores, would naturally pass by it, as the safest, speediest, and cheapest means of conveyance.

If a straight line be drawn from Cape Clear in Ireland, to New York, it will cut through or pass close to Halifax.

The latter is therefore on the direct route; and as the sea voyage across the Atlantic to New York may be shortened by three days nearly, in steamers, it is not improbable that on that account, when the branch railroad to St. John is completed, and other lines to connect on with those in the United States, the whole or the greatest portion of the passenger traffic between the Old and the New World would pass through Halifax, and over a great section of the proposed railroad.

But the great object for the railway to attain, and which, if it should be able to accomplish, its capability to pay the interest of the capital expended would be undoubted, is to supersede the long and dangerous passage to Quebec by the Gulph of St. Lawrence.

To make *two* voyages in a season vessels are obliged to leave England earlier, and encounter the dangers of the ice in the Gulph, much sooner than it is safe or prudent for them to do.

The loss of life and property which has occurred from this cause, and returning late in the autumn, has been enormous. It cannot be ascertained, but probably it would have more than paid for the railway.

An opinion, may, however, be formed of it from the rates of insurance, which in the spring and autumn are as high as 10 per cent. A much higher rate than to any other part of the world.

The navigation of the St. Lawrence is closed for about six months of every year. During the whole of this period all the produce of the country is locked up, and necessarily lies unproductive on the hands of the holders.

The surplus agricultural produce of the year cannot be got ready to be shipped in the season it is produced. In the winter of 1846-7 it has been stated on good authority, that 500,000 barrels of flour were detained in Montreal at the time when famine was raging in Ireland. As soon as the season opened, there was such a demand for shipping to carry provisions, that the ordinary course of the timber trade was deranged by it.

All this would have been prevented had the railway been then in existence.

For six months in the year, then, the St. Lawrence would cease to be a competitor with the railway, and large quantities of produce would be certain to be forwarded by it.

For the other six months of the year it would have also the following strong claims to preference:—rapidity of transport; the saving of heavy insurance; cheaper rate of freight from Halifax; vessels engaged in the Canadian trade could make *three* voyages to Halifax for *two* to Quebec.

The trade which is now crowded into six months, to the great inconvenience of every one concerned, rendering large stocks necessary to be kept on hand, would be diffused equally over the whole year.

It is most probable that these advantages will be found so great, that only the bulky and weighty

articles of commerce, such as the very heavy timber and a few other goods, will continue to be sent round by the Gulph of St. Lawrence.

If such should prove to be the case, then the proposed railway would have as much or perhaps more traffic than a single track could accommodate.

The cost of transportation, it is calculated, will not be too high on this line to admit of the above results being realised, and in that case, more especially if the capital can be raised at a moderate rate of interest, it is considered highly probable that it will, even in a commercial point of view, be a profitable undertaking.

From evidence given to the Gauge Commissioners in England, it appears that the *cost* of transport for goods on the undermentioned lines of railway was as follows:—

Great Western.....	·06	of a penny per ton per mile.
Grand Junction...	·13	” ”
Birmingham and Gloucester.....	·09	” ”
South Western.....	·10	” ”
London and Birmingham.....	·12	” ”
	<u>5</u> ·50	
		·10 Average per ton per mile.

This is supposed to be gross weight, including carriages, &c.

One-fifth of a penny per mile per ton will be a liberal allowance for the net weight.

From a very carefully prepared document,\* extracted from a Report of the Commissioners appointed in 1846 by the Legislature of the State of New York, to locate certain portions of the New-York and Erie Railroad, it appears that the cost of motive power on some of the principal railroads in the United States was 40 cents per train per mile, equivalent to 1s. 8d. sterling.

With the expected grades on the Halifax and Quebec line, it is calculated that an engine of good power, having the assistance of an extra engine for 25 miles of the distance, will convey 100 tons of goods at a moderate speed of 8 to 10 miles an hour over the whole line.

The total cost per train would then be—	£	s.	d.
635 miles, at 1s. 8d. per mile.....	52	18	4
25 miles, at 1s. 8d. for extra engine	2	1	8
Total for 100 tons.....	£55	0	0

Or 11s. per ton for the whole distance. Equal to ·207 drs. per ton per mile, the same nearly as the average on the English railways.

At this rate, the *actual* cost of carrying a barrel of flour from Quebec to Halifax will be only 1s. 1d.; and if it be doubled to pay interest on capital, then 2s. 2d. might be the price charged for its conveyance.

The freight of flour from Quebec to England may be taken at 5s. per barrel; from Halifax at 3s.

The difference in freight would therefore pay its transit by railway, and the difference in the rates of insurance would be to the profit of the owner; and the voyage being shorter, there would be less risk of

\* Vide Appendix No. 7.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

its arrival in the market in a heated or deteriorated condition.

Provisions and all other articles whose value is great in proportion to their bulk, would be as advantageously forwarded by this route.

It is fully expected, therefore, that the railway will be able to compete successfully with the shipping in the St. Lawrence even during the summer season.

But there is still another great and important source from which traffic may be expected, viz:—From those vast and extensive regions in the Far West, round the Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Lake Superior.

By the completion of the canals along the River St. Lawrence, the produce of these lake countries now finds its way to the markets of Montreal and Quebec.

Large cargoes, consisting of upwards of 3000 barrels of flour can now pass from their ports down to Quebec without once breaking bulk.

Already produce which found its way to New York by the circuitous route of the Mississippi and New Orleans, has been diverted to the channel of the St. Lawrence.

The extent to which this will take place it is not possible yet to calculate; but there is no doubt that large quantities of produce which formerly found its way to the Atlantic ports of New York and Boston, will be diverted to the St. Lawrence.

Of the enormous exports of provisions from the United States, the following will give some idea :

	In 1846.		In 1847.
Flour —barrels ...	2,289,476	...	4,382,496
Wheat—bushels...	1,613,795	...	4,399,951
Corn —bushels...	1,826,068	...	16,326,050
Meal —barrels...	293,720	...	918,066

The great portion, if not nearly all this immense produce, of which the above forms only a few items in the *great account*, was received at the Atlantic ports from the Far West. And it is for this most important and still increasing trade, that Montreal and Quebec will now, by means of the St. Lawrence Canals, have the most favourable chance of a successful competition with New York and Boston.

It has been calculated that the cost of transport for a barrel of flour from the Lakes to New York was 5s. 1d. sterling; to Boston 6s., exclusive of charges for transshipment.

By the Quebec and Halifax line, it is estimated, now that the Canals are open, a barrel of flour may be delivered at Quebec for 2s. sterling, and carried to Halifax for 2s. 2d.; total, 4s. 2d.

By the Montreal and Portland, 1s. 8d. has been estimated as the price per the railway, to which if 2s. more be added as freight to Montreal, the price by that line will probably be only 3s. 8d. sterling per barrel. The Montreal and Portland will have, therefore, an apparent advantage over the Quebec and Halifax line, arising from its much shorter distance. But there are some drawbacks attending it, which may cause the preference to be given to the latter notwithstanding. The line passes through the United States.

A transit duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*, has to be levied upon all foreign produce, and introduces the inconvenience of custom-houses and custom-house officers.

Portland is a foreign port, and is 400 miles by sea farther from England than Halifax.

It has been seen in a former part of this Report, when speaking of the Utica and Syracuse Railroad, how inadequate that line was to take all the traffic which was required to be forwarded by it, at the time the Erie Canal is closed.

The growing population and produce of the Western States are so gigantic, that it is probable there will be more than sufficient to employ fully *both* the Montreal and Portland, and Quebec and Halifax, Railroads.

From the foregoing remarks, it will appear then, that although no very good or precise estimate of the returns for the expenditure of five millions sterling can be given, yet that there are very good general grounds upon which to form an opinion, that ultimately, if not at once, the line will, in a commercial point of view, be a very productive one.

The Montreal and Portland, which will be the great competitor with that of the Quebec and Halifax line, is an enterprise of a purely commercial and *local* nature. As such, it is not likely shareholders will be contented, unless they receive what they have every right to expect—a high rate of interest for the expenditure they have incurred, and the risk they have encountered in the undertaking.

But with the Quebec and Halifax it is very different. The enterprise is of *general interest*. It concerns the prosperity and welfare of each of the three Provinces, and the honour as well as the interests of the whole British Empire may be affected by it. It is the *one* great means by which alone the power of the Mother Country can be brought to bear on this side of the Atlantic, and restore the balance of power now fast turning to the side of the United States.

Every new line of railway made in that country adds to their power, enabling them to concentrate their forces almost wherever they please, and by the lines, of which there are already some, and there will soon be more, reaching to their northern frontier, they can choose at their own time any one point of attack, on the long-extended Canadian frontier, and direct their whole strength against it.

The Provinces, therefore, and the Empire, having such interest in the formation of the Halifax and Quebec line, it should be undertaken by them in common as a great public work for the public weal.

If so undertaken, the Provinces, supported by the credit of the Mother Country, could raise capital at a rate of interest which could not be done by any company of shareholders. And if to this advantage be added the disposal for the exclusive benefit of the railway, of a portion of the wild lands along the line, and in the immediate country which it would be the means of opening to settlement and cultivation, then it is highly probable that it would be constructed for three millions sterling.

In a former part of this Report it has been estimated that there are in the counties through which this line will pass, fourteen millions of acres of land yet ungranted, and therefore remaining at the disposal of the Provincial Government.

The ordinary price of an acre of wild or uncleared land is about 2s. 6d. to 3s. per acre. But where public roads are made through them, the value immediately increases, and it will not be considered an

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

Appendix (N.) 29th January.

extravagant estimate, to suppose that the land along it, or in the immediate vicinity of the railway, will be worth £1 per acre.

For the construction of the great St. Lawrence Canal, by which Canada has now the prospect of reaping such immense advantages from the trade of the western country, the Imperial Government guaranteed the interest on a loan of two millions sterling and upwards at 4 per cent. This loan was easily raised, and a large premium per cent. was received in addition for it.

There can be little doubt that another loan of three millions sterling, at the same rate of 4 per cent. interest, could be raised upon the credit of the Provincial revenues if guaranteed by the Mother Country. With this amount of capital, and two millions of acres to be reserved, and sold from time to time, it is conceived the railway may be made.

Upon the strength of these two millions of acres, and the loan as a basis, a large amount of notes might be issued in payment of the wages and salaries of the labourers and other persons employed on the works of the railway. They should be made receivable for taxes and customs duties. The amount authorized to be issued might be limited to the extent of the acres, and as these were sold, an equal amount of the notes should be cancelled.

The issue of a number of notes which would pass current over the three Provinces, would be conferring a great benefit upon the community at large. The currency is not the same throughout, and persons who travel from one Province to another are now put to inconvenience, and have often to pay a discount upon exchanging the notes of one colonial bank for those of another. Advantage might be taken of the measure to assimilate the currency of the colonies to each other, and make it "sterling," the same as in England.

By a little arrangement, also, these notes might be made payable at the chief ports of emigration in the United Kingdom; and in that case a very great convenience would be afforded to a large class of persons on both sides of the Atlantic.

To remit small sums now, requires the intervention of bankers or agents. This has the effect upon persons resident in the settlements (and no doubt, also, often in towns), of preventing their sending the assistance which they otherwise would do to friends at home. Many a small note would be put up and sent in a letter, which is now never thought of for want of the convenience.

In remitting sums from Halifax to England, the banks do not like to give bills at less than sixty days' sight. These notes would, therefore, become a great public benefit, and there would be no fear of their being kept in circulation almost to any amount.

Upon the loan of three millions, the interest at 4 per cent. would amount to £120,000 per annum.

Of this sum it may be fairly assumed that for the conveyance of the mails between Halifax and Quebec, the Post Office Department would be willing to pay annually an equal amount to what is now paid for the same service. This has not been officially obtained, but there are good grounds for supposing that it is nearly £20,000.

In the case, then, that beyond this the railway only paid its own working expenses, the sum of 100,000£. would have to be made good out of the revenues of the Provinces.

Appendix (N.) 29th January.

The proportion of this, or of whatever sum might be deficient to pay the interest on the loan, would have to be arranged; and it may, for the sake of illustration, be supposed to be as follows:—

Nova Scotia.....	20,000 ...	Proportion	·2
New Brunswick .....	20,000 ...	"	·2
Canada .....	30,000 ...	"	·3
The Imperial Government .	30,000 ...	"	·3
Total .....			10

For the proportion guaranteed by the Provinces, they would receive the benefits conferred by the railway in developing their resources, increasing the value of all property, promoting the sale and settlement of their wild lands, increased population, and increased revenue.

For the proportion guaranteed by the Imperial Government, all Government officers, civil or military, troops, munitions of war, supplies, &c., for the public service, and emigrants, should be transported over the line at the cost price.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, it is understood, are most willing to guarantee the interest to the extent of their means, and in a fair proportion.

Canada having done so much already for the communications above Montreal, it is fully expected will not be backward in perfecting those below Quebec.

In the extreme case supposed above, viz., of the railway yielding no returns beyond working expenses, it is not conceived that either one of the Provinces or the Empire would not receive an equivalent in some other form for its direct contribution to make good the interest.

An account is at present being taken of the existing way traffic between Halifax and Amherst, by the Commissioner appointed by Nova Scotia to collect statistics for the railway. The same is being done for that portion of the line along the banks of the St. Lawrence.

There is some reason to believe that these two portions of the line will be found to have sufficient traffic to pay, over and above working expenses, the moderate interest upon capital of 4 per cent.

If such should prove to be correct, then the foregoing statement would be modified and stand thus—

Total distance, Halifax to Quebec ...	635
Quebec to River du Loup .....	110
Halifax to Amherst and Bay Verte ...	125
<hr/>	
Leaving unproductive still .....	miles 400

If the total line can be done for 3,000,000£., then the proportion for the 400 miles would be 1,889,600£. or 2,000,000 nearly.

The interest for which would amount to 80,000£.

Deducting 20,000£. for the conveyance of the mails, then the sum to be responsible for would be 60,000£., which divided proportionally as before, would give for

Nova Scotia.....	12,000£.	proportion	·2
New Brunswick .....	12,000£.	"	·2
Canada .....	18,000£.	"	·3
Great Britain .....	18,000£.	"	·3
Total .....			·10

Appendix  
(N.)  
29th January.

Therefore, for the responsibility (perhaps for *assuming it only*) of 100,000*l.*, or as the case may prove, 60,000*l.*, the Quebec and Halifax Railway may be made.

But to look at this great work only as a commercial speculation, and as yielding mere interest for the expenditure incurred, would be to take a very limited view of the objects it is capable of achieving.

In the United States they are well aware of the increased value which internal improvements and communications give to property of every kind.

In those countries works have been undertaken for that object alone, not for the mere return which the work, whether railway, road, or canal, would make of itself.

The indebtedness of the several States has been incurred almost entirely in making great internal improvements. And in the boldness and unhesitating way in which they have incurred debts and responsibilities for the purpose of developing their resources, may be seen the secret of their unrivalled prosperity.

The State is in debt, but its citizens have been enriched beyond all proportion.

Most unfavourable comparisons are made by travellers who visit the British Provinces and the United States. And some have gone so far as to state, that travelling along where the boundary is a mere conventional line, they could at once tell whether they were in the States or not.

On the one side the State Governments become shareholders to a large amount in great public works, lead the way and do not hesitate to incur debt, for making what has been termed "war upon the wilderness;" employment is given, and by the time the improvement is completed property has been created and the *employed* become proprietors.

On the other side the Provincial Governments do not take the initiative in the same manner, and hence in the settlements and in the provinces generally, may be seen this marked difference in the progress of people who are identically the same in every respect.

Until the British Provinces boldly imitate the policy of the States in this regard, and make war upon their "wilderness," their progress will continue to present the same unfavourable contrast.

The creative or productive power of canals, railways, &c., may be traced in the history and progress of the State of New York.

The Erie Canal was commenced in 1817, and completed in 1825, at a cost of 7,143,789 dollars, or 1,400,000*l.* sterling. In 1817 the value of real and personal property in the City of New York, was from official documents estimated at 16,436,000*l.* sterling. In 1825, it was estimated at 21,075,000*l.* sterling. In 1829, the population of the State was 1,372,000, and in 1830 the population of the State was 1,918,000.

The canal was found so inadequate to the traffic, that between the years 1825 and 1835, a farther sum of 2,700,000*l.* was expended in enlarging it.

Making the total cost to that date, 4,100,000*l.* sterling.

It has been seen that in the City of New York—  
In 1817, the official value of real and personal property was £16,436,000  
1835, " " £45,567,000  
Being an increase of 2½ times in eighteen years.

Appendix  
(N.)  
29th January.

For the state of New York—

In 1817, the official value of real and personal property was £63,368,000  
1835, " " £110,120,000

Or an increase of nearly 47,000,000 sterling in the value of property, attributed chiefly, if not entirely, to the formation of the canals.

In 1836, the amount conveyed to tide water by the canal was 697,357 tons.

And on the first of July of that year there had accumulated in the hands of the commissioners an amount sufficient to extinguish the whole of the outstanding debt incurred in its construction.

The net receipts from all the State canals, after deducting the expenses of collection and superintendence, for the year 1847, was 449,270*l.* Villages, towns, and cities have sprung up along its course.

The population of the State, which was—  
In 1810..... 959,949  
was in 1845..... 2,604,495

In 1846, the value of real and personal property was estimated at 128,500,000*l.*

It will be seen from the above, therefore, that in addition to the wealth created for individuals, the canals produce a large annual revenue to the State.

The following extracts from the financial affairs and statistics of some of the States may be quoted in illustration of this part of the subject.

1847.

Massachusetts.

	Dollars.
Total indebtedness of the State 1st January, 1847.....	999,654
Credit of the State, lent to Railroads....	5,049,555
	<hr/>
Total liabilities of the State...	6,049,209

As security for the redemption of the scrip lent to Railroads, the Commonwealth holds a mortgage on all the roads, and also 3000 shares in the Norwich and Worcester, and 1000 in the Andover and Haverhill.

Pennsylvania.

	Dollars.
Public property, canals and railroads, at original cost.....	28,657,432

Maryland.

	Dollars.
Receipts from Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.....	42,402
Ditto from Canal Company.....	11,550

North Carolina.

	Dollars.
Debt of the State, on account of Railroad Companies.....	1,110,000

Ohio.

	Dollars.
Debt contracted for the sole purpose of the construction of Public Works within the State.....	19,246,000
Canals, 820 miles in length, cost.....	15,122,503
Net receipts in 1846, after paying repairs and expenses.....	408,916
In 1810 the population of this State was.....	45,865
In 1820 " " " ".....	581,434
In 1840 " " " ".....	1,519,467

Appendix (N.)

29th January.

or tripled nearly in twenty years, during the progress of her canals.

Michigan.

Debt on 30th November, 1845..... Dollars. 4,394,510

Total length of Railroads finished, and *belonging* to the State, 222 miles.

This State was authorised to raise a loan of 5,000,000 dollars for *internal improvements*.

For the same purpose, Congress granted to this State 500,000 acres of land.

In 1840, the population was..... 212,267  
In 1845 " " ..... 304,278  
or an increase of 50 per cent. nearly in *five* years.

Indiana.

1st January, 1847, the public debt was Dollars. 14,394,940

By the terms of the Act adjusting this debt, it is to be equally divided between the State and the Wabash and Erie Canal. Of this canal, which is to be 458 miles long, 374 miles are in Indiana; 174 of this portion are finished, and in operation. There remain 200 miles to be completed, upon which part about 1,200,000 dollars have been expended by the State. It is estimated to cost the further sum of 2,000,000 dollars to complete the entire canal. To cover this amount, the State is to transfer to trustees 963,126 acres of land adjoining to or in the neighbourhood of the canal.

The population of this State in 1811 was..... 24,520  
" " " 1830 343,031  
" " " 1840 685,086

or doubled in ten years.

Illinois.

1847. Total internal improvement debt Dollars. 8,165,081  
Total Canal debt..... 6,009,187

14,174,268

The population in 1830 was..... 157,455  
" " 1840 " ..... 476,183

or tripled in ten years.

The sales of the public lands during one year (1845) in the United States amounted to..... Acres. 1,843,527

Producing..... Dollars. 2,470,298  
or an average of 5s. 7d. sterling per acre.

Appendix (N.)

29th January.

But to show the effect produced by a canal or railway passing through property, the following extract may be quoted from the Report of a Board of Directors of the New York and Erie Railroad Company in February, 1844 :

"The Board find that they have omitted one description of property which has heretofore been considered of great value, but the right to most of which has been lost to the company by failure to complete the road within a certain period; the most valuable of which consisted of 50,000 acres of wild lands in Cattaraugus County, near Lake Erie, and one-fourth part of the village of Dunkirk.

"An offer in writing was made in 1837, by responsible parties, to take these donations, and pay further the sum of 400,000 dollars, provided certain portions of the railroad were completed within a specified time."

That is about 8 dollars, or 33s. 4d. sterling per acre.

In Michigan 461,000 acres were granted by Congress for the endowment of a university. These lands were selected in sections from the most valuable of the State. The minimum price of these was at one time 20 dollars, or £4 6s. 8d. sterling per acres, but became lower afterwards; 17,142 acres, the quantity sold up to 30th November, 1845, brought £2 9s. per acre.

69,000 acres, devoted to schools, were sold for £1 7s. per acre.

Such, then, are some of the results of making "war upon the wilderness."

In New Brunswick there are, according to an official Report of the Surveyor-General, dated 15th December, 1847, 20,000,000 acres, of which about 6,000,000 are either granted or sold, and 3,000,000 may be considered as barren or under water; leaving, therefore, at the disposal of the Government, 11,000,000 of acres of forest land fit for settlement.

Of the 6,000,000 granted or sold, only 600,000 acres are estimated as being actually under cultivation.

By a statistical table published by W. Spackman, London, there are—

	Acres Cultivated.	Acres Uncultivated.	Acres Unprofitable.	Total Acres.
In England.....	25,632,000	3,454,000	3,256,400	32,342,000
Wales.....	3,117,000	530,000	1,105,000	4,752,000
Scotland.....	5,265,000	5,950,000	8,523,930	19,738,000
Ireland.....	12,125,280	4,900,000	2,416,664	19,441,944
New Brunswick.....	600,000	16,400,000	3,000,000	20,000,000



Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

Population of England,.....	14,995,508
" Wales,.....	911,321
" Scotland,.....	2,628,957
" Ireland,.....	8,205,382
" New Brunswick,...	208,000

In Ireland there appears to be from the above table 17,000,000 acres of ground fit for cultivation, and it has a population of 8,000,000 to support.

In New Brunswick there is an *equal amount* of ground to cultivate, and it has only a population of 208,000 persons.

If the land yet uncleared and fit for cultivation be added which remains in the northern section of Nova Scotia, and again between the boundary of New Brunswick and the River St. Lawrence to the east of Quebec, then there would be a quantity of nearly equal to that of England itself, supporting a population of 400,000 souls.

It is not too much then to say that between the Bay of Fundy and the St. Lawrence, in the country to be traversed by the proposed railway, there is abundant room for all the surplus population of the Mother Country.

Of the climate, soil, and capabilities of New Brunswick, it is impossible to speak too highly.

There is not a country in the world so beautifully wooded and watered.

An inspection of the map will show that there is scarcely a section of it without its streams, from the running brook up to the navigable river. Two-thirds of its boundary are washed by the sea; the remainder is embraced by the large rivers—the St. John and Restigouche.

For beauty and richness of scenery this latter river and its branches are not surpassed by anything in Great Britain.

Its lakes are numerous, and most beautiful; its surface is undulating, hill and dale, varying up to mountain and valley. It is everywhere, except a few peaks of the highest mountains, covered with a dense forest of the finest growth.

The country can everywhere be penetrated by its streams.

In some parts of the interior, for a portage of three or four miles, a canoe can float away either to the Bay Chaleurs and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or down to St. John's, in the Bay of Fundy.

Its agricultural capabilities, its climate, &c., are described in Bouchette's works, in Martin's British Colonies, and other authors. The country is, by them, and most deservedly so, highly praised.

There may be mentioned, however, two drawbacks to it, and only two.

The winter is long and severe; and in summer there is the plague of flies.

The latter yield and disappear as the forest is cleared; how far the former may be modified by it experience only can show.

For any great plan of emigration or colonization, there is not another British colony which presents such a favourable field for the trial as New Brunswick.

To 17,000,000 of productive acres there are only 208,000 inhabitants.

Of these 11,000,000 are still public property.

On the surface is an abundant stock of the finest timber, which in the markets of England realise large sums annually, and afford an unlimited supply of fuel to the settlers.

If these should ever become exhausted, there are the coal-fields underneath.

The rivers, lakes, and sea-coasts abound with fish.

Along the Bay Chaleurs, it is so abundant that the land smells of it; it is used as manure, and while the olfactory senses of the traveller are offended by it on the land, he sees out at sea immense shoals darkening the surface of the water.

For about the same expense five emigrants could be landed in New Brunswick for one in the Antipodes. Being within a fortnight by steam from London, any great plan of colonization could be directed and controlled by the Home Government.

In case of distress or failure, it would be long previously foreseen; the remedy or assistance could be applied; or, if beyond these, there would be the upper country and the Far West always open, and ready to receive the colonists.

The present limited population being so generally engaged in the pursuit of the timber trade and in the fisheries, there is the richest opening for agriculturists.

New Brunswick annually pays to the United States upwards of 200,000*l.* for provisions and other articles which she can raise upon her own soil.

Nova Scotia does very nearly the same thing.

Whilst within a few miles' reach of their own capitals, there is abundance of land for agricultural productions; these two Provinces are *dependent* for large supplies of food upon the United States.

Flour is imported from as far as New Orleans.

Wheat grown in the valley of the Mississippi is shipped at St. Louis, and imported into New Brunswick. It is ground into flour at the mills of St. John, and furnishes a large share of the bread eaten by the labourers of that city.

There exists, therefore, a good market already on the spot for agricultural produce; and it would be a strange anomaly, indeed, if a country situated within three or four weeks' sail of the markets of England, could not compete with the growers of produce in the valley of the Mississippi and the countries round the great lakes in the Far West.

One thing, however, is greatly to be deprecated, that is any sudden or large emigration without previous preparation.

Before wheat or food of any kind can be grown the forest has to be removed, and that is a work of time and hard labour, during which those engaged in it must be fed from other sources.

With some little previous detailed surveying, the proposed railway can be commenced both at the Quebec and Halifax ends as soon as decided upon, and carried on for miles. During which time the further detailed survey necessary for the remainder of the line, and particularly the portion through the wilderness, might be made, and the line actually marked and cut throughout.

This line, when cut, would form a basis for laying out extensive blocks of land, and dividing them into allotments for settlers.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

It will be unnecessary in this report to recapitulate all the good effects produced upon every country in which railways have been established; but some may be mentioned.

They have become necessary to the age, and that country which has them not must fall behind in the onward march of improvement and in the development of its resources. And the longer it is suffered to do so, the greater and more unfavourable will be the contrast which it will present to the world.

Already in this respect the British Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are far behind their enterprising neighbours.

One of the immediate effects of making this railway would be to place them in a position of equality. They are now *dependent* upon them for food.

At the closing of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, if the United States were merely to prohibit the exports of provisions from their own harbours, the consequences would be serious to these two Provinces. Canada could not then supply them.

In May, 1847, when the exploratory parties were being formed at Fredericton and provisions were being forwarded to the woods for their use, there was a scarcity of flour at St. John. It was said that sufficient for only two or three days' consumption remained in that city. The prices rose considerably, and the scarcity was only averted by the arrival of some cargoes from the United States, intended for Eastport.

The railway, had it been established, would have prevented such a state of things, and may save it for the future.

For the want of such a communication, Nova Scotia now finds it easier and more advantageous, notwithstanding a heavy duty of 20 per cent. against her, to export her great staple of fish to the States than to Canada; whereas, if the railway were made, it would pass on to the latter, where there would be an extensive market for it, and flour would be received in return.

Halifax would become the grand emporium of trade for the British provinces.

With the assistance of the electric telegraph, an order from Quebec could be received in a few minutes, and the articles wanted could be sent off by the next train.

As the vessels now arrive in fleets in the spring, and again in the autumn, it is a matter of forethought and consideration to the merchant of Canada, to know what he shall provide himself with.

To the intending emigrant it will afford him the choice of any month in the year to set out for his new country, and if by means of friends previously settled, his place of abode has been chosen, he can time his arrival so as to have the shortest possible time to wait until his own crops are ready to supply him with food.

Arriving now, as thousands annually do, in the spring when the seed-time is at hand and the land uncleared, they lose the valuable opportunity of that year's crop, and have to wait over, existing, perhaps, upon their little capital for nearly eighteen months, until the succeeding harvest comes to them. To all such emigrants nearly a year may be saved.

Surprise has sometimes been expressed that out of so many who yearly land in the Provinces, so many pass on and become settlers in the States.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

To the poor man his labour is his capital, and he must transfer himself to the place where employment is to be found.

The proposed railway would be such a work as would engage thousands in its immediate construction. While the stimulus and new spirit it would infuse into the whole community, now cribbed and confined as it were to their own locations, would give rise to branches and other works which would employ additional thousands.

It has been seen that the population of some of the Western States have doubled and even tripled themselves in the course of ten years.

The population of New Brunswick is now only 208,000. Her revenue in 1847 was 106,000*l.* sterling, or 10*s.* per head.

There is no apparent reason why, if the same facilities of employment and land for settlement were afforded, that her progress should not be also very great.

Every emigrant, induced to settle and remain in the country, may be calculated as producing 10*s.* annual revenue to the Province.

If the formation of the railway increased the population of New Brunswick by 40,000 persons only, then her proportion of the guaranteed interest would be covered from that cause alone.

The same might occur also to Nova Scotia and Lower Canada.

It may be asked what is to become of the labourers employed upon the railway during the winter. This is the season when lumbering or cutting of timber commences. They might engage in it also. But with the wages earned in the summer they should be incited to purchase small lots of ground of about fifty acres each.

The labours of the season over, or suspended upon the railway, they could most advantageously employ themselves in clearing, logging, and improving their own lots. This they could do to such an extent that in the spring the women and older children could burn the logs off and put in some sort of crops for food, such as potatoes, Indian corn, &c.

Mechanics might either do the same, if railway work could not be found for them, or find employment in the towns.

Another great effect of the railway would be to enhance almost immediately the value of all real and personal property. The effects produced by the Erie Canal in doubling and nearly tripling that of the City of New York have been stated.

Villages and towns would, no doubt, spring up in its course the same as on the Canal. The railway would give them birth. Agriculture and external commerce would support and enrich them.

But if, by its means, the navigation of the Gulph of St. Lawrence is spared, what an amount of human suffering and loss of life will it not save.

The losses from shipwreck has been great, but not equal to that arising from protracted voyages and crowded emigrant ships.

In 1847, 89,738 persons emigrated to the British Provinces, of whom 5,293 persons perished at sea, and 10,000 are said to have died after their arrival.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

This was a most unusual year, and it is to be hoped by every friend of humanity, that anything like it will never occur again.

No human means could have saved all this loss of life, but there is no doubt, a less protracted voyage and a more favourable time than the spring of the year in the St. Lawrence would have prevented some of the fatal results.

The railway established, the passage may be shortened, and the time of emigration may be selected at choice.

Troops are annually moved to and from Canada. About the close of the navigation in 1843, a transport, having the 1st Royal Regiment on board, was wrecked in the mouth of the St. Lawrence. The men got safely on shore, but there were no roads or means of getting away from the place. By the personal exertions of one of the officers, who made his way through the woods on snow shoes to the nearest settlements, and thence to Quebec, information was given of the wreck, and a steamer sent down to take them off. But for this, the consequences must have been that the Regiment would have had to winter there in the best manner they could.

Embarking and disembarking at Halifax, all danger and inconvenience from the Gulph navigation would be avoided. Time and expense would be saved, and the season might be disregarded.

The mails to and from Canada could pass over British territory *exclusively*, and they would be received at Quebec before the steamer reached Boston, and at Montreal about the same time as it arrived at that port.

In a political and military point of view, the proposed railway must be regarded as becoming a *work of necessity*.

The increasing population and wealth of the United States, and the diffusion of railways over their territory, especially in the direction of the Canadian frontier, render it absolutely necessary to counterbalance, by some corresponding means, their otherwise preponderating power.

Their railway communications will enable them to select their own time and their own points of attack, and will impose upon the British the necessity of being prepared at *all points* to meet them.

It is most essential, therefore, that the Mother Country should be able to keep up her communications with the Canadas at all times and seasons. However powerful England may be at sea, no navy could save Canada from a land force.

Its conquest and annexation are freely spoken of in the United States, even on the floors of Congress.

*Weakness invites aggression*, and as the railway would be a lever of power by which Great Britain could bring her strength to bear in the contest, it is not improbable that its construction would be the means of preventing a war at some no distant period.

The expenses of one year's war would pay for a railway two or three times over.

The following extract from the Report of Lord Durham, Her Majesty's High Commissioner and Governor-General of British North America in 1839, is so apposite and just, and bears so strongly upon the subject under consideration, that it is conceived no better conclusion can be made to this Report than to insert it:—

"These interests are, indeed, of great magnitude; and on the course which Your Majesty and Your

Parliament may adopt with respect to the North American Colonies, will depend the future destinies not only of the million and a half of Your Majesty's subjects who at present inhabit those provinces, but of that vast population which those ample and fertile territories are fit and destined hereafter to support. No portion of the American continent possesses greater natural resources for the maintenance of large and flourishing communities. An almost boundless range of the richest soil still remains unsettled, and may be rendered available for the purposes of agriculture. The wealth of inexhaustible forests of the best timber in America, and of extensive regions of the most valuable minerals, have as yet been scarcely touched. Along the whole line of sea-coast, around each island, and in every river, are to be found the greatest and richest fisheries in the world. The best fuel and the most abundant water-power are available for the coarser manufactures, for which an easy and certain market will be found. Trade with other continents is favoured by the possession of a large number of safe and spacious harbours; long, deep, and numerous rivers, and vast inland seas, supply the means of easy intercourse, and the structure of the country generally affords the utmost facility for every species of communication by land. Unbounded materials of agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing industry are there. It depends upon the present decision of the Imperial Legislature to determine for whose benefit they are to be rendered available. The country which has founded and maintained these colonies at a vast expense of blood and treasure, may justly expect its compensation in turning their unappropriated resources to the account of its own redundant population; they are the rightful patrimony of the English people,—the ample appanage which God and nature have set aside in the New World, for those whose lot has assigned them but insufficient portions in the Old."

And if, for great political objects, it ever become necessary or advisable to unite all the British Provinces under one Legislative Government, then there will be formed on this side of the Atlantic one powerful British State, which, supported by the Imperial power of the Mother Country, may bid defiance to all the United States of America.

The means to the end, the first great step to its accomplishment, is the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway.

(Signed,) WM. ROBINSON,  
Captain, Royal Engineers, Brevet Major.

August 31, 1848.

Major-General Sir John F. Burgoyne, K.C.B.,  
Inspector-General of Fortifications,  
&c. &c. &c.

*List of Inclosures to Major Robinson's Report of August 31, 1848.*

Report on the proposed Trunk Line of Railway from an Eastern Port in Nova Scotia, through New Brunswick, to Quebec, with seven Appendices.

Bound book containing sixteen Exploratory Plans.  
Printed Map of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and a portion of Lower Canada, showing the explored route for the proposed Trunk Line of Railway from Halifax to Quebec.

Model Map.

General Section.

The foregoing relate to the line of railway recommended.

Plans Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, of a line of railway reported upon.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

## A P P E N D I X .

## APPENDIX No. 1.

(Plans referred to :—General Plan No. 1, Book of Plans 16, Detailed Plans, Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

*Report on and Description of the proposed Trunk Line of Railway from Halifax, through New Brunswick, to Quebec.*

The exploratory surveys which have been carried on during the years 1846–47, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of establishing a line of railway from the Atlantic shores of Nova Scotia through the Province of New Brunswick to the City of Quebec, on the River St. Lawrence, having resulted successfully, I have the honour to furnish you with a Report upon the line which has been found practicable, and which has fallen under my more immediate observation and direction.

The port of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, being selected as the Atlantic terminus of the railway, the chief difficulties to be surmounted between that port and the St. Lawrence have been ascertained to be the range of highland in Nova Scotia, known as the Cobequid Hills, averaging from 800 to 1000 feet in height; and two ranges of highlands, one of which, crossing the Province of New Brunswick from the River St. John, below the Grand Falls, in a north-easterly direction, rises to a considerable elevation at the head waters of the Rivers Tobique, Miramichi, and Nepisiguit, and thence descends gradually to the shores of the Bay Chaleurs.

The other range, lying between the Rivers Restigouche and St. Lawrence, and nearly parallel to their general course, is very broken and lofty, some of the mountain ranges attaining an elevation of 3000 feet above the sea.

Another obstacle of a general nature exists, and which increased the difficulty of ascertaining a practicable line through New Brunswick, inasmuch as the course of the line of railway is at right angles to the general course of the numerous rivers which intersect that Province.

The proposed line passes the first of these obstacles, the Cobequid Hills in Nova Scotia, about sixty-five miles from Halifax, by the valley of the Folly River, in the township of Londonderry, attaining its summit level 600 feet above high water at Halifax, at the lake from which that river flows, being the lowest point on the hills to which there is a favourable approach which has been ascertained.

The line avoids the broken and lofty chain of highlands in New Brunswick by following the level shores of the Bay Chaleurs, and it ascends the range of highlands north of the Restigouche by the valley of the Metapediac River and the lakes at its head waters, by easy grades, attaining its summit level 760 feet above high water at a point about six miles north of the Great Metapediac Lake, from which it then descends along the valleys of different tributaries of the St. Lawrence to the Metis River, which it

crosses about ten miles above its mouth, and is then clear of the highlands.

The distance from Halifax to Quebec, by the proposed line of railway will be about 635 miles.

Of these 124 miles are in the Province of Nova Scotia,  
234 miles in New Brunswick, and  
277 miles in Canada.

Commencing at Halifax, the comparative advantages of having the terminus in the city which is situated on the western shore of the harbour, or in the village of Dartmouth, which is on the eastern side, and immediately opposite the city, becomes a matter of detail for future consideration.

From Dartmouth, the line passes through the broken chain of land which runs parallel with the south-east coasts of Nova Scotia, by the valley formed by the chain of lakes which extend from Dartmouth to the great Shubenacadie Lake, a distance of about twenty miles.

The highlands come in pretty close to the lakes on both sides, leaving here and there narrow flats along their borders. The rock is chiefly slate, and along the bottom of the valley are large quantities of loose fragments of rock from the adjacent hills, boulders, gravel, &c.

The gradients on this portion of the line, which has been calculated chiefly from the sections made for the Shubenacadie Canal, which was intended to follow this chain of lakes, will be favourable, though, from the rocky and broken character of the ground, it will be probably expensive.

For the first nine miles the line follows the western shores of the lakes. The hills are a short distance back, leaving a stripe of irregular, low, ground, indented with bays, the water in which is shallow.

The summit level is at the south end of Lake Charles, from which the water flows into the Shubenacadie. The Dartmouth lakes, the first of the chain, empty themselves into Halifax harbour, being 65 feet above high water, the rise from them to the summit level Lake Charles, is only 25 feet, the distance being one mile.

After reaching the northern extremity of Lake William, nine miles from Dartmouth, the line crosses to the eastern shores of Lake Thomas, the next in the chain, and thence by the eastern shores of Lake Fletcher to the Grand Lake.

The western shores of these two lakes are bold and rocky, with deep water. The eastern are easy as respects curvatures, and the water is shallow, should it be necessary to build into them.

The railway will, however, probably interfere with the present line of road.

Should the terminus be in the City of Halifax, the line thence would join one coming from Dartmouth at the northern extremity of Fletcher's Lake, fifteen miles from Dartmouth, and nineteen from Halifax. The latter would be consequently the longest by four miles.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

The summit level in the line from Halifax, between the waters flowing into Halifax harbour and those falling into the Shubenacadie, is 232 feet above tide-water in the former. The gradients will be consequently more severe.

For the first seven miles after leaving Halifax, the line follows the shores of the Bedford Basin, a portion of Halifax harbour, which are broken and rocky. To obtain curves of half a mile radius, heavy embankments will be necessary across the deep bays; for the remainder, the expense and difficulties will be about the same with a line following the lakes.

After leaving Bedford Basin, the line ascends the valley of the Sackville River for about three miles. On the east side of this valley is the ridge of land separating the Halifax and Shubenacadie waters.

The most favourable point ascertained for crossing this is about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the head of the Basin, and is 232 feet above its waters. The heaviest grade involved to reach this will be forty-three feet per mile for three miles. It will also involve a heavy embankment, about 700 feet long, between the summit level and the shores of the Long Lake, from which it will descend to the north end of Lake Fletcher, by the valley of the Rawdon River, where it joins the line from Dartmouth.

Between the north end of Fletcher's Lake and the point where the line will strike the Grand Shubenacadie Lake, are three ridges projecting into the lake, which will require to be cut through; the two next the Grand Lake being about thirty feet deep. Thence it follows the shore of the Grauk Lake for about three-quarters of a mile. The high land comes out close on the lake, but the water is shallow.

Leaving the Lake shore at the  $17\frac{1}{2}$  mile it crosses to the west shore of the Gasperean Lake. There is a low ridge between the two which will require cutting.

It will be necessary to carry the line along the shallow water on the west shore of the Gasperean Lake, leaving which it again strikes the shores of the Grand Lake at Sandy Cove, and follows it for half a mile to the outlet of the Shubenacadie River, which flows into the Bay of Fundy.

After leaving the Grand Lake, the line for nineteen miles follows the general course of the valley of the Shubenacadie River, as far as the mouth of the Stewiacke River.

About two miles from the Grand Lake, it crosses the Shubenacadie River, and then follows the western side of the valley, which comes in with an easy slope to the river, and offers no obstruction. An embankment of some eight or ten feet high will be required across the valley of the Nine Mile River, from which, to Barney's Brook, at the 27th mile, the valley is broad and open, and nearly flat, and thence for a mile it will be on the level margin of the river.

At this place, Black Rock Point, the land runs out high upon the river at both sides. A cutting will be necessary on the eastern side, about thirty feet deep, and a quarter of a mile long.

The rock being Plaster of Paris, with a covering of clay, it will be easily quarried. The line then crosses the river, the valley of which is crooked below this point, and passes through the high land on the western side by a grade of about thirty feet per mile, for less than a mile, and thence descends into a broad flat.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

Between this and the mouth of the Stewiacke River, it crosses the Shubenacadie twice; the ground offers no obstructions, except an embankment which will be required at the 31st mile, about 6 feet high, for one mile, where the line crosses the broad marshes of the Shubenacadie, which are flooded by high freshets.

Between the crossing of the Stewiacke River, about 38 miles from Dartmouth, and the head of Truro mill-stream at the 50th mile, which is the water-shed of the Truro and Shubenacadie waters, (145 feet above high water at Halifax), there will be several cuttings of from 15 to 20 feet deep, so that none of the gradients may exceed 40 feet in the mile, and these will be short.

From the 50th mile the line descends by the valley of the Truro mill-stream, by an easy grade of about 17 feet per mile, to the village of Truro, at the 55th mile, which it will pass a quarter of a mile to the westward, and cross the head of the Cobequid Bay by a bridge which will require to be about 500 feet long. From thence it commences the ascent of the range of hills known as the Cobequid Hills, which run north-east and south-west, nearly parallel with the bay, and directly across the line of the railway.

The rock formation through which the first portion of the line passes, ceases at the Grand Lake: from thence to Truro the country, generally speaking, is of a fertile description, the hills being composed of a strong clay, with here and there limestone and gypsum rocks. The soil of the fertile valley in which Truro is situated, as well as the shores of the Cobequid Bay, is red sandstone.

After crossing the head of the Cobequid Bay, the line passes along the southern slope of the hills to the foot of the ascent of the 66th mile. In this distance it will have to cross the Chiganois and De Buit Rivers, and the swell of land lying between them, the highest elevation being between those rivers about 170 feet above high-water, but none of the gradients, it is calculated, will exceed 40 feet per mile.

The summit level which the line has to attain is by actual section determined to be 600 feet above high water, being at the lake from which the Folly River flows.

The section, which has been accurately shows a gradient of 1 in 85 feet, or about 62 feet per mile, for  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles; but by keeping a higher level, the ascent to the lake may be overcome by a grade of 57 feet per mile for  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

In this distance there are eight ravines to be crossed, four of which will require heavy bridges.

The valley of the Pinebrook will require a heavy embankment, material for which will be supplied by a deep cutting necessary at the crossing of the road beyond.

The upper portion of the ascent, for four miles below the lake, is composed of hard igneous rocks, with a covering of earth in most places, but the rock will probably be met with if cuttings to any depth become necessary.

At about four miles on the south side of the lake, seventy-one miles from Dartmouth, there is a breadth of about half a mile of conglomerates, shale and sandstone, in which a valuable deposit of speculative iron ore has been discovered: it is of very rich quality, and operations have been commenced by a company to work it.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

The heavy grade ceases at the saw-mill half a mile below the Lake, in which distance there are three small ridges to cut through, which will furnish material for crossing the shallow arm of the lake; thence the western shore is nearly straight, with shallow water, admitting of a level line, with easy curvatures, along its margin.

At the 75th mile a small ridge at the north end of the lake separates its waters from those of the Wallace River.

The descent from the lake is very rapid into the valley watered by that river. By actual measurement it has been ascertained that the ground falls 356 feet in the first three miles northwardly from the lake; thence the valley is broad and flat. The hills on the eastern side rise very abruptly, those on the western side having a gentler slope towards the valley, afford the most favourable ground for the location of the railway.

The actual section line, which has been run at a gradient of 70 feet per mile, may be improved upon by keeping a higher level, and the descent may be overcome by a gradient of about 66 feet per mile for 4½ miles along the western side of the valley.

Here the hills turn abruptly to the westward, and on reaching the foot of this descent, at the 79th mile, some cutting will be necessary to carry the line with a radius of half a mile for one mile, round the shoulder of the hills.

A lesser range of hills lies north of the Cobequid range, which, at this point, is separated from them by the valley of one branch of the Wallace River, which the line ascends for 2½ miles, at a grade of 35 feet per mile, and thence passes through this lesser range by the valley of the west branch of the Wallace River. Then crossing the valley of the Little Wallace River, it falls, at a grade of 35 feet per mile, to the valley watered by Tulloap's Creek, by which it descends at easy grades for about 7 miles to the 95th mile, where it turns the shoulder of the ridge of land lying east of the River Philip by a curve of three quarters of a mile radius, involving some cutting, but to no great depth.

From thence it descends at a grade of 20 feet per mile for 4 miles along the fertile valley of the River Philip, which it will cross at a short distance below the confluence of the Black River, and ascend, for 5 miles, by the valley of the Little River, by a very easy grade.

From this to Bay Verte the country presents a very level appearance, and the line will probably deviate but little from a direct line.

The gradients will be most favourable, and none, it is expected, will exceed 15 feet per mile.

At the 120th mile, the line crosses the Tidnish River, about a mile above its mouth, and thence follows the level shores of the Bay Verte, at the distance of from one to half a mile.

It leaves the Province of Nova Scotia 124 miles from Halifax Harbour.

The section of country traversed by the line, from the Cobequid Hills to Bay Verte, is, generally speaking, through light soil of good quality. There is little or no rock. Should any be met with, it will be sandstone, furnishing excellent building material.

Much of this portion of Nova Scotia is well cultivated and populous.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

The line from Bay Verte enters the Province of New Brunswick, and as far as the crossing of the Miramichi River, at the 223rd mile, although running nearly at right angles to the course of the rivers flowing into the Gulph of St. Lawrence, will deviate but little from a general straight course and from the level nature of the country, although it will have to cross the swells of land lying between the different rivers, it may be expected confidently that the heaviest gradients will not exceed 40 feet per mile, the generality being very favourable.

As far as the Cocayne River, the country traversed by the line is very level. The section line, which was run along the head waters of the rivers flowing into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, shows that the highest point is little more than 200 feet.

By following the general direction laid down on the plan, dependent, of course, upon the bridge sites which shall be selected on the different rivers, no difficulties of a serious nature will be encountered. Should any cuttings be necessary, they will not be expensive, as no rock is likely to be met with.

The section of country which will be opened up between Bay Verte and the Richibucto River, offers much excellent land for settlement. From thence towards the head waters of the Rouchibouguac are extensive flat barrons, and the country between that and the Miramichi is very level.

The rivers are all small; and no heavy bridging will, it is expected, be required.

It is proposed to cross the south-west branch of the Miramichi River near the head of the tide, opposite the mouth of Indian Town Brook. It will require a bridge about 500 feet long and 30 feet high. There are heavy freshets in this river; but no damage need be apprehended to a well constructed bridge, either from ice or freshets.

Between this and the north-west Miramichi River a detour will be necessary to the westward, to avoid the swell of land lying between these two rivers, and which runs to an elevation of about 300 feet. The line crossing the Miramichi, opposite to the mouth of the Indian Town Brook, will ascend by the valley of that brook, and then diverge to the westward, through a flat cedar country, to the north-west Miramichi River, which it crosses at the 234th mile, by a bridge, which will require to be 2000 feet long and 30 feet high, the river here being very wide and shallow. A site requiring a bridge of less length may probably be selected on further examination.

From this the line follows the broad valley watered by the north-west Miramichi, as far as the 260th mile, at gradients varying but slightly from a level, excepting the first five miles, which will require gradients of about 25 feet per mile. The land between the north-west Miramichi waters and the Nipisiguit River traversed by the line is almost a dead level; and it descends to that river by a grade of 25 feet per mile for three miles.

It is proposed to cross the Nipisiguit River near the Pabineau Falls, and after following the valley of the Nipisiguit a short distance it continues as far as the 325th mile to follow the general direction of the shores of the Bay Chaleurs, passing within a short distance of the town of Bathurst.

The precise direction of the line will of course depend upon the bridge sites selected on the several streams and rivers flowing into the Bay Chaleurs.

As far as the 305th mile, the land is very level, and the streams small. The Jaquet River lies in a

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

large deep valley, but it is believed may be approached and crossed about four miles from its mouth without any great difficulty.

The gradients on this portion of the line will be found very favourable, and will not, it is calculated, exceed seventeen feet per mile, the greater portion being very much less.

The shores of the Bay Chaleurs are thickly populated. The inhabitants near Bathurst are chiefly Canadian French. Towards the Restigouche the inhabitants are principally Scotch, many of them having excellent farms.

After reaching the valley watered by the Eel River, the line may approach the Restigouche River, either by following the valley of the Eel River to its source, and thence by the valleys of several small streams, and reach that river either at the mouth of Christopher's Brook, seven miles above Campbellton, or at a point five miles above that.

The summit level at the head waters of the Eel River has been calculated at 368 feet, which will probably be found too high. This would involve a grade of about 18 feet per mile for 16 miles.

It will perhaps be better to avoid this gradient and the curves which will be necessary in descending the valleys of the small streams flowing into the Restigouche, to cross the Eel River and pass through the range of hills lying south of the River Restigouche, about five miles from the town of Dalhousie. The hill which rises immediately in the rear of that town here falls away almost to the level of the country about Eel River, and from thence the line would follow the bank of the Restigouche, passing through the village of Campbellton, and continuing between the present road and the shore as far as the mouth of Christopher's Brook. The gradients on this portion would be very slight.

Opposite to and above the mouth of Christopher's Brook, the Restigouche is full of islands; the mountains, especially on the south shore, come down boldly to the river; and it is proposed to take advantage of these islands to cross the broad channel of the river to the more favourable ground on the north shore.

There is no accurate survey of these islands, but they are so numerous that the expense of bridging will not be greater than if the line were to cross above, when it would require a bridge at least 1800 feet long and a heavy embankment on the north shore. The danger from the rush of the ice freshets, which sometimes occur in the spring of the year in this river, will be less if the bridge be carried over among these islands.

After crossing the Restigouche River, the line will follow the north bank as far as the mouth of the Metapediac River, at the 359th mile.

The section of country lying between the Restigouche and St. Lawrence Rivers is a vast tract of high land, intersected in every direction by deep valleys and vast ravines, through which the rivers flowing to the St. Lawrence and Restigouche wind their course.

The height of land from which these rivers flow respectively north and south, is full of lakes, and along them the mountain ranges rise to a great elevation.

The average distance between these two rivers is about 100 miles.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

The only available valley which my knowledge of the country, or the explorations we have carried on, enable me to report upon, by which a line of railway can be carried through this mass of highlands, is that of the Metapediac River.

This valley extends from the Restigouche to the Great Metapediac Lake, a distance of between 60 and 70 miles; and as the summit level to be attained in that distance is only 763 feet above tide-water, the gradients, generally speaking, are extremely favourable.

From the broken and rocky character of this section of country, some portions of this part of the line will be expensive, especially the first 20 miles of the ascent, in which the hills in many places come out boldly to the river, and will render it necessary to cross it in several places.

The rock formation is nearly all slate. There are settlements on the Metapediac River, as far as the Mill-stream.

Generally speaking, however, the greater portion of this section of country is unfit for cultivation, consisting of a gravelly rocky soil, covered with an endless forest of spruce, pine, birch, cedar, &c.

From the mouth of the river as far as the 365th mile, the line continues upon the east bank. Above this, at the mouth of Clark's Brook, the rocky bank of the river is very unfavourable, and to obtain proper curves, it crosses to the point opposite, and then recrosses immediately above, to the more favourable ground on the east bank.

Between this and the mouth of the Ammetssquagan River, the line, to obtain good curves and avoid those places where the hills come out bold and rocky, crosses the river four times.

The position of the line for 3 miles above and below the Ammetssquagan River, where the hills are steep and rocky close on the river, will be the most expensive part of the line.

Above this the line follows the eastern bank to the 377th mile. The hills on either side are very high, but the eastern bank is pretty favourable. Between the 378th and 380th mile, the river turns twice almost at right angles, shut in on the south by a rocky precipice 150 feet high.

It will be necessary to cross the river three times here. The centre bridge will be a heavy one, but there is an island in the elbow, which will serve as a natural pier. Above this from the 380th mile to the Forks (the mouth of the Casupsul River) at the 395th mile, the valley becomes more favourable. The hills on either side are not so lofty, and recede further from the river. The line crosses the river twice between the 385th and 390th mile, to avoid a rocky precipice on the left bank; and again about 1 mile below the Forks, making in the first 38 miles up the valley of the Metapediac, twelve bridges in all. These bridges will average from 120 to 150 yards long.

From the 395th mile to the Metapediac Lake, the line continues on the eastern side of the valley; the ground is stony and uneven. The gradients will be very favourable, and, with the exception of "The Grave," at the 405th mile, where there is a rocky spur running out on the river, there are no very serious difficulties.

The line again crosses the river at the 409th mile, and from thence follows the eastern side of the Metapediac Lake to the 420th mile.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

The mountain ranges to the westward are very lofty. There are two spurs running out on the lake, at the southern end, which the line turns at easy curves close to the shore; beyond this it passes through a cedar swamp into more favourable ground at Brochers, clearing at the north end of the lake; from this it ascends to the summit level 763 feet above tide-water at the 426th mile. This is the water shed between the Restigouche and St. Lawrence waters.

Between this and the St. Lawrence the country is intersected and crossed by a constant succession of ridges, rising to a considerable elevation between the different small tributaries of the Tartigau and Metis Rivers. The line descends at easy grades by the valley of the former to the 432nd mile, where it turns to the westward, and ascends to the 435th mile, by the valley of one of its small tributaries. The water shed here between the waters of the Metis and Tartigau is about 750 feet, and the descent from this to the Metis, by the valley of Pachet's Brook, is rapid, and will involve a grade of 55 feet per mile, for 8 miles, which will carry the line clear of the highlands.

Further explorations may probably suggest improvements upon this line through the highlands, which, however, as far as regards gradients and curves, is as favourable as can be expected.

A party was sent to explore for a line from the Metapediac River, westward, following the valley of one of its tributaries, and thence across to the Rimouski River, and, from the reports I received from them, it appears probable that a practicable line may be obtained following the valley of Metallic's Brook, 5 miles below the forks of the Metapediac, and along a succession of lakes to the Rimouski, and thence by the valley of the Torcadie River to the Abersquash, and by its valley to the point where the proposed line crosses it.

It would require a whole season to explore this section of country.

The proposed line, after descending the valley of Pachet's Brook and the valley of the River Metis, crosses the river at the 445th mile, about 10 miles above its mouth, and ascends by the valley of the River Haget, one of its tributaries, almost on a level to the water shed at the 459th mile between the Metis and Rimouski waters, and descends to that

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

river at the 469th mile at a grade of 44 feet per mile for 5 miles.

The Rimouski River lies in a deep valley, and the line descends to it at this grade by the valley of the "Ruisseau Bois Brulé," to gain the opposite valley of the Rigamard stream, by which it is proposed to ascend to the table land lying between it and the Trois Pistoles River. A bridge 500 feet long and 40 feet high, will be required across the Rimouski, as it is necessary to pass it opposite the mouth of the Rigamard. The hills on either side for the first two or three miles of this valley are steep; above that it widens, and the line reaches the table-land which extends to the Trois Pistoles River, at a grade which it is calculated will not be more than 20 feet per mile for 6 miles.

An improvement on this line may, perhaps, be made by descending the valley of the River Bois Brulé, and ascending by the valley of the stream of the Little Rimouski.

The line proceeds at almost nominal grades to the Abersquash River, which it crosses at the 500th mile.

Four miles further the table-land is intersected by the deep ravine formed by the stream of the Trois Pistoles River.

This will require a heavy bridge. The width between the banks at top is 300 feet, the stream at the bottom is 100 feet wide; the ravine being 150 feet deep, it will be necessary to have the centre span as large as possible, to diminish the great height required for the piers.

The line from this continues at very favourable grades, crossing the Rivière du Loup at the 527th mile, about 5 miles above its mouth, and thence (either in the second or third concession) for 100 miles through a densely populated country of the most favourable description, to the Boyer River at the 620th mile, from which it rises to Beaumont Church, 278 feet above tide water, and descends at a moderate grade for about 9 miles, to Point Levi, opposite the City of Quebec.

(Signed) G. W. W. HENDERSON,  
*Captain, Royal Engineers.*

Major W. Robinson, R. E.  
&c. &c. &c.

TABLE of probable Gradients on proposed Halifax and Quebec Railway.

Prevailing Gradients.	Canada.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
	Quebec to Restigouche River.	Restigouche River to Bay of Vert.	Bay Verte to Halifax Harbour.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Level and under 20 feet per mile,	222	151	66	439
20 to 40 feet "	42	71	37	150
40 to 50 feet "	5	8	10	23
50 to 60 feet "	8	4*	7	19
60 to 70 feet "	None.	None.	4	4
Total,.....	277	234	124	635

\* This gradient will be avoided by following the Restigouche instead of the Eel River.

(Signed) G. W. W. HENDERSON,  
*Captain, Royal Engineers.*



(Plans referred to:—Nos. 17, 18, 19.)

*Report on the Explorations from the Miramichi Lake, across the valley of the Tobique to the Restigouche River.*

THE explorations carried on during the autumn of 1846, having shown that the chief difficulties to be encountered by any line of railway passing through the central portion of New Brunswick, was the large valley watered by the River Tobique, which running directly across the general direction of the line, must be crossed by it; and that the height of land on the southern side was of great elevation. The explorations were directed in the following year (1847) to ascertain the practicability of ascending to this height of land from the table-land between the waters of the Miramichi and Nashwaak Rivers to the westward of Boistown, and to which there is easy approach from the level country to the southward; and having gained that height of land south of the Tobique River, to ascertain the practicability of crossing its valley at the most favourable grades.

This valley is about 30 miles wide. The highlands bounding it on the south side are very lofty. The lowest point at which they can be passed, as ascertained by our explorations, being at a point about 19 miles south of the river; 1216 feet above the sea, or 894 above the river.

The height of land or water shed on the north side of the valley is about 12 miles from the river, and 418 feet above it, 838 feet above the sea.

The exploration was commenced between the Napadogan Lake and the Miramichi Lake, about 20 miles north of the portage road from Boistown to Fredericton.

The line which has been reported upon as practicable involves, as will be seen, very heavy grades.

From the point of starting the line descends at a grade of about 54 feet per mile for two miles to the Miramichi Lake; thence it passes through a dry spruce country to the south-west of Miramichi River, which it reaches at the 5th mile; from this it follows the valley of that river for 7 miles, at very easy grades to the forks of the river, where it crosses the west branch and ascends by the valley of the north branch, as shown on the black line on the Plan to the point D, at the 21½ mile, at easy grades, shown by the red line on the Section; none exceeding 16 feet per mile.

Then it meets a ridge of land which will cause it to diverge to the eastward, and involve a grade of about 50 feet per mile for 2 miles; and thence follows the valley of the north branch of the Miramichi, at a gradient of 44 feet per mile. The valley here is very narrow and broken, the highlands coming in close on either side.

The line leaves the valley of the River Miramichi at the 26th mile, and follows the valley of one of its tributaries, called the Dead Water Brook, at the same grade of 44 feet per mile to the 28th mile, at the point F.

From this it continues along the same valley, but at an easier grade of 20 feet per mile to the water-shed between the Tobique and the Miramichi Rivers, 1205 feet above the sea, at the 30½ mile.

The Odell and Beaver Brooks take their rise on this height of land, being tributaries of the Tobique, and the line attains its summit level 1216 feet above the sea, at the small lake which is the source of the Odell, at the 31st mile.

A small ridge divides this lake from the waters of the Beaver Brook, which would have to be cut through.

From this point commences the descent into the valley of the Tobique.

The direct descent by the valley of the Odell, &c., had been found impracticable, the fall being far too rapid.

The most favourable gradient, which can be maintained, is one of 58 feet per mile, for 9 miles, by keeping along the side of the hills as far as the River du Chute, crossing several streams, one of which, that of Beaver Brook, will require heavy bridging.

After crossing the River du Chute, which will also require a heavy bridge, the line descends at a gradient of 15 feet per mile for 3 miles.

Here it has to cross the valley of the River Wapsky, about 2 miles wide, which will involve an ascending and descending grade of 66 feet per mile, each one mile, and a bridge of 40 feet high across the stream.

This point (C 2 on the plan) is the water-shed between the Wapsky and the Little Gulquac, and the line descends at a gradient of 48 feet per mile for 5½ miles to the River Tobique, by the valley of the Little Gulquac.

The Tobique, which the line crosses at the 50th mile, will require a heavy bridge, 50 or 60 feet high; the river is about 242 feet wide; on the south side the bank is bold and favourable for bridging, on the north is an interval flat, which will increase the length of the bridge to about feet.

After crossing the Tobique, the line, keeping to the westward of that actually explored, ascends for the first 5 miles at a gradient of about 20 feet to the mile, through a dry level tract of country.

From this the grade increases to about 44 feet per mile for 3 miles to the point E, from which the line ascends by the valley of the west branch of the stream, called the Two Brooks, for 4 miles, at a grade of about 43 feet per mile.

It continues to ascend at this grade for 4 miles (to the point (a), the water-shed between the Tobique and Salmon Rivers, being 12 miles south of the former and 418 feet above it.

Thence the line keeps westward of the exploratory line, avoiding the high ground crossed by it, following the valleys of the Salmon and Grand Rivers.

The first of these, it is calculated, will involve an ascending and descending grade of 20 feet per mile each 4 miles.

The line will ascend to the water shed, between the Grand River and Beaver Brook, a tributary of the Restigouche River, about 920 feet above the sea, by an easy grade of about 8 feet per mile.

From this point at the 78½ mile (b on plan) it descends to the Restigouche River, by the valley of Beaver Brook.

It is calculated that the first 4½ miles will require a grade of 45 feet to the mile, and thence one of

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

about 24 feet to the Restigouche River, about 11 miles. The whole distance being about 94 miles from the Miramichi Lake.

Other valleys also exist by which it is believed the Restigouche may be reached, after leaving the Tobique valley, and by about the same grades.

The valley of Boston Brook would bring the line to the Restigouche more to the westward; that of Jardine's Brook would carry it more to the eastward and nearer to the valley of the Kedgwick River, which is the only tributary of the Restigouche, by which it is believed a practicable route can be obtained through the highlands between the Restigouche and St. Lawrence Rivers, on this general direction.

The tract of country which this line passes through, and would open up north of the River Tobique, is very excellent soil, and offers fine land for settlements.

(Signed,) G. W. W. HENDERSON,  
*Captain, Royal Engineers.*

Major W. Robinson, R.E.  
&c., &c., &c.

## APPENDIX No. 3.

(Sketches attached.)

*Report of Mr. Wilkinson.*

*Fredericton, December 31, 1847.*

SIR,—I have the honour to state to you the general results of the exploratory survey in which I have been engaged, under your direction, during the past summer and autumn, with the view to the discovery in part of a line favourable for a railway between Quebec and Halifax. In doing so, I will as much as possible observe the brevity which you desire me to regard as sufficient.

Passing by the subject of preliminary arrangements, and the circumstances which controuled the selection of the lines examined, it will be sufficient to say, that the general object was to discover a favourable route between the valley of the Abawisquash, a branch of the Trois Pistoles, and a point on the Restigouche River, favourable for union with another division of the general line, in progress of exploration by Corporal Dumble, from the valley of the Tobique River.

The line first examined I will describe as Route No. 1, so distinguished in the sketch hereto annexed.

Between the head of Lac des Iles, discharging itself into the Toledi, and the Abawisquash River, is a low depression in the summit level, or height of land, favourable, as I believe, for our object. From this point the ground appears generally practicable, following the margin of Lac des Iles, and thence the course of its discharge towards the outlet of Eagle Lake, a distance by estimation of about nine miles. From Eagle Lake, it is very probable that a communication with the Rimouski would be found by following the valley of the left hand branch of the Toledi to its source, and thence descending the valley of the Touradi. But the more direct course by Route No. 1 was experimentally continued. Between Eagle Lake and the middle branch of the Toledi is a con-

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

tinuous ridge of 300 or 400 feet average elevation above the former. Like other ridges in the neighbourhood, it consists of much good land for settlement, but apparently affords no pass suitable for our object, within an extent of six or seven miles. On exploring from the middle branch westerly to the head of the lake; however, the descent appeared to exceed the ascent as much as 150 or 200 feet. A very direct communication would therefore be ineligible. The course to be recommended passes by an easy curve southward of the lake and the southern extremity of the ridge in the manner indicated in the sketch; thence, north-easterly by the valley of the Middle branch. Where the line would enter this valley the general inclination is apparently about 25 or 30 feet per mile, until approaching within about three miles of the last of four successive rapids or falls. It is probable that the inclination here may be from 40 to 60 feet per mile, until we reach the dead or smooth water. The banks of the Middle branch afford only a small extent of flat ground, say from one to three chains in width, on each side alternately, seldom on both sides at once; but the slope of the rising ground is commonly moderate, and without abrupt angles or turns, with the exception of the three miles just mentioned. Here some degree of difficulty might occur in determining the best site for the line. A small extent of rock cutting at one or two points, would probably be necessary. Time did not permit an instrumental examination of the ground, but nothing like impracticability is indicated.

Passing the Falls, the valley of Middle branch south is level for a distance of about seven miles in a direct line south-westerly, including, in that distance, a lake of about two miles in extent. The bed of the valley consists of an alluvial deposit of great depth, through which the stream has a very tortuous channel, with a current scarcely perceptible, frequently very deep, and always remarkably clear. The next five miles of this valley ascend somewhat rapidly, say at the rate of 40 to 50 feet per mile.

From a distant but commanding point of view I judged that the remaining rise might not be less favourable; but upon examination of the last four miles, the rate of ascent proved to be much more objectionable. The result, however, of a series of elevations and depressions taken by your directions over this portion of the route, and which at leisure moments have been somewhat hurriedly computed, do not warrant me in saying that the rate of inclination of the four miles in question is more than objectionable. Its practicability is, I believe, proved by at least two examples of much steeper inclined planes daily ascended by locomotive power, with both passengers and freight. I refer to the Lickey Inclined Plane of 1 in 37 on the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, and another of 1 in 34, which I understand to exist on the Hartlepool and Stockton. The sketch hereto annexed (No. 1) exhibits with regard to these the proportion of the more favourable acclivity, by which it appears practicable to escape from the valley of the branch of the Toledi under examination. No exploration has however been made in order to discover facilities, the existence of which I am not prepared to doubt of improving or avoiding this acclivity. Much lateral exploration must at some points be expected. We could scarcely hope that we should succeed, at the first attempt, without map or guide, in passing through a wide extent of primeval and almost unknown forest, over a line in no respect objectionable.

Passing the summit level at the source of the middle branch south, the route descends by the valley of the north-west branch of Green River. For the first five miles the rate of inclination is very moderate,

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

deviating but little from a level; two lakes and much small water being included in that distance. From thence to the confluence of the east branch of Green River, a less regular and often more rapid descent is indicated. In the judicious distribution of the irregularities over a continuous descent in actual construction however, I am not prepared to say, that an inclination exceeding 30 or 35 feet per mile would anywhere be necessary.

Descending the last nine miles of the north-west branch, the valley becomes more contracted, the flat margin generally narrower, the banks steeper and higher, and the turns more abrupt. But these characteristics do not become so remarkable as apparently to affect the practicability of this portion of the route, until we approach to within about three miles of the conflux of the two branches, or upper fork of the main Green River; nor do they continue of the same kind beyond about two miles along the eastern branch.

This part of the line having come under your personal observation in order to ascertain its practicability, by curves of admissible radius, a more particular survey of the apparent obstacles, and a rough plot of the same, were made for your satisfaction. For more ready illustration, I avail myself of a trace from the original, No. 2, herewith annexed, to which I beg leave to refer.

From A to I, being a distance of four miles and about 30 chains, are introduced six curves, of one mile radius each, arranged in a manner, the effect of which would be as follows. From A to C the cutting would be insignificant. At B, about 5 or 6 chains in extent, partly of clay, slate may occur. At the point D, perhaps for an extent of 10 chains in each direction, deep cutting may be necessary, but no sufficient examination has been made to determine this fact; or whether to some extent, a gap or depression may not exist, as at the point G. From E to I, the cutting would apparently be light, these points being nearly on the same common level with the intervening point G, or say 30 or 40 feet above the surface of the water at the confluence of the two branches. In order that in this part of the valley the roadway may be clear of water, snow, ice, and driftwood, at all times, perhaps a less elevation than about 10 feet above the lowest level of the stream, could not be recommended.

Assuming that the maximum depth of cutting to be admitted, should not exceed 25 feet, then the highest ground which could be intersected, would be 35 feet above the lowest level of the water. With the exception of the point D, the elevation of which is uncertain, it does not appear from the facts ascertained, that the intersection of any point so high as 35 feet, would be necessary, in order to obtain curves of one mile radius; on that cutting approaching to 25 feet in depth, would occur to an aggregate extent exceeding 50 or 60 chains along the portion of the line shown on the sketch. Were it a desideratum to pass this, apparently the most confined and crooked portion of the route, without cutting, it would appear that curves of from 20 to 80 chains radius, would accomplish our object.

Pursuing the route along the east branch by an ascent apparently not exceeding 30 feet per mile, another branch occurs on the left, distinguished on the sketch as "Otter Branch." An opening here to the eastward was noted for further exploration. In the meantime, following the main stream about due south for three miles, another opening claims attention. It was at first deemed probable that this would lead to the source of the main Restigouche. It may indeed lead to a favourable communication with this stream.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

But it was subsequently discovered, as it will be again necessary to notice, that the opening in question was really at the head of the valley of a principal branch of Green River, distinguished on the sketch as Green River East. Resuming the exploration at the end of the southerly range just noticed, of the East Branch, this stream again turns suddenly to the eastward, flowing somewhat tortuously through a narrow valley, bounded by very high hills, and having a fall varying from 60 to 90 feet per mile. Having traced the stream to its source in a pass between high hills, and continuing an easterly course, we shortly meet with a spring, no doubt a tributary of the Restigouche, flowing south-easterly down a narrow and deep ravine. Crossing the head of this ravine, and passing over a high ridge, we descend suddenly 700 or 800 feet into the valley of the object of our search, the Gounamitz, a principal branch of the Restigouche. It was deemed probable that the source of the east branch of Green River, and that of the Gounamitz, might prove to be continuous and nearly on the same level. But it was now manifest, that the source of the former was in a high group of hills, bounding not the source, but the main valley of the Gounamitz, where this stream is still comparatively large, say 40 feet wide, with a brisk and copious current. Satisfied of the unfavourable prospect of a communication at this point, with the valley of the Restigouche, I returned to the opening by way of the valley of the Otter Branch. Circumstances prevented my personal examination of the ground in this direction; but Mr. Ramsay, to whom I confided that service, reports that the source of the Otter Branch is surrounded by high ground without an opening; but that about two miles from the mouth of the stream, on its right or northern bank, is a low depression, affording a favourable communication with the valley of a stream flowing northwardly and eastwardly, and no doubt a tributary of the Restigouche. It is most probably the main branch of the south branch of the Quatawamkedgwick. He followed this newly discovered stream downwards, to where it receives a branch from the south, and then traced this branch upwards nearly to its source. By climbing, he had a good view southerly beyond the source, and down the valley of the Gounamitz, but was prevented by unfavourable weather, and other hindrances, from completing all I had directed him to perform. He does not doubt, however, the existence of a practicable communication between the east branch of Green River, and the valley of the Gounamitz, by the route he examined; but there will be about two to three miles of rough ground and steep banks. Whether these may occasion any real difficulty, an instrumental examination here, as well as at other points which have been noticed, will be necessary to determine. The general fact of practicability or otherwise, was, under the circumstances, all that we could hope to ascertain.

A route has now been traced from the valley of the Abawisquash, to the valley of the Gounamitz, which, with such corrections as might be expected would be necessary on a first examination, I believe to be practicable. I have also no reason to doubt, but many to induce me to confide in the practicability of the valley of the Gounamitz down to the Restigouche, with a general inclination, varying from 30 to 50 feet per mile. From its mouth is a favourable communication down the left bank of the Restigouche, to a point opposite the entrance of Beaver or Bostin Brook, the termination of Corporal Dumble's route from the Tobique before mentioned. A bridge of 100 or 120 feet span at this part of the Restigouche would be necessary, and would probably be the only one of so large a span from hence to the St. Lawrence. In that distance numerous bridges will be

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

required; but they will be generally small, and neither their number nor their several sites could be determined without an instrumental demarcation of the line.

In order to explain the further course of the exploration, it is necessary to say, that, after tracing the east branch of Green River to its source, and being yet uncertain of any favourable descent into the valley of the Restigouche, whilst that into the valley of the Toledi also remains unimproved, it seemed probable that the abandonment of the valley of Green River might eventually be necessary. The hope of avoiding this alternative seemed to rest upon the success of three lateral explorations. The first, that by way of the Otter Branch, the success of which has already been mentioned. The second, that by way of the southerly opening, towards the supposed head of the Restigouche. The third, with a view to the discovery of a more favourable descent from the north-west branch of Green River, into one of the more northerly valleys of the Toledi, or, if necessary, into the valley of the Rimouski.

Leaving Mr. Ramsay with directions to make these three explorations, as far as practicable, I proceeded to employ as much as might be available of the rapidly advancing season, in order to ascertain, by canoe, the character of such other routes as the country might afford from the Restigouche north-westwardly. The routes I had in view are distinguished on the Sketch as No. 2 and No. 3.

Omitting the circumstantial matters of the exploration, I will commence my description at the Wagan Stream, the most southerly branch of the Restigouche. From hence, at an ascertained elevation of about 550 feet above the level of the sea, appears to be a favourable range of comparatively flat country, as observed from several commanding points of view, and as described by those who have passed over it towards the Sisson Branch, a favourable stream of moderate current, through a flat valley, and joining the main Tobique River, where the elevation has also been approximately ascertained at about 600 feet above the sea. The exploration of this extension of our route, continued by way of the right hand branch of the Tobique towards Boistown, would probably have occupied the remaining portion of the season, had circumstances permitted me to leave the country behind me with satisfaction. This route, as marked by the dotted line in the sketch, is not much less favourable for communication with Route No. 1 than with No. 3; but natural obstacles would render it apparently more difficult for continuation north-westward by Route No. 2.

I may indeed here remark, that natural obstacles seem to magnify both to the north and south of the Restigouche, as we advance eastward. Above the confluence of the Wagan, the banks of the Restigouche are comparatively favourable all the way up the stream as far as explored or observed. Descending the same stream below the Wagan, the banks become more abrupt and steep, but are neither so close or angular, but that much cutting may be avoided by occasional bridging; and the inclination of the valley is very favourable.

The mean rate of descent from the Wagan to the sea cannot exceed seven feet per mile by the course of the river, but the much greater part of the aggregate descent must apparently occur above the Quatawamkedgwick, and cannot be estimated at a less mean rate than ten to fifteen feet per mile. But, diverging from the valley of the Restigouche by Route No. 1, we find the banks of the Gounamitz higher and steeper than those of the head of the

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

Restigouche, by Route No. 3, and again we find the banks of the Quatawamkedgwick by Route No. 2, still higher and steeper than either, rising, in fact, 1000 or 1200 feet very abruptly above the bed of the river.

With regard to the last mentioned route, it was at first my design to explore the Quatawamkedgwick, by canoe, to its extreme northerly source, to have found the most favourable communication thence to the valley of the Rimouski, and to have explored the latter as far as practicable. But insufficient opportunity of preparation, the advanced state of the season, and unforeseen causes of delay, obliged me to abandon the more difficult part of the undertaking, and I discontinued my ascent of the Quatawamkedgwick about a mile up the north or main branch, returning thence and ascending by the south branch, less for the purpose of exploration than for a more direct return to the party I had left at Green River. As far as I am able to speak from personal observation of Route No. 2, the rate of inclination of the valley of the Quatawamkedgwick is no doubt favourable, say not exceeding 15 to 30 feet per mile up to the south branch. Above this point, the inclination of both the north and south branches appears to be steeper, at least for some distance, say not less than 35 feet per mile; but I have reason to believe that towards the head of each of these branches, but especially the north branch, there is much flat ground. But to render these inclinations available, however, it is most probable that the amount of bridging and cutting would prove to be heavy, owing to the very limited portion of flat margin, and the abruptly steep, and generally rocky character of the banks. An exact survey might prove these obstacles to be more avoidable than they appear to be; but without such survey, no safe opinion could be formed.

These remarks will be understood to apply only to the main Quatawamkedgwick. The valley of the south branch is at several points wholly unfavourable for a railway, but it affords lateral openings which might be available.

Upon returning to Green River, by way of the portage from the south branch, I found that the party I left there, having explored the Otter Branch route, and cut out and surveyed the portage, had proceeded on their way to explore from the north-western branch of Green River, with the view already explained; but having met you on the way, received your directions to return, and to explore more minutely the apparently objectionable part of the valley of Green River, before described, and shown in sketch No. 2, until I should rejoin them. This circumstance fortunately coincided with directions which in the meantime I had found it necessary to send them, to return and meet me at the portage; foreseeing, in consequence of unexpected casualties and delays, that it would be impracticable to rejoin them either in the valley of the Rimouski, or of the Toledi, as at first intended.

We had already been warned by snow and severe frost that only a small portion of the season remained. It appeared most desirable that this should be employed in tracing the supposed communication southerly from the east branch of Green River to the head of the Restigouche, and to join the survey to the end of my exploration by canoe, a little above the branch distinguished as "Return Branch" in the sketch, and also to examine, as far as possible, the features of Route No. 3, between the valley of the Restigouche and the valley of the Squatuck, with the view to the connection of these by means of the lateral valleys of Green River.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

I therefore directed Mr. Ramsay to proceed by the east branch, and to survey by way of the southerly opening referred to, until he found the termination of my canoe exploration on the Restigouche, if it should prove that the opening led directly to the valley of this river. But as it was equally probable that he might find himself descending a branch of Green River, in order in this case to cut him off, my own undertaking was at the same time to survey from the main Green River eastwardly by its lateral valleys, towards the same point on the Restigouche. Mr. Ramsay's course proved to be down the branch of Green River distinguished in the sketch as Green River East, and he opportunely intersected my exploration a few hours after I had passed.

The connection with the Restigouche was shortly afterwards made, and the party returned with the view to explore north-westwardly for a favourable communication with the Squatuck. Some progress was made in the latter object, when another fall of snow and the increasing severity of the weather rendered it unavoidable further to prosecute the survey beyond the reach of our canoes, which were left at the main Green River, and on which we chiefly depended for our retreat.

It remains only to state the imperfect knowledge which an unfavourable opportunity enabled me to acquire of Route No. 3. I have already remarked that indications existed of a favourable communication between the head of the Restigouche and the east branch of Green River, if such an object were desirable, either as an improvement or variation of Route No. 1. I have also stated that Route No. 3 is favourable as far as it adheres to the valley of the Restigouche. From thence to the valley of the Squatuck, are several lateral valleys and openings, which require more or less pains for due examination.

The only object which a cursory exploration could accomplish, was the discovery of which of these valleys and openings might appear most entitled to a particular survey. I have reason to believe, that practicable lines, approximating to those indicated in the sketch, would be found. My opinion is, that the difficulties of this route are confined to an aggregate distance of perhaps five or six miles on each side of the valley of Green River, and that they are not of great magnitude.

I have not personally examined, and have only partially seen, the valley of the Squatuck, but it is generally better known than any part of the ground included in this survey, and is reported to be, as I believe it is, generally flat and favourable for a line of railway. From thence up the valley of the left-hand branch of Toledi to the intersection of Route No. 1, the ground is flat with a very moderate ascent.

In the absence of barometers, by which to obtain an approximate section of the routes, as far as traced, the apparently difficult inclinations were occasionally tested by angles of elevation and depression; and from these, checked by the approximately known height of several points in the country examined, the assumed rates of inclination have been inferred. They would in most instances, I believe, prove to exceed what in actual construction would be necessary.

I may remark with regard to the habitable character of the routes, as far as examined, that No. 3 would be the most favourable for continuous settlement from the valley of the Tobique to the valley of the St. Lawrence.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

Probably one-third, consisting of the more elevated parts of Route No. 1, would be unfavourable for settlement. Route No. 2, as far as examined, would not be suitable for cultivation immediately along the line, except at a few detached points, on account of the very broken and precipitous character of the banks of the Quatawankedgwick.

I believe that each of the routes described, necessarily in very general terms, is practicable, as far as I have examined the same. Of the degree of practicability, or of the probable expense of construction, I conceive that no safe opinion could be formed without an approximate location. To discover what route or routes may be most eligible for preliminary survey, I deem to be the object of the exploration. A judgment upon this point with regard to any subdivision, must of course be materially governed by its relationship to the whole line. As far, therefore, as it may be either my duty or privilege, to offer any opinion, it is, upon its special merits, in favour of Route No. 3; and more generally because upon both national and colonial grounds, it appears most desirable to avoid any unnecessary deviation from the most direct line between the Bend of Petitcodiac and the River du Loup, which the natural facilities of the country will permit.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

J. WILKINSON.

Major W. Robinson, R.E.,  
Commissioner of the Quebec and Halifax Railway  
Exploratory Survey, &c. &c.

## APPENDIX No. 4.

(Plans referred to:—Nos. 20, 21, 22, and 23.)

*Report on a Line of Railway from Whitehaven to  
Amherst.*

*Halifax, March 14, 1848.*

SIR,—Having been directed by you to explore and report upon the capability of the country for a line of railroad from Whitehaven to Amherst, we have attended to that duty, and beg leave to lay before you the following Report.

The general formation of the country consists of long continuous ridges, with valleys between them, in an eastern and western direction. One of these ridges, commences at Cape Canso, passes Country Harbour, runs westerly on the south of the west branch of the St. Mary River, and continues onwards to the western parts of the Province. The crest of the ridge is near the northern side, whence it slopes gently to the sea-coast; the height is about 600 or 700 feet. It is cut through by the valleys of Country Harbour River and of the St. Mary. There are several indentations across it between Country Harbour and Canso; viz., from New Harbour to Salmon River, about ten miles above its mouth; from Torbay, by Ingersol Betts Lake, to Salmon River, near its mouth; from Whitehaven to Crow Harbour; and from White Point to Fox Island.

General description of the country.

Northwardly of this ridge there is another range of high lands, which, commencing at Cape Porcupine on the Gut of Canso, runs parallel to the former, and terminates in the highland southward and eastward of Truro. It is cut across by indentations from

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

Country Harbour to Antigonish; from Glenelg to Antigonish, by College Lake; from Glenelg to Merigonish, by the east branch of the St. Mary and the French River, and by way of the East River to Pictou; also from Upper Stewiacke to Pictou, by the Middle River; besides several minor indentations. This ridge is of about the same general height as the former.

Between these ridges is a valley running from Chedabucto Bay, on the east, to the Basin of Mines, on the west. It is interrupted by some hills at the head of the Stewiacke, but it generally preserves the character of a continuous valley. The highest parts of the bottom of this valley, more immediately connected with the present survey, are between Guysborough and Country Harbour, about the head of Salmon River, and between Country Harbour and the St. Mary at Glenelg.

The latter of these is found, by barometrical measurement, at the place which we crossed with the line, to be 226 feet above the sea; the former appears to be about the same height.

The rock formation of the southern ridge is generally granite and various kinds of trap; that of the northern, coarse slates and shales, variously inclined to the horizon, but mostly vertical, with some patches of trap.

The valley is soft sandstone and slate in layers, horizontal, or but slightly inclined.

The coasts of the Atlantic and of Chedabucto Bay are, so far as we could observe, composed of slate and shales of various kinds; the trap-rocks being confined to the high grounds. The general direction of the strata of these rocks is S. 60 E. by N. 60 W.

Our first care was to make inquiry of surveyors and others acquainted with the peninsula on which Whitehaven stands, as to its general features; and we were informed that the coast was rugged, but that in the interior there were extensive elevated flats, which, once gained, but little difficulty would be experienced in proceeding.

We accordingly adopted that course, and found a barren, rocky country, with elevated grounds, intersected with deep hollows, running across the course of the line. We pursued this line as far as Ingersoll Betts Lake, and then abandoned it. It was now settled that we must either find a passage along the coast to Country Harbour, or get through to the northern side of the ridge, and follow the valley of the Salmon River; but as this was known to be rough and difficult, and withal circuitous, we resolved to make the first trial upon the coast.

Commencing at Whitehaven, at A, near Haulover Cove, the line may be carried across a level neck of land to Molasses Harbour, and thence along the shore of that harbour to B, at its head. Thence about three-eighths of a mile up a pretty deep valley, brings us to the water-shed C, between Molasses Harbour and an extensive bay on a pretty large stream which flows into Cole Harbour at D. This water-shed is only about 20 feet above the high-tide mark, giving a passage as easy as can be desired.

The length of this section, A to D, is about 8 miles.

From D to E, 4 miles, the line is along the shore, passing through low points of ground and shallow bays. On this section cuttings and embankments of about 20 feet at greatest, will produce undulations within 40 feet to the mile.

Whitehaven to  
Ingersoll  
Betts Lake.Whitehaven  
to Cole Har-  
bour.Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

From E to F, at the head of Torbay, 6 miles, there is a belt of flat ground between the high lands and the sea coast, upon which the road can be carried so level as to require no particular remark.

From F to G, across the Peninsula,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles. The highest part of this section is within thirty chains of F, and about 54 feet above the sea; thence it is nearly level to within half a mile of the coast, where it is 50 feet in height; from which place it may descend with a uniform grade of 40 feet to the mile to G.

From G to the head of New Harbour at I, about 2 miles, there are several bluffs of slate rock, one of which will require a deep cut, or possibly a tunnel of about 300 yards in length.

Or, by passing over a ridge of about 100 feet in height at K, which may be done at grades of about 50 feet per mile, a mile and three-quarters would be saved in distance between Torbay and New Harbour; the expense not greater than by the shore. This will probably be found to be the most eligible route.

From New Harbor to L, Coddles Harbour, 4 miles. For the first 2 miles of this section, a track may be obtained quite smooth and level. On the remaining 2 miles there are a number of small slate ridges about 30 or 40 feet high, with valleys but little above the sea level between them.

The direction of the strata is S. 60 E., by N. 60 W. They have not been examined, but it is probable that some of them will have to be cut through.

From Coddles Harbour at M, to the head of Isaac's Harbour,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles, there is but little difficulty in getting along the shore, except about a mile and a half at Coddles Harbour, where there is some broken ground that has not been particularly examined, but we do not apprehend much difficulty with that part. The remainder of the shore is sufficiently flat. It is supposed that a straight line can be found from L to M, but this has not been examined.

Between Isaac's Harbour and Country Harbour, 3 miles, is a ridge of 184 feet in height at N, which is its lowest part. On the eastern side of this ridge, from M to N, the rise is one in 32; on the western side, from N to O, the descent may be brought to 80 feet to the mile.

It is possible that a better passage may be found about a mile to the northward; it has not been examined, but from the general formation of the country, there seems but little hopes of success.

It is probable that the only alternative in crossing this ridge, will be the employment of stationary power, or the tunneling of about a mile in length through whin-rock.

From O to P, about 7 miles, there is between the hills which bound the valley and the water, a range of low ground with an irregular surface, upon which a line may be carried, so as to produce nearly a level by cuttings and embankings of 20 feet at the maximum.

Turning off at P, we proceed up the valley of West Brook, a small stream which flows along the northern base of the southern ridge of hills formerly mentioned. Near the head of this stream at R, there is a water-shed, from which waters flow to the St. Mary by McKeen's Brook. The distance from the mouth of the West Brook to R, is 4 miles, and height, by barometer, 226 feet; giving an ascent of 56 feet per mile. The cheapest route is along West

New Harbour  
to Cole Har-  
bour.New Har-  
bour  
to Isaacs Har-  
bour.Isaacs Har-  
bour to Coun-  
try Harbour.Country Har-  
bour to Glen-  
elg, at St.  
Mary's River.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

Brook, the valley of which appears open and smooth; but if it be required to reduce the grade, the ascent may commence one or two miles further down Country Harbour River, keeping along the face of the high lands, as shown by the line on the plan. The face of the high lands along the river is steep and broken, and would probably require a heavy expense, but along West Brook it appears pretty even.

By carrying the line to the river one mile below the mouth of West Brook, the grade would be reduced to 45 feet per mile.

From R to S, 2 miles,—there are several small lakes with low ridges of ground between, which we did not particularly examine, but as seen from the road, we concluded it will be quite practicable to find a tolerably fair line between the lakes; the average descent will be about 15 feet per mile. Thence to T, at the St. Mary, 3½ miles, there is the valley of McKee's Brook, which, as appears, is smooth and open; the descent is about 40 feet per mile.

East Branch  
of St. Mary's  
River.

From T to Mr. Alexander Sutherland's, the highest settlement on the east branch of the St. Mary, 13 miles,—the valley is with few exceptions, pretty broad, with intervals along the river, and will present no obstacles except from freshets. We could not ascertain the depth of the freshets very correctly, but from information, and from ice-marks on trees, we conclude it will not exceed 4 feet.

The river may have to be crossed several times. The sectional area of water-way required, will be from three to five hundred square feet, according as the bridge may be higher or lower on the stream. The height of the river intervals at Sutherland's is, by a mean of five observations, 194 feet above the sea; and by a mean of two observations on different days, the height of T at McKee's Brook is 54 feet, giving a rise of 140 feet in 13 miles,—about 11 feet per mile.

At about a mile above Mr. Sutherland's is the foot of the Falls, where the river descends in a rocky crooked channel, between cliffs of trap-rock, 90 feet in about a mile. This is a formidable obstacle; the river is too crooked to admit of a line in the chasm through which it flows, and the hills on the western side are high and steep; it will therefore be necessary to cut across the point on the eastern side. On this side we have, at the head of the Falls, a narrow ridge of trap-rock, of 60 feet in height, jutting upon the river from the eastward; and at the foot of the Falls, a deep valley, in which flows Campbell's Brook, coming in also from the east; both of which must be crossed. The valley will require a bridge or embankment of 500 feet in length and 30 or 40 feet in height, and the ridge, a tunnel of a quarter of a mile in length. By these means a grade of 60 feet to the mile may be obtained, as shown by the section.

Southwards of Campbell's Brook there does not appear to be any obstruction to a descending grade of 40 feet per mile, along the river hills down stream to the level of the river.

From the Falls to Lake Eden, about 2 miles, there are no difficulties: the banks in some places are near the river, and the flat ground between them of moderate breadth; but there appears to be sufficient room for fair curvatures, though it may be necessary to cross the river two or three times. The rise in these two miles is about 15 feet.

Heights of  
Eden above

From Lake Eden to Beaver Lake, about 4 miles, the line may pass close along the southern shore of

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

Beaver Lakes.

Lake Eden, under a high range of hills, about a mile, to the entrance of a range of ponds and low ground two miles in length, leading westward to Beaver Lake—the head of the East River of Pictou. The height of Lake Eden above the level of high tide at Pictou is, by a mean of nine barometrical observations, taken on three successive days, 381 feet; Beaver Lake is, by a mean of five observations, taken on two different days, 398 feet above the same datum, and 17 feet above Lake Eden.

The water-shed between Lake Eden and Beaver Lake, at U, is within half a mile of the latter, about 40 above Lake Eden, and 23 above Beaver Lake.

There may be a uniform grade from Lake Eden to U, and from U, by the southern side of Beaver Lake, for about a mile and a half; giving for the former 30, and for the latter 16 feet to the mile.

From the foot of a range of flats connected with Beaver Lake, the east River of Pictou, which is here of a small size, begins to descend between high banks to the bridge on the St. Mary's Road, 6 miles. On this section the line must follow the river flats, which appear sufficiently wide to admit of fair curvatures, except a distance of about three-eighths of a mile above the bridge, when it will be necessary to run through a valley on the southern side, to avoid a narrow crooked channel through which the river flows between limestone rocks. On this section the river will have to be crossed several times. The section of water-way of the bridges may be from 100 square feet near Beaver Lake, increasing as we descend to 300 feet. The flowage of the intervals does not exceed three feet.

The average descent will be, for the first three miles, about 15, and for the remainder 33 feet per mile.

From the St. Mary's Road to Grant's Bridge, 7 miles, the valley is broad, and contains large intervals. The line, by cutting through some low upland points may be carried pretty straight. The average descent is about 10 feet per mile.

From Grant's Bridge to the foot of the rapids, near 3 miles, the river is crooked and confined between high lands of stratified sandstone and limestone, several points of which would have to be cut through.

This will be an expensive section. There is one circumstance, however, that would tend virtually to reduce the expense: the stone, owing to its structure and dip, which is about 50 degrees with the horizon, will be easily quarried, and will come in for drains, ballast, &c., on the road, as cheap, probably, as materials would from any other source. It will also open some capital limestone quarries, and it is not improbable, that building stone would be met with, though we did not observe any seams of the sandstone sufficiently thick for that purpose. The average descent of this section is about 40 feet per mile.

From the foot of the Rapids to the Fish Pools, 3 miles, the line must keep along the river. East River of  
Pictou.

There will be little cutting through points, but it is likely there will be some bridging. The grade will be about 40 feet to the mile.

From Grant's Bridge, mentioned above, to the Fish Pools, there will be several bridges. It is impossible, by a mere passing glance at the river, to even guess very correctly at the number; but it is not unlikely that there will be not less than five or six. The span may be about 60 feet, till we get below the

Appendix (N.)

29th January.

East River to West River Pictou.

west branch, when it may be enlarged to 80 feet. The bottom is of rock; and it is not unlikely that stone for the abutments will be found in the excavations for the road.

From the Fish Pools to the height of land between the Albion Mines and M'ulloch's Brook, at V, about 3 miles, there is a rise of 133 feet. The ground will admit of a uniform grade, being about 44 feet per mile. At the Fish Pool it will be necessary to cross the river upon a bridge 30 feet in height, in order to get upon a ridge of tolerably level ground immediately above the steep banks of the river.

From V to Middle River at W, 3 miles, there is a dip of 40 feet into the valley of M'ulloch's Brook, and then a swell of ground between this valley and Middle River. This swell may be crossed at grades of about 50 feet to the mile.

From W to X, 2 miles, the ground rises about 70 feet, being an average of 35 feet to the mile. It will be necessary to cross the Middle River, at the height of 40 or 50 feet, in order to get upon a flat table of ground on its western side.

West River Pictou to River John.

From X to the West River at Y, 4 miles, there is a descent of 172 feet. The ground will admit of a nearly uniform grade, averaging about 43 feet per mile.

From Y to Z, 1½ mile, there is a rise of nearly 80 feet, giving an average of 53 feet per mile. The ground, though somewhat rough in some places, does not appear to contain any very formidable obstructions to a regular grade.

The point Z is on a flat table land, from which the line runs off to the westward.

From Z to A', 2½ miles, the line passes over some undulations into the valley of the Saw Mill Brook, thence up that stream in a broad valley, which, continuing westerly, becomes the bed of Black River, a branch of the River John.

The height of the water-shed between Saw Mill Brook and Black River at A', is 227 feet above tide-water, and the height at Z 96 feet above the same datum; the difference is 131 feet, and distance 2½ miles, giving an average of 58 feet per mile.

It is likely that a uniform grade can only be obtained on this section by means of a good deal of earth-work. By embanking 16 feet at Y, and cutting 29 feet at A', the grade from Y to A, may be brought to 47 feet per mile; and from the peculiar form of the ground, it does not seem likely that there would be much additional expense.

From A' to the mouth of Black River, 8½ miles, the valley is nearly half a mile broad, the stream meandering through flat lands with a sluggish current, showing the fall to be very trifling.

The height at the mouth of Black River is not measured, but may be supposed about 100 feet, and the descent along the valley 14 feet per mile.

River John to Tatamagouche Black River.

It will not be expedient to cross the River John below the mouth of Black River, because, though the general surface of the country is level, the river flows in a deep, narrow valley which would have to be crossed. Above this place the banks are low, and moreover advantage may be taken of the valley of Nabiscump Brook, to obtain an easy rise to the table land on the west of the river.

Appendix (N.)

29th January.

From the Forks of River John, mouth of Black River, we did not travel through the country, but ascertained it to be of the same character as the region along Black River,—a flat country, with sluggish streams flowing through it, and offering no material obstruction to the formation of a railroad.

From Waugh River, Tatamagouche, towards Amherst, we made no observations relative to this line, but the country is known to be so level, that there would be little or no difficulty in getting a good railroad line across it.

With regard to curvatures, from our limited means of making up a judgment, we can say but little; but from the slight observations that we were enabled to make, we think there will be none of less radius than half a mile.

The distances are as follows:—

	Miles.	Distances.
From Whitehaven to Cole Harbour.....	8	
Cole Harbour to Torbay.....	8	
Torbay to New Harbour.....	5½	
New Harbour to Isaac's Harbour.....	12½	
Isaac's Harbour to Country, Mr. Archibald's	6	
	— 40	
Country Harbour to Glenelg.....	13½	
Glenelg to the summit of the highlands two miles west of Lake Eden.....	20	
Summit of highlands to Albion Mines.....	21	
	— 54½	
Albion Mines to West River.....	10	
West River to River John.....	12½	
	— 22½	
River John to Tatamagouche.....	14	
Tatamagouche to Wallace.....	12	
Wallace to the Province Line at Otter Creek.....	38	
	— 64	
Total from Whitehaven to the Western Boundary of the Province.....	181	

Respecting the ice at Whitehaven, the result of a good deal of inquiry amongst the inhabitants, and of shipmasters accustomed to the navigation of the coast, is as follows:—That the harbour is frozen regularly in winter as far down as Fisherman's Island. Haulover Cove is also regularly frozen. Beyond these limits, though it is sometimes frozen, the liability does not seem to be greater than in Halifax harbour. It was in consequence of this information that we fixed upon the point A for the terminus of the line. The ground will admit of a branch to the upper part of the harbour which we have shown upon the plan.

The sea ice breaks up in March, and floats to the southward; that which passes through the Gut of Canso is in no great quantity, and in ordinary weather is set off by the current of Chedabucto Bay towards Sable Island. The main body of ice met with in that sea, passes eastwardly of Cape Breton, and with northerly and westerly winds is carried out to sea; but easterly weather brings it on to the coast of Nova Scotia. We could not learn that Whitehaven had ever been completely closed with this ice, but it has often been in such quantity as to make navigation in the night dangerous, and sometimes, at distant intervals of time, it has been in such quantity as to make the approach in day-light very difficult. On the whole it would appear that between the last of February and last of April, it may be accounted dangerous for a steamer to run in the night near Cape Breton, and direct from thence to Whitehaven; as there would be almost a certainty of having to cross a stream of floating ice in some part of this sea,



Appendix  
(N.)

though it but seldom happens that it approaches Whitehaven.

All which is respectfully submitted by

Your, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE WIGHTMAN.

A. CALDER,

*Serjeant, Royal Sappers and Miners.*

Major W. Robinson, R.E.

&c., &c., &c.

APPENDIX No. 5.

*Remarks on the inner part of the entrance of Whitehaven.*

*Columbia, Halifax, N. S., August 27, 1846.*

SIR,—In pursuance of your orders, I have made a rough sketch of the inner part of the entrance of Whitehaven, which, with the accompanying remarks, I beg to submit for your consideration.

In fine clear weather, and by day-light the approach to Whitehaven is easy, the shores being bold, and no out-lying dangers, if we except two rocks nearly a mile distant from the shores of White Island, one to the south-west, and the other to the south-east. These generally break and so show themselves.

White Island forms the turning point of the shore of Nova Scotia, as it deflects toward the northward to Canseau. The white rocks, and its elevation of 140 feet, make it stand out prominently, and easily distinguish it.

There are several channels in Whitehaven. Three can be used by steamers of any size. The middle, which is between White Island and the ledges to its westward appears to be best, is about 250 fathoms broad in its narrowest part, and carries bold water on both sides, and is besides the shortest and most direct, not exceeding half a mile in length. However, as the directions of the channels differ, and all radiate nearly from the same point, a sailing vessel can use the most favourable with respect to the winds. The western is also a very good channel, and is preferable for vessels going or coming from that direction. The soundings without this harbour are (near the shore) very irregular, especially in the approach to the eastern channel, which is also injured for vessels of large draught of water, by a rocky patch of thirteen or fourteen feet water. It is situated near the entrance, and rather more than one-third across channel, from the small island (Grassy Patch) off White Island.

When inside the harbour, care must be taken, as there are several shoal rocky patches (see Plan), which render the navigation difficult to strangers, and require to be well determined and buoyed, should the harbour be used for commercial purposes. There is an abundance of safe anchorage, with good holding ground, black muddy bottom, land-locked, and perfectly smooth.

In foggy weather this harbour is difficult of approach, especially to a stranger, as the soundings in-shore are very irregular; and I have not been able to learn any good indications of its vicinity to be

gathered from the lead, so as to render its approach by that means certain; and Torbay its immediate neighbour to the westward, is a dangerous place to get into.

From the fishermen and small coasters I understand the currents round the point are uncertain, and generally depend on the wind, though the prevailing current is to westward.

I experienced the current in a boat when I visited the outer break; it was then setting to the westward at the rate of one mile and a half per hour at least. I also perceived vessels in the offing setting rapidly in the same direction; the breeze was from the eastward and light, though it had previously blown hard from the same point. We also in our passage from Halifax to Canseau, during a fog, with the wind from the south-west, experienced an easterly current; but the land once made, the harbour is easily attained, especially by a steamer.

A judicious arrangement of fog-signals and light-houses, with buoys on the principal dangers, and a good survey, with the sea-soundings well laid down, would make the approach in the night or during fogs attended with small danger to a careful seaman.

Latitude of observation, Rock Whitehaven 45° 14' 0" N. Longitude of observation, Rock Whitehaven, 61° 11' 4" W. Variation 21° 42' 20" W. Rise of tide from three to six feet. High water at the change of the moon 7h. 40m.

In the Admiralty plan of this place, the general features and soundings appear correct, if we except some of the inner dangers, which are not noticed; but the scale is discrepant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. FRED. SHORTLAND,  
*Lieutenant and Commander.*

The Hon. W. F. Owen, Captain, R. N.  
&c., &c., &c.

(Received from Mr. Des Barres, Solicitor-General, May 2, 1848.)

To the Board of Directors of the projected Railroad from Nova Scotia to Quebec.

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned magistrates of the County of Guysborough in the Province of Nova Scotia, hereby beg to state, that believing a Report to have been made to the surveying party engaged in the survey of the contemplated railroad from this Province to Quebec, and that such Report has been made by certain inhabitants in the Settlement of Torbay, near Whitehead, who supposed (in ignorance of the nature of such lines of communication), that the present facilities of intercourse with the interior of the country for purposes of procuring fuel from the woodlands, &c., would be entirely broken up in the event of the railroad terminus being at Whitehaven, and therefore have stated to the surveying party on the Whitehead route, that the "winter navigation to the spacious harbour of Whitehead is quite impracticable from ice."

We therefore, in view of the injurious tendency that such false information is calculated to produce on the minds of those unacquainted with the locality referred to, have obtained the accompanying affidavits of persons residing at Whitehead, and likewise of captains of coasting vessels residing in other places

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

Appendix  
(N.)

19th January.

in this Province, and of long experience in the winter navigation on the coast of said Province, testifying to the capabilities of Whitehead Harbour at all seasons of the year.

To all of which we, as the residing magistrates of the County of Guysborough, wherein Whitehead is situated, beg hereby to record our certificate of their correctness, dated at Canso, Nova Scotia, January, 1848.

(Signed) ROBERT HARTSHORN, J.P.  
R. M. CUTLER, J.P.  
WENTWORTH TAYLOR, J.P.  
E. H. WAUCHEVILLE, J.P.  
ABR. N. WHITEMAN, J.P.\*  
W. J. BEYLOU, J.P.  
DAVID DOBSON, J.P.†  
E. J. CUNNINGHAM, J.P.  
WILLIAM HART, J.P.  
FRANCIS COOK, J.P.  
R. V. REFFEMAN, J.P.

*Copies of affidavits referred to in the above communication.*

1.

William Spears, of Whitehaven, in the County of Guysborough, fisherman, maketh oath and saith,— That he hath resided at Whitehead aforesaid for twenty-eight years, and is well acquainted with the harbour of Whitehead aforesaid, and also with the drift ice which passes from the eastward, also from the Gut of Canso to the westward, in the spring of the year; that the ice seldom comes into the said harbour in large bodies, and very seldom remains there long enough to prevent vessels entering the said harbour at any time of the year, it being carried away by the winds and currents, and dispersed over the ocean, generally in a south-westerly direction; that during deponent's residence at the said harbour he has not known a day on which vessels of the largest class would be prevented entering therein by ice, the said harbour being perfectly accessible at all seasons of the year.

Sworn to before me, at Whitehead, this 25th day of December, A. D., 1847.

(Signed) DAVID DOBSON, J.P.

2.

Robert Spears, of Whitehead, in the County of Guysborough, fisherman, maketh oath and saith,— That he hath resided at Whitehead aforesaid for twenty-eight years; that he is well acquainted with the harbour of Whitehead, and also with the action of the ice which occasionally comes through the Gut of Canso, and also round the Island of Cape Breton, passing on to the westward, in the spring of the year; that the ice very seldom comes into the said harbour in large bodies, and very seldom remains therein long enough to prevent vessels entering the said harbour at any time of the year, it being carried away by the winds and currents, and dispersed over the ocean, generally in a south-westerly direction; that during this deponent's residence at the said harbour, he never knew the ice to come into the said

\* 1 affidavit sworn before him, January 14, 1848.

† 4 affidavits, December 25; 1 affidavit, January 12.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

harbour in a large quantity but once, and that was in the year 1828, and then not to prevent vessels to enter said harbour, the harbour being perfectly safe and accessible at all seasons of the year.

(Signed) ROBERT SPEARS.

Sworn before me, at Whitehead, this 25th day of December, 1847.

(Signed) DAVID DOBSON, J.P.

3.

John Munrow, of Whitehead, in the County of Guysborough, fisherman, maketh oath and saith,— That he hath resided at Whitehead thirty years; that he is well acquainted with the harbour of Whitehead, and also with the navigation of the said harbour, from the entrance to the extremity; that he is acquainted with the action of the ice, which occasionally makes its appearance off the said harbour, passing on in a south-westerly direction; that it seldom comes in in large bodies, and very rarely remains therein long enough to prevent vessels conveniently entering the said harbour at any time of the year, it being generally carried away by the winds and currents, and dispersed over the ocean in a south-westerly direction; that during this deponent's residence at the said harbour, he has never known a day on which vessels of the largest class would be prevented entering therein by ice, the said harbour being perfectly safe and accessible at all seasons of the year.

(Signed) JOHN <sup>his</sup> ~~X~~ MUNROW.  
mark.

Sworn before me, at Whitehead, this 25th day of December, 1847.

(Signed) DAVID DOBSON, J.P.

4.

John Feltmate, of Whitehead, in the County of Guysborough, fisherman, maketh oath and saith,— That he hath resided at Whitehead aforesaid for twelve years; that he is acquainted with the action of the ice, which occasionally comes through the Gut of Canso and round the Island of Cape Breton, and which passes Cape Canso to the westward in the spring of the year; that the ice very seldom comes into the harbour of Whitehead aforesaid in large bodies, and never remains there long enough to prevent vessels entering the said harbour at any time of the year, it being carried away by the winds and currents, and dispersed over the ocean, generally in a south-westerly direction; that during this deponent's residence at the said harbour, he has but once only known a few clumps of ice to come into the said harbour, which went out the next day; and has not known a day during the above period on which vessels of the largest size would be prevented entering therein by ice, the said harbour being perfectly free and accessible at all seasons of the year.

(Signed) JOHN FELTMATE.

Sworn before me at Half Island Cove, in the said County, this 25th day of December, 1847.

(Signed) DAVID DOBSON.

29th January.

5.

Thomas Monro, of Whitehead, in the County of Guysborough, mariner, maketh oath and saith,—That he hath resided at Whitehead aforesaid about twenty-eight years, and during greater part of the years aforesaid owned a vessel and sailed her as master; that he is well acquainted with the action of the ice which occasionally appears off Whitehead, passing on in an oblique direction from the shore to the south-west; that the ice never during his residence at said harbour came in in large bodies but once, and remained but a short time; with this one exception, deponent don't remember one day that vessels of the largest class would be prevented entering said harbour, it being perfectly safe and accessible at all seasons of the year; deponent further saith, that he hath been coasting to Halifax, and all along the shores of Nova Scotia, at all seasons of the year, and has never, on his return or outset, been prevented going or entering the aforesaid harbour during the time of his residing as aforesaid.

(Signed,) THOMAS MONRO.

Sworn before me, at Whitehead, this 12th day of January, A. D., 1848.

(Signed,) DAVID DOBSON, J.P.

6.

Abraham Whiteman, of Canso, in the County of Guysborough, maketh oath and saith,—That he is now in the eighty-seventh year of his age, and that he was a coasting trader on the coast of Nova Scotia for more than half a century and was in and about Whitehead, on the coast of said Province, at all times of the year, and always found the harbour there accessible and perfectly safe at all times.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM WHITEMAN.

Sworn before me, at Canso, Jan'y 14, 1848.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM N. WHITEMAN.

*Heads of information obtained by Captain Henderson, Royal Engineers, at Whitehaven, in October 1847.*

The ice from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, &c., comes round Cape Breton and through the Gut of Canso, in the spring of the year, and is brought by the easterly wind off the N. E. coast of Nova Scotia, and if the wind chops round to the southward, it drives this ice into Whitehaven, Torbay, &c.

The harbour had been blockaded nine or ten times in the recollection of my informant, who had lived on that coast for nearly forty years.

Four years ago the harbour of Whitehaven was blocked up with drift ice for about ten days.

Generally speaking, it is more or less incommoded by drift ice, every two or three years.

It was frozen over in the winter of 1846-47, five or six inches thick all the way down to Big Island, at the mouth of the harbour.

This was considered unusual, as it requires the weather to be cold and very calm to freeze so much of the harbour. It freezes, however, every winter as far down as the long point opposite Fisherman's Island.

(Signed,) E. W. HENDERSON,  
Captain, Royal Engineers.

29th January.

*Report of the Sub-Committee, to whom was referred the communication from Lieutenant E. Walcott Henderson, Royal Engineers.*

*Council Room of the Quebec Board of Trade,  
Quebec, May 12, 1847.*

THE Sub-Committee, to whom was referred the communication from Lieutenant E. Walcott Henderson, Royal Engineers, have to report that, owing to the manner the accounts are kept at the custom-house, and the nature of the trade with the lower ports, the value of the imports and exports cannot with any degree of accuracy be ascertained, and more especially to that portion of our trade with Gaspé, as, being in the Province, a mere matter of form of clearance and entry inwards is observed.

Your Committee beg to hand at foot a statement of the number of clearances and arrivals to and from the various ports named in Lieutenant E. Walcott Henderson's letter, for which they are indebted to the Collector of the Customs, and although they abstain from giving the nature of the cargoes, owing to the causes above stated, they would remark, that, with the exception of but one vessel which cleared in ballast, the remainder had cargoes; those from Halifax in general with valuable cargoes of West India Produce, and from the other ports, fish and oils. The outward cargoes consisted almost exclusively of flour, provisions, &c.

With respect to the eastern ports of New Brunswick, your Committee are not of opinion that the trade between that portion of the above Province and Canada has materially increased within the last few years; and with respect to the trade with ports in the Bay of Fundy, regret to say that it has all but ceased, which your Committee attribute to the changes in the Imperial laws, more especially the Act passed in 1842, generally called Gladstone's Act; before the passing of which all American provisions, by passing through the Canadas, were allowed to take the privileges and character of Canada produce and imported into our sister colonies as such, but with that change all inducements to receive their supplies from this ceased, as the proximity of those ports to Boston and New York, and the cheapness of bread-stuffs and provisions in those markets, offered superior advantages; and the result has been as stated; the same remarks apply, to some extent, to Halifax, and other ports in Nova Scotia, where merchants, from their large increasing trade with Boston, by shipments of coals, plaster, &c., are enabled to take advantage by the return vessels of very moderate rates of freights, and a selection from a comparative cheap market.

With Gaspé the trade has been gradually increasing, and your Committee confidently look forward to be able to report the same with respect to our sister colonies, as our unrivalled canals are now being brought to a completion, and the spring of 1848 will see a fresh trade with the west brought into existence, and craft containing three to five thousand barrels of flour loading in Lakes Erie, Michigan, and Ontario, brought to our doors. With this a reduction in freights must follow; and your Committee do not see why a barrel of flour or pork cannot be sold as cheap in Quebec and Montreal as it can in New York or Boston; and if one of the inducements to purchase in the American markets is removed, the other viz.,

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

the proximity, will vanish with a railroad communication with Halifax, for we do not entertain any doubt but that St. Johns will connect herself with the trunk line by a branch.

Among the almost numberless advantages that would follow the building of a railroad, both politically and commercially, your Committee would point out the certainty of a transportation to a sea-port in either New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, during the period our navigation is impeded with ice, of a large portion of bread-stuffs which every winter is locked up in Quebec and Montreal, to the great injury of the Province at large, to which may be added the advantage that would follow by the transmission of the mails by the road, for which the Government now pay so large a sum for the transmission through the United States, which, for many weighty reasons, is objectionable, and, we may add, offensive to the feelings of a large portion of the inhabitants of both Canada East and Canada West. The Committee do not conceive they are called on to go into any length

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

on the vast benefits that might follow by the line of railroad that is now engaging the attention of Government, to which the attention of this Province as well as that of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is so earnestly drawn, and in closing this Report, the Committee would in the most urgent manner bring the attention of the Imperial Government, through the present channel of communication, to the absolute necessity of freeing the inland navigation of the St. Lawrence from all obstructions that now exist, and which prevent American vessels from bringing their produce (for your Committee would not recommend their being allowed to carry any other than their own) direct to Quebec, or should they wish it, to use our canals to take their produce to any market they think proper, without breaking bulk; this course we think highly desirable, as well as the equally desirableness of all our tolls being reduced to the lowest practicable scale, which, if followed up, must draw the vast produce of the West down our noble river, and for which trade there are now so many rivals in the field.

## ARRIVALS FROM—

	VESSELS.	TONS.	MEN.
Gaspé, ... ..	59	2545	222
New Carlisle, ... ..	20	796	71
Antigonish, ... ..	16	972	59
Aichat, ... ..	14	792	55
Bathurst, ... ..	1	44	3
Caraquette, ... ..	7	245	20
Dalhousie, ... ..	1	37	3
Guysborough, ... ..	4	205	15
Halifax, ... ..	17	1257	71
Miramichi, ... ..	3	400	30
Pictou, ... ..	2	79	6
Richibucto, ... ..	7	250	23
Sydney, ... ..	3	563	27

## CLEARANCES FOR—

	VESSELS.	TONS.	MEN.
Aichat, ... ..	12	749	42
Bathurst, ... ..	7	320	25
Canso, ... ..	1	68	4
Caraquette, ... ..	3	103	10
Cocayne, ... ..	1	38	3
Dalhousie, ... ..	9	349	30
Guysborough, ... ..	2	95	8
Halifax, ... ..	18	1386	74
Miramichi, ... ..	27	1376	96
Pictou, ... ..	3	184	11
Richibucto, ... ..	9	418	28
Restigouche, ... ..	8	315	23
Shippigan, ... ..	1	47	3
Sydney, ... ..	2	215	10
Shelbourne, ... ..	1	30	3
Gaspé, ... ..	84	3334	249
Carleton, ... ..	3	107	10
New Carlisle, ... ..	10	489	32

Appendix  
(N.)  
29th January

APPENDIX No. 7.

Appendix  
(N.)  
29th January.

Extract from the Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of the State of New York—by the Act of May 11, 1846—to locate certain Portions of the New York and Erie Railroad—made to the Legislature, January 18, 1847.

COST OF MOTIVE POWER ON RAILROADS, PER TRAIN, PER MILE.

1st. Engine-men, Fire-men, and Station-men :—

	Cents.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, ... ..	5
Utica and Schenectady " ... ..	8
Reading " ... ..	4.55
Boston and Worcester " ... ..	5.50
Fitchburgh " ... ..	7.00
	30.05 ÷ 5 = 6.01
New York and Erie " ... ..	7.485

2nd. Fuel :—

Reading Railroad. Wood, ... ..	\$3.50	23.70
Boston and Worcester " " ... ..	4.90	22.20
Fitchburgh " " ... ..	4.25	14.17
Baltimore and Ohio " Coal ... ..	2.00	8.00
		68.07 ÷ 4 = 17.02
New York and Erie " ... ..		18.09

3rd. Repairs of Engines and Tenders :—

Reading Railroad, ... ..	4.90
Boston and Worcester " ... ..	9.05
Utica and Schenectady " ... ..	7.93
Fitchburgh " ... ..	5.20
Western (Mass.) " ... ..	6.50
Baltimore and Ohio " ... ..	9.00
	42.58 ÷ 6 = 7.09
New York and Erie " ... ..	8.75

4th. Oil and Cotton Waste :—

Reading Railroad, ... ..	1.74
Boston and Worcester " ... ..	1.24
Fitchburgh " ... ..	1.30
Baltimore and Ohio " ... ..	1.46
	5.74 ÷ 4 = 1.43
New York and Erie " ... ..	2.94

5th. Interest on cost of Engines :—

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, ... ..	3.01
	= 3.01

6th. Conductors and Brakemen :—

Reading Railroad, ... ..	4.11
Fitchburgh " ... ..	6.20
	10.31 ÷ 2 = 5.15
Take 63 per cent for brakemen (which is the ratio on Reading road), as conductors should not be included, and the expense for brakemen is $5.15 \times .63 = 3.14$	
Do. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as per estimate for coal trade, ... ..	= 2.40
	5.54 ÷ 2 = 2.77
New York and Erie Railroad, ... ..	= 6.52

7th. Repairs of Railroad, chargeable to Locomotive and Tender :—

1st. Ordinary repairs; of these one-fifth is regarded as chargeable to motive power:

Reading Railroad, ... ..	13.66
Boston and Worcester " ... ..	18.00
Boston and Lowell " ... ..	13.50
Western (Mass.) " ... ..	13.75
Baltimore and Ohio, " ... ..	18.30
	77.21 ÷ 5 = 15.44
	and $15.44 \div 5 = 3.09$

2nd. Deterioration of iron, not yet settled by experience. Half of this wear is believed to be chargeable to locomotives and tenders, on account of their greater weight. Suppose rail cost \$7000 per mile, and will bear transport of 20,000,000 tons on a level road, average (say) 250 tons freight per train, equal to 80,000 trains. The cost per train will be \$8,75; and half of this is ...

4.37	
7.46	
44.79	

The weight of engines in the cases above detailed is not known, but is supposed to average less than 15 tons; for an engine of 20 tons on driving wheels would require an additional expense; but the fuel on the line of road under consideration would be less expensive, about 7 cents, than the average for the same size of engine. In view of both considerations, it is believed a reduction should be made from the preceding result of (say) ...

4.79

And the estimate for a 20 ton engine is ... .. Cents 40.00  
Forty cents per train per mile, equivalent to 1s 8d sterling.

Appendix  
(N.)

(Copy.)

Military.

No. 39.

29th January.

DOWNING STREET,  
15th Sept., 1848.

MY LORD,—Adverting to the correspondence noted in the margin relative to the duties imposed in Canada, on articles for the use of Her Majesty's Troops, I transmit herewith, for Your Lordship's information, copies of a letter and of its enclosure, which have been received from the Board of Ordnance, calling my attention to the inconvenience which arises from the imposition of duty on military stores imported into that Province.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have made a similar representation as regards articles imported for the use of the Army and Navy.

I feel confident that the Canadian Legislature will see the obvious impropriety of augmenting the expense incurred by this country in affording to the Province the protection of a Garrison of Her Majesty's Regular Forces, by levying duties on articles imported for the use of the Troops, and I trust that measures will be taken by that body without delay for relieving from duty articles of every description, and especially provisions and stores imported strictly for the Public Service.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed,) GREY.

The Right Honble.

The Earl of Elgin,

&amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

(Copy.)

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,  
28th August, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour, by command of the Master General and Board of Ordnance, to transmit to you, for the information of Earl Grey, the accompanying copy of a Report dated 25th ultimo, from their Store Keeper at Montreal, representing that in a Table of Provincial Custom Duties, lately established in Canada, the only articles of Government stores exempted from its operation are *Arms and Clothing*.

And I am to signify the Master General's and Board's request that you will move His Lordship to adopt the necessary measures for the amendment of the statute under which such duties are levied, so as to admit of the landing and delivery at Montreal and Quebec of *all* stores supplied and forwarded from England, for the Ordnance Service in Canada, free from duty, the Master General and Board foreseeing much inconvenience and expense to their department, unless the exception in favour of *Arms and Clothing* be extended.

I beg also to transmit for His Lordship's inspection, a copy of the Table of Duties referred to, which you will have the goodness to return with your reply.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed,) G. BUTLER,  
For the Secretary.

B. Hawes, Esq.

&amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

(Copy.)

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,  
MONTREAL, 25th July, 1848.Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that on the arrival of the ship "Vivid," with Ordnance Stores, consigned to my charge, the Collector of this Port refused to allow the entry to be passed at the Custom House without payment of the Customs Duties. Whereupon I addressed the letter, of which the enclosed is a copy, dated 29th ultimo, to the Provincial Secretary, referring to the local statute and requesting that the Governor General would be pleased to issue such orders as would ensure the delivery of all Ordnance Stores in the Province free of duty, to which I received the reply from the Commissioners of Customs, dated 6th instant, informing me that His Excellency had directed the Stores to be permitted to be landed, provided that a bond were given by me that the duty should be paid in the event of the local Legislature not consenting to its remission.

2. Similar detention having occurred with the stores consigned to me in the ship "Canada," I was under the necessity of again addressing the Civil Government on the 7th instant, a copy of which communication, together with the reply received on the 10th instant, I also enclose; from which the Honourable Board will perceive that His Excellency has given orders for the admission to entry without present payment of duty, of all Ordnance Stores arriving at the Ports of Quebec or Montreal, during this season, on the understanding that a Bond be given by me or Mr. Penn, as they case may be, conditioned for the payment of duty, should the Legislature so determine.

3. I herewith transmit a Table of the Provincial Customs Duties established under the Statute 10 and 11 Vict. Cap. 31, showing the articles that are exempted under its provisions, from whence the Honourable Board will perceive that "Arms and Clothing" alone are exempted of those stores arriving in Canada for the service of her Majesty's Forces, the interpretation of which, it will be seen, is rigidly enforced on the present occasion by the Executive of the country; and I have therefore respectfully to suggest that the Master General and Honourable Board may be pleased to cause such a communication to be made to the Secretary of State, as may lead to the issue of directions to the Provincial Government for the necessary message being sent to the Legislature on its assembly to secure the remission of the duties now referred to, and the amendment of the statute so as to prevent similar inconvenience and delay in future.

4. I beg to add that in the event of the Legislature refusing to remit the duties upon the Stores, consigned to me during the present season, I shall not be in a position to give the necessary statement of their value, nor be accredited with funds to meet their payment.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed,) J. S. ELLIOT,  
Ordnance Store-keeper, Hd. Qrs.

R. Byham, Esq.

&amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

Appendix  
(N.)  
29th January.

(Copy.)  
Military.  
No. 43.

DOWNING STREET,  
22nd Dec., 1848.

MY LORD,—With reference to my Despatch No. 39, Military, of the 15th September last, in which I instructed you to call the attention of the Legislature of Canada to the propriety of their exempting from the payment of duty, articles of every description, and especially provisions and stores imported into that Province for the use of Her Majesty's Troops, I now transmit for Your Lordship's information, copies of a further letter and of its enclosures which have been received from the Board of Ordnance on that subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) GREY.

The Right Honble.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,  
8, Dec. 1848. 17733.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 28th August last 17733, on the subject of the Customs Duties upon Ordnance Stores landed in Canada, and submitting by command of the Board of Ordnance, a proposition to Earl Grey to remove those duties from all stores supplied and forwarded from England for the Ordnance Service in Canada.

I have the honor by the Boards directions to forward to you for Earl Grey's information, the accompanying copy of another letter they have received from their officers in Canada upon this subject, and I am to request you will be so good as to move his

(Copy.)

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, HEAD QUARTERS,  
Montreal, 13th November, 1848.

RETURN shewing the number of Vessels from which Ordnance Stores have been received in Canada, during the present year—the dates of the Bills of Lading,—the Consignees, and the Amounts of the several Bonds given to the Customs.

Names of Vessels.	Date of Bill or Bills of Lading.	To whom the Stores were consigned.	Amount of Bonds.	Remarks.
	1848.		Currency	
			£	
Vivid,.....	Woolwich, 8th May,....	} Ordnance,..... } Store-keeper,.. } Montreal,.....	} .....	No Bond given, but a memorandum on the entry, stating that the duty will be paid, in case the Legislature decides that it is not to be remitted.
	London, 13th " ...			
	Do. 15th " ...			
Canada, .....	Woolwich, 17th " ...	} Do. ....	} 1,000	
Conquering Hero, {	Do. 26th " ...			
	London, 8th June,....	} Do. ....	} 1,000	
Great Britain,..... {	Woolwich, 22nd July, ...			
	London, 1st Aug., ...	} Do. ....	} 100	
Pearl,.....	Woolwich, 19th " ...			
Douglas,.....	London, 5th Sept.,...	} Do. ....	} 50	
Do. ....	Do. 5th " ...			
Santa Maria,.....	4th May & 24th April,...	} Ordnance Store-keeper, Quebec,.....	} .....	
	Woolwich 29th June, ...			
Florentine,..... {	London, 10th July, ...			} Do. ...
	Do. 12th " ...			
St. Andrew,.....	2d, 12th & 15th August,	Do. ...	1,000	

(Signed,)

J. S. ELLIOT,  
Ordnance Store-keeper, H. Qrs.

Lordship to favour the Board with an early decision upon their application of the 28th August last.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) R. BYHAM.

Herman Merivale, Esq.,  
&c. &c. &c.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,  
MONTREAL, 15th Nov., 1848.

SIR,—With reference to my communication of 25th July No. 71, 17733. I have the honor to enclose a return shewing the Bonds into which the Ordnance Store-keeper at Quebec and myself have been called upon to enter previous to attaining the discharge of stores consigned to us during the present year, in consequence of the omission in the Customs Act of this Province, and the decision thereupon of the Executive Government, and beg leave to apprise the Honourable Board of the necessity of obtaining the instructions from the Secretary of State to the Governor General there recommended by me for the amendment of the Act, so as to comprehend all articles of stores imported for service of the Department instead of the limitations to articles of Arms and Clothing now enforced, as well as a relinquishment of any claims for duties upon the stores included in the bills of lading referred to in the Return.

And as the Provincial Legislature will meet for the despatch of business, it is expected, early in January next, the early reception of the Instructions referred to, is the more necessary.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) J. S. ELLIOT,  
Ordnance Store-keeper.

R. Byham, Esq.  
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix  
(N.)  
29th January.

DOWNING STREET.  
24th February, 1848.

MY LORD,—I have had under my consideration two Acts passed by the Legislature of Canada in the month of July last, numbered in the records of this office 511 and 512, and entitled as follows (No. 511) "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Montreal and Lachine Rail-road Company," (No. 512) "An Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Industry Village Rail-road Company."

Having deemed it proper, in the first instance, to refer these Acts for the opinion of the Railway Commissioners in this country, I have received from that Board a Report (a copy of which I enclose) suggesting certain amendments, in the expediency of which I concur, and to which therefore I have to request Your Lordship's attention.

There are, however, two important objections to the Act No. 511, not adverted to in this Report of the Railway Board, to which I would more especially invite the attention of Your Lordship and that of your Executive Council.

By the 12th section of this Act it is provided that the Rail-road shall be at the disposal of the Government for the conveyance of Troops, Artillery, &c., only "in cases of war, invasion, riot or disturbance." This limitation is highly objectionable, and the Act in this respect differs materially from other Railway Acts. In the Act No. 512, for example, it is correctly provided "that the Company shall at all times when thereunto required by Her Majesty's Deputy Post Master General, the Commander of the Forces, or any person having the superintendence or command of any Police Force, (and with the whole resources of the Company if necessary) carry Her Majesty's Mails, Her Majesty's Naval and Military Forces or Militia, and all artillery, ammunition, provisions or other stores for their use, and all policemen, constables and others, travelling on Her Majesty's Service."

Her Majesty's Government deem it essential that in all Acts for the construction of Railways in the Colonies the most ample provision should be made for the conveyance of Troops, Ammunition, &c. at all times, and whenever the exigences of the public service may require it.

The Act No. 511 is also deficient in not containing a provision for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, similar to that which is contained in the above cited section of No. 512; it is material that the right of using the Railway for the transmission of Government despatches, &c, should be reserved to the Crown.

With respect to those amendments in these Acts which are suggested in the enclosed Report of the Railway Board, I leave it to Your Lordship and your Executive Council to decide on the expediency of recommending their adoption to the local Legislature, but with respect to the objections against the Act No. 511 to which I have more particularly called Your Lordship's attention, I have to observe that, it will not be in my power to advise Her Majesty to confirm the Act No. 511 until these are obviated.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

GREY.

The Right Honble.

The Earl of Elgin,

&c., &c., &c.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF RAILWAYS,  
Whitehall, 16th February, 1848.

Sir,—I am directed by the Commissioners of Railways to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ult., in which you transmitted for the consideration of the Commissioners, two Acts passed by the Legislature of Canada, entitled No. 511, an "Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Montreal and Lachine Railway Company, and for other purposes therein mentioned," and No. 512, an "Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Industry Village Railroad Company," and I am to acquaint you that in conformity with the request of Earl Grey, conveyed in your letter, the Commissioners have proceeded to consider these Acts, and have made the following observations upon some of their provisions.

The only part of the Act No. 511, that appears to call for remarks, is section 14, which, though introduced into an Act relating to a particular Railway, has a general application to Railways either at present authorized, or which may at any future time be sanctioned by the Legislature. It enacts "That all By-laws of the said company and all other Railroad companies now or hereafter incorporated (as to which the right to interfere with the Act of Incorporation is reserved in such Act of Incorporation) regulating the tolls to be taken on the said road in this Act and on the roads in the said other Acts of Incorporation mentioned, shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council."

The Commissioners in their Report to the Colonial office dated the 6th Nov. 1847, upon certain Canada Railways Acts that had been laid before them, had occasion to offer some observations upon this clause, with reference to the Acts then under consideration; they observed that the approval of By-laws by the Governor is by this enactment confined to those which regulate the Tolls to be taken on the Railway, and they suggested that, as in the case of the Railway Acts of some other of the North American Colonies, the power of approving the Company's By-laws should not be restricted to By-laws for this purpose only, but should be extended to all By-laws, whatever their object, or at least, as under the English Acts relating to the matter, to all By-laws affecting persons other than the officers and servants of the company.

The Commissioners also observed in the same Report, that when the Act for making the Railway does not contain any scale of maximum charges for the conveyance of goods and passengers, this enactment in the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company's Amendment Act is the only security that appears to be provided for the protection of the public from exorbitant charges on the Railway; that it therefore becomes of great importance to ensure that this enactment shall have application to all railways; that the operation of this enactment, however, is restricted to Railway Companies, "as to which the right to interfere with the Act of Incorporation, is reserved by the Act of Incorporation" that this restriction appears to have reference to the clause introduced, in compliance with the first recommendation in Mr. Secretary Gladstone's circular of the 15th January, 1846: "That nothing therein contained shall be construed to except the Railway by this Act authorised to be made from the provisions of any general Act relating to railways, which may be passed during the present or any future Session of Parliament." And, therefore, that the manner in which the beneficial enactment of the Montreal and Lachine Amendment Act has thus been qualified, constitutes an additional reason that the insertion of this clause shall be insisted upon with



Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

the same strictness and uniformity in the Railway Acts of the Canadian Legislature as in those of the Imperial Parliament.

The Act (No. 512) for making the St. Lawrence and Industry Village Railway is, however, free from any objection in respect of either of these restrictions, on the operation of this general enactment, introduced into the Montreal and Lachine Amendment Act. It contains the clause referred to by Mr. Secretary Gladstone, by means of which, combined with the enactment in the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Amendment Act, the company's By-laws relating to *tolls* will be subject to the approval of the Governor. And it also contains a provision (not noticed in the Report of the Provincial Law Officers) requiring that the By-laws for other purposes also, shall be subject to the same approval.

The Commissioners proceed to consider certain other of the provisions of the Act No. 512, in the order of the clauses in the Act. And as the provisions of this Act nearly resemble those of several of the Acts which formed the subject of their Report of the 6th November, they have not found it necessary to do more than repeat the substance of some of the observations contained in that Report.

The safety of the public at level crossings is not provided for, in the manner adopted in this country, by requiring the erection of gates across roads when the railway crosses them *on the level*; and, near a town, at least some precaution of that kind appears necessary.

The power given by this Act of deviating in making the railway to the extent of a mile from the line of the Railway, as marked in the deposited plan, far exceeds the usual limits of deviation under English Railway Acts. So large a deviation might possibly be not very objectionable in certain parts of the Province, but might prove extremely injurious and inconvenient in the neighbourhood of a town or a thickly peopled district. The power of borrowing is not restricted in the manner required in English railway Acts. Under the provisions of this Act, the exercise of the power may be resorted to at any time, and is not postponed till a certain proportion (as by the Standing Orders of the Houses of Parliament, one half) of the capital has been paid up. The proportion also which the amount of the loan is to bear, to that of the Company's capital, being one half of the whole capital, is greater than that limited under the Standing Orders, viz. one third.

The company are also empowered to raise money on "bonds, debentures, or other securities." It appears to the Commissioners that, as is usual in the English Acts, the nature of the securities intended to be authorised should be distinctly specified.

This Act also authorises the company to mortgage their "lands," as well as their other property. The mortgages of the undertaking by English railway companies have been considered not to include the land on which the railway is constructed.

The Commissioners wish to refer to the remarks which, in their Report of the 6th November, 1847, they made upon the absence (with the single exception already adverted to,) of any general legislation in Canada, on the subject of railways, which renders necessary that each Act for the construction of a railway should contain within itself the whole of the provisions that are considered of importance for the protection of the public interests. In this point of view, the Commissioners thought it material to observe, that in the Canada Railway Acts which were then before them, no provision was made for

regulations conducive to the public safety and convenience, similar to those contained in the Acts of the Imperial Parliament, relative to the opening of railways after notice, the appointment of Inspectors, returns of traffic, and accidents, and the conveyance of the poorer classes of travellers by cheap trains; and this remark is equally applicable to the Acts at present under consideration.

As on the occasion of their former Report the Commissioners have been desirous to draw the attention of Earl Grey to these variations from the course pursued in legislating upon railways in this country, leaving it as a matter entirely for His Lordship's consideration what degree of importance is to be attached to them with reference to the local circumstances of the Colony generally, or the particular district through which this railway is to pass.

The Commissioners have only to add the following remarks upon two provisions of a peculiar and important kind that occur in this Act No. 512, as well as others of the Canada Railway Acts.

1. The provision that when the annual dividend shall exceed £6 per share, one half of the surplus shall be paid to the Government as a tax, appears to be liable to the same objections as in the Report of the 6th November 1847, were stated with reference to a similar provision in two of the Acts (Nos. 444, and 445) then under consideration.

2. The provision by which a right is reserved to the Government of purchasing the railway at any time would (according to the view taken by the Commissioners of the utility of such a provision and stated in their Report of the 6th Nov. 1847) have been more perfectly satisfactory if the rate of the interest on the outlay to be paid by Government had been fixed by the Act itself, and not left as a matter for future arrangement when the purchase takes place.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed,)

H. D. HARNESS,

Capt. Royal Engineers.

J. Curran Merivale, Esq.,

&amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

Colonial Office.

(Copy.)

No. 202.

DOWNING STREET,

April 20th, 1848.

MY LORD,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatch, No. 18, of the 27th February last, expressing your opinion, and that of your Council, that the seven Railway Bills passed by the Canadian Legislature should receive the immediate assent of Her Majesty.

Under these circumstances, and relying upon the assurance that a Bill in accordance with the remarks and suggestions of the Railway Commissioners, will be introduced during the present Session of the Provincial Parliament, I have no longer considered it necessary to advise Her Majesty to withhold the confirmation of these Bills; and I therefore transmit to you the necessary Order of Her Majesty in Council, specially confirming and finally enacting them.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed,)

GREY.

The Right Honourable

The Earl of Elgin &amp; Kincardine,

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

Appendix  
(N.)

No. 206.

29th January.

DOWNING STREET,  
29th April, 1848.

MY LORD,—Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration eighteen Acts passed by the Legislature of Canada in the month of July last. I subjoin a list of their Titles and of the numbers by which they are distinguished in the records of this office.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Lordship an Order made by the Queen in Council on the leaving to their operation the Acts numbered 475, 476, 480, 481, 482, and 483.

I have also the honour to transmit a separate Order made by Her Majesty in Council on the same day, specially confirming the Act No. 450.

With respect to the Acts numbered 516 to 526, incorporating certain Mining Companies, I have to observe that it does not appear that any term is assigned to the privileges which they confer, and as it is probable that at some future time the Provincial Legislature may deem it proper to revise those privileges, I would suggest the expediency of passing a short declaratory Act limiting the duration of these enactments to a certain fixed period, in order that the Legislature may have an opportunity of revising them without any apparent breach of faith with the Companies.

Her Majesty will, therefore, not be advised to make any order in respect to these Acts until you shall have had an opportunity of bringing this suggestion under the consideration of the Provincial Legislature.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,) GREY.

Right Honourable  
The Earl of Elgin.

No. 450.—An Act to facilitate the issue of Debentures, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

No. 475.—An Act to amend the Act to authorize the Quebec Trinity House to license as Pilots a certain class of persons therein mentioned.

No. 476.—An Act to extend the Provincial Copy-right Act to persons resident in the United Kingdom, on certain conditions.

No. 480.—An Act to amend an error in the Act (479) of the present Session, imposing Duties of Customs.

No. 481.—An Act to authorize the issuing of Debentures to pay the balance due to claimants for losses during the late rebellion and invasion in Upper Canada.

No. 482.—An Act to appropriate the sums therein mentioned to defray certain expenses of the Civil Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and certain other expenses not otherwise provided for.

No. 483.—An Act to amend an Act for granting relief to the sufferers by the fires at Quebec.

No. 516.—An Act to incorporate the Montreal Mining Company.

No. 517.—An Act to incorporate the Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Association.

No. 518.—An Act to incorporate the British North American Mining Company.

No. 519.—An Act to incorporate the Huron and St. Mary's Copper Company.

No. 520.—An Act to incorporate the Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Company.

No. 521.—An Act to Incorporate the Upper Canada Mining Company.

No. 522.—An Act to Incorporate the Philadelphia and Huron Mining Company.

No. 523.—An Act to Incorporate the Canada Mining Company.

No. 524.—An Act to Incorporate the Garden River Copper Mining Company.

No. 525.—An Act to Incorporate the British and Canadian Mining Company of Lake Superior.

No. 526.—An Act to Incorporate the Echo Lake Mining Company.

Copy  
No. 231.DOWNING STREET,  
15th June, 1848.

MY LORD,—I have had under my consideration an Act passed by the Canadian Legislature on the 23rd of March last, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Western Telegraph Company."

With reference to the 15th Section of this Act, I observe that although it enables the Government at any time to assume the Telegraph on paying the actual cost of its erection, it does not empower them, in any case of emergency, to secure temporarily the exclusive use of the line on making reasonable compensation to the proprietors.

In this respect the Act differs from Imperial Acts of similar nature, of which I enclose copies, and as it appears to me to be important that the Government should possess the power of controlling the Telegraph on particular and urgent occasions, I shall defer tendering any advice to Her Majesty on the subject until Your Lordship shall have had an opportunity of considering whether a clause to the effect I have pointed out, ought not to be introduced into the Act in question.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed,) GREY.

Right Honourable  
The Earl of Elgin.Appendix  
(N.)

29th January.

---

Montreal :

PRINTED BY LOVELL AND GIBSON,

SAINT NICHOLAS STREET.

---

# M E S S A G E.

## ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The GOVERNOR GENERAL transmits, for the information of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, copies of Despatches, subsequent to those already transmitted, on the subject of the Halifax and Quebec Rail-road, and Public Works in Canada.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Montreal, 30th March, 1849.

## SCHEDULE.

1. Earl Grey to the Earl of Elgin, 26th January, 1849. Encloses observations of the Railway Commissioners on Major Robinson's Report.
2. The same to the same, 27th January, 1849. Acknowledges receipt of a Despatch of 4th January, enclosing Tabular Statement of Population and Amount of Rateable Property in Upper Canada.
3. The Earl of Elgin to Earl Grey, 20th December, 1848, with copy of a Letter from the Inspector General to Messrs. Baring & Co. on Financial arrangements.
4. The same to the same, 20th December, 1848. In reply to Lord Grey's Despatch No. 299, transmitting Major Robinson's Report, sends Minute of Executive Council, and Memorandum of the Inspector General on measures for constructing the Railway.
5. The same to the same, 3rd January, 1849. In continuation of above, sends copy of Instructions addressed to the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
6. The same to the same, 4th January, 1849. Population and Value of Property of Upper Canada, from 1825 to 1847.
7. Sir E. Head to Earl Grey, 1st January, 1849. Observations on Major Robinson's Final Report, submitted by Mr. Wilkinson of the Crown Lands Office, New Brunswick.
8. The same to the same, 6th January, 1849. Minute of Council on receiving the final Report of Major Robinson; and in connexion with the Instructions received from Lord Elgin.
9. The same to the same, 19th January, 1849, with copy of Resolutions of Meeting held at Dorchester on the subject of the Halifax and Quebec Railway.
10. Sir J. Harvey to Earl Grey, 8th December, 1848. Acknowledging Lord Grey's Despatch of 17th November, transmitting Major Robinson's final Report.

Appendix  
(N.)

(No. 318.)

No. 1.

30th March.

COPY OF A DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor  
General the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.

DOWNING STREET,  
January 26, 1849.

MY LORD,—I think it right to transmit, for your information, the enclosed copy of a Report which has been made by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Railways, containing such observations as occurred to them upon Major Robinson's Report upon the proposed line of Railway between Halifax and Quebec; but I abstain from making any remarks on these observations until Her Majesty's Government shall have had an opportunity of considering simultaneously the communications received or expected on this important subject from the neighbouring Provinces, as well as from your own Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GREY.

The Right Hon.

Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,  
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 1.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF RAILWAYS,  
WHITEHALL, January 12, 1849.

SIR,—I have been directed by the Commissioners of Railways to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd November, transmitting for their consideration, a copy of a Report by Major Robinson, of the Royal Engineers, on a proposed line of railway between Halifax and Quebec, and other documents connected therewith, and requesting them to endeavour to ascertain, whether the estimate in that Report of the probable cost of the work, and of the return to be expected from it, may be relied upon; and I am to inform you, that the Commissioners have carefully considered the subjects referred to them, and have directed me to make the following observations for the consideration of Lord Grey, which are chiefly founded on the facts contained in the Report, as they have but little other data on which to rest their opinion.

With respect to the estimate given by Major Robinson of the cost of the proposed works, they consider that where so long a line is concerned, the average, which he has taken from the actual cost of other lines as nearly similar as possible in their character, affords good data for an estimate; and they, therefore, concur in the conclusion he has drawn from the average cost of the completed railways in Massachusetts, and believe that, with prudent management, a single line of railway between Halifax Harbour and the St. Lawrence, opposite Quebec, if gradually constructed from each end, might be properly completed, and supplied with a moderate plant, for £5,000,000; but they fear that this sum would not be found sufficient if it be endeavoured, by locating large working parties on different parts of the proposed line, to expedite its construction; for the expenses attendant on forming the necessary establishments for the labourers, on forwarding them thereto, and on providing for them during the season when their labour could not be fully employed on the line, would probably be very great, and any expenditure, which may be thus incurred, can hardly be considered as provided for in the above estimate.

Appendix  
(N.)

30th March.

With respect to the probable return upon this capital, Major Robinson, it appears, considers that "there are very good general grounds upon which to form an opinion that, ultimately, if not at once, the line will, in a commercial point of view, be a very productive one;" but after giving this question the fullest consideration, so far as they possess the means to do so, the Commissioners are disposed to think that, although in a military and political point of view, the completion of a railway between Halifax and Quebec may be of great importance, that as a commercial undertaking, it is very doubtful whether it can, at least for a long time to come, prove profitable.

The Commissioners agree with Major Robinson in not attaching much importance to the direct intercourse between Halifax and Quebec; the passenger traffic between two cities, having respectively 45,000 and 25,000 inhabitants, and situate at the extremities of a railway 635 miles in length, would be quite insignificant; and there are no towns of any size between the termini. The productions also of the several Provinces of British America, are not of a nature to offer a prospect of any important interchange of commodities between them, until new branches of industry have sprung up.

It is anticipated, apparently, that the principal immediate revenue would be derived from the transport of the agricultural produce of the western part of Upper Canada, and of the parts adjacent thereto of the United States, to Halifax for exportation; that the construction of the railway would lead to the rapid settlement of the Province of New Brunswick, and the development of its agricultural and other resources; that the Cumberland coal-field, which is crossed by the line, would occasion a considerable traffic; and that the increased value likely to accrue to the ungranted lands adjacent to the railway, would be equivalent to a considerable diminution in the cost of its formation. But it is difficult to believe that the agricultural produce from the settlements on the lakes of Upper Canada, when either the lateness of the season, or the rate of freight at Montreal, prevents its shipment at that port, will be forwarded by the circuitous route of the St. Lawrence to Quebec, and thence by railway to Halifax, instead of by the more direct existing communications, through New York and Boston, or by that which the Montreal and Portland Railway, now constructing, will afford, especially when the differential duty, which at present favours the exportation from a British Colonial port, has ceased; the early closing and the late opening of the navigation between Upper Canada and Quebec, on which the proposed railway would be dependent for its connection with the west, would also induce the merchants in this country to send their orders in the spring and autumn, as well as in the winter, to New York, Boston, or Portland, instead of to Halifax.

It is easy to understand that Montreal may be an important depôt for the commerce of the district round the western lakes, and be able to share it with those ports of the United States upon the lakes, which have communication by railways or inland navigation with the Atlantic, but it appears improbable that Quebec should obtain an important share of this trade. Produce at Montreal will be ready to be forwarded by the St. Lawrence when freights are low, or to Portland by a railway one-half the length of that proposed between Quebec and Halifax; and the difference in freight and insurance at Halifax and Portland, could not compensate for the additional water carriage of 180 miles between Montreal and Quebec, and the transport over 300 additional miles of railway.

That the construction of the proposed line would tend to expedite the settlement of New Brunswick

Appendix  
(N.)

30th March.

there can be no doubt, but the Commissioners fear that a long time would elapse before this effect could be produced to a sufficient extent to make the railway profitable, or even to affect materially the value of the land. Although the Provinces of British America have had, for a long time, a considerable advantage with respect to the duties on which their produce was admitted into this country, and although a few years ago the produce of the United States was entirely excluded from our West India colonies, it nevertheless appears that neither New Brunswick nor Nova Scotia can at present feed their own small population, and that the price, which in the principal towns of those Provinces affords a profit to the distant agriculturist of the United States, is not sufficient to attract capital to agriculture along the River St. John. Of the traffic which the Cumberland coal-field might occasion, it is of course impossible to judge; within the Province, while it remains thickly wooded, it is not likely that the coal would obtain a profitable sale at any great distance from the pits; but if it be of such quality as would command a good price in the ports of the United States, it might prove remunerative to connect this coal-field by railway with one of the ports of Nova Scotia; it would not, however, be prudent, until this is ascertained, to calculate on any important return from this source.

The successful result which has attended the construction of railways in the United States affords no grounds for anticipating similar results at present in British America.

Before any railway in Massachusetts was commenced, that State contained a tolerable population per square mile: the City of Boston had nearly as many inhabitants as Quebec and Halifax united have at present, and a considerable commerce must have traversed the State and passed through its port. But New Brunswick has barely a population of five to the square mile, and Halifax, notwithstanding its beautiful harbour, is more important as a naval and military station, than as a trading port.

To return  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on an expenditure of 5,000,000*l.*, a net receipt of 175,000*l.* will be required, and as the fixed charges contingent on the maintenance of 635 miles of railway, with the necessary buildings and staff, ought not to be estimated at less than 75,000*l.* per annum, a receipt exceeding the carrying charges by 250,000*l.* per annum, or 4808*l.* per week, should be obtained to yield  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. upon the expenditure; and if it be supposed that two trains passed over the line in each direction daily, or 28 trains per week, the gross weekly receipt to make this return ought to be about 6500*l.*, or rather more than 10*l.* per mile.

On looking through some of the recently printed lists of the receipts on the different railways in England and Ireland, it will be found that on the East Anglian Railway, connecting the town and port of Lynn, and also several minor towns, and a considerable agricultural district and population, with the railway system of this country, the weekly receipts have generally been less than 10*l.* per mile, and that this has also been the case on the Belfast and Ballymena, and on the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railways, the last being open between Londonderry and Strabane.

If this can be the result upon a railway connecting any district of England and Ireland with the port on which it depends, there is, it is feared, but little probability that a railway between Quebec and Halifax could be profitable, as a commercial undertaking, for many years to come.

It must, however, be observed, that Major Robinson only considers it necessary for the receipts to be sufficient to return an interest upon 3,000,000*l.*, as he proposes that the remaining expenditure shall be met by an issue of notes. But the Commissioners

understand that paper is at present extensively used in the currency of the three Provinces, and they consider that any advantages which can be derived from an alteration in the principles on which it is issued, may be obtained independently of the construction of the railway, and that if it be possible for such alteration to be accompanied by an increase in the pecuniary resources of the three Governments, the returns to be expected from any proposed application of those additional resources, should be as carefully considered as the return from the employment of capital under any other circumstances.

I return, herewith, the maps and plans which accompanied your communication, and remain, &c.

(Signed,) H. D. HARNESS,  
Captain Royal Engineers.

H. Merivale, Esq.,  
&c. &c.

(No. 319.) No. 2.

Copy of a Despatch from Earl Grey to Governor-General the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.

DOWNING STREET, *January 27, 1849.*

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 6, of the 4th of January last, enclosing a tabular statement of the population and annual amount of rateable property in Upper Canada, from the year 1825 to 1847 inclusive; and I beg to assure your Lordship that I have perused this document with great interest, as containing much valuable information.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GREY.

The Right Hon.  
Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,  
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 150.) No. 3.

Copy of a Despatch from Governor-General the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine to Earl GREY.

GOVERNMENT-HOUSE, MONTREAL,  
*December 20, 1848.*

(*Received January 10, 1849.*)

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit herewith the copy of a letter which has been addressed this day to Messrs. Baring and Co., of London, by the Inspector General of this Province, and which, I think your Lordship will peruse with interest and satisfaction.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

The Right Hon.  
Earl Grey,  
&c. &c.

Appendix  
(N.)

30th March.

Appendix  
(N.)

30th March.

Enclosure in No. 3.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, Canada, December 20, 1848.

GENTLEMEN,—I am this day favoured with your letter of the 1st instant, in which you inform me that you will provide for the January dividends on the Canada Bonds, payable at your office, in the assurance of your being repaid the advance before 1st April next. I can assure you that the Canadian Government feel deeply indebted for this fresh proof of your anxiety to sustain the credit of the Province. I have by this mail instructed Messrs. Glyn, Hallifax, Mills & Co. to transfer to you £30,000 of the Canada debentures, which were placed in their hands last year for sale. A portion of these debentures bear 6 per cent. interest, and I should hope that the quotation of prices given by you refers to the 5 per cents. I feel very strongly that these debentures ought not to be sold under par, and that it would be much more advantageous in every way, for this Government to pay whatever rate of interest may be required to command money, than to increase the debt by making loans under par. Although, therefore, I have directed that a portion of our debentures should be placed in your hands, I rely that, unless it be unavoidable, you will not sell the 6 per cents. under par, and that you will advise me whether par can be obtained for debentures bearing a higher rate of interest, with a provision enabling the Canadian Government to pay them off by giving reasonable notice.

I think the present a favourable opportunity of communicating to you the views of this Government on the subject of our fiscal affairs generally. I gather from your letter, that the Canadian Government declined in 1837 to constitute your house the sole agents for the Province, and that, since that time, you have considered Messrs. Glyn & Co. to hold that position. It would, of course, be unprofitable to enter at present into any discussion with regard to the conduct of the Government of Upper Canada at the time referred to; but I have to repeat, that my own conviction has been, since I have taken a part in public affairs, which has been since the union of the Provinces, that your house and that of Messrs. Glyn & Co. occupied precisely the same relative position towards the Government, and I therefore conceive that, at a time of temporary embarrassment, we were justified in making a similar application to both houses. Your letter has confirmed me in an opinion, formed very soon after my acceptance of office at the beginning of the present year, which is, that it is indispensably necessary that the Province of Canada should secure, without loss of time, the services of an eminent house in London; which should be its sole agent, and at whose office all its dividends should be payable.

For such services the Province of Canada is able and willing to pay, and they must be secured without loss of time. Before asking from you any proposition on the subject, it is necessary that I should notice some remarks in your letter now before me. You state that the bonds of Canada are looked on "much in the same light as the bonds of separate States of the United States of America;" that "the stock of the Federal Government of the United States is certainly more valued, and finds readily purchasers on both sides the Atlantic;" and, after stating that "credit is only permanently maintained by the public knowledge of ample powers, and constant regularity in meeting all money engagements," you add, "the debt of a colony always labours under some disadvantage in this respect." I desire to offer a few remarks on these passages in your letter. When your house negotiated a loan for Upper Canada some years ago at 5 per cent., that Province was in a position precisely analogous to one of the separate States of

the Union: it had no means of collecting a revenue from Customs, the ports of entry being in Lower Canada; and in the event of the works, for the construction of which the loan was raised, proving unproductive, there were no means of paying the dividends unless by a resort to direct taxation,—a measure not easily resorted to, and which, at all events, would have involved delay. The Province of Canada occupies a widely different position,—her means of paying the interest of her debt are most ample, and are quite irrespective of the revenue from the works. The interest on the public debt is about £170,000 sterling, while the revenue is more than double that amount; the grants for educational and charitable institutions alone are nearly £80,000 currency per annum. Canada then has "ample powers" of meeting her engagements; in fact, precisely the same powers as the Federal Government of the United States: both raise by duties on imports the revenues which they require; and if Canada wanted more, there would be no difficulty in increasing the duties on imports generally, which are now, say 20 per cent. lower than the American average. But I admit that, besides power, there must be the will to pay the engagements of a Government. Has the Canadian Government or Legislature evinced any reluctance to meet its engagements? When your house was formerly under the necessity of advancing money to meet the dividends, and of selling our bonds at a discount to reimburse yourselves, Upper Canada was in the position I have already adverted to, and was unable to raise a revenue by Customs. One of the avowed objects of Lord Sydenham in recommending the Union was to enable the Province to meet its liabilities; one of the first acts of the United Parliament was to double the duties on imports: since that time they have been further raised, and our proposed new tariff will ensure a still further increase of revenue. Here, then, is evidence of the will to meet our engagements; and to which I may state, and I do so with pride and satisfaction, that, amid all our political disputes, which have occasionally run high, as they sometimes do in England, the members of our Legislature of all parties have vied with one another in affirming the necessity of maintaining the public credit at all hazards.

The power and the will to meet our engagements exist; and, since the Union, you must admit, that our "regularity in meeting all money engagements" cannot be complained of. The unbounded credit of the British Government arises from the determination always evinced by Parliament to meet its engagements. The people of Canada are British subjects as well as the people of England: they have the same power and the same will to meet their engagements; and if they are ever in difficulty, it arises from the fact that British capitalists do not choose to place the same confidence in their honour, that they do in that of the people of the United States, whose bonds are saleable without difficulty, although, after perusing these remarks, I confidently anticipate that you will admit that our means of meeting engagements are equally good with theirs. The fact is, that our bonds are not recommended as an investment, while those of the United States are; indeed I have felt mortified to find that the price of Canada Bonds is never quoted in the list of Stocks, although those of each of the United States, as well as of all other foreign Governments, are kept constantly before the public.

I must now state very briefly the cause of our present difficulties. Within the last three or four years there has been a surplus of revenue over expenditure of 400,000*l.*, which, instead of being applied to the redemption of our debt, has been invested in new works, on the success of which, as a source of immense revenue, we have every confidence: every

Appendix  
(N.)

30th March.

Appendix  
(N.)

30th March.

effort and sacrifice must be made to complete these works. Since the creation of our Sinking Fund, we have saved from actual surplus of revenue half a million currency, or one-eighth of our whole debt. But until our great line of ship canals, unsurpassed probably by any works of the kind in the world, are quite completed we shall be hampered, unless we can go into the money-market, like other Governments, and obtain loans. But in addition to the cause of embarrassment I have referred to, we have had this year a very deficient revenue, our imports being not more than two-thirds of the average. In England deficiencies of revenue often occur, and would be just as embarrassing as ours are, but for the facility of raising money by an issue of Exchequer Bills. I have stated the cause of our embarrassments; and I trust I have shown you that, although not the slightest ground exists for uneasiness, although our revenue is most ample to provide for all our wants, and for the extinction of our debt at no distant period, we are suffering severely from that want of credit in England which you have described. Our want is now, and has been all along, an active agent of high standing, able to maintain our securities in that credit to which they are entitled. A divided agency is not worth the attention of either your house or Messrs. Glyn's. Perhaps you would consider it equally unworthy if undivided; but one thing is to my mind clear, and I shall repeat it: the Canadian Government must obtain the services of an eminent house in London, and for those services it is able and willing to pay. I must state, in conclusion, that as I do not believe any house would be so likely to advance our interests as yours, I should be glad to be favoured with your views on the subject as early as possible. I have no doubt that our mutual friend, Mr. Dunn, to whom I shall write by this mail, will be able to give you any further information you may require. With regard to Messrs. Glyn & Co., whose services to the Canadian Government it will always be ready to acknowledge, I need only say, that the opinion as to the expediency of having but one agent arises from no dissatisfaction with them, but from a conviction that a small account is not worth dividing, and that our interests will be promoted by such an arrangement as the one proposed.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,) F. HINCKS,  
Inspector-General.Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co.,  
Bankers, London.

(No. 153.) No. 4.

Copy of a Despatch from the Governor-General, the  
Earl of Elgin & Kincardine, to Earl Grey.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONTREAL,

December 20, 1848.

(Received January 10, 1849.)

MY LORD,—In pursuance of your Lordship's instructions, I have brought the subject of the Quebec and Halifax Railway under the consideration of the Executive Council of this Province, and I have now the honour to submit the copy of an approved Minute containing suggestions as to the mode by which, with the concurrence of the Imperial and Provincial Governments, the necessary means for carrying out this important national undertaking may, it is believed, be provided. It is proposed that the work shall be executed by or under the exclusive and immediate

Appendix  
(N.)

30th March.

authority of the Imperial Government; that where the line passes through a settled country, whatever land is necessary for the road, shall be purchased by the Provinces, and handed over to the Imperial Government without charge; that where it traverses the public domain, ten miles on either side of it shall also be placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government, with a view, on the one hand, to the promotion of an extensive scheme of settlement in connexion with the work, and, on the other, to the replacing by land-sales a portion of the capital expended; and, finally, that the capital required for the actual construction of the road, shall be raised on the security of a revenue, to be derived from the imposition of a duty of 7s. 6d. per load on timber, the produce of British North America, when imported into Great Britain.

2. I am well aware of the fact that, under existing circumstances, grave objections present themselves to the adoption of any measure involving a large outlay. Nevertheless that which I now submit, has so much to recommend it, and it bears so immediately upon questions which affect vitally the interests of Great Britain and Ireland, that I need not, I am sure, bespeak for it your Lordship's serious consideration.

3. For a statement of the manifold advantages which will be conferred on the Mother Country and on these Colonies, by opening up to settlement the vast country which the proposed line will traverse; a country abounding in valuable timber, mines and fishing stations; in many parts, of admirable fertility; and accessible through Halifax by a short and easy voyage from Ireland; it is only necessary that I should refer your Lordship to the Report of Major Robinson, R.E., in which these topics are ably and clearly treated. In submitting, however, the views of the Canadian Government upon this subject, I would desire, with your permission, to offer a few general remarks, which may serve further to illustrate the importance of the undertaking in a national point of view.

4. In the first place, then, I would beg your Lordship to observe, that one of the main obstacles to the rapid and successful colonization of British North America, consists in the circumstance that there is little or no demand for labour on the sea-board. A destitute immigrant landing at New York finds himself at once in a busy scene where there is a fair chance of his obtaining employment, until he has earned the means of transporting himself to the interior. But, generally speaking, he must proceed to Western Canada before he meets with any constant or certain market for his labour, if he resort to British North America. Hence the necessity for a large expenditure for the conveyance of destitute persons from Quebec to the Lakes, and the manifold charges connected therewith; such as the provision of hospitals at various points for the treatment of the sick; charges which swell sometimes to a formidable sum, and which must be met, either by the produce of taxes imposed on immigrants, or by grants from the British Treasury. If the expenditure be defrayed from the latter source, it is difficult to keep it within reasonable bounds; and if from the former, it has a direct tendency to check the immigration which it is most for the interest of the Provinces to encourage, inasmuch as the healthy industrious settler who has money to pay his way, is taxed for the behoof of the destitute, the sickly, or the indolent, who cast themselves on the Immigration Department at the sea-ports. It cannot, however, I think, be doubted, that the undertaking of this great national work, under the authority of the Imperial Government, and in connexion with measures of systematic colonization on the line, would go far towards the removal of this impediment to the general settlement of British North America. The immigrants who had inducements to seek the west,



Appendix  
(N.)

30th March.

and money to pay their passage, would still proceed thither, while those who were either unwilling to go further, or without the means to do so, would immediately on landing seek employment on the Railway, or in some one of the various undertakings to which, when once fairly commenced, it would infallibly give birth, and they would eventually either become settlers on the lands in the vicinity of the line, or move on to the west, leaving their places vacant for new comers. I am disposed to think, that by thus removing the main obstacle to the rapid colonization of the vast British territory beyond it, this work will do far more for the interests of emigration from the Mother Country, than will ever be effected by the employment and settlement of the large number of immigrants who are likely to be immediately engaged upon it.

5. As regards the probability of the work proving ultimately remunerative, I cannot but express my belief, that under the arrangements suggested by the Canadian Government, its cost to the British Government will be found to fall within Major Robinson's estimate. He has based his calculations, it would appear, on the expense of railways constructed in the State of Massachusetts, where large prices are frequently paid for land, and where the cost of the principal materials employed is enhanced by the operation of a highly protective tariff. As the land to be occupied by the line will cost the Government nothing, and as a considerable sum may be realized by the alienation of that portion of the public domain which will be placed at its disposal, a large deduction may, it is to be hoped, be made from these estimates; whilst the almost invariable productiveness of railways in America, which are frequently pushed, in the face of great engineering difficulties, into districts whose present resources and population would not appear to justify the outlay, or warrant the expectation of a return on the capital expended.

6. I have chiefly insisted on the advantages which the Mother Country is likely to derive from the execution of this work, believing that the benefits which it will confer on the Colonies are too manifest to require elucidation. I would, however, venture to offer one observation on this head. It is obvious, that as soon as railway communication is extended throughout the Provinces, a smaller military force than is now requisite will suffice for their protection. But looking to the anxiety which Your Lordship has repeatedly expressed, that a diminution in the expenditure incurred by Great Britain, on this account, should be effected at the earliest period, I am prepared to go a step further in this direction, so confident am I that the mere undertaking of the work in question, will tend to raise the colonists from the despondency into which recent changes in the commercial policy of the empire has plunged them; to unite the Provinces to one another and to the Mother Country; to inspire them with that consciousness of their own strength and of the value of the connexion with Great Britain, which is their best security against aggression; that I would not hesitate to recommend, that an immediate and considerable reduction should take place in the force stationed in Canada, in the event of the execution of the Quebec and Halifax Railway being determined on.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,) ELGIN &amp; KINCARDINE.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,  
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 4.

Appendix  
(N.)

30th March.

Memorandum on the projected Halifax and Quebec  
Rail-road.

The subject of the projected Rail-road between Quebec and Halifax, has for some time past engaged the consideration of the members of the Provincial Administration, and having been entrusted by my colleagues with the preparation of a Memorandum explanatory of their views, and for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor-General, I shall endeavour, to the best of my humble ability, to perform the duty assigned to me. In a recent Despatch from the Right Honourable Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies,\* to His Excellency the Governor-General, His Lordship invites the attention of the Canadian government to a Report from Major Robinson, of the Royal Engineers, on the proposed trunk line of railway from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Quebec. This interesting and able Report has been read with that attention which its importance demands, and it is most gratifying to learn that a work, the construction of which would be so desirable in a national point of view, is deemed by that officer to be not only practicable, but likely to prove remunerative.

The members of the Canadian Government have been most reluctant to press the subject of this rail-road on the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and would probably have forborne to do so still longer, but for the invitation contained in Earl Grey's Despatch. They feel strongly that should the work be undertaken and completed, and afterwards prove unproductive, the loss must fall principally on the Mother Country, and they have been unwilling, under such circumstances, to incur the responsibility of urging the Imperial Government on the subject. Major Robinson has entered very fully into the reasons which may induce the Imperial Government to embark in this great national work, one of the principal of which is that it will open a field for successful colonization. I shall not venture to enforce the arguments of Major Robinson, being fully convinced that they will have their just weight with Her Majesty's Government. I cannot however concur in opinion with Major Robinson, that the best mode of undertaking this work, would be by making it a sort of partnership concern between the Mother Country and the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. The money can only be got through the instrumentality of the Imperial Government, and it would be highly desirable that the work should be executed by the officers of that Government, and that it should be entirely under Imperial control.

If the anticipations of Major Robinson should be realized, and the work should prove remunerative, no difficulty could arise. The Imperial Government could, I should suppose, raise a loan with great ease for the required amount at 3½ per cent., and the railway dividends on this continent generally, vary from 7 to 10 per cent. But it may be said that Major Robinson is too sanguine, that loss may be incurred, and that the Provinces, being deeply interested in the construction of the work, ought to bear their fair share of such loss.

As no one I presume could recommend the construction of such a work as a mere mercantile speculation, its total unproductiveness ought to be provided for. The question then for consideration is how aid can be afforded by the colony.

The Province of Canada has already contracted a large debt for the construction of public works, which has seriously impaired its ability to assume additional charges on its revenue.

Appendix  
(N.)

30th March.

When the great line of ship canals, by which the navigable waters of the St. Lawrence are connected with the lakes, was undertaken, the protective system was in full operation in England, and it was justly believed that under the operation of that system, the products of the Western States of the American Union, as well as of Canada, would pass through those canals and the St. Lawrence, to England. Unfortunately for Canada, the change which has taken place in the commercial policy of the empire has had a ruinous effect upon her commerce, and a wide-spread belief prevails among the Canadian people, that unless the British Navigation Laws be speedily repealed, the whole trade of the West will be diverted to New York. This reference to the commercial policy of the empire may perhaps appear irrelevant to the present subject, but it is well to keep in view that another important interest in British North America is threatened with the loss of protection. It seems to be generally believed that the present protection in favour of colonial timber is likely soon to be withdrawn. Deep as is the interest of Canada in this important trade, the sister Province of New Brunswick will probably suffer more severely from the withdrawal of protection. And I think that it may fairly be urged upon Her Majesty's Government that at such a period of suffering in the colonies, caused too by no fault of theirs, it would not be expedient to propose any direct addition to our burthens. I think that I am warranted in anticipating as I have done, the removal of the present protection on colonial timber. The commercial policy of the Imperial Government has been so clearly defined, as to leave no room for doubt that some modification of the timber duties will shortly be proposed. Should such a measure be determined on, it might be carried out in a mode that would at least afford some compensation to the colonies.

Instead of reducing the duty on foreign timber, that on colonial might be increased from 1s. to 7s. 6d. per load, by which means a revenue might be obtained sufficient to meet the interest on a loan which might be raised to construct the Halifax and Quebec Railroad.

Should the Imperial Government be induced to undertake this great national work, the Canadian Legislature would be ready, there can be no doubt, to transfer to the Imperial Government or its Commissioners, the lands on each side of the road, to the extent of ten miles in depth, when it should pass through the public domain, and would also be at the expense of purchasing all the private property required for the Railroad line, and for the station at the terminus.

Humbly submitted for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General.

(Signed,) F. HINCKS,  
Inspector General.

December 18, 1848.

Enclosure 2 in No. 4.

Extract of a Report of the Committee of the Executive Council, dated 20th December, 1848, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General on the same day.

The Committee of the Executive Council have had under consideration a Memorandum on the subject of the Halifax and Quebec Railroad, submitted for your Excellency's consideration by the Inspector General of Public Accounts.

The Committee of Council concur in the opinion expressed by the Inspector General, as to the impor-

tance of this work in a national point of view, and earnestly hope that Her Majesty's Imperial Government may be induced to recommend it for the favourable consideration of Parliament.

The Committee of Council are of opinion, that by devoting the revenue to be obtained by an increase of the duty on colonial timber to such a purpose, Her Majesty's Government would do much to reconcile the colonists to the modification of the protective system.

The Committee of Council have no doubt that the Canadian Legislature would be prepared to sanction any measure, having for its object the transfer to Her Majesty's Government of the unsettled Crown lands through which the proposed Railroad would pass, to the extent of ten miles in depth on each side, and that it would further undertake to obtain at the expense of the Province, all the private property required for the Railroad line in Canada, and for the several stations. And the Committee of Council recommend that a measure should be submitted to Parliament at the ensuing Session, for the purpose, in case Her Majesty's Government should determine to undertake the work.

Certified, J. JOSEPH.

(No. 1.)

No. 5.

Copy of a Despatch from Governor-General the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine to Earl Grey.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
MONTREAL, *January 3rd, 1849.*  
(*Received January 23rd, 1849.*)

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, for Your Lordship's information, the copy of a Despatch which I addressed to the Lieutenant-Governors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick respectively, in forwarding to them copies of the Minute of the Executive Council of this Province, on the subject of the Quebec and Halifax Railway, which was enclosed in my Despatch to Your Lordship, No. 153.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,  
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 5.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
MONTREAL, *23rd December, 1848.*

SIR,—Under instructions from Earl Grey, I have called the attention of the Executive Council of this Province to the subject of the Quebec and Halifax Railway, and to the Report upon it which has been furnished by Major Robinson, R. E., and I have now the honour to transmit herewith a Minute of Council, embodying suggestions as to the mode in which, with the concurrence of the Provincial and Imperial Legislatures, it is believed that funds may be procured for the accomplishment of this great undertaking. The arrangement proposed in this document has commended itself, after full deliberation, to the approval of this Government, as one likely to prove under existing circumstances, in a high degree

Appendix  
(N.)

30th March.

Appendix  
(N.)

30th March.

advantageous to these Provinces, and I trust it will receive a no less cordial support from Your Excellency and your Administration.

2. On the vast importance of the work, whether as affecting Imperial or Provincial interests, I feel that it is altogether unnecessary to insist. The subject has been long before the public, and its manifold recommendations have been ably stated in various publications, official or unofficial, as well as in the valuable Report to which I have already made allusion. I cannot, however, refrain from observing that, while on the one hand, no undertaking seems to me so well calculated as this to connect the Provinces together; to promote the interests which they have in common; to inspire them with a consciousness of their own strength, and thus to fit British North America for the fulfilment of its high destinies; so, on the other, none appears to be more likely to increase the population, extend the trade, and develop the local resources of each; and if this remark be true as applied to Canada, still more emphatically does it hold good of the lower Provinces.

3. As regards that portion of the plan submitted which involves a partial surrender of the protection at present enjoyed by colonial timber in the markets of Great Britain, I shall add nothing to the statements contained in the Minute, further than to remark, that I entirely concur in the opinion, that it would be imprudent to calculate on the permanence of such protection, in the face of the change which is taking place in the general commercial policy of the empire, and of the contemplated modification of the Navigation Laws.

4. I have no authority to state that Her Majesty's advisers will deem it consistent with their duty to apply to Parliament for the necessary power to enable them to undertake this great work under the proposed arrangement, but I am so thoroughly convinced of their desire to promote the welfare of these valuable dependencies of the Crown, and to relieve them from the depression under which they now labour, that I am confident a suggestion of this nature, supported by the concurrent recommendation of

the Provincial Governments, will command their immediate and most favourable consideration.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Sir Edmund Head, Bart., and

Sir John Harvey, K. C. B.,

&amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

(No. 6.)

No. 6.

Copy of a Despatch from Governor-General the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine to Earl Grey.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
MONTREAL, *January 4th, 1849.*

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, three printed copies of a tabular statement, prepared with much care from official records, showing the population and annual amount of all property in Upper Canada, rateable under assessment laws for purposes of taxation, from the years 1825 to 1847, inclusive. The evidence which this document affords of the steady yet rapid increase which is taking place in the value of property in this section of the Province, cannot fail to be highly interesting to Your Lordship, and is well worthy the attention of capitalists in Great Britain.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed,) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,

&amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

Appendix  
(N.)

30th March.

Appendix (N.)  
30th March.

Appendix (N.)  
30th March.

ENCLOSURE IN No. 6.

TABULAR STATEMENT, showing the Annual Amount of all Property in Upper Canada, rateable under Assessment Laws for purposes of Taxation, from the year 1825 to 1847 inclusive.

The following Table gives not the actual value of the property, but the value at which it is rated for taxation under Statutes of very early date, and which have remained unaltered. *Wild Land* is valued at 4s. per acre, its average value is fully 15s., as the amount given in the column only includes that in possession of persons, and forming part of their farms. *Cultivated Land* is valued at £1, whereas the lowest average is from £2 10s. to £3 per acre.

Years.	Population.	LANDS.		Houses of all kinds, except Shanties.	GRIST MILLS.		Merchants' Shops.	Store-Houses.	Horses.	Oxen.	Milch Cows.	Young Cattle.	Saw Mills.	Carrriages kept for Pleasure.	Amount of Assessed Value of Property.		Gross Amount of all Local Taxes.		
		Uncultivated, Assessed Value 4s. per Acre.	Cultivated, Assessed Value £1 per Acre.		Number.	Additional run of Stones.									£	s.	£	d.	
1825	158,027	2,500,304	535,212	8,876	232	71	456	54	22,589	23,900	51,216	23,501	394	587	2,256,874	7	10,235	8	2
1826	.....	2,641,725	614,254	9,732	250	80	487	57	24,095	26,580	61,954	24,806	422	582	2,409,064	17	9,940	4	11
1827	.....	2,826,070	632,607	9,889	262	94	496	51	25,520	29,128	67,349	27,918	460	750	2,442,847	11	11,509	10	5
1828	.....	2,977,807	678,618	10,183	274	98	548	68	27,303	30,879	67,945	29,527	515	968	2,579,083	3	12,533	12	3
1829	.....	3,008,777	717,552	11,291	296	102	604	72	28,388	33,451	75,091	34,844	535	982	2,735,783	10	12,732	17	5
1830	210,437	3,244,410	775,014	12,082	273	121	748	91	30,777	33,770	80,909	33,396	555	986	2,929,269	9	13,355	10	6
1831	.....	3,570,389	818,432	13,605	291	135	757	95	33,197	36,057	83,519	35,194	533	1,111	3,143,484	10	15,320	10	11
1832	261,060	3,799,014	916,173	14,550	320	152	854	96	36,601	38,941	91,676	35,250	671	1,203	3,415,822	0	16,503	6	10
1833	.....	4,115,253	981,955	16,446	307	173	1,025	105	40,249	41,870	95,042	36,089	723	1,421	3,796,040	4	18,897	5	7
1834	320,693	4,171,995	1,034,816	16,771	328	192	957	123	41,866	42,445	99,474	36,769	788	1,409	3,918,712	14	19,806	1	5
1835	.....	4,476,368	1,208,508	18,488	352	199	982	117	47,724	46,066	109,605	39,329	753	1,495	3,880,994	13	22,464	8	4
1836	372,502	4,807,406	1,283,138	20,951	356	227	1,043	133	54,616	48,929	120,544	44,698	902	1,720	4,605,103	1	23,169	0	8
1837	.....	4,736,268	1,453,556	22,057	366	233	1,198	117	57,170	49,347	123,028	48,598	860	1,627	4,431,098	8	24,837	14	8
1838	.....	4,358,890	1,206,498	19,513	359	251	917	99	52,732	38,577	109,991	42,514	774	1,467	4,282,544	3	24,077	12	3
1839	407,515	5,113,423	1,587,676	25,049	420	298	1,036	113	66,220	47,569	136,951	47,624	953	1,769	5,345,372	11	33,210	16	7
1840	.....	5,290,014	1,710,000	25,857	420	294	1,123	130	72,734	49,317	144,900	48,625	963	1,863	5,607,426	17	37,463	14	4
1841	455,357	5,310,103	1,740,664	27,960	443	334	1,211	145	76,747	50,271	163,663	59,955	963	1,936	6,269,398	12	43,909	16	8
1842	486,055	5,548,357	1,916,319	31,638	455	359	1,299	164	83,755	55,137	173,394	76,648	982	2,188	6,913,341	9	58,354	12	11
1843	.....	5,783,197	1,993,659	33,190	451	375	1,330	154	88,062	58,531	184,186	84,326	1,169	2,648	7,155,324	18	64,449	9	3
1844	.....	5,845,935	2,166,101	35,631	465	369	1,431	155	94,168	62,306	187,298	79,050	1,246	3,042	7,556,514	12	74,736	5	0
1845	.....	6,072,076	2,311,288	37,214	478	417	1,636	174	98,598	65,127	193,537	78,665	1,272	3,810	7,778,917	9	81,137	10	6
1846	.....	6,182,419	2,464,704	39,625	492	426	1,868	180	105,517	68,963	211,565	74,370	1,401	4,510	8,236,677	18	86,058	16	0
1847	.....	6,477,338	2,673,820	42,937	527	475	1,945	179	113,812	72,017	218,653	76,935	1,489	4,685	8,567,001	1	.....	.....	.....
1848	717,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* For this year the Assessment Rolls were very imperfectly taken, owing to the disturbed state of the country.

NOTE.—The Wheat Crop of Upper Canada, as given by the Census for 1842, was 3,221,991 bushels; by that taken in 1848, it amounted to 7,494,732,—showing an increase of 4,272,741 bushels, or 132.62 per cent. on the 6 years.

Appendix  
(N.)

(No. 1.)

30th March.

No. 7.

Copy of Despatch from Lieutenant-Governor Sir  
Edmund Head to Earl Grey.GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FREDERICTON,  
January, 1, 1849.  
(Received January 23, 1849.)

MY LORD,—I have the honour to enclose a copy of certain observations on the Reports of Major Robinson and Captain Henderson, with reference to the proposed Railway through this Province.

These observations have been placed in my hands by Mr. Wilkinson, the gentleman who is the author of the Report, No. 3, printed at page 46 of the Appendix to Major Robinson's Report. He is employed in the Crown Land Office here, and is a person of great experience in surveying. He possesses, moreover, considerable knowledge of this country, and is, I believe, perfectly trustworthy.

At the same time, I wish Your Lordship to bear in mind that I did not call on Mr. Wilkinson for any observations on the Report in question, nor do I now express or imply any opinion as to the justness of his views.

It is so material, however, that Her Majesty's Government should be in possession of all the information which can be obtained on this difficult and most important subject, that I should not feel justified in withholding from Your Lordship remarks on Major Robinson's Report, thus placed in my hand in an official form, by a person like Mr. Wilkinson.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,) EDMUND HEAD.

The Right Hon.

Earl Grey.

&amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

Enclosure in No. 7.

FREDERICTON, 18th December, 1848.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The following observations appear to be invited by the Report submitted to Major-General Sir John F. Burgoyne on "the proposed trunk line of Railway from an eastern port in Nova Scotia, through New Brunswick, to Quebec," dated 31st August last.

It is with reluctance that they are offered in an official form; but the utility or propriety of any other course appears to be precluded.

The Report is peremptory in the recommendation of a particular route, and that the most circuitous one.

It is equally peremptory in the condemnation of any more direct or central route.

We, of course, look for reasons of adequate force and validity to command a concurrence in a decision so unqualified.

The proposed observations on the insufficiency of the reasons adduced, will be confined to the route as far as it falls within the limits of New Brunswick, and part of Canada.

The Report affirms the superiority of the direct or central route, if practicable, in these words: "Unwilling to abandon the direct route through the centre of New Brunswick, by which, if a line could be successfully carried out, the distance would be so materially shortened, as is apparent by the mileage given in Route No. 4, it was determined to use every effort to decide either the practicability or impracticability of such a line."

The efforts made are then detailed. In these details I am unable to discover, even an approach to the adequacy of effort which could warrant an unqualified, much less a peremptory opinion.

To follow minutely the Report is unnecessary; one effort only to discover a favourable line between Boistown and the Restigouche, is detailed. This, it is incidentally mentioned, was a great improvement upon a previous one. Why, then, did this great improvement rather discourage than encourage further efforts? Was every effort already exhausted by the peculiar efficiency of this second attempt?

A simple inspection of the map of the country, as previously known, will show that there was only a faint probability of the success of either of these attempts, which were by way of the extreme sources of the south-west branch of the Miramichi. There the land was already well known to be very high; and, it is obvious, that the descent into the valley of the Tobique from this situation would be the shortest and most sudden that could be selected. A direct and equal descent proved, as was very likely, to be impossible, and any other must necessarily be very bad. The details, in Appendix No. 2 of the Report, confirm this.

The Report says that "the lowest point of the ridge overlooking the Tobique River, at which any line of railway must pass, is 1216 feet above the sea." That this great summit level "must be surmounted."

Now this unqualified affirmation implies that the elevation of every gap or depression in a dividing ridge, extending in a straight line north-east and south-west, about 70 miles, and probably 100 miles by its circuitous course, has been accurately ascertained. Yet no details are furnished in the Report to show that any knowledge of this kind exists, beyond the vicinity of the single point at which the ridge was intersected, as described by Captain Henderson, in Appendix No. 2. He says, "The highlands bounding it, (the valley of the Tobique,) on the south side, are very lofty. The lowest point at which they can be passed, as ascertained by our explorations, being at a point about 19 miles south of the river, is 1216 feet above the sea, or 894 feet above the river." This statement is satisfactory. It is all that could be said with safety. But it does not carry us either way along the ridge beyond the vicinity of the point examined.

An examination of the whole ridge, however, does not even receive advertance in the Report. Yet without such examination, and a conclusive result derived from the same, how can the Report plead an unwillingness to abandon the direct route, or affirm that the lowest point in the ridge in question, is 1216 feet above the sea.

An exploration by way of the right hand branch of the Tobique, towards Boistown, was suggested at the commencement of the season of 1847. It might not have proved successful, but it offered the greatest probability of success. It is obvious, at least, that the suggestion could proceed only from the anticipated failure of the route adopted. The proposed is adverted to in Appendix 3, at page 49, 50, of the Report, but not noticed in the Report itself.

My remarks would extend to tediousness in minutely following the Report. Their tendency would be of the same kind, with regard to the rest of the line of country from the Tobique onwards to the St. Lawrence. I could not conscientiously concur in the opinion that the country is barely within the limits of practicability, much less that it is impracticable, and that further attempts to discover a favourable route are useless. My personal knowledge of the face of the country, and my views of the importance of the central line, equally compel me to say, that

Appendix  
(N.)

30th March.

Appendix  
(N.)

30th March.

no sufficient efforts have yet been made to warrant a peremptory opinion, or any safe opinion.

I must also add that no admissible data whatever are supplied by the Report, for a satisfactory comparison of the circuitous and central routes.

In seeking for such means, of comparison, we are foiled at the first attempt.

The Report says, at page 14, that the section of country between Shediac, (more properly perhaps the Bend of Petitcodiac) and Boistown, was proved in 1846 to be generally low and flat, with occasional undulations. This of course is part of the direct or central line.

In order, however, to make the corresponding division of the circuitous line, running 20 or 30 miles further to the eastward, pass review, it is put forward, not upon its own but upon the borrowed merits of the central line. The sections as submitted are acknowledged to be inadmissible. They "are not grades for the railway." What then? "With the exception," says the Report "of the immediate banks of the St. Lawrence, this is expected to prove one of the easiest portions of the line." Why is it so expected? No reason is given, except that "the whole of this portion of this country is believed to be generally low and flat," like that between Shediac and Boistown. Why is it so believed, whilst the sections submitted show that the whole of the country is not so, and that restricting our judgment to what is known by these sections "they are not grades for the railway."

Thus nearly 100 miles of the circuitous line, so confidently and peremptorily recommended for its superiority, is not, as far as known, entitled to be recommended at all, and the fact of its eligibility yet remains to be discovered, whilst the easy practicability of the corresponding portion of the central line has been proved.

This criticism would not have been submitted, if an exact local knowledge, recently obtained of a portion of the ground in question, did not forbid the least concurrence in the gratuitous expectation held out in the Report, that "with the exception of the immediate banks of the St. Lawrence, this is expected to prove one of the easiest portions of the line."

By inspection of the map of the country as already known, it will be seen that there will be at fewest, about eight principal summits or watersheds to cross at right angles by this portion of the circuitous line, and that at every interval the level of the tide must be quite or nearly regained. It will be fortunate if these summits can be easily surmounted at a less average elevation than 200 feet. Assume that by deep cuttings and high bridging, they may be reduced to an equivalent of 150 feet, we have at once by this favourable supposition an aggregate elevation of 1200 feet to cross, or as high as the trial summit of the Tobique ridge; but this is without making allowance for all the subordinate or secondary summits, which will be numerous. The difficulties, therefore, cannot be even guessed at without a careful survey.

The Report places much reliance upon the greater security, which the mere remoteness of the circuitous line from the frontier of the United States will afford in case of war.

"Passing," it is said, "at the greatest possible distance from the United States, it possesses in the highest degree, the advantage to be derived from that circumstance of security from attack, in case of hostilities."

In one ignorant of military matters, it may be presumptuous to be incredulous on this point; but in seeking to run wide of one danger, it would appear that the line recommended runs side by side with a danger still greater. It would run for several hun-

dred miles close upon the highway not only of the United States, but of all nations.

Assume that the United Kingdom were destitute of a railway, and that it was proposed to construct one for the security of military communication and commercial traffic, would it be recommended that it should follow the immediate coasts of the islands, or that it should, as much as possible, run centrally through from north to south with branches to either coast?

The case proposed in New Brunswick is not essentially different, except that the inland frontier will be less exposed to clandestine attack than the sea-coast. No formidable design could originate and ripen for an inland attack without some warning; not so on the sea-coast. It has been affirmed by high authority, that even in England there would be no difficulty in the present state of steam navigation, in landing without any available notice a well appointed army on the south coast, which could march unopposed to London in two days. How insignificant then would be the ordinary means of opposition on the eastern coast of New Brunswick; not even the slight obstacle of a landing could oppose the clandestine attack and interruption of the proposed line of railway. It would pass (according to the Report) immediately across the heads of navigable rivers or bays, of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and for a long distance close along shore. Facility of approach by these means is mentioned in the Report as a superior advantage also extends along the whole shore of the River St. Lawrence.

It will scarcely be denied that it is important to reduce this source of danger to the shortest possible extent of the line. Nearly 100 miles of the most objectionable part of the shore of the St. Lawrence, and the whole of the gulf shore, are avoided by the central route through New Brunswick. If also it be the shortest and most expeditious, these would be most important offsets against an assumed increase of expense. It is not certain without survey that this construction of this part of the line would exceed the average cost. If not, then nearly a tenth of the whole expense would be saved. It would cost nothing along the line for defensive works, that would be equally necessary if the railway did not exist. On the other hand, no limit could be assigned to the expense of efficiently guarding the sea-coast.

The central line would also be a common bond of union on a principle of equity to all local interests in New Brunswick; its branches would bind those interests as one. A one-sided line, with the influence of Government in its favour, would tend to the obvious antagonism of private enterprise.

The Report enters upon the question of the probable revenue from freight transmitted between Quebec and Halifax.

There can be but faint prospect of heavy freight finding its way along the whole line for shipment at Halifax for Europe, or the reverse, during the season of navigation, except where expedition is of more importance than cost, or in case of sudden emergency like that which occurred in 1846-7. During the winter season heavy articles required either way will naturally take the shortest line of railway, which may connect the open navigation of the sea with the nearest harbour of the St. Lawrence. The shortest line of railway of this description that can be constructed within British territory, or perhaps elsewhere, is that now in progress from the port of St. Andrew's. Another line, of not many miles greater extent, may terminate at St. John's; either of these will be 240 to 260 miles shorter than the circuitous line to Halifax, and both will be as promptly accessible as that port from Bermuda and

Appendix  
(N.)

30th March.

Appendix  
(N.)  
30th March.

the West Indies, and are only a few hours more remote from Europe. The central line would convert these branches into most important auxiliaries. The circuitous one would turn them into rivals.

The qualities of the trunk line, therefore, most calculated to ensure revenue, are those of directness and expedition between the extreme points of communication, and as a commanding medium of distribution and absorption of traffic by branches to the chief maritime outlets. The most important of

the latter must evidently be in the Bay of Fundy, because they are accessible all the year. To divert the trunk line as far as possible from these, would be to exclude it from a fair prospect of revenue.

To render this more evident, an estimate of the comparative cost of transportation between the respective Atlantic ports of Halifax, St. John's, and St. Andrew's, and a common terminus either at Point Levi, or at River du Loup, is as follows:—

Appendix  
(N.)  
30th March.

FREIGHT by RAILWAY, estimated at a 1½d sterling per ton per mile.

Delivered at	From Point Levi.				From River du Loup.			
	Distance in Miles.	Amount.		Distance in Miles.	Amount.			
		Per Ton.	Per Barrel.		Per Ton.	Per Barrel.		
		£ s. d.	s. d.		£ s. d.	s. d.		
Halifax .....	635	3 19 4	8 0	525	3 5 7	6 6		
St. John.....	390	2 8 9	5 0	280	1 15 0	3 6		
St. Andrews.....	375	2 6 10	4 8	265	1 13 1	3 4		

This estimate is predicated on the lowest rate of freight at present charged on the western railroad in Massachusetts. This is a line competing with the navigation of the Hudson, and affords a fair guide in the case under consideration.

The Report in question, however, estimates the whole cost of transportation from Quebec to Halifax at 11s. only per ton, or about one-seventh of a remunerative freight,—a mistake arising apparently from the supposition that the cost of motive power is the whole cost, whereas it is only a small fractional part. The oversight is the more inconvenient, as it destroys the speculations founded upon it. There is no hope that a line terminating at Halifax can systematically compete either with the navigation of the Saint Lawrence, or with shorter railroads terminating in the Bay of Fundy, for heavy freight. There is not the less doubt, however, that the way freight which it will command as a line of distribution will, in conjunction with other sources of revenue, be highly remunerative.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. WILKINSON.

December 28, 1848.

It may be proper to refer more particularly to the grounds of objection to a military line of railway, immediately along any considerable part of the coast of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence.

It is to be borne in mind that not only France, but the United States, have important rights in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, materially involving their respective plans of maritime advancement, and which continually occupy their jealous attention.

By a succession of treaties, since that of Utrecht, the French have a right to fish, not only on the coasts of Newfoundland, but also in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, within three leagues of all the coasts belonging to Great Britain, as well as within fifteen leagues of the Atlantic coasts of Cape Breton and Nova Scotia. The islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, overlooking the main entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are ceded in full right to France, the unimportant right of fortifying excepted. These islands are held and governed as exclusively French.

It is evident that this cession was made on the part of Great Britain, and received on the part of France, with a mutually deep consciousness that it would always involve considerations of danger to the peace of both countries.

The foregoing and other rights were confirmed to France by the treaty of Paris in 1814.

Neither the past history of the fisheries on these coasts, nor the growing anxiety of late years, manifested both by France and the United States, on the subject of relative maritime progress, seem to afford that sure confidence of a permanently good understanding, which would warrant an entire indifference to any contingencies which might hereafter arise, to affect the security of a line of military communication immediately along the coast under notice.

The author of "The Past and Future of the British Navy" does indeed ascribe the chief prospective danger to the sleepless jealousy of France alone, regarding it as the cherished ambition of that nation to strike a sudden and decisive blow at our commercial supremacy. The blow might possibly, however, lose nothing in either suddenness or decision in being dealt by a combined, rather than by a single arm.

It is further to be borne in mind that, besides a resident maritime population, acknowledging the jurisdiction of France alone, and the intimate knowledge of extensive portions of these coasts, maintained by the annual visits of many thousands of the fishermen of that country, counted upon at all times as an available maritime force; the British coast, the proposed site of the railway, is also lined with a population of French origin, retaining the language, habits and predilections of their race, and remaining under the guidance of a foreign priesthood.

If, therefore, the central line of railway, the line equally remote both from the inland and the maritime frontier, must necessarily pass through vacant country, the consideration may not be altogether without value that the blank may be filled up with exclusively British attachments and preferences, habits and institutions.

But these remarks are made, much less under any serious anticipations of the eventual importance of avoiding, very widely, either the inland frontier on the one hand, or the sea-coast on the other, than under a sense of the high importance of constructing a trunk line of railway which shall, as much as possible, bind together both colonial and national inte-

Appendix  
(N.)

30th March.

rests; and by its intrinsic adaptation to the purpose, independently of any adventitious aid from Government, preclude, for all time, a reasonable motive for the project of a competing line.

The results of railway experience generally, and the opinions of distinguished engineers, both in Europe and America, appear now very decidedly to recommend the system of central trunk lines with branches to remote points, rather than independent lines of communication between the latter.

There are portions of the Report under consideration, relative to the use of wood in the construction of railways, which do not clearly harmonize. The fourteen bridges in twenty miles, up the rocky chasm of the Metapediae, of the aggregate length of nearly 6000 feet, and another bridge of 2000 feet, necessary to cross the Miramichi, are represented as not formidable at all, because wood may be used for their construction; and that bridges in the United States, "on the best lines," are built of this material. But immediately further on, the liberal use of wood is disparaged as the "cheap method of making railways;" and a quotation from a report relative to the Syracuse and Utica Railroad is given to show "some of the consequences arising from a cheap railway." But the statement quoted seems less to disparage than commend the advantages of a wooden structure, at least in the first instance. The first cost, including equipment, was £3600 per mile. For this small outlay the advantages of a railway are obtained for eight years. After this, a more perfectly re-constructed line will enhance the whole cost to only £5960 per mile.

A perishable as well as a durable material may be badly employed.

A locomotive may drop through a trestle-bridge, or may run off an embankment, without either wood or stone being really responsible for the disaster.

Ever since Lord Stanley was pleased, immediately after the great fire in Quebec, to communicate, for the information and benefit of the North American Colonies, the results of several experiments, under the auspices of Government, made with wood rendered incombustible, and, as also supposed, imperishable, by a new and simple chemical process, the value of a discovery so important has not ceased to be a subject of deep interest, though no attempt has yet been made to convert it to practical account.

The great saving of first cost in the construction of railways, by the use of wood, has been abundantly proved. The imperfection of the method undoubtedly lies in the perishable nature of the material; but this has been greatly aggravated by the slight and inefficient character of the first structures of this kind in the United States.

Some very interesting details and observations relative to this subject are supplied in the Chief Engineer's Report of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for the year 1847. The affairs of this road are under the presidency of the Honourable Lewis McLane, late Minister to Great Britain. This line is considered to have a nearer resemblance to the Western Railroad in Massachusetts, than to any other in the United States, and both may be considered to have much resemblance to the projected line from the Atlantic to Quebec. The following is an extract from the Report referred to:

*"The Bridges.*

"This head of expenditure has shown a large and important one for the last three years, principally on account of the necessity of rebuilding most of the many wooden viaducts upon the line. Of these numerous and extensive structures, the aggregate length is 4115 feet, in spans varying from 40 to 150 feet, besides 1633 feet of trestle-bridging at Harper's

Ferry, making the whole length of timber bridging 5748 feet or 1.09 miles. They carry the road across eleven large rivers, and three smaller streams, intersected by the route.

"They were built originally with a view to much lighter locomotives and trains than those since traversing the road. They were also built of materials the best to be had at the time, but not offering the choice in quality which is now open, and put into the work with but little seasoning. Decay consequently soon commenced, while the increasing weight and frequency of the trains imposed a duty which required increasing instead of diminishing ability to perform. The result has been, that although some of the viaducts have suffered much more than others, yet that an entire re-construction of the whole has been considered expedient, rather than resort to a less thorough renovation, which would have been less safe, and in the end more expensive. In this, no pains and expense have been spared to render them capable of performing the severest duty that can ever be required of them, and entire success has been the result. All the new work has stood the test of its strength completely; and the most difficult and extensive structure of the whole, the wide arch at Harper's Ferry, has now borne the trade of the road under the most trying circumstances for two years, without exhibiting the smallest weakness in any of its parts. A very important part of the improvements applied to the new structures, consists in covering them from the weather, and providing for the seasoning of the timber more perfectly than before; and this protection, it is believed, is now so effectual, as to secure them against all the usual causes of decay, and to render them as durable as if built of stone or iron. The agent of destruction remaining to be guarded against is fire, and this danger can only be averted by a vigilant watch, the employment of which will always be indispensable, but the expenses of which will not increase with the expense of the road, and will thus be a diminishing tax upon it.

"Before leaving this subject, it is right to state that the experience of all other roads of heavy trade in the United States, is, in regard to their wooden bridges, the same. They were built too slightly in the first place, and have required to be re-constructed, or strengthened in such a way as to amount to re-construction; and I may add, that all the experience of those companies, as well as that of this, has gone to demonstrate the soundness of the principles upon which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are built."

It may be remarked that no water crossings of great magnitude are likely to occur on the central line through New Brunswick. The gigantic, and necessarily hazardous structures which cannot be avoided on the circuitous line, would, under any circumstances, be objectionable; but long bridges immediately on the tideway of the Gulf of St. Lawrence do not appear to give to this line the superlative quality insisted upon in the report, that, "passing at the greatest possible distance from the United States, it possesses in the highest degree the advantage to be derived from that circumstance, of security from attack in case of hostilities."

(Signed,) J. WILKINSON.

(No. 2.)

No. 8.

COPY OF A DESPATCH from Lieutenant Governor Sir Edmund Head to Earl Grey.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
FREDERICTON, January 6, 1849.  
Received January 23, 1849.)

MY LORD,—On the 2nd January, I received from His Excellency the Governor General a letter on the

Appendix  
(N.)

30th March.



Appendix  
(N.)

30th March.

subject of the proposed railway between Halifax and Quebec, together with copies of a memorandum from the Inspector General of Accounts in Canada, and of a minute of the Executive Council of that Province on the same subject.

Unfortunately, the heavy drifts of snow in the Province have prevented the full meeting of my Executive Council, which ought to have taken place on Wednesday, 3rd instant. Mr. Chandler left home for the purpose of coming up, but was obliged to return; from Mr. Hill, I have not heard. This morning, however, Mr. Hazen arrived with some difficulty from St. Johns, and a quorum of the Council has thus assembled.

I have laid before the Council without delay, the documents relating to the proposed Rail-road, and I have now the honour to enclose a copy of a Minute which has been this day unanimously adopted by the Council. The meeting of the Council is not, as I have observed, a full one, but I have no reason to suppose, that this fact has made any difference in the views expressed by its members, or that the resolution now forwarded would be disapproved of by those who are absent.

With these views, I should add, that I, myself, most entirely concur.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) EDMUND HEAD.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,  
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 8.

IN COUNCIL, January 6th, 1849.

Present:—His Excellency the LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

The Hon. R. L. HAZEN,  
" J. R. PARTELOW,  
" C. FISHER,  
" L. A. WILMOT,  
" W. B. KINNEAR.

The Lieut. Governor laid before the Board the following papers:—

1. Despatch of Earl Grey, dated November 17th, 1848, relating to the proposed Railway from Halifax to Quebec.
2. Printed Report of the Commissioners with reference to the aforesaid Railway.
3. Letter and enclosure from his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia.
4. A letter from the Governor General, dated 23rd December, 1848, and enclosing memorandum from the Inspector General of Accounts for the Province of Canada, together with a copy of a Minute of the Executive Council of that Province thereon.

The Council having considered these documents with great attention and satisfaction, fully concur with the opinion expressed by Major Robinson in his very able Report, that while the projected Railway will be of great advantage to provincial interests, it is, at the same time, a work of imperative necessity, in a national point of view, for the preservation and integrity of this portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

Participating in this conviction, the Board anxiously desire to co-operate with the adjoining Colonies in any practicable scheme for the completion of so important an undertaking.

Were the available resources of the Province equal to our desires for the permanency of our connexion with the empire, and the stability of British institutions on this continent, we would at once take upon ourselves our proportion of this great work, asking aid from no quarter; but as we, in common with our Canadian brethren, are now suffering from the

recent changes in the commercial policy of the Imperial Government, we are left without the means of doing as we would.

Concurring in the views of the Inspector-General of Canada as to the continuance of the present protective duties on colonial timber, we readily agree with him in the proposition of an increase of duty from 1s. to 7s. 6d. per load, as a security to the British Government for any advances they may make for the completion of the railway.

Believing that but one opinion prevails in this Province as to the great national importance of the project, the Council do not anticipate that any objection will be made to the additional impost on our timber, if such increase will be taken by the Imperial Government in security for the necessary advances.

Confident in the anxiety of the Provincial Assembly to do all in their power to forward this great undertaking, the Council believe that they will cheerfully afford facilities, co-extensive with those proposed by Canada, in securing to the Imperial Government the ungranted lands within 10 miles on each side of the line, and in obtaining, at an expense however great, all the private property required for the line, and for the necessary stations within the Province.

No question of greater importance to British colonial interests could be presented for the consideration of the Government. Upon it hangs the destiny of these Provinces as portions of the empire; in its favourable termination we view the only guarantee of colonial unity, and British supremacy in British North America; and so deeply rooted do we believe to be the attachment of this colony to British institutions, that we are of opinion no opposition will be offered in our Legislature to the proposition of the Canadian Government, however its adoption might bear upon what has hitherto been the principal staple of the Province.

The Council concur in the views of the Inspector-General, as to the impracticability of carrying out Major Robinson's scheme of the Imperial and Provincial partnership, and deem it far more desirable that it should be under the control and sole management of one directory, and that the Imperial Government.

The trunk line, as recommended by Major Robinson, may be the best which can be discovered, but if a more central one can be found between Shediac and the St. Lawrence, it would be more generally advantageous to the provincial public, and we entertain every confidence that Her Majesty's Government will take care to adopt such line as will be best suited for all purposes national and provincial.

Extract from the Minutes,

R. FULTON.

(No. 13.)

No. 9.

Copy of a Despatch from Lieut.-Governor Sir Edmund Head to Earl Grey.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FREDERICTON,

2nd February, 1849.

(Received 20th February, 1849.)

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, the enclosed copy of the Resolutions passed at a meeting held at Dorchester, in the County of Westmoreland, on the subject of the Halifax and Quebec Railroad.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) EDMUND HEAD.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,  
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix  
(N.)

30th March.

Appendix  
(N.)

30th March.

Enclosure 1 in No. 9  
MOUNT WILATLEY, WESTMORELAND,  
(Near Amherst,) 19th January, 1849.

SIR,—In pursuance of the directions of the meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of this County yesterday, held at Dorchester, I beg leave to transmit you a copy of the Resolutions passed at such meeting, on the subject of the proposed Halifax and Quebec Railway, and I have to request the favour of your laying them before his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) WILLIAM HENRY BUCKERFIELD,  
Secretary to the Meeting.

The Hon. John R. Partelow,  
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2 in No. 9.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of Westmoreland, held at the Court-house in Dorchester, on the 18th day of January, 1849.

The Hon. WILLIAM CRANE was called to the Chair.  
Mr. W. H. BUCKERFIELD was appointed Secretary to the Meeting.

The following Resolutions were proposed by the Hon. A. E. Botsford, seconded by the Hon. Edward B. Chandler, and carried unanimously:—

1st. Resolved unanimously, as the opinion of this meeting, that the subject of the proposed railroad between Halifax and Quebec is one of paramount importance to the British North American Provinces, that the future destiny of these valuable possessions depends upon the early construction of this grand national work, and that it is a duty equally imperative upon Her Majesty's Government, the Colonial Legislatures, and upon every individual claiming the privilege of a British subject, to afford every aid and assistance to the promoting this truly patriotic undertaking, upon the success of which, unquestionably depends the future relations and prosperity, as well of the Mother Country, as of these her Colonies.

2nd. Resolved unanimously, as the opinion of this meeting, (deeply impressed with the vital importance of the subject), that the Legislature of this Province should at the approaching session pledge the faith of the province, for the payment of such proportion of the interest of the capital required to construct the railroad, as may be deemed fair and reasonable, having regard to the relative position and capabilities of this Province, as compared with those of our sister colonies of Canada and Nova Scotia; and should also empower the Executive of this Province to make free grants of a breadth of way, and at least one half of all Crown lands over which the railroad may pass, or which may be in the vicinity thereof.

3rd. Resolved unanimously, that next to and intimately blended with the profitable operation of the great trunk line, stands the contemplated branch railway from St. John to Shediac, connecting as it will the commercial emporia of the three Provinces, Quebec, St. John, and Halifax; and securing, as it undoubtedly will, the general line of communication by steam for travellers to and from Europe and America, as well to Canada as to the United States, through this Province, that consequently this branch, in the opinion of this meeting, demands the warmest encouragement and support of the Legislature, and people of this Province.

4th. Resolved unanimously, that this meeting will afford every facility and aid in promoting these

Appendix  
(N.)

30th March.

great public works; and, as a substantial evidence of the sincerity of its opinions, we will individually pledge ourselves to make a free grant of whatever cultivated lands may be required for a breadth of way, over which the said railroad may pass, belonging to us respectively, as also a free grant of any wilderness lands that may be required for a similar purpose, together with one half of the quantity of such wilderness lands so belonging to us, in addition to such part as may be required for a width of way.

5th. Resolved unanimously, that a written agreement be immediately prepared, embodying the above views, and be submitted for signature.

6th. Resolved unanimously, that the Hon. Edward B. Chandler and Mr. W. H. Buckerfield be a committee to prepare a draft of such agreement.

7th. Resolved unanimously, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that, judging from the effects already produced by railway communications in other countries, the most beneficial results may be expected to arise from this undertaking to the agricultural and commercial interests of the Province, and that it may, through its main line, and its probable connexions, be the means of attracting the large and unceasing emigration from Europe, as well as the traffic between that continent and the greater part of North America, more especially from Canada and the Western States of the Union, to the ports of this, and the adjoining Province.

8th. Resolved unanimously, that copies of the foregoing Resolutions be transmitted to the Provincial Secretaries of the several Provinces, for the information of the respective Governments.

(Signed,) WILLIAM CRANE,  
Chairman.

The Chairman having left the chair, Mr. John Robb was called thereto, when it was Resolved unanimously, on motion of Robert D. Gilbert, Esquire, seconded by the Hon. Edward B. Chandler, "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Hon. William Crane for his able conduct in the chair, and for the valuable information he has kindly afforded to the meeting."

(No. 63.)

No. 10.

Copy of a Despatch from Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Harvey to Earl Grey.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
HALIFAX, 8th December, 1848.

(Received 22nd December, 1848.)

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge Your Lordship's Despatch of the 17th November, (No. 131)\*, which, with the Report of Major Robinson, will be submitted to the Legislature early in the session.

Your Lordship may rely on the members of my Government giving to the subject thus presented the favourable consideration which is due to a project so vast, and involving, as it necessarily does, so many national and intercolonial interests.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. HARVEY.

To the Right Hon.  
Earl Grey.  
&c. &c. &c.

\* Similar Despatches to that addressed to Lord Elgin, Nov. 17.

---

*Montreal:*

PRINTED BY LOVELL AND GIBSON,

SAINT NICHOLAS STREET.

---

## RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated 23rd January, 1849, and praying that he would cause to be laid before the House a Statement, in detail, of the Income derived, in virtue of their Offices, by the CRIER and TIPSTAFF, respectively, of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Montreal, for the last Five years, distinguishing the several sources of such Income.

By Command,

J. LESLIE,  
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, 31st January, 1849.

STATEMENT of the Income derived, in virtue of their Offices, by the CRIER and TIPSTAFF, respectively, of the COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, for the Five years ending 31st December, 1848.

FEES received by GEORGE J. STANLEY, as CRIER of the Court of Queen's Bench, Montreal.

SOURCE OF INCOME.	1844.		1845.		1846.		1847.		1848.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
<b>SUPERIOR TERM.</b>										
Fees on Writs Issued and Returned in the Superior Term of the Court of Queen's Bench.....	192	17 6	166	4 3	176	7 6	220	15 0	260	5 0
Fees on Judgments of Distribution.....	18	9 9	30	16 9	16	0 6	16	8 4	24	17 10
Fees on Jury Trials.....	1	16 7	0	6 8	1	6 8	1	6 8	3	3 4
Fees on Witnesses Examined.....	25	0 0	25	0 0	25	0 0	25	0 0	25	0 0
Total, Superior Term..... £	238	3 10	222	7 8	218	14 8	263	10 0	313	6 2
<b>INFERIOR TERM.</b>										
Fees on Writs Issued and Returned in the Inferior Term of the Court of Queen's Bench.....	79	19 9	136	8 0	109	17 3	89	17 3	93	1 0
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>										
Crier's Fees from the Superior Term.....	238	3 10	222	7 8	218	14 8	263	10 0	313	6 2
Do do Inferior Term.....	79	19 9	136	8 0	109	17 3	89	17 3	93	1 0
Crier's Salary from the Crown for attending Criminal Courts.....	22	0 0	22	0 0	22	0 0	22	0 0	22	0 0
Total..... £	340	3 7	380	15 8	350	11 11	375	7 3	428	7 2

FEES received by PETER DEVINS, as TIPSTAFF of the Court of Queen's Bench, Montreal.

SOURCE OF INCOME.	1844.		1845.		1846.		1847.		1848.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
<b>SUPERIOR TERM.</b>										
Fees on Writs Issued and Returned in the Superior Term of the Court of Queen's Bench.....	192	17 6	166	4 3	176	7 6	220	15 0	260	5 0
Fees on Judgments of Distribution.....	18	9 9	30	16 9	16	0 6	16	8 4	24	17 10
Fees on Jury Trials.....	1	16 7	0	6 8	1	6 8	1	6 8	3	3 4
Fees on Witnesses Examined.....	25	0 0	25	0 0	25	0 0	25	0 0	25	0 0
Total, Superior Term..... £	238	3 10	222	7 8	218	14 8	263	10 0	313	6 2
<b>INFERIOR TERM.</b>										
Fees on Writs Issued and Returned in the Inferior Term of the Court of Queen's Bench.....	31	12 6	55	6 0	42	16 0	34	12 6	34	9 0
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>										
Tipstaff's Fees from the Superior Term.....	238	3 10	222	7 8	218	14 8	263	10 0	313	6 2
Do do Inferior Term.....	31	12 6	55	6 0	42	16 0	34	12 6	34	9 0
Tipstaff's Salary from the Crown for attending Criminal Courts ..	20	0 0	20	0 0	20	0 0	20	0 0	20	0 0
Total..... £	289	16 4	297	13 8	281	10 8	318	2 6	367	15 2

N.B.—The Fees on Witnesses examined were collected by the Crier and Tipstaff, and cannot, in consequence, be exactly ascertained by the Prothonotaries, and they have put down what they conceive to be the average amount.

MONK, COFFIN & PAPINEAU,  
P. Q. B.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, January 29, 1849.

CAUSES Issued and Returned in the Superior Term of the Court of Queen's Bench, Montreal,  
on which Returns the CRIER and TIPSTAFF are entitled to Fees.

1844.										
First Class, above £10.	Second Class, above £6 5s.	Third Class, under £6 5s.	TOTALS.							
				£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
458	423	384	{ 458 at 1s. 6d. ....	34	7	0	} Crier's Fees .....	79	19	9
			{ 423 at 1s. 3d. ....	26	8	9				
			{ 384 at 1s. ....	19	4	0				
			1265 at 6d. ....	31	12	6	Tipstaff's Fees .....	31	12	6
1845.										
794	476	942	{ 794 at 1s. 6d. ....	59	11	0	} Crier's Fees .....	136	8	0
			{ 476 at 1s. 3d. ....	29	15	0				
			{ 945 at 1s. ....	47	2	0				
			2212 at 6d. ....	55	6	0	Tipstaff's Fees .....	55	6	0
1846.										
734	473	505	{ 734 at 1s. 6d. ....	55	1	0	} Crier's Fees .....	109	17	3
			{ 473 at 1s. 3d. ....	29	11	3				
			{ 505 at 1s. ....	25	5	0				
			1712 at 6d. ....	42	16	0	Tipstaff's Fees .....	42	16	0
1847.										
638	373	374	{ 638 at 1s. 6d. ....	47	17	0	} Crier's Fees .....	89	17	3
			{ 373 at 1s. 3d. ....	23	6	3				
			{ 374 at 1s. ....	18	14	0				
			1385 at 6d. ....	34	12	6	Tipstaff's Fees .....	34	12	6
1848.										
781	370	227	{ 781 at 1s. 6d. ....	58	11	6	} Crier's Fees .....	93	1	0
			{ 370 at 1s. 3d. ....	23	2	6				
			{ 227 at 1s. ....	11	7	0				
			1378 at 6d. ....	34	9	0	Tipstaff's Fees .....	34	9	0

MONK, COFFIN & PAPINEAU,  
P. Q. B.

MONTREAL, 27th January, 1849.

STATEMENT  
OF THE  
AFFAIRS OF THE SEVERAL CHARTERED  
BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES,  
LAID BEFORE THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY  
DURING 2ND SESSION, 3RD PARLIAMENT.

- 
- No. 1.—Return of the Average Amount of Liabilities and Assets of "*La Banque du Peuple*," from 1st September, 1848, (date of last Statement,) to 1st February, 1849.
- 2.—Return of the Average Amount of the Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of Montreal, for the period from 1st September, 1848, to 26th January, 1849.
- 3.—General Statement of the Affairs of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, exhibiting the Liabilities and Assets of the Institution on the 2d day of January, 1849; in compliance with the Requisition of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly.
- 4.—General Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada, on the 30th day of January, 1849; furnished by Order of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly.
- 5.—Return of the Average Amount of Liabilities and Assets of the Quebec Bank, during the period from the 9th September, 1848, to the 31st January, 1849.
- 6.—Abstract from the Books of the City Bank, exhibiting a General Statement of the Affairs of that Institution on Thursday, the 1st February, 1849, pursuant to the Act.
- 7.—Statement of the Liabilities and Assets of the Montréal Provident and Savings Bank, December 31, 1848.
- 8.—Account shewing the whole Amount of the Debts and Assets of the Canadian Branches of the Bank of British North America, on the 31st January, 1849, with the Amount of Notes in circulation and Specie on hand; furnished in accordance with the Order of the House of Assembly.
- 9.—General Statement of the Affairs of the Gore Bank, on Thursday, 1st February, 1849; furnished by Order of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly.
- 10.—Statement of the Affairs of the Hamilton and Gore District Savings Bank, on Saturday, 30th December, 1848; furnished by Order of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly.
- 11.—Return of the British America Fire and Life Assurance Company, to 31st January, inclusive, 1849; in compliance with 3 Will. IV, Cap. 18, Sec. 25, and 6 Vic. Cap. 26, Sec. 2.
- 12.—Statement of the Affairs of the City and District Savings Bank, to 31st December, 1848.
- 13.—Return to Parliament by the St. Lawrence Inland Marine Assurance Company, for the year 1848.
-

No. 1.—RETURN of the Average Amount of LIABILITIES and ASSETS of "LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE," during the Period from 1st September, 1848, (date of last Statement published), to 1st February, 1849.

	30th September, 1848.			31st October, 1848.			30th November, 1848.			31st December, 1848.			30th January, 1849.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>															
Promissory Notes in circulation, not bearing Interest.....	47007	0	0	44168	0	0	37371	0	0	34216	0	0	32144	0	0
Bills of Exchange in circulation, not bearing Interest.....															
Bills and Notes in circulation, bearing Interest.....															
Balance due to other Banks and Bankers.....	9546	11	6	10210	8	3	13316	5	4	12295	15	9	12255	3	0
Cash Deposits, not bearing Interest.....	16874	1	0	18752	19	6	22301	6	11	17566	4	3	21886	4	1
Cash Deposits, bearing Interest.....	30361	5	6	29129	15	6	24362	4	7	24339	1	10	23372	6	11
Total average Liabilities.....	£103288	18	0	102261	3	3	97350	16	10	89207	1	10	89157	14	0
<b>ASSETS.</b>															
Coin and Bullion.....															
Landed or other Property of the Bank.....	10757	16	2	10080	5	3	7249	10	4	7502	2	0	10339	13	9
Government Securities.....	12629	19	1	13316	9	2	13216	9	2	13216	9	2	13216	9	2
Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks and Checks.....	1488	17	5	2899	14	1	2240	17	4	2507	17	1	3447	7	7
Balances due from other Banks.....	2297	11	4	2499	2	9	5386	7	0	3208	7	6	1486	15	11
Notes and Bills discounted, or other debts due to the Bank, not included under the foregoing heads.....	27210	10	6	27494	10	8	270080	9	4	263527	15	3	263022	3	11
Total average Assets.....	£304384	14	6	303560	1	11	293179	13	2	289962	11	0	291512	10	4

B. H. LEMOINE,  
Cashier.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE,  
Montreal, 1st February, 1849.

No. 2.—RETURN of the Average Amount of LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the BANK of MONTREAL, for the period from 1st September, 1848, to 26th January, 1849.

	31st August, 1848.			30th September, 1848.			31st October, 1848.			30th November, 1848.			31st December, 1848.			26th January, 1849.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>																		
Promissory Notes in circulation, not bearing Interest.....	364999	5	0	397870	5	0	420149	15	0	364407	0	0	353020	15	0	349286	15	0
Bills of Exchange in circulation, not bearing Interest.....																		
Bills and Notes in circulation, bearing Interest.....																		
Balances due to other Banks.....	4761	9	1	15784	9	6	14652	14	8	9397	2	8	11182	1	11	30451	3	8
Cash Deposits, not bearing Interest.....	161825	3	0	184032	1	1	179792	4	0	156582	12	4	148848	8	7	154784	2	9
Cash Deposits, bearing Interest.....	61862	8	1	65969	12	6	63407	10	0	65982	0	3	65783	11	1	67880	0	6
Total average Liabilities.....	£593448	5	2	663646	8	1	678002	3	8	596218	15	3	578784	16	7	602852	1	11
<b>ASSETS.</b>																		
Coin and Bullion.....	137321	16	8	128952	4	7	130344	19	9	149223	13	11	147854	9	8	155049	6	5
Landed and other Property of the Bank.....	44247	2	0	44329	12	4	44809	9	1	45179	6	8	45415	10	2	45455	6	7
Government Securities.....	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	10200	0	0	10200	0	0	10200	0	0
Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks.....	22897	14	8	24513	19	6	20265	10	1	22866	19	7	21883	14	7	20581	1	7
Balances due from other Banks.....	77112	19	11	116891	6	1	112187	19	3	39023	17	2	44844	15	6	31732	1	3
Notes and Bills discounted, or other Debts due to the Bank, not included under the foregoing heads.....	1040293	13	3	1118133	5	11	1119694	14	6	1099849	3	11	1055803	18	10	1096996	3	2
Total average Assets.....	£1322073	6	6	143010	8	7	1427502	12	8	1366343	1	3	1326002	8	9	1360013	19	0

A. SIMPSON,  
Cashier.

BANK OF MONTREAL,  
Montreal, 27th January, 1849.



Appendix  
(P.)  
1st February.

No. 3.—GENERAL STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS of the COMMERCIAL BANK of the MIDLAND DISTRICT, exhibiting the LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the Institution, on the 2d day of January, 1849; in compliance with the Requisition of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly.

LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	ASSETS.			
Stock paid in full.....					402475	0	0	Gold, Silver, and Copper Coin in the Vaults of the Bank, its Offices and Agencies .....	52396	8	11
Bank Notes in circulation, \$5 and over .....		113976	0	0				Notes and Checks of other Banks on hand.....	11019	8	8
do do under \$5 .....		43073	15	0				Balances due by other Banks and Foreign Agencies.....	34496	8	6
Bank Notes in circulation, bearing Interest.....					None.			Real Estate and Bank Furniture .....	23206	18	10
Balances due to other Banks .....					12129		4	Bonds and Mortgages .....	16617	0	0
Dividend, No. 31, at 3 per cent., payable 2d January, 1849.....		12003	6	3				Amount of all debts due to the Bank, including Bills discounted, Bills Receivable, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description,—Balances due by other Banks and Foreign Agents, and Bonds and Mortgages excepted.....	541956	13	4
Former Dividends unpaid .....		551	5	3							
Contingent Fund, reserved profits after paying Dividend No. 31 .....					12554	11	6				
Deposits, not bearing Interest.....		45392	18	2	22427	7	3				
do bearing Interest .....		27663	13	0							
					73056	11	2				
					£679692	18	3		£679692	18	3

COMMERCIAL BANK, MIDLAND DISTRICT,  
Kingston, 2d January, 1849.

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

JOHN MACAULAY,  
*Vice-President.*  
F. A. HARPER,  
*Cashier.*

Declared before me, at Kingston,  
this 30th of January, 1849.

A. CAMPBELL,  
*A Commissioner for taking Affidavits in the Q. B.*

Appendix  
(P.)  
1st February.

No. 4.—GENERAL STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS of the BANK of UPPER CANADA, on the 30th day of January, 1849; furnished by order of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly.

Capital Stock paid in .....	£	d.	s.	d.
Amount of Notes in circulation, not bearing Interest, of the value of \$5 and upwards.....	380787	0	10	2
Ditto, under \$5 .....	149610	0	10	9
Bills and Notes in circulation, bearing interest.....	None.	0	0	1
Balances due to other Banks and Foreign Agents .....	34375	3	19	3
Cash deposited, including all sums whatsoever due from the Bank, not bearing Interest, its Bills in circulation, and Balances due to other Banks excepted.....	76942	11	19	0
Cash deposited, bearing Interest.....	11068	7	0	3
	£652784	9	19	6
Gold, Silver, and other Coined Metals, in the Vaults of the Bank.....				
Real Estate and Bank Furniture.....				
Bills of other Banks .....				
Balances due from other Banks, and Foreign Agents in New York and London.....				
Amount of all debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all other Stock, and Funded Debts of every description, excepting Balances due from other Banks .....	564450		14	0
	£652784		19	9

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rate and Amount of the last Dividend, being for the six months ending the 31st December, 1848; rate, 2 per cent.; amount.....	£	d.
Amount of reserved Profits after declaring the last Dividend .....	7615	8
Amount of Debts due to the Bank not paid and considered doubtful.....	5660	2
	8500	0

We, the undersigned, make oath and swear that the foregoing Statements are correct, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

WM. PROUDFOOT,  
*President.*  
THOS. G. RIDOUT,  
*Cashier.*

Sworn before me, at Toronto,  
this 2d day of February, 1849.  
J. SYMS, J. P.

No. 5.—RETURN of the Average Amount of LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the QUEBEC BANK, during the period from the 1st September, 1848, to the 31st January, 1849; published in conformity with the Act 4th and 5th Vic., Cap. 94

	MONTH ENDING,														
	30th September, 1848.			31st October, 1848.			30th November, 1848.			31st December, 1848.			31st January, 1849.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
LIABILITIES.															
Promissory Notes in circulation, not bearing Interest.....	53707	0	0	52584	15	0	52887	10	0	49155	0	0	44911	10	0
Bills of Exchange in circulation, not bearing Interest.....															
Bills and Notes in circulation, bearing Interest.....															
Balances due to other Banks.....	1493	7	7	4384	10	9	9138	17	8	2300	10	2			
Cash Deposits, not bearing Interest.....	25000	5	0	27094	17	8	30300	3	5	36007	5	6	32653	18	5
Cash Deposits, bearing Interest.....	18400	0	0	17200	0	0	19750	0	0	19500	0	0	16800	0	0
Total average Liabilities.....	£98600	12	7	101264	3	5	112026	11	1	106962	15	8	97865	8	5
ASSETS.															
Coin and Bullion.....	13607	17	8	18342	1	9	18444	8	8	17111	0	9	15904	5	2
Landed or other Property of the Bank.....	6200	0	0	6500	0	0	6500	0	0	6500	0	0	6500	0	0
Government Securities.....	12000	0	0	12000	0	0	12000	0	0	12000	0	0	12000	0	0
Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks.....	2075	10	0	1507	10	0	1062	5	0	1477	5	0	658	5	0
Balances due from other Banks.....	5191	10	0	5574	17	5	10693	8	8	9434	18	2	4296	2	0
Notes and Bills discounted, or other Debts due to the Bank, not included under the foregoing heads.....	164808	19	9	104000	9	8	170313	10	3	108160	7	10	166417	12	10
Total average Assets.....	£204183	17	5	207924	18	10	219013	12	7	214683	11	9	205776	5	0

NOAH FREER,  
Cashier.

QUEBEC BANK,  
1st February, 1849.



Appendix  
(P.)  
9th February.

No. 8.—ACCOUNT shewing the whole Amount of the DEBTS and ASSETS of the CANADIAN BRANCHES of the BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, on the 31st January, 1849, with the Amount of Notes in circulation, and Specie on hand; furnished in accordance with the Order of the House of Assembly.

LIABILITIES.		Halifax Currency.			ASSETS.			Halifax Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Circulation .....	185884	5	0	Specie .....	84294	2	8	20857	15	2
Balances due to Banks .....	16203	4	6	Notes and Cheques of other Banks .....	19041	4	6	19041	4	6
Deposits .....	161978	15	3	Balances due by Banks .....	854917	15	9	854917	15	9
	£364016	4	9	Bills discounted, and other Assets .....	£979110	18	1			

THOS. PATON,  
*Inspector.*

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,  
Montreal, 7th February, 1849.

No. 9.—GENERAL Statement of the Affairs of the GORE BANK, on Thursday, 1st February, 1849; furnished by Order of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Capital Stock .....	100000	0	0	Gold, Silver and other Coined Metals in the Bank .....	13538	3	10	43439	6	7
Bank Notes in circulation, viz. — Over \$5 .....	16650	0	0	Bills of other Banks, and Checks .....	7945	10	2	5025	1	8
Do do Under \$5 .....	49733	0	0	Balances due from other Banks and foreign Agents .....	21955	12	7			
Unclaimed Dividends .....				Real Estate and Bank Furniture .....						
Cash deposited, bearing Interest .....	12991	14	4	Amount of all Debts due to the Bank, including Notes discounted, Bills Receivable, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, excepting balances due from other Banks .....				* 169093	10	5
Cash deposited, not bearing Interest .....	18167	0	5					£217557	18	8
Net Profits accrued at this date .....										
	£217557	18	8							
Amount of Debts due to the Bank and not paid, of which about £500 may be considered doubtful, exclusive of the claim upon Read, Irving & Co. ....								£5400	0	0
Amount of reserved Profits at the time of declaring the last Dividend .....								9859	7	9
Rate of last Dividend, 3¼ per cent. ....								3500	0	0

\* The claim upon the Estate of Messrs. Read, Irving & Co., London, viz.: about £40,000, is included.

We, Colin C. Ferrie, President, and Andrew Steven, Cashier, of the Gore Bank, do severally make oath that the above is a correct Statement of the Affairs of the Gore Bank, on Thursday, 1st February, 1849, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, at Hamilton,  
this 8th day of February, 1849,  
DANIEL MACNAB, J. P.

COLIN C. FERRIE.  
A. STEVEN.

Appendix  
(P.)  
13th February.



Appendix  
(P.)  
19th February.

No. 11.—RETURN of the BRITISH AMERICA FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY to 31st January (inclusive), 1849, in compliance with 3rd Will. IV., Cap. 18, Sec. 25; and 6th Vic. Cap. 26, Sec. 2.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Debentures bearing 6 per cent. Interest.....	16213	15	0				34951	17	6
Interest due thereon.....	103	2	0				137	10	0
To Debentures bearing 5 per cent. Interest.....	1400	0	0				18	11	2
Interest due thereon.....	26	1	2				1632	17	1
To Loans on Bond and Mortgage, at 6 per cent.....	18760	10	3				948	3	10
Interest due thereon.....	106	19	11						
To Deposit in Bank of Upper Canada, at 3 per cent.....				18867	10	2			
To a Fire Engine for this amount.....				1002	10	0			
To Agencies for this amount.....				264	14	5			
To Navigation Premium unpaid.....				967	16	6½			
To the Bank of Upper Canada for this Balance there.....	579	8	3	264	5	8			
To Cash for this Balance.....	526	10	9						
To Balance brought forward.....				1105	19	0			
				£40215	14	1½			
				£2526	14	6½			
				£40215					
							35089	7	6

Capital Stock subscribed, 8000 Shares, amount..... £100000 0 0  
Capital Stock paid in, amount..... 35089 7 6

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount of Property Insured during the year ending 31st January, 1849.....	800905	0	0			
Amount of Premium received for the same.....	6737	17	10			
Amount of Losses paid during the same period.....	3243	16	10			
Amount of Losses under adjustment.....	1363	0	0			
Present liability under 1170 Policies.....	727489	0	0			
				179466		
				3886		
				2258		
				1000		
				2500		

NO LIVES INSURED.

We, the undersigned, do make oath and say, that the above is a full and true account of the Funds and Property of the British America Fire and Life Assurance Company, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

W. ALLAN, *Governor.*  
ALEX. BURNSIDE,  
WM. PROUDFOOT, } *Trustees.*  
JOHN CUROT,

Sworn before me, in the City of Toronto,  
this 12th day of February, 1849.  
J. SYMS, *J. P.*

Appendix  
(P.)  
19th February.

COPY of the LIST of the STOCKHOLDERS in the BRITISH AMERICA FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 31st January, 1849.

NAME.	Number of Shares.	NAME.	Number of Shares.	NAME.	Number of Shares.
		<i>Brought up</i> .....	1181	<i>Brought up</i> .....	4110
William Allan.....	132	George Duggan, junr.....	32	Burns and Mowatt.....	4
John S. Baldwin.....	20	Margaret Robson.....	5	Benjamin Slight.....	13
Thomas Kirby.....	8	Thomas J. Preston.....	2	Francis Doughty.....	16
George P. Ridout.....	20	Thomas Bright.....	10	Andrew Steven.....	92
Robert G. Anderson.....	20	Charlotte Dunn.....	80	Archibald Geikie.....	80
William Maxwell.....	2	John Henry Dunn.....	650	Robert Alger.....	17
Francis Ermatinger.....	21	Alexander Wood.....	10	Charles N. Cosens.....	118
William Proudfoot.....	20	Louisa B. Macaulay.....	20	William C. Cosens.....	13
Ann Stow.....	10	John Harris.....	10	William Leeming.....	20
Joseph Henderson.....	9	Joseph Beckett.....	40	Thomas S. Birchall.....	2
Thomas Kirkpatrick.....	11	John S. Macaulay.....	85	Henry S. Rowsell.....	3
Alexander Burnside.....	44	Zaccheus Burnham.....	24	Alexander M'Nabb.....	25
Andrew Mercer.....	10	Thomas D. Harris.....	25	James Hamilton.....	2
William Musson.....	20	George S. Jarvis.....	40	Fetherstone L. Osler.....	47
John Armstrong.....	10	John Paul.....	1	Henry Cawthra.....	103
Thomas Moore.....	4	Samuel Gardiner.....	1	Frederick Stow.....	11
Thomas Clarke.....	80	Daniel M'Nabb.....	1	Church Society.....	100
Samuel Street.....	80	George T. Dennison.....	20	Mary Ann H. Street.....	3
Alexander Rennie.....	2	Lawrence Heydon.....	1	Jane Porter.....	17
Alexander N. Bethune.....	10	D. B. Stephenson.....	2	John Armstrong, junr.....	31
Daniel Morrison.....	1	Catharine Purcell.....	8	John Clough Moulton.....	21
John Ewart.....	20	Robert S. Delatre.....	20	William Wakefield, and.....	26
George M'Kay.....	2	John S. Cartwright.....	10	Henry Rowsell.....	
Thomas William Birchall.....	20	Robert D. Cartwright.....	40	Robert Bethune.....	46
Edward Robson.....	2	Thomas Ridout.....	2	Ann Stow.....	77
Corry Coulson.....	12	John Rothwell.....	8	Robert R. Loring.....	711
John Willson.....	8	Ellen Murray.....	20	W. B. Hamilton.....	8
William Leslie.....	2	Ann Logie.....	20	Anna Hill.....	12
John Stinson.....	8	John Millar.....	68	Archibald Ward.....	46
John Peter Carey.....	1	Angus Bethune.....	20	Alexander Gaviller.....	24
Thomas Platt.....	4	Frederick Huddleston.....	133	James Gordon.....	260
Duncan Macdonell.....	2	John Murray.....	80	Edward M'Mahon.....	40
Thomas Helliwell.....	20	Thomas Talbot.....	40	Manly Dixon.....	290
John Leys.....	2	Jacob E. Irving.....	137	Jane Musson.....	12
George Dunnington.....	2	Isabella Cooper.....	31	Levius P. Sherwood.....	339
John Baker.....	2	John Wilson.....	8	Finlay M'Callum.....	4
Christopher Widmer.....	120	Alexander M'Donnell.....	18	Dinah George.....	11
Joseph Bloor.....	5	Ann Scott.....	40	William Morrison.....	21
Richard Northcote.....	1	William Hepburn.....	249	Georgianna Horne.....	41
William M'Cracken.....	1	Jesse Ketchum.....	73	Frederick W. Coate.....	9
Peter Diehl.....	72	James Richardson.....	2	Charles B. Turner.....	30
William Woodruff.....	20	W. H. Boulton.....	15	Robert Stewart.....	8
Richard Woodruff.....	50	Frederick Widder.....	6	Joseph Bown.....	80
Henry Ruttan.....	20	John Gilmour.....	98	Joanna Carfrae.....	9
Jonathan Dunn.....	10	Dominick E. Blake.....	17	William Workman.....	20
Jonathan Scott.....	10	Robert Sparke.....	251	John Bell.....	11
Joseph Rodgers.....	10	Alexander V. Stuart.....	14	Francis Hall.....	64
Robert Cathcart.....	1	Emily Atkinson.....	77	William H. Ripley.....	30
Peter Milne.....	40	Mary Moore.....	10	George W. Allan.....	20
P. C. Delatre.....	40	Robert D. Cartwright.....	27	J. R. Macgeorge, (in trust).....	6
John Macaulay.....	16	J. S. Cartwright.....	13	M'Lean, Ridout, and.....	22
John Counter.....	4	Anson Green.....	12	Howard,—(Trustees).....	
William Wilson.....	4	Charles Mathews.....	102	Jane Catharine M'Pherson.....	4
Henry Gilderslieve.....	4	George Wilgress.....	9	J. J. S. Mountain.....	77
Peter Grant.....	3	Hugh C. Baker.....	4	David Paterson.....	20
James Weir.....	8	George Mortimer.....	28	Edward Hooper.....	56
George S. Tiffany.....	8	John D. Birchall.....	1	Lewis G. Gordon.....	115
Henry J. Boulton.....	10	E. Q. Sewell.....	9	John L. Mortimer.....	228
Thomas Bell.....	2	Judith Falls.....	12	W. H. Miller, and.....	
James Lesslie.....	20	Christopher Elliott.....	16	T. G. Ridout,—(Trustees).....	347
J. L. Perrin.....	27	Samuel S. Junkin.....	20	George E. Blankins.....	
Paul F. Whitney.....	2	D. E. and W. H. Blake.....	10	Thomas G. Ridout, and.....	
Robert Hawke.....	8	Jane Sewell.....	12	Wm. H. Miller,—(Trustees).....	28
Catharine Hawke.....	24	John Roberts Dunn.....	80	John G. Bows.....	
<i>Carried up</i> .....	1181	<i>Carried up</i> .....	4110	Total No. of Shares.....	8000



No. 12.—CITY and DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.—STATEMENT of AFFAIRS to 31st December, 1848.

*Drs.*

*Crs.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
December 31, 1848 ... To Amount due to Depositors at this date .....	44560	6	2			
do do ... To sundry small accounts due by the Bank .....	61	3	5			
do do ... To Balance due other Banks .....	20	6	1			
				£		
December 31, 1848 ... By Endorsed Promissory Notes held by the Bank, upon which Loans have been granted,—the Bank also holding the following additional collateral security, viz.:	4672	10	0	11047	2	1
Bank Stock .....						
City Bonds .....	926	2	0			
City Water Works Bond.....	6500	0	0	27900	11	5
St. Ann's Market do .....	100	0	0			
do do ... By Bank Stock owned by the Bank.....						
do do ... By City Bonds owned by the Bank, and Interest due thereon.....				1855	9	5
do do ... By Road Trust Debentures, guaranteed by the Province, owned by the Bank, and Interest due thereon.....				1030	0	0
do do ... By Interest due by City Corporation and sundry parties..				407	11	11
do do ... By Office Furniture, Lease Account, and improvements on Premises, &c.....				180	8	9
do do ... By Cash on hand .....				2220	12	1
				£44641	15	8

I certify that the above is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a just and true Statement of the Affairs of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank.

WILLIAM WORKMAN,  
*President.*

I certify that the above is a full and true account of the transactions and state of the funds of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank, for the period ending 31st December, 1848.

JOHN COLLINS,  
*Actuary.*

No. 13.—RETURN to Parliament by the St. LAWRENCE INLAND MARINE  
ASSURANCE COMPANY, for the year 1848.

The Amount of the CAPITAL STOCK Subscribed is ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, Halifax Currency,  
of which FIFTEEN PER CENT., or FIFTEEN THOUSAND POUNDS, have been paid in.

The Funds and Property of the Company consist of the following, viz. :—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
480 Shares Stock in the Gore Bank, amounting at par value to .....	6000	0	0			
200 do in the Commercial Bank, amounting at par value to .....	5000	0	0			
80 do in the City Bank of Montreal, amounting at par value to .....	2000	0	0			
88 do in the Bank of Upper Canada, amounting at par value to.....	1100	0	0			
18 do in the Montreal Bank, amounting at par value to .....	900	0	0			
				15000	0	0
Bills Receivable.....	7568	8	6			
Deduct amount of Bills Payable.....	3326	13	11			
				4241	14	7
Cash in the hands of the Secretary and Treasurer.....				52	6	0
Five Shares in the Magnetic Telegraph Company .....				50	0	0
Estimated value of this Institution's Boats, &c., made use of in recovering damaged Property.....				130	0	0
Estimated value of damaged Property unsold at close of 1848.....				10	0	0
				£19484	0	7
The Property Insured during the year amounted to.....				433407	4	7
The Premium charged on the above Property amounted to .....				5996	14	4
The amount of Losses paid during the year was.....				3009	8	10
Additional Losses in 1848 not yet settled, but estimated at.....				900	0	0

Justus S. Merwin, President, and Alpheus Jones, Secretary and Treasurer, of the St. Lawrence Inland Marine Assurance Company, severally make oath that the above Return is just and correct, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

J. S. MERWIN,  
*President.*

A. JONES,  
*Secretary.*

Sworn before me, at Prescott, District of  
Johnstown, and Province of Canada (West),  
this 23d day of February, 1849.

JOHN HOLDEN, J. P.

Appendix  
(P.)  
16th March.

No. 14.—RETURN by the Trustees of the QUEBEC PROVIDENT and SAVINGS BANK to the three Branches of the Provincial Legislature, under the provisions of the 4th and 5th Vic., Cap. 32, Sec. 13, for the year ending 1st March, 1849, being the day fixed upon by the Regulations for the Annual Statement.

	Montreal Bank.		Quebec Bank.		City Bank.		Banque du Peuple.		Commercial Bank.		Fire Debentures.		Quebec Turnpike Trust Debentures.		Montreal Corporation Water Works Debentures.		Quebec Corporation Debentures.		TOTAL.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Invested in Bank Stock.....	3000	0	0	3575	0	0	4025	0	0	1000	0	0							13500	0	0		
Deposited, at Interest, with Banks.....				248	6	1													248	6	1		
Secured by Bank Stock.....							1300	0	0										1300	0	0		
Vested in or Loaned on Public Security.....												2265	0	0	3400	0	0	2250	0	0	11315	0	0
	£3000	0	0	3823	6	1	5325	0	0	1000	0	0	3400	0	0	3400	0	0	26363	6	1		
							£	s.	d.										£	s.	d.		
Number of Depositors.....																			1286	15	2		
Total of Deposits.....							31772	4	2										482	4	0		
Cash in hand.....							248	6	1														

Errors Excepted.

C. H. GATES,  
Cashier, Q. P. S. B.

JEFFERY HALLE,  
CHAS. LANGEVIN,  
CHRISTIAN WURTELE,  
A. LAURIE,  
A. JOSEPH,  
HENRY S. SCOTT,  
JOS. MORRIN,  
Trustees.

QUEBEC, 12th March, 1849.

Sworn before me, at the City of Quebec,  
this 12th day of March, 1849.  
R. SYMES, J. P.

Appendix  
(P.)  
16th March.

# AGRICULTURAL REPORTS,

## 1848.

---

### UPPER CANADA.

---

Laid before the Legislative Assembly, during the Second Session, Third Parliament;  
Pursuant to the Statute 8th Victoria, Chapter 53.

---

- No. 1.—EASTERN DISTRICT.
  - 2.—OTTAWA DISTRICT.
  - 3.—ELIZABETHTOWN AND YONGE TOWNSHIPS.
  - 4.—BATHURST DISTRICT.
  - 5.—DALHOUSIE TOWNSHIP.
  - 6.—PERTH TOWNSHIP.
  - 7.—DALHOUSIE DISTRICT.
  - 8.—PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT.
  - 9.—HILLIER TOWNSHIP.
  - 10.—SOPHIASBURGH TOWNSHIP.
  - 11.—SIMCOE DISTRICT.
  - 12.—WEST GWILLIMSBURY TOWNSHIP.
  - 13.—WELLINGTON DISTRICT.
  - 14.—ERAMOSIA TOWNSHIP.
  - 15.—PUSLINCH TOWNSHIP.
  - 16.—GUELPH TOWNSHIP.
  - 17.—NICHOL TOWNSHIP.
  - 18.—CLINTON TOWNSHIP.
  - 19.—GRIMSBY TOWNSHIP.
  - 20.—TALBOT DISTRICT.
  - 21.—WALSINGHAM TOWNSHIP.
  - 22.—WINDHAM TOWNSHIP.
  - 23.—HOUGHTON TOWNSHIP.
  - 24.—CHARLOTTEVILLE TOWNSHIP.
  - 25.—MIDDLETON TOWNSHIP.
  - 26.—WOODHOUSE TOWNSHIP.
  - 27.—TOWNSEND TOWNSHIP.
  - 28.—LONDON DISTRICT.
  - 29.—HURON DISTRICT.
  - 30.—HARPURHEY TOWNSHIP.
  - 31.—STRATFORD TOWNSHIP.
  - 32.—LONDON ROAD (HURON DISTRICT).
-

Appendix  
(Q.)  
1st February.

No. 1.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the GLENGARY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY (EASTERN DISTRICT),  
for the years 1847 and 1848.

	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
October 19, 1847 .....	By Balance from 1846 in hands of Treasurer .....	8	14	6	To our Deposit to Eastern District Treasurer .....	31	4	0
	By District Agricultural Society, being Deposit and Legislative Grant for the year 1847 .....	104	5	7½	To amount of Premiums awarded at Cattle Show, &c., and Beef, Butter, &c., as per annexed Statement .....	27	12	6
					To Contingent Expenses, such as Printing, Stationery, Postage, &c. ....	4	4	8
					To Balance in Treasurer's hands .....	39	18	11½
		£113	0	1½		£113	0	1½
October 14, 1848 .....	To Balance of the preceding year .....	38	18	11½	To amount paid by Subscribers and deposited with Mr. M'Martin, Treasurer of the Eastern District Agricultural Society .....	32	0	0
	To Cash and Debentures, being our Deposits and Legislative Grant for 1848, from Mr. M'Martin, District Agricultural Treasurer .....	103	0	3	To amount of Premiums awarded for Stock, Crops, Agricultural Implements, Ploughing Match, Provisions, &c., as per annexed Statement .....	68	14	6
					To Contingent Expenses, such as Printing, Stationery, Postage, &c. ....	32	19	2½
		£141	19	2½	To Balance in Treasurer's hands .....	£141	19	2½

D. A. M'PHERSON, Secretary.

No. 2.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the OTTAWA DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1848.

	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Treasurer's hands since last year .....	15	16	3	0	Amount paid Widow Cozens, balance due her late husband as Secretary .....	2	10	0
Amount received from Provincial Government .....	250	0	0	0	Premiums Prescott Society .....	175	0	0
Amount of subscriptions, Russell Society .....	25	0	0	0	Experts for viewing Crops .....	21	0	0
do do Prescott do .....	63	10	0	0	Ploughing Match .....	8	15	0
					Collector, including subscription .....	7	10	0
					Expenses drawing money, 25s.; Postage, 6s. 8d. ....	1	11	8
					Amount paid "Life at Springs" Paper, advertising .....	3	14	3
					Treasurer .....	8	15	0
					Secretary, including subscription .....	8	15	0
					Russell Society .....	100	0	0
		£354	6	3		£337	10	11
					Amount of Balance in Treasurer's hands .....	£16	15	4

THOMAS H. JOHNSON, Treasurer.  
GEORGE M. CRYSLER, Secretary.

Appendix  
(Q.)  
1st February.

Appendix  
(Q.)  
1st February.

No. 3.—ABSTRACT of the AFFAIRS of the COLEMAN'S CORNERS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the Front of the TOWNSHIPS of ELIZABETH-TOWN and YONGE, (JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT,) for the year 1848.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
38	10 0	48	5 0
Amount of Subscription actually paid in and transmitted to the Treasurer of the Johnstown District Agricultural Society.....		Total amount of Premiums awarded.....	
.....		The above is not yet paid, in consequence of a delay of the Government Grant in aid of Agricultural Societies.....	
.....		Incidental Expenses:—Crop Viewers, 90s.; Secretary's Salary, 90s. ....	
.....		Advertising Bill.....	
.....		Agricultural Papers and Postage on the same.....	
.....		Ordered by the Managing Committee to contribute to the Provincial Agricultural Association, through the Parent or District Society, the sum of 60s.....	
£38	10 0	£71	9 1½
Total amount expended.....		Total amount expended.....	

CHARLES BOOTH, Secretary,  
Coleman's Corners Agricultural Society.

29th January, 1849.

No. 4.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the BATHURST DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1848.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
89	4 7½	62	0 0
26	10 0	1	18 2½
90	10 0	19	17 10½
248	0 0	149	10 8
By Balance on hand from last year.....		To paid Premiums as per accounts.....	
By Sales of Animals.....		do Postages and Stationery.....	
By Subscriptions.....		do Expenses of Delegates to Provincial Show, and charges on Bulls going to ditto.....	
By Government Grant £250, less discount on Debentures, 40s.....		do Keepers of Animals as per Vouchers.....	
.....		do charges on Premium Wheat from Cobourg.....	
.....		do Expenses at District Cattle Show.....	
.....		do sundry small sums.....	
.....		To amount due Smith's Falls Agricultural Society*.....	
.....		do Dalhousie do.....	
.....		do Perth do.....	
.....		To paid Printing.....	
.....		do Crop Viewers.....	
.....		To Balance below.....	
£454	4 7½	£454	4 7½
£47	12 5½		
By Balance in Treasurer's hands, this date.....			

\* In consequence of the Perth Society not having rendered his Accounts for the past year until lately, it has prevented the proportions of the Government Grant due to the other Societies in the District from being paid over.

Appendix  
(Q.)  
1st February.

Appendix  
(Q.)  
1st February.

No. 4.—(Continued.)—ABSTRACT of SUMS of MONEY Subscribed by the several AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES in the BATHURST DISTRICT, for the year ending 20th January, 1849.

	Amount Subscribed by each.			Amount Subscribed by each.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.						
Bathurst District Agricultural Society.....	90	10	0			
Smith's Falls Agricultural Society.....	44	15	0			
Dalhousie Agricultural Society.....	4	5	0			
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	£139	10	0			
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.						
<i>Brought forward</i> .....				189	10	0
Perth Agricultural Society.....				111	10	0
<b>Total</b> .....	£251	0	0			

JAMES BELL,  
Secretary, B. D. A. S.

No. 5.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the DALHOUSIE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY (BATHURST DISTRICT), for the year 1848.

	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
June 22, 1847 ... To Subscription money for 17 Members, 5s. each.....	4	5	0			
November 25, do ... do do 4 do .....	1	0	0			
October 20, do ... To Government Bounty from District Society.....	4	16	6			
September 15, 1848 ... To Subscriptions, 15 Members, 5s. each .....	3	15	0			
<b>Total</b> .....	£13	16	6	£14	16	1
RECEIPTS.						
1847 ... By Account Book and Postages.....				0	6	6
March 21, 1848 ... By difference of 50 bushels Seed Oats.....				2	10	0
September 14, do ... By difference of 26 bushels Seed Oats,—bought at 1s. 8d. per bushel, carriage 15s., sold to Members at 1s. 3d. per bushel.....				1	18	4
August 22, do ... By difference of 26 bushels Seed Wheat bought at 6s. 3d., carriage 10s., sold to Members at 5s. per bushel.....				2	2	6
November 20, do ... By deposit-money sent to Treasurer Bathurst District Society.....				4	5	0
do do do ... By cash paid for a Ram.....				2	1	3
do do do ... By two Ram Lambs .....				1	12	6
<b>Total</b> .....	£14	16	1			

DALHOUSIE, BATHURST DISTRICT,  
February 25th, 1849.

JOHN DONALD,  
Treasurer.

Appendix  
(Q.)  
1st February.

Appendix  
(Q.)  
1st February.

No. 6.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the PERTH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY (BATHURST DISTRICT), for the year 1848.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
September 1, 1847 ...	To amount of Cash in hand this date.....	39	15	9½	By paid Postage to Treasurer of District Society .....	0	0	0	9
October 15, do ...	do Parliamentary Appropriation .....	45	11	4	do do on Advertiser for August .....	0	2	1	1
September 1, 1848 ...	To amount of Subscriptions for 1848.....	111	10	0	do do Cultivator, 2s. 1d.; do Advertiser, 2s. 1d.....	7	0	4	2
					do order, paid M. McDonnell.....	7	10	0	0
					do H. Glass, Esq., amount of J. M'Callum's account in full..	11	13	6	6
					do Postage for October Cultivator, 2s. 1d. 5th.—Paid Glass-	6	19	1½	1½
					cott, £6 17s. 0½d.....	0	2	11	11
					do Postage on Advertiser for October .....	7	0	2	1
					do R. Walker, part Glascoff's bill.....	7	0	2	1
					do Postage on Cultivator for November.....	0	2	0	1
					do R. Kellogg, £2 17s. 3d.; do M. Macpherson, £12 13s. 2½d.	15	10	10	5½
					do Plumming's account, 16s. 3½d.; do T. M'Carthy, 16s. 6d....	1	12	9½	9½
					do Postage, Cultivator, December No.....	0	0	2	1
					do T. Brooke, Premium 1844, 15s.; Postage, 4½d.....	0	0	15	4½
					do Postage from Luther Tucker, Esq., 4½d.....	0	0	0	4½
					do Cash sent Luther Tucker for Cultivator .....	9	10	0	0
					do Postage on do.....	0	0	0	4½
					do order from Alex. Ferguson, paid D. Campbell.....	0	15	0	0
					do Postage on Cultivator for five months.....	1	1	1	3
					do do do June No. ....	0	0	4	3
					do do do July do .....	0	0	4	3
					do do do paid by J. M'Kay, Secretary.....	0	5	9	9
					do do do .....	192	10	3½	3½
					By Balance carried down .....				
						£196	17	17	17
						£192	10	3½	3½
					To Balance brought down .....				

JOHN G. MALLOCH, Treasurer.

No. 7.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the DALHOUSIE DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1848.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
To amount of Subscriptions.....		41	5	0	By paid for Printing.....	6	2	11	11
do Township of Fitzroy Subscriptions.....		20	0	0	do Agricultural Journals for distribution.....	10	0	0	0
To Legislative Grant .....		188	15	0	do Postages.....	2	3	0	2½
To Balance .....		55	9	3	do Judges viewing Crops.....	5	12	6	6
					do expenses Agricultural Exhibition.....	7	10	0	7½
					do Premiums.....	189	0	0	0
					do Township of Fitzroy Society .....	80	0	0	0
						£300	9	9	9
						£300	10	3	3

G. W. BAKER, Secretary.

Appendix  
(Q.)  
1st February.





No. 10.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the SOPHIASBURGH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY (DISTRICT of PRINCE EDWARD), for the year 1848.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.			
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>					<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>							
December 31, 1847...	By Balance on hand this day, as by account rendered.....	54	1	5	To cash paid Wm. G. Foster, for Society's allowance on Clover Seed.....	0	0	0	To half quire paper for use of Society.....	0	0	7½
August 29, 1848...	By received on account of Subscription during current year.....	14	12	5	To paid Peter Fox, Society's allowance on Clover Seed and Plaister.....	0	10	0	To paid Peter Fox, Society's allowance on Clover Seed and Plaister.....	0	10	0
November — do ...	By cash received from D. B. Stevenson, Treasurer of the District Society, on account of Apportionment.....	16	5	0	do W. Stickney, do do.....	0	6	3	do do do.....	0	6	3
	By received from D. B. Stevenson, in Government Debentures, not yet made available.....	30	0	0	do J. D. Naxon, do do.....	0	10	3	do do do.....	0	10	3
					do R. J. Morden, do do.....	0	1	10½	do do do.....	0	1	10½
					do Wm. M. Thompson, do do.....	0	0	1	do do do.....	0	0	1
					do James Blakely, do do.....	0	0	6	do do do.....	0	0	6
					do R. Solmes, do do.....	0	11	3	do do do.....	0	11	3
					do J. Dingman, do do.....	0	12	4½	do do do.....	0	12	4½
					do Wm. G. Foster, do do.....	0	9	4½	do do do.....	0	9	4½
					do David Solmes, do do.....	0	12	6	do do do.....	0	12	6
					do Geo. Boulter, do do.....	0	4	8½	do do do.....	0	4	8½
					do do for Postage.....	0	2	6½	do do do.....	0	2	6½
					do D. Lambert, for Society's allowance on Clover Seed and Plaister.....	0	8	1½	do do do.....	0	8	1½
					do Peter Demin, do do.....	0	10	11½	do do do.....	0	10	11½
					do Col. Rutan, do do.....	0	3	1½	do do do.....	0	3	1½
					do S. Solmes, do do.....	0	5	7½	do do do.....	0	5	7½
					do Jas. Macdonald, for Printing, 6s. 3d.; Mail Boy, for services, 6d.	0	6	9	do do do.....	0	6	9
					do D. B. Stevenson, Treas. Dist. Soc., subscription for current year.	16	5	0	do do do.....	16	5	0
					do Samuel Osborne, Society's allowance on Plaister and Seed.....	0	5	0	do do do.....	0	5	0
					do George Drewrey, do do.....	0	5	0	do do do.....	0	5	0
					do Jer. DeLong, do do.....	0	5	0	do do do.....	0	5	0
					do James M'Donald, for Printing, £1; Mail Boy, for services, 3d.	0	6	10	do do do.....	0	6	10
					do do one quire paper.....	0	1	3	do do do.....	0	1	3
					do W. B. Palmer, allowance on Seed and Plaister.....	0	10	7	do do do.....	0	10	7
					do do donation to Provincial Association.....	5	0	0	do do do.....	5	0	0
					do do Walter Stickney, allowance on Clover Seed.....	0	4	8	do do do.....	0	4	8
					do do Jas. B. Cronk, do do.....	0	8	1½	do do do.....	0	8	1½
					do do Philip Cronk, do do.....	0	5	0	do do do.....	0	5	0
					do do David Moran, do do.....	0	8	1½	do do do.....	0	8	1½
					do do E. B. Cronk, do do.....	0	8	1½	do do do.....	0	8	1½
					do do Abbott Way, do do.....	0	8	1½	do do do.....	0	8	1½
					do do Jacob Gorslin, do do.....	0	5	0	do do do.....	0	5	0
					do do John Robertson, do do.....	37	14	3	do do do.....	37	14	3
					do do amount of Premiums awarded at Annual Show.....	3	0	0	do do do.....	3	0	0
					do do amount of salary to Secretary and Treasurer.....	73	5	4	do do do.....	73	5	4
					By Balance on hand this day, including Government Debentures at par, to be expended in purchasing Seed and Stock.....	41	18	7				
						£ 114	18	11				

JOHN HOWELL, Secretary and Treasurer.



Appendix  
(Q.)  
1st February.

ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the SIMCOE DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—(Continued.)

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
Brought down.....		479	12	10			388	12	7½
				Jul	4, 1848	To Cash paid	0	5	0
				do	11, do	Francis Martin, Constable.....	1	5	0
				do	do	T. F. Davis for Printing.....	0	7	6
				do	do	do			
				do	22, do	do			
				August	3, do	John Bingham for Cattle Pens.....	1	12	6
				do	do	William Moore for delivering Notices.....	0	4	6
				do	do	Secretary, half year's Salary and Ribbons.....	3	10	7½
				do	do	Treasurer, half year's Salary.....	2	10	0
				do	5, do	J. Patton, Esquire, Legal advice.....	1	15	0
				do	do	Premiums for Cattle, Sheep, and Figs.....	69	15	0
				do	do	To Balance on hand.....	59	14	1
		£479	12	10			£479	12	10

No. 12.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the WEST GWILLIMBURY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1848.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
Balance from the year 1847.....		34	19	8			54	17	6
Subscriptions for the year 1848 .....		26	5	0	Premiums.....		0	19	4½
Government Grant for 1848.....		48	14	8½	Postage and Printing.....		2	15	0
					Contingent Expenses.....		3	2	6
					Expenses keeping Society's Books.....				
					Balance on hand .....		61	14	4½
		£109	19	4½			48	5	6
							£109	19	4½

ALEX. CAMPBELL,  
Secretary.

Appendix  
(Q.)  
1st February.

Appendix  
(Q.)  
1st February.

No. 13.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the WELLINGTON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1848.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
18	4 11	1	1 0
50	0 0	0	7 7
28	10 0	1	10 0
20	10 0	102	10 5½
20	0 0	58	8 8½
250	0 0	42	0 8
5	0 0	41	0 2
1	5 0	91	15 0
		1	11 3
		0	15 0
		0	2 6
		3	19 5½
		2	1 4
		7	15 7
		1	4 6
		2	4 4½
		5	9 9
£398	9 11	£393	9 11

No. 14.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the ERAMOSA TOWNSHIP AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY (WELLINGTON DISTRICT), for the year 1848.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1	4 11½	51	5 0
58	8 8½	1	4 0
		1	7 3
		2	0 0
		1	5 0
		2	12 5½
£69	13 8½	£59	13 8½

Appendix  
(Q.)  
1st February.

Appendix  
(Q.)  
1st February.

No. 15.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the PUSLINCH TOWNSHIP AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, (WELLINGTON DISTRICT,) for the year 1848.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
January 18, 1848.	To Cash in hand.....	3	8	8	By Cash paid Premiums.....	39	0	0
	To Debentures from Parent Society.....	42	0	8	do J. M'eeekin.....	4	10	0
	To Cash to balance account.....	1	19	9½	do F. W. Stone.....	0	18	0
					do John Smith.....	0	1	10½
					do G. Pirie.....	1	7	6
					do John Thorpe.....	0	14	9
					By discount on Debentures.....	0	17	0
		£47,	9	1½		£47	9	1½

No. 16.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the GUELPH TOWNSHIP AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, (WELLINGTON DISTRICT,) for the year 1848.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
January 14, 1848	To Cash in hand.....	1	3	1½	By Cash paid Premiums.....	43	17	6
September 28, do	To Debentures from Parent Society.....	102	10	5½	By discount on Debentures.....	2	2	0
October 27, do	To Cash from Mr. Coleman.....	2	0	0	By Cash paid Premiums.....	8	5	0
	do William Whitlaw.....	0	10	0	do to P. Thiller.....	4	5	0
	do F. Wilson.....	0	5	0	do to J. Thorpe.....	6	10	1½
	do a number of Gentlemen on account of Premiums for Maid Servants.....	3	10	0	do paid Premiums.....	28	17	6
					do to Parent Society on account of Canada Company.....	5	0	0
					do to Jackson and Davidson.....	0	9	10½
					do to J. Smith.....	2	1	6
					do to G. Pirie.....	1	7	6
					do to James Gay.....	0	17	6
					do to John Pipe.....	0	19	9
					do to Constables, &c.....	1	0	0
					do to T. Sandlands.....	0	17	5
					do to John Thorpe.....	2	11	10½
					do in hand.....	0	16	0
		£109,	18	6½		£109	18	6½

Appendix  
(Q.)  
1st February.

Appendix  
(Q.)  
1st February.

No. 17.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the NICHOL TOWNSHIP AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, (WELLINGTON DISTRICT,) for the year 1848.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
January 17, 1848	To Cash on hand	9	1	6	September 29, 1848	By Cash to Jas. Perry	0	15	0
October 11, do	do from G. Barron, being Subscription for 1849	0	5	0	do	do paid Premiums	13	2	6
	To Debentures from the Parent Society	41	0	2	October 13, do	do to James Webster, Esq.	10	0	0
					January 4, 1849	By Discount on Debentures	0	17	0
						By Cash to John Smith	1	6	9
						By Balance in hand	24	5	5
		£50	6	8			£50	6	8

No. 18.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the CLINTON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, (NIAGARA DISTRICT,) for the year 1848.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
January 1, 1848	To Balance from last year	21	12	9	September, 1848	By Printing and Stationery	1	8	0
May 1, do	To paid Subscriptions	15	0	0	November, do	By Premiums, per List	44	7	6
November 1, do	To Legislative Grant, received from District Treasurer	14	18	3	do	By Postages	0	13	10
					do	By incidental charges	1	7	0
						By balance of Cash on hand	3	14	8
		£51	11	0			£51	11	0

No. 19.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of the TOWNSHIP of GRIMSBY, (NIAGARA DISTRICT,) for the year 1848.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
Amount received from Subscribers		9	10	0	To paid in Premiums		11	2	6
do Government proportion		9	8	10	do for Printing, Postage, &c.		1	12	6
do Entrance Money		1	11	2	do Balance due Treasurer last year		3	15	0
					do Secretary, for services		2	0	0
		£20	10	0	Balance in hand		£18	10	0
							£2	0	0

J. A. NELLES, Secretary and Treasurer, G. A. S.

Appendix  
(Q.)  
1st February.





Appendix  
(Q.)  
1st February.

No. 21.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the WALSINGHAM AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY (TALBOT DISTRICT),  
for the year 1848.

1847.		1847.			EXPENDITURE.		
RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	By paid	£	s.	d.
To Balance from 1846 .....	6	7	6½	H. Rohrer, keep of Stallion.....	16	4	7½
To Subscriptions for 1847 .....	16	5	0	do D. Schermerhorn and Dewitt, keep of Bull.....	0	10	0
To Government Grant.....	31	11	2	do Printing Bills.....	0	10	0
				do on account of Stallion in full.....	5	12	0
				do D. Schermerhorn, keep of Bull.....	1	15	0
				do G. M. Hutchinson, do.....	5	10	0
				do J. S. Smith, do.....	5	10	0
				do Postage and Stationery.....	0	7	11
				do for Premiums given at a Township Cattle Show, as per detailed account.....	6	12	6
				do expenses of Cattle Show.....	0	7	6
				do L. Beatty for two Rams.....	4	4	4½
				do Waters do.....	3	10	7½
				do Balance in hand.....	3	9	2
	£54	3	8½		£54	3	8½

JAMES DEWITT, *President.*  
WILLIAM SMITH, *Treasurer.*  
JOHN TRAYER, *Secretary.*

No. 22.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the WINDHAM AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY (TALBOT DISTRICT),  
for the year 1847.

1847.		1847.			EXPENDITURE.		
RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	By Cash to	£	s.	d.
To Balance in hand from last year.....	5	8	4½	J. Robins, Esq., for Calves.....	11	15	0
To Annual Subscriptions.....	8	15	0	do do keep of Bull.....	1	0	0
To Government appropriation.....	13	9	7	do sundry persons for Prizes.....	5	5	0
To Cash from District Treasurer for Prizes.....	5	5	0				
	£82	17	11½	Balance in Treasurer's hands.....	£18	0	0
					£14	17	11½

D. W. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*

Appendix  
(Q.)  
1st February.

No. 23.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the HOUGHTON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY (DISTRICT of TALBOT), for the year 1847.

1847.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	By Cash received of W. Salmon, Esq., Treasurer of the Talbot District Agricultural Society, for this Township's share of the Funds of the District Society.....			To paid for Stock for the Township .....		
	7	6	1	3	6	0
	£7	6	1	£7	6	1
	.....			Balance in hand.....		

No. 24.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the CHARLOTTEVILLE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY (TALBOT DISTRICT), for the year 1848.

1848.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	By Cash received of O. Mabee, the former Treasurer, the balance of last year's account .....			To paid James Walker, half of expenses incurred for the Stud Horse.....		
	58	8	6	0	18	9
	38	4	6	4	5	0
	5	17	6	1	5	0
	£102	10	6	4	15	0
	.....			do Albert Toms for keep of Bull.....		
	.....			do D. Macr for journey to Hamilton to view and report upon a Stump Machine		
	.....			do to sundry persons, as per detailed account, for Prizes awarded at a Ploughing Match for this Township .....		
	.....			do as per annexed account, to various persons for Prizes awarded them at the District Cattle Show.....		
	.....			do Jacob Lemon for deficiency between receipts and disbursements of the Stud Horse.....		
	.....			do for 20 copies of Cultivator, (Agricultural Paper).....		
	.....			To Balance in hand.....		
	£102	10	6	£102	10	6

GABRIEL SHEARER.

No. 25.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the MIDDLETON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY (TALBOT DISTRICT), for the year 1847.

1847.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	To Cash received from Mr. Salmon for balance due this Township for 1846 .....			Paid James Cowan for Stock.....		
	3	9	5	2	10	0
	8	16	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2	15	0
	0	4	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6	5	0
	£12	10	0	£12	10	0
	.....			do Oliver Mabee do .....		
	.....			do Peter Wyatt do .....		
	.....			To Balance over paid.....		

J. SOVEREEN, Secretary.

Appendix  
(Q.)  
1st February.

No. 26.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the WOODHOUSE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, (TALBOT DISTRICT,) for the year 1847.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.			£	s.	d.
January 1, 1847 ...	By Balance from 1846.....	0	2	1	To paid Jas. Covernton, Esquire, for District Ploughing Match.....	2	10	0		
	By amount of Subscriptions received.....	20	10	0	do Abner DeCov.....	0	17	6		
	By received from Wm. Salmon, Esquire, Treasurer District Society, our proportion of Government Grant.....	47	10	7½	do Hiram Blake.....	0	10	0		
					do Henry Walker.....	0	12	6		
					do Adam Misner, junr.....	0	5	0		
					do Joseph Marr.....	0	10	0		
					do William Walker.....	0	6	3		
					do Jacob Lemou, junr.....	0	15	0		
					do do for keeping Stock.....	2	0	0		
					do do do.....	7	1	3		
					do Hiram Bowby.....	1	8	9		
					do Joseph Douglass, for Ploughing.....	1	0	0		
					do Prizes for the general Show.....	0	3	9		
					do do.....	7	15	0		
					do James Walker, Treasurer, for 1848.....	42	7	8½		
		£68	2	8½		£68	2	8½		

JOSEPH CULVER, Treasurer.

No. 27.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the TOWNSEND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, (TALBOT DISTRICT,) for the year 1848.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.			£	s.	d.
June 14, 1847 ...	By Balance on hand.....	16	6	6	To paid M. H. Foley for Printing.....	0	15	0		
	By Simon Nelles, Premiums not paid.....	0	7	6	do Philip Beemer, Judges' Dinner.....	0	3	9		
August 18, 1848 ...	By cash from District Treasurer.....	90	17	1	do John Henderson, fitting Show ground.....	0	12	6		
					do amount of Prizes, per statement.....	16	5	0		
					do John Beemer, 1st premium Ploughing.....	1	0	0		
					do Walter Cowen, 2nd do.....	1	0	0		
					do Moses Kitchen, 3rd do.....	0	15	0		
					do Walter Clark, 4th do.....	0	10	0		
					do J. G. Williams, keep of Boar, 1847.....	5	5	0		
					do George Woodley.....	4	5	0		
					do Printing to "Standard" Office.....	0	15	0		
					do D. Flanders, keep of Bull.....	3	5	0		
					do H. J. Barber, keep of Boar.....	2	10	0		
					do O. Blake, two years, keep of Bull.....	6	0	0		
					do District Premiums for 1847.....	6	5	0		
		£107	11	1		£49	5	3		

Carried down.....

Appendix  
(Q.)  
1st February.

Appendix  
(Q.)  
1st February.

	£107	11	4	October 6, 1848	Brought down	£107	11	4
					To paid J. Kellern's order for Printing.....	1	15	0
					do Judges' Dinner.....	0	5	0
					do for Stationery and Nails.....	0	4	4½
					do Premiums per statement 1848.....	27	12	6
					do 2 orders to Ketchen, keep Boar .....	6	8	9
					do 1 do C. Wilcox, do .....	1	13	9
					do A. Phillips, for 2 years' keep Bull.....	6	0	0
					do for fitting up Show ground.....	0	15	0
					To Balance in Treasurer's hands .....	13	5	8½
	£107	11	4			£107	11	4

JAMES L. GREEN, Treasurer.

No. 28.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the LONDON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1848.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
September 1, 1848			9½	RECEIPTS.			
do do	175	14	0	To Balance in Treasurer's hands from the year 1847 .....	175	14	0
do do	54	5	0	To Subscriptions from Members of this Society .....	54	5	0
do do	25	0	0	do the Township of Malahide Society .....	25	0	0
do do	20	5	0	do St. Thomas Branch Society .....	20	5	0
do do	16	0	0	do the Township of Adelaide Society .....	16	0	0
do do	12	0	0	To Rent received for Society's Land .....	12	0	0
do do	2	8	5	To Fees for Sheep and Hogs at Annual Show .....	2	8	5
do do	250	0	0	To Cash, being Grant from the Government .....	250	0	0
November 11, do							
	£555	13	2½		£555	13	2½
				EXPENDITURE.			
February 4, 1848				By Cash paid for Agricultural Newspapers .....	7	12	6
June 18, do				By paid Premiums at Spring Exhibition .....	28	10	0
August 25, do				do Treasurer of Provincial Association .....	20	2	9
September 16, do				By Cash paid for Stationery, &c. ....	0	11	6
do do				do for grubbing stumps on Society's Land .....	1	17	6
do do				do Premiums awarded at Annual Exhibition.....	111	15	0
do do				By paid John O'Neil, salary as Secretary .....	5	0	0
do do				do for Printing .....	8	16	10
do do				do for Gates for Show Grounds .....	9	8	3
do do				do Gate-keeper on Show day .....	0	5	0
do do				By Cash paid, making Fence and other improvements on the Society's Grounds, &c. ....	14	4	8½
October 14, do				do Premiums at Fouguing Match .....	6	10	0
November 17, do				do discount, charges, &c., on Debentures .....	7	2	0
do do				do the Malahide Society .....	77	6	0
do do				do St. Thomas Branch .....	62	5	4
do do				do Adelaide Society .....	48	16	4½
do do				By paid Agricultural Newspapers for 1849 .....	7	12	0
do do				do Postage on do. during the year .....	1	17	9
do do					£419	3	6
				By Balance in hands of Treasurer .....	186	9	8½
	£555	13	2½		£555	13	2½

JOHN WANLESS,  
Corresponding Secretary, I. D. A. S.

Appendix  
(Q.)  
1st February.

No. 29.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the HURON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1848.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
February 7, 1848	By Balance in Treasurer's hands	43	14	10½	To paid Secretary, allowance for Stationery	5	0	0	4½
June 30, do	By amount received for Clover Seed	18	2	6	do Ainsley & Jaffray's account for Printing	30	0	0	0
	do do of Subscriptions	26	5	0	do for Clover Seed for use of Society	3	10	0	0
	do do from Canada Company (donation)	15	0	0	do amount by order of Directors	0	15	10	0
	do do Stratford Branch Society's Subscription	22	2	6	do for cutting berry from off Durham Bull	20	0	0	0
	do do London Road do	17	7	6	do Premiums for two best Stallions	0	15	9	0
	do do Harpurhey do	17	5	0	do expenses at last year's Ploughing Match	5	0	0	0
	do do Blanchard do	13	5	0	do half-year's salary to Secretary	0	4	6	0
do 26, do	do do Henry and Alfred Stonehouse's Subscriptions	0	10	0	do Postages	5	0	0	6
October 16, do	do do Government Allowance	250	0	0	do John Salkeld for keep of Bull	0	4	6	0
					do 1 per cent. discount on Government Debentures	2	10	0	0
					do Stratford Branch Subscriptions returned	22	2	6	0
					do Government allowance	49	14	0	0
					do Share of Canada Company's donation	2	18	9	0
					do Harpurhey Branch Subscriptions returned	17	5	0	0
					do Government allowance	38	15	0	0
					do Share of Canada Company's donation	2	5	5	0
					do London Road Branch Subscriptions returned	17	7	6	0
					do Government allowance	39	1	0	0
					do Share of Canada Company's donation	2	5	5	0
					do Blanchard Branch Subscriptions returned	13	5	0	0
					do Government allowance	29	15	0	0
					do Share of Canada Company's donation	1	14	9	0
					do H. Reed for attendance at Show	0	10	0	0
					do for Pens at Show	2	0	0	0
					do George Elliott for two years keep of Bull	10	12	6	0
					do Gazette Office, Hamilton, for Printing	3	10	0	0
					do Herald Office	2	15	0	0
					do Postage, 1s. 6d.; J. B. Giles, for Printing, 9s. 9d.	0	5	3	2
					do Thomas M'Queen for Printing	5	14	2	0
					do Premiums awarded at Show	69	10	0	0
					do Secretary, half-year's salary	5	0	0	0
					do Postage account	0	15	1½	4
					do 4 per cent. for Treasurer's salary	14	17	4	8
		£428	12	4½		£425	8		

A true Copy.

R. G. CUNINGHAME,  
Secretary.

No. 30.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the HARPURHEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, (HURON DISTRICT,) for the year 1848.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.							
Month	Date	£	s.	Month	Date	£	s.	d.	
March	28, 1848	8	13	7	0	To Secretary's account for Postage from January 27 to March 25.....	0	8	8½
April	12, do	5	0	0	0	To carrying Printed Bills.....	0	1	3
April	1, do	1	7	6	0	To Thompson, for putting up pens, &c. at Show.....	0	15	0
September	4, do	0	17	6	0	To Fowler, for keep of Bull.....	4	18	0
September	4, do	17	5	0	0	To Brydon, balance of Loan.....	4	0	0
October	4, do	0	15	0	0	To Interest on do do.....	0	6	1
October	4, do	0	5	0	0	To Secretary and Treasurer's Salary for 1847.....	6	0	0
do	26, do	17	5	0	0	To Postage, 4½d. and 9d.....	0	1	1½
		2	5	5	0	To Moderwell, the amount of Subscriptions.....	17	5	0
		38	15	0	0	To Postages, 4½d., 4½d., 1s. 6d., and 4½d.....	0	2	7½
						To a quire of Paper.....	0	1	3
						To 2 sheets Pasteboard.....	0	0	7½
						To Dinners and expenses for Judges.....	2	7	6
						To Burton, attending Show.....	0	3	9
						To Premiums awarded.....	37	15	0
						To Postage.....	0	1	1½
						To Moderwell's account, 1 per cent. discount on Government Debentures.....	0	7	9
						4 per cent. allowed to Treasurer by order of Directors of Huron District Agricultural Society.....	2	6	8
						To Premiums awarded at Ploughing Match.....	5	0	0
						To Postage.....	0	3	0
						To half quire Paper.....	0	0	7½
						To Secretary and Treasurer's Salary, 1848.....	6	0	0
						Balance in hand.....	4	4	4
		£92	9	0			£92	9	0
		£4	4	4					
						Balance in hand.....			

Appendix  
(Q.)  
1st February.

Appendix  
(Q.)  
1st February.

No. 31.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the STRATFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, (HURON DISTRICT,) for the year 1848.

		RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
February	24, 1848									
March	14, do	27	1	2						
do	do	0	17	6						
do	do	0	10	0						
do	do	1	0	0						
do	do	0	10	0						
May	17, do	0	17	6						
do	19, do	0	15	0						
do	31, do	0	15	0						
June	10, do	0	17	6						
do	12, do	1	2	6						
do	15, do	0	5	0						
do	16, do	0	7	0						
do	do	0	15	0						
do	do	0	12	6						
do	do	0	17	6						
do	18, do	0	12	6						
do	20, do	1	7	6						
		£39	3	8				£39	3	8
June	20, 1848	35	8	8						
do	do	1	7	6						
do	do	1	7	6						
do	do	1	5	0						
do	do	1	5	0						
do	do	1	2	6						
do	do	1	5	0						
do	do	1	5	0						
July	—, do	1	3	0						
		£47	16	2				£47	16	2
		RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.					
		By Balance, per account sent to Parliament.....			To paid C. Christener, on account of Stallion premium.....					
		By A. Riddell, junr., 7s. 6d.; P. Kastner, 10s.....			To Balance carried down.....					
		By R. Patterson, senr., 5s.; W. Patterson, 5s.....								
		By Mr. Clemens, (Stallion), 10s.; C. Christener do, 10s.....								
		By Thomas Tours, (Stallion), 10s.....								
		By G. Hyde, 10s. 18th.—W. Roxbrogh, 5s.; and ditto, Entry, 2s. 6d.....								
		By —, Elmsley, 5s.; Entry, 2s. 6d. 24th.—Wm. Airth, 7s. 6d.....								
		By Geo. Wood, 10s. June 2nd.—P. Crerar, 5s.....								
		By W. Montgomery, 5s.; Entry, 2s. 6d. 12th.—J. Simpson, 10s.....								
		By W. Simpson, 7s. 6d.; J. Sheeman, 10s. 15th.—William Bradley, 5s.....								
		By J. M'Keenan Tuckersmith, 5s.....								
		By Henry Seath, 5s.; Entry, 2s. 6d.....								
		By P. Woods, 10s.; J. W. Robinson, (Hotel), 5s.....								
		By A. Helmer, 5s.; F. M'Tavish, junr., 5s.; Entry, 2s. 6d.....								
		By S. M. Daly, 5s.; J. Kippan, 7s. 6d. 18th.—Jas. Monteith, 5s.....								
		By Michael Kastner, 5s. 20th.—P. Reed, 5s.; Entry, 2s. 6d.....								
		By G. Gibb, 10s.; Wm. Dunn, 10s.; J. T. G. Linton, 7s. 6d.....								
		By Balance carried down.....			To cash sent Mr. Moderwell, Treasurer of District Society, amount of Subscription to date.....					
		By V. Raffridge, 5s.; Entry, 2s. 6d.; J. Ballantine, 10s.; J. Crerar, 10s.....			To paid Postage, 1s. 6d. July 3rd.—1½d.....					
		By T. Douglass, 5s.; Entry, 2s. 6d.; J. Fryfogle, 20s.....			do Printer's Bill—Stallion, Show, and Advertising.....					
		By A. Kettler, 10s.; J. Cackeswiler, 7s. 6d.; Duncan Anderson, 7s. 6d.....			To Balance carried down.....					
		By John Kelly, 7s. 6d.; Jas. Rankine, 10s.; J. Vanstone, 5s.; Entry, 2s. 6d.....								
		By A. Siegmilller, 10s.; A. Esdon, 5s.; Geo. Scott, 7s. 6d.....								
		By M. Neilson, 7s. 6d.; C. Rankine, 7s. 6d.; W. Smith, 10s.....								
		By R. Ballantine, 10s.; James Boyd, 7s. 6d.; D. M'Pherson, 7s. 6d.....								
		By Captain A. Scott, 5s.; William Smith, £3 5s.....								





---

---

# LOWER CANADA.

---

---

- No. 1.—LOWER CANADA.
- 2.—COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.
- 3.—COUNTY OF ROUVILLE.
- 4.—COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL.
- 5.—COUNTY OF DRUMMOND.
- 6.—COUNTY OF MEGANTIC.
- 7.—COUNTY OF TERREBONNE.
- 8.—DISTRICTS OF THREE RIVERS AND ST. FRANCIS.
- 9.—COUNTY OF YAMASKA.
- 10.—COUNTY OF SHERBROOKE.
- 11.—COUNTY OF ROUVILLE.
- 12.—COUNTY OF MISSISQUOI.
- 13.—COUNTY OF RICHELIEU.
- 14.—COUNTY OF DORCHESTER.
- 15.—COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI.
- 16.—COUNTY OF MONTREAL.
-

No. 1.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the LOWER CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1848.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
March 21, 1849.....	March 21, 1849.....	March 21, 1849.....	March 21, 1849.....
£	s.	£	s.
To Balance on hand at Annual General Meeting, March 21, 1848.	28	By paid Mr. Langevin, on account, for Printing French Agricultural Journal, and towards his salary as Editor of that Journal	144
To amount Subscriptions received to French Agricultural Journal since that period	146	do Lovell & Gibson, on account of Printing English Agricultural Journal	29
do do for English Agricultural Journal	62	do for English and French Agricultural Books, imported for Society's Library	17
do do from Life Members	16	do Postage on Letters and Newspapers, &c.	6
do do from Annual Members	18	do Commission on obtaining and collecting Subscriptions	7
		do for distributing Journals and for Advertising, past year	8
		do for Stationery, Wrapping Paper for covering Journals, Pens, Ink, &c.	2
		do for Office Furniture	1
		do Secretary, on account	21
		By Balance in Montreal Bank	28
			£267
	£267		£267

AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES OF THE SOCIETY.

March 21, 1849.....	£	s.	d.
Balance due Mr. Langevin for Printing, &c., including Interest to 1st April	127	12	0
do to Lovell & Gibson for Printing, to the end of last year	144	7	6
do do do English and French Journals for three months of this year	94	14	3
Amount due by Society up to this time	£366	13	9

WM. EVANS, Secretary,  
Lower Canada Agricultural Society.

Appendix  
(Q.)  
1st February.

No. 2.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2, COUNTY of TWO MOUNTAINS, for the year 1848.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
46	5 0	91	2 0
75	0 0	22	2 3
1	9 0	9	9 9
£122	14 0	£122	14 0
Subscriptions.....		Prizes and Gratuities.....	
Received from Government.....		Printing Notices, expenses of Judges on day of Show, examination of Seeds, Postage, and Fees to Secretary.....	
Cash in hands of Treasurer from last year.....		Balance in hand.....	

No. 3.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of ROUVILLE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, No. 1, for the year 1848.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
48	17 6	107	16 3
75	0 0	11	16 3
7	19 0	0	7 6
£131	16 6	0	10 0
Amount of Subscriptions and Competition.....		For Premiums awarded.....	
Government Grant in Debentures.....		Paid to Judges on Crops, at £3 18s. 9d. each.....	
Balance in hand of last year's money.....		Paid for Advertising.....	
		Paid LaDugas, journey to Missisquoi Bay.....	
		Steward's Salary.....	
		For Judges' Dinner.....	
		Secretary's Salary.....	
		Discount on Government Debentures.....	
		Balance in hand.....	
		£131	16 6

W. M'GINNIS, *President.*

No. 4.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of VAUDREUIL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1848.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
25	10 0	78	8 10
76	10 0	23	11 2
£102	0 0	£102	0 0
Subscriptions received.....		The Expenses of the Society amounts to.....	
Amount received from Public Chest.....		Showing a Balance in hand.....	

J. A. MATHIESON, *President.*

Appendix  
(Q.)  
1st February.

Appendix  
(Q.)  
1st February.

No. 5.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of DRUMMOND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1848.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
13	10 0	22	5 9
6	8 3	100	17 3
6	2 6		
2	7 6		
2	10 0		
92	14 9		
£123	3 0	£123	3 0

The Society imported in the year 1848, for the benefit of its Members, two Winnowing Machines of improved construction, and one Cradle Seythe; and there is ordered but not received, one improved Horse Rake—Timothy Seed and Clover Seed.

EDMOND LONGMORE, *Treasurer.*

NOTE, BY THE PRESIDENT.—In the above account, the Society must call the balance in hand, Cash to be accounted for in next year's Return, as several Implements and Seeds, either already imported or on the way, are not yet paid for, and until they arrive and all expenses attending them are settled, the charges cannot be carried out with exactness.

R. N. WATTS, *President.*

No. 6.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of MEGANTIC AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1848.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
150	0 0	161	16 3
6	14 8½	10	5 6
		7	10 0
		10	8 1
		24	15 5½
		24	10 6
		£239	5 9½

To Cash received from Government .....  
Deduct discount on Debentures £1 9 3  
Expense of sending to Montreal  
for it .. 5 5 5½  
Balance from last year.....  
Subscriptions for this year.....  
Mr. Dijkkan's Note for Boar sold him, due on 1st  
February next.....  
Cash received for service of Boar.....

October 5, 1848.....  
Paid for Premiums .....  
do for keep of Stock.....  
do for a Marque.....  
do entertainment of Judges, &c., at Exhibition.....  
do Contingencies.....  
Balance in Treasurer's hands.....

Z. GOFF, *Treasurer.*

Appendix  
(Q.)  
1st February.

REPORT ACCOMPANYING THE FOREGOING ACCOUNT.

INCLOSED I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the three branches of the Legislature, an Abstract of the proceedings of the Megantic Agricultural Society, in accordance with the requirements of the 8th Vict., Cap. 53, Sec. 5, and in so doing, have much satisfaction in stating that the labours of this Society have already tended, in a very great degree, to exert a marked and manifest influence on the Agricultural interests of this County; and, considering its very short career, augurs well for its future usefulness.

This Society's labours have been confined, this last year, to the improvement of Stock, Agricultural Implements, Dairy Produce, Manufacture of Maple Sugar, and improvement in Ploughing. The competition for the Society's Premiums for the above purposes, took place in the Township of Leeds, on the 4th and 5th days of the month of October, 1848, on which occasion the display of Stock, viz.:—Horses, Horned Cattle, Sheep and Swine, far exceeded the most sanguine expectation of the best judges; the Show Dairy Produce spoke loudly the praises of those who manufactured for the occasion, and by persons competent to judge pronounced superior to any made in the district. The display of Maple Sugar was very superior. The Ploughing was, by both classes, performed in a very superior and workmanlike manner.

The Show of Implements was very creditable to infant manufactories, viz.:—Of Forks, Rakes, and Grain Cradles.

There were also on the ground, imported cast iron Ploughs, whose appearance, as well as subsequent practice in the field, bespoke their matchless superiority

over any article of that description manufactured in Canada.

The whole affording to this Society that encouragement which its Officers, (as well-wishers to Agriculture,) have, ever since they undertook their onerous duties, been solicitously anxious to witness; and which they feel to be a double incentive to future exertion should they be called to bear the burden of the Society for the next period of its existence.

The Winter Show does not take place until the 6th proximo.

In conclusion, I beg leave to observe that it is my painful duty to state, that the Potato Crop, if not a total failure through the County, is so far such as to afford but a very small quota towards the maintenance of the Inhabitants of this County.

The Wheat Crop also being inferior, on the whole, to last year.

But however discouraging these facts, this Society feels encouraged inasmuch as a stimulus (through its exertions) has been given, and a spirit of Agricultural enterprize called to life in the public mind, which will undoubtedly eventuate in the best of results; And at the same time beg leave to express their highest admiration of that wisdom which influenced the Legislature to appropriate so munificent a sum yearly for such noble purposes.

JOHN R. LAMBLY,  
President,  
Megantic Agricultural Society.

No. 7.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the TERREBONNE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1848-9.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
By Subscriptions.....	50	15	0	Postage.....	0	11	9
From Public Chest.....	150	0	0	Stationery.....	0	2	0
				Printing.....	15	4	9
				Contingencies.....	10	13	0
				Premiums.....	150	17	6
				Balance.....	23	6	0
	£200	15	0		£200	15	0

CHARLES SMALLWOOD, M.D.,  
Secretary.

Appendix

(Q.)

1st February.

Appendix

(Q.)

1st February.

No. 8.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the THREE RIVERS and Sr. FRANCIS DISTRICTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1848.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Allowance from Government.....	500	0	0	Prizes.....	316	16	0
				Paid to Secretary for Fees.....	12	10	0
				Printing Notices, &c.....	15	0	0
				Negotiating Debentures.....	7	10	0
				Balance in hand.....	148	4	0
	£500	0	0		£500	0	0

No. 9.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of YAMASKA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1848.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions.....	42	5	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	Prizes.....	154	17	6
Allowance from Government.....	103	13	9	Secretary for Fees, Printing and Contingencies.....	12	11	3
Balance in Chest.....	22	19	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Paid for negotiating Debentures.....	1	10	0
	£168	18	9		£168	18	9

No. 10.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of SHERBROOKE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, (SOUTHERN DIVISION,) for the year 1848.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions received for the year 1848.....	28	10	0	Paid in Premiums and Gratuities.....	76	15	0
Received from Government.....	75	0	0	Incidental expenses.....	14	2	7
				Paid towards debt on Horse, due the City Bank.....	12	12	5
	£103	10	0		£103	10	0

B. POMROY,  
*President.*

No. 11.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of ROUVILLE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2, for the year 1848.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions.....	28	15	0	Paid for Premiums.....	116	10	0
Entries.....	3	15	0	Balance in hand.....	2	5	0
Government allowance.....	86	5	0		£118	15	0
	£118	15	0		£118	15	0

Appendix

(Q.)

1st February.

## No. 12.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of MISSISQUOI AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1848.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Cash received by Subscriptions.....	65	1	8	Amount paid in Premiums.....	229	8	9
Cash on hand in 1847.....	35	15	5	Incidental expenses.....	16	16	0
Cash received from Government.....	150	0	0	Balance in hand.....	4	11	11
	£250	16	8		£250	16	8

JAMES LEE,  
*President.*

## No. 13.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of RICHELIEU AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1848.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Amount subscribed.....	27	10	0	Furnished in Grass Seed and Plaster to Subscribers.....	39	19	8½
Amount received from Government.....	75	0	0	Prizes at the Show held at St. Charles, 23rd October, 1848.....	39	16	9
				Expenses of the current year.....	9	1	6
				Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	13	12	0½
	£102	10	0		£102	10	0

OL. CHAMARD,  
*President.*

JOHN CHAMARD,  
*Secretary.*

## No. 14.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of DORCHESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, No. 2, for the year 1848.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions received.....	31	1	6	Prizes, Gratuities and disbursements for Printing, allowance to Secretary, &c...	132	17	0
Received from Government.....	75	0	0	Balance on hand.....	12	14	5
Balance on last year.....	39	9	11				
	£145	11	5		£145	11	5

## No. 15.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of RIMOUSKI AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1, for the year 1848.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions received.....	28	0	0	Prizes and Gratuities, Secretary's Fees, Books, Stationery, Postage, Advertisements, &c., and purchase of Animals for Improving the Breed.....	87	8	0
Received from Government.....	75	0	0	Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	15	12	0
	£103	0	0		£103	0	0

Appendix

(Q.)

1st February.

Appendix  
(Q.)  
1st February.

Appendix  
(Q.)  
1st February.

OBSERVATIONS.

In transmitting the Report of the proceedings of the above Agricultural Society, the President takes the liberty of observing that the time for holding the Exhibitions, especially the Autumn Exhibition, should be altered; as in these localities particularly, the months of September and October bring bad weather and bad roads; so that many objects which had been put up to competition this year found no competitors, and for several others only one could be found.

The Committee of Management of this Society, considering it useless and inexpedient to grant Prizes for a degraded and mongrel Breed of Animals, and being desirous moreover of encouraging and giving support to the intelligent but poor Farmer, unanimously decided that a sum of £40 should be applied in purchasing Male Animals of a superior Race, such as Bulls, Rams, &c., to be maintained at the expense of the Society, for the use of members and strangers, on payment of a slight fee by the latter.

LOUIS BERTRAND,  
President, A. S. C. R., No. 1.

GREEN ISLAND, 29th January, 1849.

No. 16.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of the COUNTY of MONTREAL, for the year 1848.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Amount of Subscriptions.....	42	12	6	List of Premiums awarded by the Society for Green and Standing Crops, &c.....	51	10	0
Amount received from Government.....	127	17	6	List of Premiums awarded by the Society at the Annual Cattle Show in the City of Montreal, on the 19th September, 1848.....	117	5	0
				List of Premiums awarded by the Society at the County Ploughing Match, on 4th October, 1848.....	27	5	0
	£170	0	0		£196	0	0

STATEMENT

Appendix Of the COST of the CHAMPLAIN and ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD and APPURTENANCES, and also the Receipts and Expenditures upon the same, together with the amount of Tonnage and Passengers transported by the Company for the season or year 1848, as required by the 49th Section of the Act 2 Will. IV., Chap. 58. Appendix

(R.)  
1st February.

(R.)  
1st February.

Total Cost of Railroad and Appurtenances..... £98,739 14s. 11d.

PERIOD.	Number of Passengers.	Number of Tons of Freight.	Total Receipts.			Total Expenses.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For the year 1848. ....	50,998	20,780	20344	0	4	32529	18	8

RAILROAD OFFICE, Montreal, 29th January, 1849.

I, William D. Lindsay, do make oath that the present Statement is just and true in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. D. LINDSAY,  
Secretary.

Sworn before me, this 29th January, 1849.

W. HALL, J. P.



Appendix  
(S.)  
1st February.

Appendix  
(S.)  
1st February.

STATEMENT

Of the COST of the MONTREAL and LACHINE RAILROAD and APPURTENANCES, and also the Receipts and Expenditure upon the same, together with the Amount of Tonnage and of Passengers conveyed along the said Railroad, between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of December, 1848, as required by the 58th Section of the Act 9 Vic., Chap. 82.

Total Cost of Railroad and Appurtenances to the 31st December, 1848.....£94,604 19s. 1d.

PERIOD.	Number of Passengers.	Number of Tons of Freight.	Total Receipts.			Expenditure.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Between 1st May and 31st December, 1848 .....	101511	2609	5324	15	9	2536	9	6

RAILROAD OFFICE,  
Montreal, 31st January, 1849.

I, Jacob Hall, do hereby declare and make oath, that the present Statement is just and true in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JACOB HALL,  
Clerk and Secretary.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of January, 1849.  
B. HALL, J. P.

SHERBROOKE COTTON FACTORY.

Appendix LIST of SHAREHOLDERS, and STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS of the CORPORATION Appendix  
(T.) of the SHERBROOKE COTTON FACTORY. (T.)

1st February.

The British American Land Company.....	S. L. Terrill.....	A. Stimson.....	B. Pomroy.
A. T. Galt.....	W. Walker.....	J. Wadleigh.....	T. Gordon.
E. Hale.....	H. Beckell.....	G. R. Robertson.....	A. Osgood.
L. C. Ball.....	Joseph Bailey.....	F. Bureau.....	E. Cotter (Estate).
A. P. Ball.....	J. S. Walton.....	G. F. Bowen.....	P. M'Dougall.
D. Thompson.....	W. Belknap (Estate).....	J. C. Reynolds.....	T. Tait.
J. Moore.....	T. Griffith.....	E. Cheney.....	R. Campbell.
W. Brooks.....	J. Griffith.....	F. Loomis.....	W. Footner.
L. Goodall.....	W. Browne.....	O. Camiran.....	A. Savage.
J. Leeming.....	G. W. Brooks.....	J. G. Robertson & Co.....	James Ferrier, junior.
R. D. Morkill.....	J. H. Terrill.....	J. W. Stockwell.....	James Dixon.
Joseph Pennoyer.....	C. B. Cleaveland.....	H. Moe.....	W. L. Felton.
	A. G. Woodward.....	J. Low.....	
Amount of Stock paid up.....	£ 4032	s. 14	d. 8
Amount due on Instalments in Arrear.....	417	5	4
Debts due to the Corporation.....	39	2	11
Cost of the Charter.....	£ 20	s. 0	d. 0
Unliquidated Claims against the Corporation.....	111	16	7

EDWARD HALE, President of the Sherbrooke Cotton Factory, deposeth and saith, that the above List of Shareholders and Statement of Affairs are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed,) EDWARD HALE,  
President S. C. Factory.

Sworn before me at Sherbrooke,  
This 25th day of January, A. D., 1849.  
(Signed,) JAMES HALLOWELL, J. P.

## STATEMENT

Of the MOVEABLE PROPERTY Held and Enjoyed by the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE  
of MONTREAL.

	£	s.	d.
Value of Books and Pamphlets in Library.....	360	0	0
Value of Pictures and Maps.....	20	0	0
Value of Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Mineral Specimens, &c.....	60	0	0
Value of Furniture.....	100	0	0
Cash in Treasurer's hands, and available Debts due to the Institute.....	80	0	0
	£620	0	0

N.B.—The Institute does not possess any Real Property.

WM. SPIERS,  
*President.*

JAMES STEVENSON,  
*Recording Secretary.*

MONTREAL, 22nd January, 1849.

## STATEMENT

Of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE held by the TORONTO MECHANICS'  
INSTITUTE.

12th February.

12th February.

	£	s.	d.
Building and Fitting up.....	476	7	11
Furniture.....	20	0	0
Books.....	175	0	0
Apparatus.....	150	0	0
Total.....	£821	7	11

Certified, at Toronto, this Twenty-ninth day of January, Eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

A. CHRISTIE,  
*Corresponding Secretary,*  
*Toronto Mechanics' Institute.*

Appendix  
(V.)  
1st February.

Appendix  
(V.)  
1st February.

**R E T U R N**

Of the IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY held by the CORPORATION of the CANADA BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

		£	s.	d.	Rental.
First.....	A Lot of Land situated between Guy and Charles Street, St. Antoine Street—containing two acres and three perches, more or less, with a Stone Building, used as the Canada Baptist College, and a Cottage...	7000	0	0	None.
Second.....	A Lot of Land measuring 95 feet by 47 feet 6 inches, with a Brick Building used as a School-house, situated in Ann Street, Griffintown.....	500	0	0	None.
Third.....	A piece of Land in Roxton Township, C. E., containing 10 acres, more or less, with a Dwelling-house, School-house, and Out-buildings.....	200	0	0	None.

JOSEPH LEEMING,  
*Treasurer, Canada Baptist Missionary Society.*

MONTREAL, 12th February, 1849.

**R E T U R N**

Appendix (W.) To an ADDRESS of the HONOURABLE the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, dated 1st of February, 1849, requiring the RETURNS of DUTIES levied upon Articles Imported from the UNITED STATES, which may be affected by the passing of an Act for establishing a system of Reciprocal Free Exchange with the said United States. Appendix (W.)  
1st February.

NOTE.—The alteration in the Tariff will materially affect the following Return, which is deduced from the Returns of 1848—including the quarter ending 5th April, which having been under the Old Tariff will account for the differences.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.	RATES OF DUTY.		DUTY.
		Under Old Tariff.	Tariff of 1847.	
Cows. ....	Number..... 42	20s. Stg...	22s. 6d. C'y...	£ 48 2 4
Calves.....	do ..... 30	5s. do ...	5s. do ...	7 10 0
Horses.....	do ..... 419	30s. do ...	35s. do ...	748 6 0
Lambs.....	do ..... 484	1s. do ...	1s. do ...	24 17 6
Oxen.....	do ..... 288	30s. do ...	35s. do ...	412 8 0
Sucking Pigs.....	do ..... 46	6d. do ...	6d. do ...	1 3 6
Swine.....	do ..... 777	5s. do ...	5s. do ...	226 17 2
Sheep.....	do ..... 1764	2s. do ...	2s. do ...	181 4 0
Apples, Green.....	Bushels..... 35204½	6d. do ...	6d. do ...	889 17 3
do Dried.....	do ..... 4447	1s. & 4 pr ct.	1s. do ...	271 18 5
Pears.....	do ..... 884½	1s. Stg...	1s. do ...	44 17 8
Peaches.....	do ..... 175½	.....	1s. do ...	8 15 6
Green Fruit.....	£168 17s. 6d.....	.....	10 per cent ...	16 17 9
Potatoes.....	Bushels..... 4061	3d. Stg...	3d. C'y...	52 18 10
Cheese.....	2569 cwt. 0 qr. 11lbs.....	5s. & 2s. 6d. do	5s. do ...	747 7 4
Meats.....	22372 do 0 do 14 do.....	Various duties under old—new... 6s. do }		6672 6 3
Woods.....	.....	Various duties.....		498 18 10
				£ 10849 7 4

Duplicate.

JOSEPH CARY,  
*Deputy Inspector General.*

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
March 25, 1849.

Appendix  
(X.)  
2d February.

Appendix  
(X.)  
2d February.

**A C C O U N T S**

OF THE

**T R I N I T Y     H O U S E**

OF

**Q U E B E C,**

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1848.

Appendix (X.)  
2d February.

Appendix (X.)  
2d February.

Dr.

THE TRINITY HOUSE OF QUEBEC, in Account

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
July 1, 1848...	To paid W. Davison's account, sundries to Capt. Bunkier on board the "St. George" Steamer.....	1			0	11	9
October 27, do ...	To paid B. S. Lafleur, allowance made him by the Board as Water Bailiff.....	2			20	0	0
November 7, do ...	To paid W. Davison's account, sundries furnished Capt. Bunkier and Thomas Drysdale on board Steamer "St. George," on voyage to Anticosti.....	2	8	0			
December 30, do ...	To paid W. Davison's account, sundries furnished to Capt. Bunkier.....	3	1	0			
do do do ...	To paid amount of Disbursements for enforcing the Quarantine Regulations during the season of 1848, per account.....				3	8	0
	To paid amount of the following Abstracts, viz. :-				4	1	0
	No. 1.—Contingencies.....	316	9	0			
	2.—Harbour Office.....	494	17	11			
	3.—Buoys.....	421	19	3			
	4.—Light Ship.....	687	11	2			
	5.—Anchor Hoy.....	124	5	1			
	6.—Tower on Heath Point.....	120	10	9			
	7.—Portneuf Lights.....	597	19	1			
	8.—St. Croix Light.....	18	8	0			
	9.—Pillar Light House.....	15	5	10			
	10.—Green Island Light House.....	30	17	5			
	11.—Biquet Light House.....	118	6	10			
	12.—Point Desmonts Light House.....	29	11	7			
	13.—South-west Point of Anticosti Light House.....	18	14	7			
	14.—Oil Account.....	610	3	5			
	15.—Steamer "St. George".....	1305	10	0			
	16.—Interest Account.....	121	7	11			
	17.—Beacons.....	19	17	11			
	18.—Red Island Light House.....	63	2	9			
	19.—Stores.....	14	12	0			
	20.—Salaries and Pensions.....	2422	3	6			
	To paid on account of building the Light House on Red Island.....				7496	14	0
	To paid Steamboat hire for laying down extra Buoys.....	4207	8	6			
	To paid on account of putting up the Lamps and Reflectors in the East End of Anticosti Light House.....	467	10	0			
	Per Account.....	65	13	3			
	To Treasurer's Commission on Moneys by him received from 31st December, 1847, to 31st December, 1848.....				4740	11	9
	Less amount charged Decayed Pilot Fund.....	250	0	0			
		110	3	6			
	To Balance in the Treasurer's hands.....				139	16	6
					818	4	8
					£ 13223	7	2

QUEBEC, 30th December, 1848.

Appendix (X.)  
2d February.

with E. B. LINDSAY, Treasurer.

Appendix (X.)  
2d February.

Cr.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
December 31, 1847...	By Balance of Account rendered this day.....							1203	3	8
January 14, 1848...	By received from J. Farant, Inspecting Physician, on account of expenses incurred by the Trinity House in 1847 for enforcing Quarantine Regulations.....							65	0	9
do 28, do ...	By received from O. Vallieres, price of an old office table.....							1	5	0
May 9, do ...	By received from W. Cotterill, price of an old boat belonging to the Pillar Light House.....							4	0	0
August 5, do ...	By received from the Harbour Master, proceeds of sales of an anchor and chain, the former belonging to the yacht Union and the latter to the Light Ship.....							28	18	6
	By received from G. & H. Gibson, Auctioneers, proceeds of sales of old stores.....							40	18	5
	By received from A. Campbell, amount overpaid on general average on account of red shades damaged on board of "Astoria".....							0	6	4
	By balance of moneys received on account of provision depots, per account.....							106	14	2
December 27, do ...	By balance of Cul-de-Sac dues, per account.....							44	2	6
	By received from J. Farant, Inspecting Physician, balance of expenses incurred by the Trinity House for enforcing Quarantine Regulations in 1847.....						1	0	0	
	By received from J. Farant, Inspecting Physician, amount of expenses incurred by the Trinity House for enforcing Quarantine Regulations in 1848.....						4	1	0	
do 30, do ...	By received from the Harbour Master, proceeds of sale of one of his boats.....							5	1	0
do do do ...	By received from the Harbour Master, earnings of the Anchor Hoy in 1847.....						27	2	0	
do do do ...	By received from the Harbour Master, earnings of the Anchor Hoy in 1848.....						91	15	9	
do do do ...	By received from the Harbour Master, salvage of unclaimed anchors, &c., reported and sold.....							118	17	9
	By tonnage duty received from coasting vessels during the year 1848.....							73	15	8
	By the following sums received from the Naval Officer, viz. :-							36	11	8
	Duties collected during the Quarter ended 5th January, 1848, under Act 45 Geo. III., Chap. 12.....	971	15	5						
	Duties collected during the Quarter ended 5th July, 1848.....	1337	17	8						
	Duties collected during the Quarter ended 10th October, 1848.....	1531	18	2						
	Duty of 1 penny per ton collected under 4 and 5 Vic., Chap. 15, during Quarter ended 5th January, 1848.....	578	4	2			3841	11	3	
	Duty of 1 penny per ton collected for Quarter ended 5th July, 1848.....	708	10	6						
	Duty of 1 penny per ton collected for Quarter ended 10th October, 1848.....	860	2	4			2146	17	0	
	By the following sums received by Warrants on account of the Funds appropriated for the improvement of the Navigation, by the Act 9 Vic., chap. 60, viz.:							5988	8	3
	1848, June 2.....	2328	16	0						
	do August 31.....	1000	0	0						
	do December 20.....	2171	4	0						
								5500	0	0
								£ 13223	7	2

E. E.

E. B. LINDSAY,  
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Sworn before me, at Quebec,  
this 31st day of January, 1849.  
H. LEMESURIER, J. P.

Appendix  
(X.)  
2d February.

Appendix  
(X.)  
2d February.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

ACCOUNT of CONTINGENT DISBURSEMENTS attending the TRINITY HOUSE, during the year 1848, viz. :—

			£	s.	d.	
January	24, 1848	...	Paid			
			postage account to 5th instant.....	1	10	3
do	26, do	...	do V. Chabot, blacksmith's account for sundry jobs .....	2	15	7
do	29, do	...	do LeMesurier, Tilstone & Co.'s account for writing paper.....	3	7	6
February	1, do	...	do James M'Kenzie for one quarter's rent of Hall and Offices.....	4	38	15
do	14, do	...	do A. Miller for carting snow during the winter, per agreement.....	5	6	0
March	13, do	...	do F. Rodrigue's account for removing snow from roofs of out-houses in rear of Trinity House.....	6	0	7
April	19, do	...	do City Corporation for chimney sweeping to 1st May next.....	7	1	11
do	24, do	...	do postage account to 19th instant. ....	8	6	3
do	28, do	...	do F. Rodrigue's account for sundry disbursements. ....	9	0	14
May	1, do	...	do James M'Kenzie for one quarter's rent of Hall and Offices.....	10	38	15
do	27, do	...	do H. Jones' account for repairing bells.....	11	0	5
do	31, do	...	do D. Kinnear & Co.'s account, subscription to "Montreal Herald".....	12	1	10
June	19, do	...	do Fabien Gamache's account for wood and cartage.....	13	12	14
July	5, do	...	do Frs. Rodrigue's account, sundries. ....	14	2	8
do	10, do	...	do J. Foley's account for fitting up a Chart. ....	15	0	15
August	2, do	...	do J. M'Kenzie for one quarter's rent of Hall and Offices to 1st instant...	16	38	15
do	21, do	...	do City Corporation assessment on rental of Trinity Hall, &c. for 1848...	17	3	5
do	22, do	...	do Frs. Rodrigue's account for cleaning offices. ....	18	0	14
September	1, do	...	do Poston & Son's account for coals for use of Trinity Hall and Offices...	19	2	15
do	20, do	...	do R. W. S. M'Kay for a Quebec Directory .....	20	0	7
do	25, do	...	do Charles Martel's account for wood and cartage, &c.....	21	13	1
October	20, do	...	do V. Chabot, blacksmith's account, sundry works, stovepipes, &c.....	22	3	4
do	26, do	...	do F. Rodrigue's account, sawing and cutting 30 cords of wood.....	23	3	15
November	2, do	...	do do do postage to 1st instant. ....	24	2	8
do	do	...	do James M'Kenzie for one quarter's rent of Hall and Offices.....	25	38	15
do	6, do	...	do J. C. Fisher's account for subscription to "Official Gazette" to 1st instant.....	26	1	0
do	8, do	...	do L. Duvernay's account for subscription to "Minerve" to 25th January, 1849.....	27	1	0
do	24, do	...	do Pelletier & Frechette's account for rugs.....	28	0	9
December	5, do	...	do A. LeFrancois' account for Provincial Statutes and binding. ....	29	8	5
do	15, do	...	do John Haram's account, cartage. ....	30	0	6
do	20, do	...	do John Neilson's account, sundries.....	31	1	12
do	do	...	do H. Jones' account, repairing bells. ....	32	0	2
do	21, do	...	do Frs. Rodrigue's account for cleaning offices.....	33	1	14
do	26, do	...	do Honourable F. W. Primrose's account for sundry law opinions .....	34	16	6
do	do	...	do Méthot, Chinic & Co.'s account, sundries... ..	35	0	18
do	do	...	do T. Cary & Co.'s account for printing and stationery. ....	36	4	10
do	30, do	...	do W. J. Newton's account for making entries at the Custom House.....	37	0	10
do	do	...	do Frechette & Co.'s account, subscription to "Canadien" to 6th November last.....	38	1	0
do	do	...	do Registrar's allowance for making Index to the Journal of the Corporation, and for copying during the year 1848.....	39	55	0
				£316	9	0

E. E.

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 30th December, 1848.

ABSTRACT No. 2.

ACCOUNT of EXPENSES attending the HARBOUR OFFICE, during the year 1848, viz. :—

			£	s.	d.	
			Paid B. S. Lafleur, allowance for attending the streets leading to the river during the present winter.....	1	20	0
February	3, 1848	...	do T. Cary & Co.'s account for stationery.....	2	6	6
March	16, do	...	do John Armstrong's account for repairs to Boats.....	3	0	10
May	31, do	...	do Harbour Master's crew, wages to this date. ....	4	47	0
June	17, do	...	do James Ferguson's account for a Boat, &c.....	5	26	2
July	1, do	...	do Harbour Master's crew, wages to 30th June.....	6	47	0
do	28, do	...	do George F. Austin's account for plan of the Harbour.....	7	10	2
August	2, do	...	do Harbour Master's crew, wages to 31st July.....	8	47	0
do	10, do	...	do J. Foley's account for fitting a small Chart. ....	9	0	15
September	1, do	...	do Harbour Master's crew, wages to 31st August.....	10	41	0
do	16, do	...	do P. Sinclair's account for mounting Plan of the Harbour.....	11	0	17
			Carried forward.....	£246	14	5

Appendix

(X.)

2d February.

## ABSTRACT No. 2.—(Continued.)

Appendix

(X.)

2d February.

				£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought forward</i> .....		246	14	5
September 19, 1848	...	Paid J. Ferguson's account for repairs to Boats.....	12	3	18	3
do 26, do	...	do R. W. S. M'Kay's account for a Quebec Directory.....	13	0	7	6
October 2, do	...	do Harbour Master's crew, wages to 30th September.....	14	47	0	0
do 17, do	...	do R. S. Laffeur, his allowance for attending the Harbour Office, &c. during the season.....	15	25	0	0
do 28, do	...	do W. Dunn's account, covering cushions for Harbour Master's Boat....	16	1	9	6
November 2, do	...	do B. Hinton's account for an almanac and tide table.....	17	0	15	0
do do do	...	do Harbour Master's crew, wages to 31st October.....	18	47	0	0
do 7, do	...	do R. Middleton, tutor to minor children of the late D. Juzo, balance of the latter's wages as one of the Harbour Master's crew to 31st August last.....	19	6	0	0
do 30, do	...	do Harbour Master's crew, wages to this day.....	20	47	0	0
December 1, do	...	do R. Middleton's account, printing blank reports of arrivals.....	21	5	10	0
do 5, do	...	do S. & J. Brown ship chandler's account, sundries.....	22	2	14	7
do 7, do	...	do H. Hemming's account for padlocks and repairs, &c. ....	23	2	0	0
do 26, do	...	do C. Brocklesby & Co., ship chandler's account, sundries.....	24	1	2	0
do 29, do	...	do D. Maguire's account for a Chart of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence	25	1	2	6
do 30, do	...	do T. Cary's account, stationery, &c. ....	26	7	4	2
do do do	...	do W. Campbell's salary as Harbour Master's Clerk, from 30th September, 1847, to 30th September, 1848.....	27	50	0	0
				£494	17	11

E. E.

E. B. LINDSAY,  
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 30th December, 1848.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

## ABSTRACT No. 3.

ACCOUNT of EXPENSES attending the BUOYS, during the year 1848, viz. :—

				£	s.	d.
April 7, 1848	...	Paid W. Price & Co.'s account for taking up the Saguenay Buoys and drifted Red Buoy.....	1	23	0	0
do 22, do	...	do J. Reilley's account for painting Buoys.....	2	5	0	0
May 2, do	...	do D. Tuzo's account for painting and labour about Buoys.....	3	2	12	8
August 8, do	...	do George Bisset's account for four sinkers.....	4	27	14	7
September 9, do	...	do V. M'Cauffrey's account for labour, shipping Buoys on board of steamer.....	5	0	6	0
do do do	...	do William Parker's account for services on board of the Hoy, in laying a Buoy at the Brandy Pots.....	6	2	10	0
do 14, do	...	do John Reilley's account for painting Buoys.....	7	9	15	0
do 16, do	...	do George Gossip's account for iron strap, bolts for Buoys, &c. ....	8	14	5	5
October 11, do	...	do P. & O. Arseneau for salvage of White Buoy.....	9	5	0	0
do 18, do	...	do A. Blais' account, freight of a Buoy from Rimouski.....	10	1	0	0
December 1, do	...	do R. Middleton's account for advertisements in "Morning Chronicle," respecting extra Buoys.....	11	14	1	3
do 4, do	...	do William Stevenson's account for lifting extra Buoys (hire of Steamer "George").....	12	175	0	0
do 5, do	...	do S. & J. Brown, Chandler's account, sundries.....	13	0	10	0
do do do	...	do A. Cote's account for advertisements in "Journal," respecting extra Buoys.....	14	10	12	6
do 15, do	...	do John Haram's account, cartage.....	15	7	7	8
do 20, do	...	do J. Neilson's account for advertisements in "Gazette," respecting extra Buoys.....	16	11	8	3
do 26, do	...	do T. Cary & Co.'s account for advertisements in "Mercury," respecting extra Buoys.....	17	10	7	8
do do do	...	do C. Brocklesby & Co., ship chandler's account, sundries.....	18	0	7	9
do do do	...	do J. O. Grenier's estate, account for new Buoys and repairs.....	19	53	15	6
do 27, do	...	do Frs. Grenier's account, repairs.....	20	2	15	6
do do do	...	do M'Quilkin & Henry's account, iron work to Buoys.....	21	27	4	3
do 30, do	...	do C. & W. Wurtele's account, sundries.....	22	5	2	0
do do do	...	do Frechette & Co.'s account for advertisements in "Canadien," respecting extra Buoys.....	23	12	3	3
				£421	19	3

E. E.

E. B. LINDSAY,  
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 30th December, 1848.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

## ABSTRACT No. 4.

ACCOUNT of EXPENSES attending the LIGHT SHIP, during the Season of 1848, viz. :—

			£	s.	d.	
January	10, 1848	... Paid Thomas Andrews, tinsmith's account, sundries.....	1	0	7	5
March	13, do	... do People's Line of Steamer's account for wharfage of this vessel last Season.....	2	4	7	6
do	29, do	... do C. E. Levey & Co.'s account for an anchor and chain.....	3	203	18	10
April	1, do	... do G. Bisset's account for repairs to crane on the Napoleon Wharf, damaged by this vessel last Season.....	4	9	6	10
do	15, do	... do G. Mussen's account for medicines for the crew.....	5	1	5	0
do	17, do	... do D. Tuzo's account for labour on board this vessel.....	6	2	8	0
do	20, do	... do L. Poiré for towing this vessel from Point Levy to Queen's Wharf.....	7	1	10	0
December	14, do	... do E. Davie, Ship Builder's account.....	8	53	0	3
do	15, do	... do John Haram's account, cartage.....	9	2	16	2
do	26, do	... do Méthot, Clinie & Co.'s account, sundries.....	10	8	5	9
do	do	... do C. Brocklesby & Co.'s Ship Chandler's account, sundries.....	11	11	8	5
do	do	... do J. O. Grenier's Estate, account for buckets, &c.....	12	2	2	6
do	27, do	... do M'Quilkin & Henry's account for repairs.....	13	5	0	3
do	28, do	... do W. Z. Russell, Ship Builder's account.....	14	3	14	3
do	30, do	... do R. Young's account, disbursements for this vessel.....	15	1	10	0
do	do	... do E. Wilde's account for an iron buoy.....	16	1	10	0
do	do	... do Captain John Richardson, amount of his Contract for navigating this vessel during the Season.....	17	325	0	0
			£637	11	.	2

E. E.

E. B. LINDSAY,

*Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.*

QUEBEC, 30th December, 1848.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

## ABSTRACT No. 5.

ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS attending the ANCHOR HOY, during the Season of 1848, viz. :—

			£	s.	d.	
April	1, 1848	... Paid D. Tuzo, 3 months salary as Master, to 31st March last.....	1	5	0	0
do	17, do	... do do do do do do to 31st December.....	2	5	0	0
May	8, do	... do do on account of labour in fitting out this vessel.....	3	18	4	0
July	10, do	... do do 3 months salary as Master, to 30th June.....	4	5	0	0
September	19, do	... do James Ferguson, account for repairs to Dingy.....	5	2	5	0
November	7, do	... do R. Middleton, tutor to the minor children of the late D. Tuzo, 2 months' salary due the latter as Master of this vessel, to 31st August last.....	6	3	6	8
do	28, do	... do Baldwin & Greig, Blockmaker's account.....	7	5	13	3
December	5, do	... do J. & W. Dinning, Victualler's account.....	8	14	17	6
do	do	... do S. & J. Brown, Chandler's account.....	9	16	14	2
do	14, do	... do E. Davie, Ship Builder's account.....	10	13	12	10
do	15, do	... do J. Haram's account, cartage.....	11	0	1	0
do	20, do	... do W. Hunt's account for boat sails.....	12	10	7	3
do	26, do	... do C. Brocklesby & Co., Ship Chandler's account, sundries.....	13	8	10	11
do	27, do	... do M'Quilkin & Henry, Blacksmith's account, repairs.....	14	11	11	7
do	28, do	... do W. G. Russell, Ship Builder's account, repairs.....	15	2	12	11
do	30, do	... do R. Fullerton and others, account for labour in securing this vessel in the Cul-de-Sac for the winter.....	16	1	8	0
			£124	5	.	1

E. E.

E. B. LINDSAY,

*Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.*

QUEBEC, 30th December, 1848.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.



Appendix  
(X.)

2d February.

## ABSTRACT No. 6.

ACCOUNT of EXPENSES attending the TOWER on HEATH POINT, East end of  
ANTICOSTI, during the year 1848, viz. :—Appendix  
(X.)

2d February.

				£	s.	d.
January	4, 1848	...	Paid B. Bradley, three months' allowance, to 31st December last.....	1	21	10 0
April	1, do	...	do do do do 31st March last.....	2	21	10 0
July	do do	...	do do do do 30th June last.....	3	21	10 0
September	25, do	...	do D. Thomas' account for harness for an ox.....	4	1	15 0
October	2, do	...	do B. Bradley, three months' allowance, to 30th September.....	5	21	10 0
do	12, do	...	do W. H. LeMoine's account for an ox and sleigh for this Light.....	6	6	15 0
do	20, do	...	do V. Chabot's account for stovepipes for this Light House.....	7	1	7 6
December	1, do	...	do W. Stevenson's account for passage on board the "St. George," to Thomas Drysdale, and Thomas Roche, Keeper, to Heath Point	8	6	10 0
do	5, do	...	do A. Côté's account for advertisements in the "Journal de Québec," respecting this Light.....	9	1	4 0
do	15, do	...	do John Haram's account, cartage.....	10	0	5 10
do	20, do	...	do J. Neilson's account for advertisements in "Gazette".....	11	1	13 0
do	26, do	...	do Méthot, Chinié & Co.'s account, sundries.....	12	2	18 6
do	do do	...	do do do do.....	13	0	12 6
do	do do	...	do Frs. DeFoy's account for a stove.....	14	1	10 0
do	do do	...	do C. Brocklesby & Co., ship chandler's account, sundries.....	15	5	0 5
do	30, do	...	do J. Kane's account for one oil cistern and packing case.....	16	3	13 0
do	do do	...	do Frechette & Frère's account, advertisements in "Canadien," respect- ing this Light.....	17	1	6 0
				£120	10	9

E. E.

E. B. LINDSAY,  
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 30th December, 1848.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

## ABSTRACT No. 7.

ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS attending the PORTNEUF LIGHTS, during the year  
1848, viz. :—

				£	s.	d.
February	11, 1848	...	Paid Jos. Polleguin, price of lot for Lower Light, viz. :—Capital £125 0 0 Interest from 20th April, 1847, to 11th February, 1848, 9 months and 22 days.....	1	131	1 8
do	do do	...	do Jos. Polleguin, 1 year's ground rent of Lower Light, for 1847.....	2	0	15 0
May	8, do	...	do Captain Boxer's account, travelling expenses to and from Portneuf, to fix the site of Lower Light.....	3	4	4 0
September	30, do	...	do Steamer "Liverpool," freight of oil to and from Portneuf.....	4	0	8 6
December	15, do	...	do John Haram's account, cartage.....	5	0	3 6
do	20, do	...	do W. Neilson's account for advertising for Tenders in "Gazette," for Lower Light.....	6	0	14 0
do	22, do	...	do William Smith's account for erecting the Lower Light, including his charge for superintendence.....	7	416	11 6
do	26, do	...	do T. Cary & Co.'s account for advertising for Tenders for Lower Light in "Mercury".....	8	0	15 0
do	do do	...	do C. Brocklesby & Co., ship chandler's account, sundries.....	9	0	11 3
do	do do	...	do Honourable F. W. Primrose's account, fees and disbursements in obtaining judgment of confirmation of purchase of Polleguin's lot.....	10	14	17 8
do	30, do	...	do Frechette & Co.'s account for notice in "Canadien," calling in Tenders for building Lower Light.....	11	0	17 0
		...	do Charles Murcotte, Keeper, 9 months' salary, from 21st December, 1847, to 30th September, 1848.....	12	27	0 0
				£397	19	1

E. E.

E. B. LINDSAY,  
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 30th December, 1848.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

Appendix  
(X.)

2d February.

## ABSTRACT No. 8.

ACCOUNT of EXPENSES attending the ST. CROIX LIGHT, during the year 1848, viz. :—

			£	s.	d.
December 15, 1848 ...	Paid L. Durocher, Keeper, his salary from 15th April to 3d December, 1848, at 35s. per month.....	£13	6	0	
	do freight of a cask of oil.....	0	2	0	
		1	£13	8	0

E. E.

QUEBEC, 30th December, 1848.

E. B. LINDSAY,  
*Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.*

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

## ABSTRACT No. 9.

ACCOUNT of EXPENSES attending the PILLAR LIGHT HOUSE, during the year 1848, viz. :—

			£	s.	d.
June 10, 1848 ...	Paid Charles Julyan's account for firewood for the Light Room, and sundry repairs.....	1	8	4	2
November 11, do ...	do Charles Julyan's account for fuel allowance for the Light Room.....	2	2	10	0
do do do ...	do do do for freight of two casks of oil to this Light House.....	3	0	12	6
do 24, do ...	do Pelletier & Frechette's account for flannel.....	4	0	5	4
do 26, do ...	do Méthot, Chinic & Co.'s account, sundries.....	5	1	1	0
do do do ...	do C. Brocklesby & Co., Ship Chandler's account, sundries.....	6	2	12	10
			£15	5	10

E. E.

QUEBEC, 30th December, 1848.

E. B. LINDSAY,  
*Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.*

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

## ABSTRACT No. 10.

ACCOUNT of EXPENSES attending the LIGHT HOUSE on GREEN ISLAND, during the year 1848, viz. :—

			£	s.	d.
April 22, 1848 ...	Paid R. N. Lindsay, Keeper, for repairs done to the Road across the Island.	1	10	0	0
August 16, do ...	do W. Stephenson's account, coals.....	2	2	5	0
October 20, do ...	do V. Chabot's account for stove-pipes for this Light House.....	3	1	3	8
November 21, do ...	do R. N. Lindsay's account for 35 gallons porpoise oil.....	4	7	0	0
do 24, do ...	do Pelletier & Frechette's account, towelling, &c.....	5	1	7	6
do 28, do ...	do Baldwin & Greig, blockmaker's account, ash oars.....	6	0	10	0
December 1, do ...	do W. Stevenson's account for 1 chaldron coals.....	7	1	10	0
do 26, do ...	do Méthot, Chinic & Co.'s account, sundries.....	8	3	8	10
do do do ...	do C. Brocklesby & Co., Ship Chandler's account, sundries.....	9	1	1	6
do 30, do ...	do C. & W. Wurtele's account for a piece of chain.....	10	2	10	11
			£30	17	5

E. E.

QUEBEC, 30th December, 1848.

E. B. LINDSAY,  
*Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.*

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

Appendix

(X.)

2d February.

## ABSTRACT No. 11.

ACCOUNT of EXPENSES attending the LIGHT HOUSE on BIQUET ISLAND, during the year 1848, viz. :—

Appendix

(X.)

2d February.

				£	s.	d.
January	29, 1848	...	Paid J. E. Hammond for 6 months' board to the gunner, to 31st December, 1847.....	1	12	10 0
do	do do	...	do J. E. Hammond's account for sundries.....	2	33	12 8
July	1, do	...	do James Mitchell, 12 months' salary as Gunner at this Station, to 30th June last.....	3	30	0 0
do	do do	...	do J. E. Hammond for 6 months' board to the Gunner, to 30th June, last.....	4	12	10 0
do	do do	...	do J. E. Hammond's account for 34 imperial gallons porpoise Oil, purchased by direction of the Board.....	5	6	16 0
do	31, do	...	do Thomas Drysdale's account for repairs to lamps.....	6	0	12 6
October	20, do	...	do V. Chabot's account, stovepipes for this Light House.....	7	0	13 2
November	24, do	...	do Pelletier & Frechette's account for flannel for cartridges.....	8	6	6 2
December	15, do	...	do John Haram's account, cartage.....	9	0	11 3
do	20, do	...	do W. Hunt's account for powder bags.....	10	3	3 0
do	26, do	...	do Méthot, Chinic & Co.'s account, sundries.....	11	2	7 9
do	do do	...	do C. Brocklesby & Co., ship chandler's account, sundries.....	12	1	6 6
do	30, do	...	do J. Kane's account for a copper funnel.....	13	0	1 0
do	do do	...	do J. E. Hammond's account, sundries.....	14	7	16 10
				£118	6	10

E. E.

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 30th December, 1848.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

## ABSTRACT No. 12.

ACCOUNT of EXPENSES attending the LIGHT HOUSE on POINT DESMONTS, during the year 1848, viz. :—

				£	s.	d.
June	7, 1848	...	Paid James Ferguson's account for a dingy for this establishment.....	1	6	0 0
July	3, do	...	do Z. Bedard's account for purchase of a flat and 150 bundles hay, and for shingling roof of depot.....	2	10	5 0
do	31, do	...	do Thomas Drysdale's account for repairs to lamps.....	3	0	10 0
October	12, do	...	do W. H. LeMoine's account for 175 bundles of hay for this light.....	4	3	18 9
November	24, do	...	do Pelletier & Frechette's account, linen for lantern curtains.....	5	0	10 10
December	1, do	...	do W. Stevenson's account for 1 chaldron coals.....	6	1	10 0
do	15, do	...	do John Haram's account, cartage.....	7	0	3 6
do	26, do	...	do Méthot, Chinic & Co.'s account, sundries.....	8	1	15 11
do	do do	...	do C. Brocklesby & Co., ship chandler's account, sundries.....	9	0	19 0
do	do do	...	do A. Morison's account, pressing hay.....	10	3	1 3
do	28, do	...	do W. G. Russell, ship builder's account for oak plank for Boat.....	11	0	17 4
				£29	11	7

E. E.

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 30th December, 1848.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

## ABSTRACT No. 13.

ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS attending the LIGHT HOUSE on the South-West Point of ANTICOSTI, during the year 1848, viz. :—

			£	s.	d.	
July	31, 1848	... Paid Thomas Drysdale's account for repairs to lamps.....	1	1	17	6
October	5, do	... do Frs. Heroux's account for oats.....	2	1	7	6
do	12, do	... do W. H. LeMoine's account for 300 bundles of hay for this Light.....	3	6	15	0
December	15, do	... do John Haram's account, cartage.....	4	0	6	8
do	26, do	... do Méthot, Chinic & Co.'s account, sundries.....	5	2	7	11
do	do	... do C. Brocklesby & Co., Ship Chandler's account, sundries.....	6	0	15	0
do	do	... do A. Morison's account, pressing hay.....	7	5	5	0
			£18	14	7	

E. E.

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 30th December, 1848.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

## ABSTRACT No. 14.

ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS attending the OIL DEPARTMENT, during the year 1848, viz. :—

			£	s.	d.	
August	14, 1848	... Paid Charles A. Holt's account for 1002 gallons (Imperial measure) sperm oil.....	1	429	15	3
do	16, do	... do G. & H. Gibson's account for cartage and storage, &c., of oil casks, &c.	2	1	0	3
October	3, do	... do C. H. Tetu's account for 184 gallons (common measure) porpoise oil.	3	41	8	0
do	30, do	... do H. J. Noad's account for 528 gallons sperm oil.....	4	116	9	6
December	15, do	... do John Haram's account, cartage.....	5	2	18	11
do	20, do	... do J. Neilson's account, advertisements in "Gazette".....	6	0	11	8
do	26, do	... do T. Cary & Co.'s do do in "Mercury".....	7	0	10	1
do	do	... do J. O. Grenier's Estate, account for cooerage.....	8	16	16	0
do	27, do	... do François Grenier's do do for do	9	6	6	2
do	30, do	... do Frechette & Frère's account, notice in "Canadien," calling in tenders for oil.....	10	0	7	7
			£610	3	5	

E. E.

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 30th December, 1848.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

Appendix  
(X.)  
2d February.

Appendix  
(X.)  
2d February.

## ABSTRACT No. 15.

ACCOUNT of EXPENSES attending the Hire of the Steamer St. GEORGE, during the Season of 1848, viz. :—

			£	s.	d.
October 3, 1848 ...	Paid R. Abraham's account for advertising in "Montreal Gazette," for hire of a Steamer.....	1	0	18	9
November 16, do ...	do D. Kinnear & Co. for advertising in "Montreal Herald," for a Steamer.....	2	0	18	0
December 20, do ...	do J. Neilson's account, advertising for Tenders in "Gazette,".....	3	0	18	9
do 26, do ...	do T. Cary & Co.'s do do do "Mercury,".....	4	1	0	10
do 30, do ...	do Frechette & Co.'s do do do "Canadien,".....	5	1	18	8
do do do ...	do William Stevenson for the hire of the Steamer "St. George," per agreement.....	6	1800	0	0
			£1305	10	0

E. E.

E. B. LINDSAY,  
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 30th December, 1848.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

## ABSTRACT No. 16.

ACCOUNT of MONEYS paid for INTEREST during the year 1848, on Sums borrowed by the TRINITY HOUSE of QUEBEC, viz. :—

			£	s.	d.
	Estate of Stewart Scott, 12 months' interest on £500, to 30th September, 1848.....	1	30	0	0
	Patrick Lawlor, interest on £500, from 31st March, 1847, to 17th April, 1848.....	2	31	7	11
	J. Guerout, 12 months' interest on £500, due her under Certificate No. 6, assigned to her by A. J. Duchesnay, to 21st October, 1848..... £30 0 0				
	12 months' interest on £500, due her under Certificate No. 4, to 15th December, 1848..... 30 0 0	3	60	0	0
			£121	7	11

E. E.

E. B. LINDSAY,  
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 30th December, 1848.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

## ABSTRACT No. 17.

ACCOUNT of EXPENSES attending BEACONS, during the year 1848, viz. :—

			£	s.	d.
April 7, 1848 .....	Paid W. Price & Co.'s account for erecting three Beacons at the Saguenay.	1	19	17	11

E. E.

E. B. LINDSAY,  
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 30th December, 1848.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

Appendix  
(X.)  
2d February.

Appendix  
(X.)  
2d February.

ABSTRACT No. 18.

ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS attending the RED ISLAND LIGHT HOUSE, during the year 1848, viz. :—

			£	s.	d.	
October	12, 1848	... Paid amount of Noel's account for a boat for this Light House.....	1	12	15	0
do	17, do	... do G. Dufour's account for a flat for do .....	2	1	15	0
do	20, do	... do V. Chabot's account for stove-pipes, &c., for do .....	3	2	18	1
do	30, do	... do E. Dufour's account for freight of sundries to Red Island.....	4	5	0	0
December	2, do	... do W. Davidson's account for express sent to the Keeper.....	5	1	0	0
do	5, do	... do A. Coté's account for advertisements in "Journal de Québec," respecting the Light at this Station.....	6	0	16	0
do	15, do	... do John Haram's account, cartage.....	7	2	16	3
do	20, do	... do W. Hunt's account for boat sails.....	8	3	19	10
do	do do	... do J. Neilson's account advertizing notice in "Gazette" respecting this Light .....	9	1	9	0
do	26, do	... do Méthot, Chinic & Co.'s account, sundries.....	10	2	4	5
do	do do	... do Frs. De Foy's account for stoves.....	11	9	17	6
do	do do	... do C. Brocklesby & Co., Ship Chandler's account, sundries.....	12	14	15	2
do	27, do	... do Frs. Grenier's account for water casks, &c.....	13	1	17	6
do	30, do	... do Frechette & Co.'s account, notice in "Canadien" respecting this Light.....	14	1	19	0
			£63	2	9	

E. E.

E. B. LINDSAY,  
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 30th December, 1848.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

ABSTRACT No. 19.

ACCOUNT of STORES in 1848.

			£	s.	d.	
October	30, 1848	... Paid John Kane's account for 4 spare oil cisterns and packing cases.....	1	14	12	0

E. E.

E. B. LINDSAY,  
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 30th December, 1848.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

ABSTRACT No. 20.

ACCOUNT of SALARIES and PENSIONS paid to the OFFICERS and PENSIONERS of the TRINITY HOUSE of QUEBEC, between the 31st December, 1847, and the 31st December, 1848, viz. :—

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To	Henry LeMesurier, 12 months' salary as Master, to the 30th September, 1848.....					250	0	0
do	E. B. Lindsay, 12 months' salary as Clerk and Registrar, to 30th September, 1848.....					150	0	0
do	Edward Boxer, 12 months' salary as Harbour Master, to 30th September, 1848.....					177	15	6
Carried forward.....						£577	15	6

Appendix  
(X.)

2d February.

ABSTRACT No. 20.—(Continued.)

Appendix  
(X.)

2d February.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward.</i> .....					577	15	6
To Robert Julyan, 12 months' salary as Assistant Harbour Master, to 30th September, 1848.....					111	2	2
To Robert Young, 12 months' salary as Superintendent of Pilots, to 30th September, 1848.....					166	13	4
To R. N. Lindsay, 12 months' salary as Keeper of Green Island Light House, and allowance to an Assistant and for fuel, to 30th September, 1848.....					140	0	0
To Z. Bedard, 12 months' salary as Keeper of the Light House on Point Desmonts, including allowance for 1 Assistant and for fuel and water, to 30th September, 1848.....					120	0	0
To J. E. Hammond, 12 months' salary as Keeper of the Light House on Biquet Island, including allowance for 1 Assistant, and for fuel and water, from 30th June, 1847, to 30th September, 1848.....					175	0	0
To Edward Pope, 12 months' salary as Keeper of the Light House on the South-west Point of Anticosti, including allowance for 2 Assistants and provision money to 30th September, 1848.....					200	0	0
To Charles Julyan, 12 months' salary as Keeper of the Pillar Light House, and allowance for 1 Assistant, and fuel and water, to 30th September, 1848.....		140	0	0			
And two-thirds of £40 fuel allowance in advance for next year, per order of the Board.....		26	13	4			
					166	13	4
To Thomas Roche, 1 quarter's salary and allowance, in advance, as Keeper of the Light House on the East end of Anticosti .....					39	11	8
To Augustin Dufour on account of his salary as Keeper of the Red Island Light House.....					15	0	0
To R. S. Lafleur, 12 months' salary as Water Bailiff, to 30th September last.....					25	0	0
To François Rodrigue, Messenger, 12 months' salary, to 30th September last.....					42	0	0
To James Bunkier, 12 months' salary, to 31st December, 1848. Rations while on shore.....		100	0	0			
		18	7	6			
					118	7	6
<b>PENSIONS.</b>							
To the Honourable John Stewart, 12 months' Pension, to 30th September, 1848.....					250	0	6
To John Lambly, 12 months' Pension, to 30th September, 1848.....					275	0	0
					£2422	3	6

E. E.

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 30th December, 1848.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE incurred by the TRINITY HOUSE of QUEBEC, towards the Improvement of the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence below Quebec, under the authority of the Act 9th Vic., chap. 60th, during the year 1848, viz. :—

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Expenses attending the erection of the Light House on Red Island.							
June 7, 1848 .....	Paid Montreal Bank for a Bill of Exchange for £1,838 10s. 5d. sterling, to remit Mr. Markland in payment of the lantern and apparatus imported for this light, at 12½ per cent. premium.....	1	2298	3	0		
do 9, do .....	do Her Majesty's Customs' Provincial duty on red shades imported for this light (damaged, and sold for benefit of underwriters for £12 currency).....	2	0	18	0		
do do do .....	do Messrs. Gillespie, Greenshields & Co., consignees of the ship "Astoria," per centage upon proceeds of sale of damaged red shades.....	3	1	16	0		
do 20, do .....	do A. Coté & Co.'s account, advertizing for tenders in "Journal de Québec" .....	4	0	13	0		
	<i>Carried over.</i> .....		£2301	10	0		

Appendix  
(X.)  
2d February.

ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE incurred by the TRINITY HOUSE, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix  
(X.)  
2d February.

					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
		<i>Brought over</i> .....									
July	6, 1848	...	Paid	W. B. Meyer for his survey of shades ex "Astoria"	5	2301	10	0			
do	31, do	...	do	Thomas Drysdale for his survey of shades ex "Astoria".....£1 3 4		1	9	4			
do	do do	...	do	Thomas Drysdale for polishing shades.....12 10 0							
August	16, do	...	do	G. & H. Gibson, Auctioneers, their commission and charges on sale of red shades.....	6	13	13	4			
do	19, do	...	do	Joseph Archer, on account of his contract for building this Light House.....	7	1	1	11			
September	6, do	...	do	Joseph Archer, on account of his contract for building this Light House.....	8	250	0	0			
October	21, do	...	do	Joseph Archer, on account of his contract for building this Light House.....	9	300	0	0			
November	15, do	...	do	Joseph Archer, on account of his contract for building this Light House.....	10	300	0	0			
do	18, do	...	do	Thomas Drysdale's account for fixing lighting apparatus in the lantern, and travelling expenses to and from Red Island.....	11	200	0	0			
December	5, do	...	do	Joseph Archer, on account of his contract.....	12	31	18	9			
do	21, do	...	do	do do do do do	13	100	0	0			
do	28, do	...	do	do do balance due him for the erection of this Light House.....	14	135	0	0			
do	do do	...	do	Joseph Archer, balance of account for freight of lantern and apparatus from Quebec to Red Island.....	15	362	13	0			
do	do do	...	do	W. Smith's account for superintending the building of this Light House.....	16	12	10	0			
do	do do	...	do	W. Smith's account for victualling Mr. Drysdale while putting up the apparatus, and telegraphic communication.....	17	195	5	5			
do	do do	...	do	W. Smith's account for victualling Mr. Drysdale while putting up the apparatus, and telegraphic communication.....	18	2	12	9			
								4207	8	6	
					Expenses attending the importation of Lamps and Reflectors for the Tower on Heath Point, East end of Anticosti.						
October	5, 1848	...	Paid	Her Majesty's Customs Provincial duty on lamps and reflectors imported for this Light.....	19	51	13	3			
do	25, do	...	do	Thomas Drysdale's account for putting up ditto in lantern.....	20	14	0	0			
								65	13	3	
					MEMO.—The cost of the new lamps and reflectors imported for this light remains unpaid for want of funds—amount of invoice, including premium of Exchange.....						
						714	1	6			
					Expense incurred in laying down the extra buoys.						
August	16, do	...	Paid	W. Stevenson's account for hire of Steamer "St. George," laying down additional buoys.....	21				467	10	0
									£4740	11	9

E. E.

QUEBEC, 30th December, 1848.

Examined.

E. B. LINDSAY,  
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

H. LEMESURIER.

CUL-DE-SAC ACCOUNT.

					£	s.	d.	
		Dr.						
February	14, 1848	...	Paid	A. Miller for removing snow during the winter.....	1	3	0	0
August	22, do	...	do	City Corporation, assessment for 1848.....	2	28	2	6
October	30, do	...	do	Paul Julien's account for repairing fence.....	3	0	11	6
						44	2	6
						£75	16	6
		Cr.						
January	17, 1848	...	By	dues received from Captain Julian, Superintendent.....		3	4	0
April	8, do	...	do	do do do do		22	16	2
July	7, do	...	do	do do do do		34	10	0
October	12, do	...	do	do do do do		15	6	4
						£75	16	6

E. E.

QUEBEC, 30th December, 1848.

Examined.

E. B. LINDSAY,  
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

H. LEMESURIER.



PROVISION DEPOTS' ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT of MONEYS Received and Paid on Account of PROVISION DEPOTS, during the year 1848, viz. :—

		Dr.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
November	3, 1848	...	Paid Gibb & Ross' account for 4 barrels pease for Shallop Creek.	1	3	4	0			
do	do do	...	do do do 1 do do South-west Point of Anticosti.	2	0	15	0			
do	4, do	...	do James Gibb's account for 1 barrel pork and 1 barrel flour, for South-west Point of Anticosti.	3	4	17	6			
do	do do	...	do James Gibb's account for 3 barrels pork and 3 barrels flour, for Heath Point dépôt.	4	13	2	0			
do	do do	...	do James Gibb's account for 4 barrels pork and 5 barrels flour, for Shallop Creek dépôt.	5	19	3	6			
do	10, do	...	do Antoine Hamel, late Keeper's passage and freight of effects on board of "St. George."	6	5	0	0			
do	do do	...	do Antoine Hamel's account for a stove and other effects left by him to the new Keeper of the dépôt at Shallop Creek.	7	7	15	0			
do	13, do	...	do Antoine Hamel, amount of warrant for his salary as late Keeper of the dépôt at Shallop Creek, from 1st July to 15th October last.	8	14	10	9			
December	1, do	...	do William Stevenson for passage of Bradley and Hamel, in "St. George"	9	2	15	0			
do	14, do	...	do Gibb & Ross' account for 1 barrel pork sent to A. Dupuis, Mille Vaches.	10	3	10	0			
do	do do	...	do James Gibb's account for 3 barrels flour sent A. Dupuis, Mille Vaches	11	4	2	6			
do	15, do	...	do John Haram's account, cartage.	12	0	1	4			
do	26, do	...	do Honourable F. W. Primrose's account for reports in case of Corbet and Hamel, respecting the latter's property at Shallop Creek, Anticosti.	13	3	12	0			
Balance.					106	14	2			
					£189	2	9			

		Cr.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
August	16, 1848	...	Received from H. Nichols, Master of the Ship "Primrose," for the following provisions issued to her passengers and crew, viz. :—							
			From the Dépôt at Shallop Creek :							
			5 barrels flour, at 22s. 6d.	6	12	6				
			2 do pork, at \$11½	5	15	0				
			4 do pease, at 18s.	3	12	0				
				£15	19	6				
			From the Dépôt at Heath Point, at the above prices :							
			557 lbs. flour.	£3	15	3½				
			323½ do pork.	4	12	10½				
			57½ pints pease.	0	4	4				
				8	12	6				
October	27, do	...	Received amount of Lord Elgin's Warrant being on account of Moneys included in the Provincial Estimates of 1847 to supply the Provision Dépôts				24	12	0	
November	11, do	...	Received amount of Lord Elgin's Warrant to cover the Salary due Antoine Hamel, Keeper at Shallop Creek, from 1st July to 15th October, 1848.				150	0	0	
							14	10	9	
					£189	2	9			

E. E.

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUEBEC, 30th December, 1848.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

Appendix  
(X.)

## QUARANTINE ACCOUNT.

Appendix  
(X.)

2d February.

ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS incurred by the TRINITY HOUSE of QUEBEC for enforcing the QUARANTINE REGULATIONS, during the year 1848, viz. :—

2d February.

			£	s.	d.
April 22, 1848 ...	Paid James Reilley's account for painting buoys.....	1	1	10	0
May 31, do ...	do L. Dubord's account for victualling Captain Bunkier while laying down buoys.....	2	0	10	0
September 14, do ...	do James Reilley's account for painting buoys.....	3	0	10	0
November —, do ...	do T. Cary & Co.'s account for printing instructions to pilots, &c.....	4	1	11	0
			£4	1	0

E. E.

E. B. LINDSAY,  
*Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.*

QUEBEC, 30th December, 1848.

Examined.

H. LEMESURIER.

Appendix  
(Y.)

## FRIENDS' BOARDING SCHOOL.

Appendix  
(Y.)

2d February.

THE TRUSTEES having charge of FRIENDS' BOARDING SCHOOL, established at WEST LAKE, in the PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT, report, that a part of their number have visited the Institution monthly; and at the close of the year have carefully investigated the Affairs thereof, and have taken an Inventory of the Property belonging thereto, which they submit in the following form :—

2d February.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Land and Buildings.....	1250	0	0			
Live Stock.....	61	15	0			
Hay and Grain.....	97	10	0			
Farming Utensils.....	40	17	3			
Provisions on hand.....	36	10	9			
Household Furniture.....	136	16	3			
				1623	9	3
To this add the Debts due the School.....				184	9	6
				£1807	18	9
From this deduct the Debts due by the School.....				273	19	5
Total amount of School Property.....				£1533	19	4
The Expenditure for the year, exclusive of the Produce of the Farm, was as follows :—						
For Labour, including Salaries of Superintendents and Teachers.....	175	16	2			
For Provisions and Groceries.....	66	10	7			
For Repairs and incidental charges.....	18	7	0			
				260	13	9
The amount of Credit for the year was—for Board and Tuition.....	247	0	11			
do do do —for Produce sold.....	24	10	5			
				271	11	4
The Receipts having exceeded the Expenditure by.....				£10	17	7

The total number of Boarders in the School within the year were 69, of which number 37 were Males, and 32 Females.

The average attendance of Male Pupils during the Winter Term, including some Day Scholars, was 17 nearly, there being no School in that Department during the Summer Term this year.

The average of Females for the year was 10½.

Signed, by Order of the Trustees.

WILLIAM GARRATT,  
*Clerk.*

WEST LAKE, 12th, 30th Month, 1848.

Appendix (Z.) 2nd February.

Appendix (Z.) 2nd February.

RETURN OF THE MONTHLY ISSUE OF BANK NOTES by the several Banks in the Province of Canada, since the imposition of the Bank Tax, say from the 31st October, 1841, to 31st October, 1848, with the Amount of the Tax levied on each Bank respectively during the period above mentioned, called for by an Address of the Honourable Legislative Assembly, dated the 29th January, 1849.

MONTHLY AMOUNT ISSUED AND IN CIRCULATION.

Table with columns for months (31st October to 1847 to 1848) and sub-columns for £, s., d. for each month. Includes a final column for 'Amount of Annual Tax Collected' with £, s., d. sub-columns.

MONTREAL BANK

BANK OF UPPER CANADA

COMMERCIAL BANK

CITY BANK OF MONTREAL

GORE BANK

Appendix (Z.) 2nd February.

Appendix (Z.) 2nd February.

RETURN OF THE MONTHLY ISSUE OF BANK NOTES.—(Continued.)

MONTHLY AMOUNT ISSUED AND IN CIRCULATION.—(Continued.)

Table with columns for months (November to October) and sub-columns for £, s., d. The rows list various banks and their monthly circulation and tax collected amounts.

The Entries above marked with an asterisk (\*) give the average Monthly Circulation, in the absence of detailed Returns. The Imports collected from Farmer's Bank—in 1842, £72 11s. 7d.; in 1843, £28 11s. 11d.; in 1844, £8 0s. 4d.; and from the Bank of the People, Toronto, in 1842, £644 6s. 6d.—not included in the above Return.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Montreal, 2nd February, 1849.

F. HINCKS, Inspector General.

## MONTREAL BROKERS' CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, 25th March, 1849.

SIR,—The period has arrived, when, from obtaining access to the public accounts, we are enabled to lay before you a statement of the Imports and Exports for the fiscal year just closed; and having obtained from Messrs. MacDougall and Glass the use of the tables and statements published by them up to March last, we are enabled at the same time to give you a complete statistical view of the commerce of the country from 1838 up to the present time.

That the trade of Canada, and particularly of Montreal, was unusually depressed last year, is known to every one concerned in it; but there are few perhaps who will be prepared for the enormous falling off in its amount, both as to Imports and Exports, which our tables make manifest.

As to Imports, a part of the decline is no doubt attributable to the importations of 1847 having been in excess of our actual wants, and the decrease of our Exports of Agricultural produce is to be accounted for by the facts, that in 1847 the Exports were swelled by Flour ground in bond for exportation from United States Wheat, whilst in 1848 the quantity so exported was much less, and that the high prices of 1847 induced our own farmers to bring every bushel to market which they could spare, thereby leaving less in their hands to be disposed of in 1848. The quantity of United States Wheat ground in the manner alluded to for exportation in 1847 was 533,465 bushels, and in 1848 only 127,955 bushels.

Our General Tables, to which we beg you to refer, show the Imports under separate heads; viz.: those received inland, separately from those received by sea; while the following table which has been prepared to facilitate comparison, shows the Imports by both routes consolidated. A glance at its contents will show how greatly the Import business of the country fell off last year as compared with 1847, and also the striking fact, that while the *total* importation of goods paying *ad valorem* duties fell off materially, such goods imported *inland*, (that is from the United States,) increased *upwards of forty per cent.*, showing a large decline by way of the St. Lawrence.

ARTICLES.	1847.	1848.	1848.		ARTICLES.	1847.	1848.	1848.	
			Decrease.	Increase.				Decrease.	Increase.
Vessels,	1,434	1,350	84		Coffee, lbs.	1,000,812	996,787	94,025	
Wines, gallons,	235,731	141,376	94,355		Tea, lbs.	3,373,585	2,203,964	1,169,621	
Rum, "	102,767	55,039	47,724		Tobacco—			594,131	
Spirits, "	253,136	194,597	58,539		Manufactured, lbs.	2,298,926	1,704,795	215,794	
Molasses, "	487,255	402,624	84,631		Unmanufact'd "	317,999	102,205		
Sugar—					Salt, bushels.	226,990	948,991		722,001
Refined, lbs.	988,035	731,275	256,760		Value of Goods pay- ing <i>ad valorem</i> duty Sterling.	£2,167,163	£1,721,517	£445,946	
Muscovado and } Bastards, lbs. }	14,146,013	9,455,723	4,690,290						

The exports by sea, exclusive of Timber, Deals, &c., for the last two years, compare as follows:

ARTICLES.	1847.	1848.	1848.		ARTICLES.	1847.	1848.	1848.	
			Decrease.	Increase.				Decrease.	Increase.
Ashes, brls.	19,243	18,282	961		Barley, bushels,	23,012	3,600	19,412	
Flour, "	651,030	383,593	267,437		Oatmeal, brs.	21,999	6,072	15,927	
Wheat, bushels	623,001	238,051	384,950		Pork, "	4674	2,649	2,025	
Pease "	119,522	88,365	30,887		Beef, "	1,899	3,479		1,580
Oats "	165,805	6,162	159,643		Butter, lbs.,	1,036,555	923,691	112,861	

Of Timber and other articles of wood exported by sea, the comparison shows an increase in 1848 of 1,083,040 feet of White Pine, and an insignificant increase in Staves, but an enormous falling off in every other article, as will be seen by examining the following table:—

ARTICLES.	1847.	1848.	1848.		ARTICLES.	1847.	1848.	1848.	
			Decrease.	Increase.				Decrease.	Increase.
White Pine, feet	9,626,610	10,709,689		1,083,040	Puncheon, M.	1,740	1,721	19	
Red Pine "	4,406,880	4,365,560	101,320		Barrel, M.	100	159		59
Oak, "	1,806,080	879,010	927,040		Deals—				
Elm, "	1,591,520	1,171,760	419,760		Pine, Pieces, }	3,399,529	2,485,010	552,638	
Ash, "	91,040	59,680	31,360		Spruce " }	1,372,520	361,881	1,247,052	
Birch, "	108,560	92,360	16,200		Tamarac, feet	4,218	125,468	369	
Staves—					Lathwood, cords		3,849		
Standard M.	990	1,163		173					

The stock wintering over at Quebec is large, viz:—

Oak, feet	1,800,301	Staves, Standard mille	1,133
Elm, "	1,913,276	W. O. Pun	667
Ash, "	90,703	R. O. Pun	205
Birch, "	76,789	Barrel	231
Tamarac, "	441,745	Deals, Pine Standard, pcs	1,635,157
White Pine "	8,974,654	Spruce do do	515,298
Red Pine "	4,891,824	Lathwood, cords	810

Our Exports by Inland Ports (in addition to those above given by Sea,) we think it advisable to bring prominently into view, inasmuch as the extent of our direct export trade to the United States, seems to us to be greatly underrated. It will be seen by the annexed table that it reached the value of £772,432 5s. 4d. in the year just closed. This table is made up from returns chiefly furnished by officers of the Custom House Department of the United States, our own Customs' officers being unable to supply the data, as our laws do not make it compulsory to enter goods exported by the frontier. It may reasonably be assumed, therefore, that a large additional quantity of commodities is annually *smuggled* into the United States, for which their high tariff holds out a great inducement.

Appendix  
(Z.)  
26th March.

EXPORTS FROM CANADA, BY INLAND PORTS, DURING THE YEAR 1848. WITH THE VALUES AS DECLARED AT THE SEVERAL CUSTOM HOUSES.

PRODUCE OF THE FOREST.				AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS, &c.							
ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.	VALUE.		ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		
Boards	Feet,	378,831	10,354	3	11	Apples	Bushels,	8,591	252	10	0
Cedar Posts	Cords,	128, and Cords 6	154	0	0	Ashes, Pots	Barrels, 7256; Bushels, 96; Cwt, 851	41,086	9	8	8
Hop Poles	do.	Quantity not given.	9	12	3	Do. Pearls	Tons, 35; Cwt, 1,138; Barrels, 39	2,014	4	2	2
Laths	Feet,	3,000				Do. Leached	Tons,	265	28	13	9
Lumber, (Sawn)	do.	57,761,196	125,397	1	3	Barley	Bushels,	11,156	1,027	0	0
Do Walnut	do.	6,000	10	10	0	Bran	Tons,	195	218	0	0
Fine	Pieces,	17,133	127	13	0	Butter	Lbs. 113,827; Fks. 163; Tubs, 118; Kegs, 2,838	8,722	6	0	0
Do	Feet,	1,760	17	10	0	Cider	Gallons,	366	84	0	0
Saw Logs	No.	3453; cords, 33; Ft. 1,075,288	4,901	2	9	Eggs	Dozens,	8,756	134	18	6
Scantling	Pieces,	12,603	54	19	3	Flax Seed	Bushels,	11,790	3,005	15	0
Shingles	No.	6,744,900	2,638	5	0	Flour	Barrels,	277,031; and Cwt, 11	310,695	9	3
Do	Bundles,	15,6114	3,030	14	9	Grass Seed	do.	Bushels, 1712; and Barrels, 5,436	1,526	11	9
Shingle Wood	Feet,	1,537,000	390	0	0	Hops	Lbs.	42,978	348	15	0
Shingle Bolts	Cords,	191	143	5	0	Linsced.	Bushels,	200	42	0	0
Spars	do.	612	456	0	0	Lard	Kegs,	176	212	10	0
Spruce	Pieces,	764	955	0	0	Maize	Bushels,	2,941	412	14	0
Do	do.	921	7	6	9	Meal, all kinds	do.	986	842	7	6
Staves, Cooper's	Cords,	1,277	638	10	0	Oats	do.	43,234	2,517	18	4
Do Other	Pieces,	377,587	616	8	0	Onions	do.	16	1	10	0
Do Other	do.	W. I. 85; Puns. 16	585	0	0	Peas	do.	27,561	3,514	5	0
Rail-road Ties	Quantity not given.	3,336	4	0	0	Potatoes	do.	535	35	9	9
Wood, Fire	Cords,	6,990	2,485	7	6	Rape Seed	do.	15	2	15	0
Do not described	Ft. 212,700; ps. 7460; cords, 133	2,742	8	0	0	Rye	do.	2,703	169	12	3
			£159,551	6	5	Salted Meats	Cwt. 491-3-24; Barrels, 2,315; Packages, 473	7,276	0	0	0
						Salts of Leys	do.	2,555	907	10	0
						Timothy Seed	do.	297,011	63,127	5	6
						Wheat	do.	126,827	5,324	16	1
						Wool	Lbs.				
								£454,350	0	9	

ARTICLES.	VALUE.	ARTICLES.	VALUE.
LIVE STOCK.		SUNDRIES OVER £500.	
Animals, not specified	9,400 15 0	Whi-key, 252; Barrels	762 5 0
Cattle, Horned, No. 3652	10,565 2 6	Furniture	562 10 0
Horses, No 3100	33,451 15 0	Salt	510 5 6
Sheep, 2234, £591 5s.; Swine, 148, £231 10s.	825 15 0		£1,835 0 6
	£51,243 7 6	SUNDRIES OVER £100.	
SUNDRIES OVER £10,000.		Bees Wax	100 15 9
Specie	36,400 5 0	Bricks, 316,000	349 15 0
Sheep Skins	19,822 14 6	Copper, Old	120 5 0
Furs	10,611 16 11	Carpages	163 0 0
	£66,861 16 5	Lasts	239 10 1
SUNDRIES OVER £5,000.		Candles, 110 Boxes	245 0 0
Private Effects	9,365 0 0	Horns	249 0 0
Sundries not classed	6,727 18 8	Lime	354 15 11
	£16,092 18 8	Soap	131 0 0
SUNDRIES OVER £1,000.		Starch, 402 Boxes	341 14 0
Skins	4,263 18 0	Waggons	288 0 0
Fish	3,698 11 5	Woollens	379 11 1
Iron of all kinds	3,243 12 8		£2,969 6 10
Hardware	2,124 19 6	SUNDRIES UNDER £100.	
Rags	1,905 6 6		£1,259 0 2
	£15,236 8 1		

RECAPITULATION.

Produce of the Forest	£	s.	d.
Agricultural Productions	159,551	6	5
Live Stock	454,350	0	9
	612,433	7	6
Sundries Valued	66,861	16	5
Over £10,000	16,092	18	8
" 5,000	15,236	8	1
" 1,000	1,835	0	6
" 100	2,969	6	10
Under 100	1,259	0	2
Total	£772,432	5	4

The next table to which we would draw your attention, is that which shews the declared value of the Imports and Exports of Montreal and Quebec alone. The decline in the trade of both Ports, in money value, is very striking. For example:—

MONTREAL.		QUEBEC.	
Imports, 1847	£2,063,441	Imports, 1847	£796,917
1848	1,481,419	1848	625,845
Decrease in 1848	£ 582,022	Decrease in 1848	£171,072
Exports, 1847	£848,983	Exports, 1847	£1,831,400
1848	391,841	" 1848	1,357,326
Decrease in 1848	£457,142	Decrease in 1848	£474,074

We would also draw your attention to our Tables of prices for a series of years, and of the rates of freight from the Port of Montreal to Liverpool, for the years 1843 to 1848, inclusive. Our space will not allow us to do more here than submit the following extracts from them:

Average price of Flour for sundry years.

FLOUR.					
1843.....	25s. 7d.	currency, per barrel.	1846.....	26s. 2½d.	currency, per barrel.
1844.....	25s. 2d.	“ “	1847.....	30s. 5d.	“ “
1845.....	27s. 1d.	“ “	1848.....	26s. 3d.	“ “

Average rates of Freight to Liverpool, for sundry years:

FREIGHT.					
1843.....	3s. 5d.	sterling, per barrel.	1846.....	5s. 2d.	sterling, per barrel.
1844.....	4s. 6d.	“ “	1847.....	5s. 4d.	“ “
1845.....	4s. 8½d.	“ “	1848.....	4s. 2d.	“ “

Average prices of White Pine, at Quebec, for sundry years:

TIMBER.					
1845.....	7½d.	currency, per foot.	1847.....	4½d.	currency, per foot.
1846.....	5d.	“ “	1848.....	4½d.	“ “

Our Table of the prices of Bank Stocks, (to which please refer), shows how greatly our monetary institutions have been affected by the depressed state of the Trade and Commerce of the Country. As a contrast, we may mention that in 1846, and for some years before it, the Stock of nearly every Canadian Bank in the Province, stood at, or above par. That of the Bank of Montreal, for instance, was as high as 14 per cent premium, in 1846. But the losses which they all suffered in 1847, were very heavy, and business has since then, been too depressed, to admit of their making sufficient profits to re-establish the value of their Stocks at par.

The Bank of British North America, not being a Canadian Bank, requires a separate notice. Its Stock also has been much depressed as our Table shows, but the transactions in it here, are at all times very limited, the Stock being chiefly owned out of the Province.

We are, Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

MacDOUGALL & GLASS,  
T. M. TAYLOR.  
J. & R. ESDAILE.  
GEDDES & HEWARD,  
C. W. WHITE,  
R. D. COLLIS, } Board of Brokers.

ANNUAL STATEMENTS.

MONTREAL, March 26th, 1849.

IMPORTS INTO CANADA BY SEA, FROM 1838 TO 1848, INCLUSIVE.

YEARS.	VESSELS WITH CARGO, AND IN BALLAST.	WINE.	E. I. AND B. P. RUM.	FOREIGN SPIRITS.	WHISKEY.	MOLASSES.	SUGARS.		COFFEE.	TEAS.	TOBACCO.		SALT.	VALUE OF GOODS PAYING AD VALOREM DUTY.	VALUE OF GOODS ADMITTED "FREE."
							REFINED.	MUSCOVADO AND BASTARD.			LEAF.	MANUFACTURED.			
		Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Bushels.	£ Sterling.	£ Sterling.
1838	1,091	268,419	692,736	362,735	15,371	69,257	1,769,247	4,772,863	43,139	1,941,915	5,791	96,931	308,183	1,152,183	178,934
1839	1,147	392,994	159,625	601,729	16,193	82,920	1,675,697	5,340,301	24,723	971,797	5,180	25,490	494,662	1,768,311	139,112
1840	1,432	310,956	59,921	535,174	23,783	146,379	1,745,922	7,471,317	171,741	736,566	175,392	68,199	445,025	1,876,360	120,542
1841	1,438	314,721	106,487	292,859	167	78,691	2,878,717	9,548,119	218,933	1,057,455	41,446	145,997	349,728	1,963,393	120,221
1842	1,081	306,462	52,346	221,874	9,056	117,966	1,911,070	6,857,940	60,806	1,475,306	147,718	118,405	417,060	1,761,732	70,630
1843	1,419	266,213	31,712	149,215	572	137,540	273,191	7,927,535	152,060	775,367	72,890	98,472	641,100	1,270,294	11,118
1844	1,420	333,271	123,687	342,794	6,423	222,836	1,610,659	11,513,684	432,105	937,771	304,022	833,512	835,560	2,042,469	68,767
1845	1,699	204,116	137,879	242,175	828	352,970	1,418,840	5,025,748	45,418	725,079	161,218	182,113	373,830	2,185,344	88,544
1846	1,699	313,076	63,889	159,517	4,058	151,975	895,046	8,546,932	105,282	603,038	230,197	83,059	345,396	2,241,154	50,394
1847	1,434	229,595	102,767	185,367	688	365,450	680,305	8,719,099	261,414	816,866	129,284	68,591	67,880	1,783,682	—
1848	1,350	124,563	55,039	172,474	—	321,643	525,393	6,000,175	238,923	483,529	79,324	460,264	415,145	1,180,274	—

IMPORTS INTO CANADA BY INLAND PORTS, IN ADDITION TO THOSE BY SEA.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.		ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.			
	1847.	1848.		1847.	1848.		
Wine.....	gallons,	6,136	16,813	Coffee.....	lbs.	899,368	761,714
Spirits.....	"	67,769	19,271	Teas.....	"	2,556,719	1,730,435
Rum.....	"	—	2,832	Tobacco.....	"	—	—
Molasses.....	"	121,805	80,981	Manufactured.....	"	2,220,335	1,244,531
Sugar.....	lbs.	107,730	265,882	Unmanufactured.....	"	189,715	22,891
Refined.....	"	5,426,914	3,455,548	Salt.....	bushels.	139,110	533,846
Muscovado.....	"	—	—	Goods paying ad valorem duties.....	"	383,781	£541,243 Sterling.

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF UNITED STATES PRODUCE IMPORTED INTO CANADA BY SEA AND INLAND NAVIGATION, ON WHICH DUTY WAS PAID.

ARTICLES.	1847.	1848.	ARTICLES.	1847.	1848.		
Flour.....	Barrels,	25,533	4,320	Bacon.....	Cwt.	388	874
Barley.....	Bushels,	14,590	1,240	Beef.....	do.	8,560	—
Maize.....	do.	75,328	80,528	Pork.....	do.	22,437	20,770
Oats.....	do.	5,704	496	Fresh Meat.....	do.	1,611	720
Rye.....	do.	12,220	4,032	White Pine.....	Feet.	33,917	2,634
Indian Meal.....	Barrels,	1,385	877	Oak.....	do.	97,110	2,960
Wheat.....	Bushels,	1,168	312	Birch.....	do.	142	—
Beans.....	Cwt.	675	2,204	Asp.....	do.	259,279	96,372
Butter.....	do.	97	23	Plank.....	do.	1,652,068	746,648
Cheese.....	do.	3,256	2,569				

Appendix  
(Z.)  
26th March.

TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS IMPORTED INTO CANADA, IN THE YEARS 1847 & 1848:- TAKEN FROM OFFICIAL DATA.

ARTICLES.	1847.	1848.
Goods paying specific duties, . . . . .	1,082,903	892,978
Do. paying ad valorem duties, . . . . .	2,712,944	2,065,820
Total Currency, . . . . .	£3,795,847	£2,958,798

EXPORTS FROM CANADA BY SEA, (EXCLUSIVE OF TIMBER) FOR THE YEARS 1838 TO 1848, INCLUSIVE.

YEARS.	ASHES.	BUTTER.	BEEF.	BARLEY.	FLOUR.	OATMEAL.	PEAS.	PORK.	WHEAT.	OATS.
	Bbls.	Lbs.	Bbls.	Bushels.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bushels.	Bbls.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1838	29,454	80,536	439	146	59,204	522	1,415	8,868	None.	None.
1839	25,450	72,218	2,310	130	48,427	50	2,855	6,479	3,336	"
1840	21,498	403,730	3,685	60	315,612	6,008	59,578	11,230	142,059	"
1841	22,012	211,497	2,968	4,501	356,210	4,567	129,571	44,735	562,562	"
1842	27,641	512,511	9,608	867	294,799	6,754	78,985	40,288	201,107	5,666
1843	31,916	374,207	7,195	6,940	209,957	5,327	88,318	10,681	141,233	3,651
1844	35,743	460,809	5,568	63,755	415,467	6,725	130,355	11,164	282,183	24,574
1845	30,916	812,475	2,140	27,626	442,328	1,570	220,912	3,483	396,252	53,530
1846	26,011	786,701	2,826	6,287	555,602	5,930	216,339	8,598	531,747	46,060
1847	19,243	1,026,555	1,899	23,012	651,930	21,999	119,252	4,674	628,601	165,805
1848	18,282	923,694	3,479	3,600	383,393	6,072	84,365	2,649	233,051	6,162

EXPORTS OF TIMBER FROM CANADA, BY SEA, FROM 1845 TO 1848, INCLUSIVE.

	1845.	1847.	1846.	1845.	1848.	1847.	1846.	1845.	
White Pine, feet. . . . .	10,709,680	9,626,640	11,392,320	15,828,880	Staves, Standard M. . . . .	1,163	990	970	1,407
Red Pine, do . . . . .	4,865,560	4,466,880	5,206,010	5,182,320	Do. Punccheon, M. . . . .	1,721	1,740	2,203	3,652
Oak, do . . . . .	879,040	1,806,080	1,742,680	1,397,410	Do. Barrel. . . . .	159	100	273	652
Elm, do . . . . .	1,171,760	1,591,520	1,793,320	1,423,920	Deals, Pine, pieces. . . . .	2,485,010	3,399,529	2,081,260	3,002,915
Ash, do . . . . .	59,680	91,040	183,960	207,080	Do. Spruce do . . . . .	361,881	1,372,520	386,807	527,259
Birch, do . . . . .	92,360	108,560	147,880	183,360	Tamarac, feet. . . . .	125,488	1,372,520	771,489	5,007
					Lathwood, cords. . . . .	3,819	4,218	5,007	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AT THE PORTS OF MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, FOR THE LAST EIGHT YEARS.

	EXPORTS.			IMPORTS.			
	Port of Quebec.	Port of Montreal.	Total Currency.	Port of Quebec.	Port of Montreal.	Total Currency.	
In 1841	£1,727,726 15 1	£700,070 2 9	£2,427,796 17 10	In 1841	£217,916 14 3	£2,068,135 17 10	£2,286,052 12 1
" 1842	991,489 8 9	728,729 14 9	1,720,219 3 6	" 1842	216,669 13 11	2,021,106 12 1	2,237,776 6 0
" 1843	1,367,651 17 5	388,199 1 0	1,755,850 18 5	" 1843	402,227 5 0	1,289,571 1 5	1,691,798 6 5
" 1844	1,486,848 17 9	754,231 2 8	2,241,080 0 5	" 1844	655,868 15 8	2,475,084 5 8	3,130,953 1 4
" 1845	2,056,851 1 1	720,797 7 8	2,777,648 8 9	" 1845	712,398 10 10	2,620,252 3 2	3,332,650 14 0
" 1846	1,866,456 18 5	658,338 6 8	2,524,795 5 1	" 1846	750,982 11 5	2,303,908 12 11	3,054,891 4 4
" 1847	1,831,399 13 0	848,982 18 10	2,680,382 11 10	" 1847	796,917 9 2	2,063,440 11 11	2,860,357 1 1
" 1848	1,357,326 6 1	391,841 5 0	1,749,167 11 1	" 1848	625,845 2 11	1,481,418 17 9	2,107,264 0 8

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AT THE PORT OF MONTREAL FOR THE YEARS 1845, 1846, 1847 AND 1848.

	ASHES.	FLOUR.	WHEAT.	BARLEY.	OATS.	PEAS.	OATMEAL.	PORK.	BEEF.	BUTTER.	LARD.
	Barrels.	Barrels.	M.	Bushels.	Minots.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Kcgs.	Kcgs.
RECEIPTS per Lachine Canal and River...1845.	33,078	380,766	437,780	3,985	7,277	29,525	354	6,310	745	9,067	397
Do. do. do...1846.	26,924	811,786	627,500	528	.....	7,836	.....	19,334	597	10,240	3,720
Do. do. do...1847.	21,473	893,390	512,767	3,044	15,428	50,876	6,165	20,466	1,349	13,827	624
Do. do. do...1848.	23,695	645,529	559,842	75,236	22,260	87,778	3,849	20,887	1,138	17,006	1,713
EXPORTS from Port of Montreal .....1845.	25,074	228,805	332,501	27,471	28,860	161,881	432	1,191	777	10,487	136
Do. do. do. ....1846.	17,428	250,001	506,248	3,257	37,209	152,173	1,920	3,379	1,165	10,744	56
Do. do. do. ....1847.	15,128	281,009	561,967	22,847	146,154	90,461	10,843	2,010	736	12,423	205
Do. do. do. ....1848.	15,017	159,447	172,207	209	.....	45,975	1,769	1,091	935	7,479	640



COMPARATIVE PRICES FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

(SMALL FRACTIONS OMITTED.)

Appendix (Z.)

26th March.

1843.											1844.										
Date.	Flour.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Oatmeal.	Butter.	Mess Pork	ASHES.		Dates.	Flour.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Oatmeal.	Butter.	Mess Pork	ASHES.	
									Pot.	Pearl.										Pot.	Pearl.
April 24	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10	April 24	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10
May 12	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10	May 12	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10
June 26	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10	June 26	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10
July 11	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10	July 11	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10
August 26	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10	August 26	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10
September 10	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10	September 10	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10
October 26	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10	October 26	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10
November 10	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10	November 10	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10
Average	25 7	4 10	1 1	2 6	2 5	15 7	0 5	66 4	25 5	26 10	Average	25 2	5 4	1 1	2 4	2 10	16 0	0 5	63 11	21 10	25 4

1845.											1846.										
Date.	Flour.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Oatmeal.	Butter.	Mess Pork	ASHES.		Dates.	Flour.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Oatmeal.	Butter.	Mess Pork	ASHES.	
									Pot.	Pearl.										Pot.	Pearl.
April 21	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10	April 21	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10
May 10	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10	May 10	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10
June 26	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10	June 26	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10
July 11	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10	July 11	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10
August 26	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10	August 26	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10
September 10	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10	September 10	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10
October 26	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10	October 26	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10
November 10	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10	November 10	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10
Average	27 1	5 8	1 6	2 6	2 5	19 7	0 7	87 10	23 2	23 10	Average	26 2	5 3	1 9	2 0	2 10	23 4	0 6	70 9	22 6	22 1

1847.											1848.										
Date.	Flour.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Oatmeal.	Butter.	Mess Pork	ASHES.		Dates.	Flour.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Oatmeal.	Butter.	Mess Pork	ASHES.	
									Pot.	Pearl.										Pot.	Pearl.
April 24	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10	April 24	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10
May 11	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10	May 11	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10
June 27	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10	June 27	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10
July 12	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10	July 12	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10
August 27	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10	August 27	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10
September 11	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10	September 11	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10
October 27	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10	October 27	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10
November 11	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10	November 11	22 6	4 4	1 0	2 6	2 5	15 0	0 5	28 0	25 0	26 10
Average	30 5	6 7	2 9	3 9	5 5	35 5	0 7	95 4	27 0	29 2	Average	26 3	5 7	1 8	2 5	3 4	24 10	0 7	74 6	26 9	27 10

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF PINE TIMBER AND DEALS, AT QUEBEC, FOR THE YEARS

1845.				1846.			
Month.	WHITE PINE. In Shipping order, ▼ foot.	RED PINE. (40 feet average.) in Shipping order, ▼ foot.	DEALS. Bright Pine, 3ds for 2nds, ▼ Standard.	Month.	WHITE PINE. In Shipping order, ▼ foot.	RED PINE. (40 feet average.) in Shipping order, ▼ foot.	DEALS. Bright Pine, 3ds for 2nds, ▼ Standard.
June	7d. @ 8d.	1s. 0 @ 0 0	£10 10 0 @	May	4d. @ 6d.	1s. 1d @ 1s 2d	£12 0 0 @
July	7d. @ 7d.	0 10 @ 0 11	10 10 0 @	June	4d. @ 6.	1 @ 0 0	12 0 0 @
August	7d. @ 7d.	0 11 @ 0 9	11 0 0 @	July	4d. @ 6	0 9 @ 0 10	12 0 0 @
September	7d. @ 8	1 0 @ 1 1	11 10 0 @	August	4 @ 5	0 10 @ 0 0	11 10 0 @
October	7d. @ 8	1 0 @ 1 1	11 10 0 @	September	4 @ 5	0 11 @ 1 0	11 10 0 @
November	7d. @ 7	1 0 @ 1 1	11 10 0 @	October	4 @ 5	0 11 @ 0 0	11 10 0 @
Average, small fractions omit- ted.	7 1/2 ▼ foot.	1s ▼ foot.	£11 6 8 @	Average, small fractions omitte	5d.	11 1/2d	£11 14 3 1/2

Appendix (Z.)

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF TIMBER, &c.—(Continued.)

1847.				1848.			
Month.	WHITE PINE. In Shipping order, $\frac{1}{2}$ foot.	RED PINE. (10 feet average.) in Shipping order, $\frac{1}{2}$ foot.	DEALS. Bright Pine, $\frac{3}{4}$ ds for 2nds, $\frac{1}{2}$ Standard.	Month.	WHITE PINE. In Shipping order, $\frac{1}{2}$ foot.	RED PINE. (10 feet average.) in Shipping order, $\frac{1}{2}$ foot.	DEALS. Bright Pine, $\frac{3}{4}$ ds for 2nds, $\frac{1}{2}$ Standard.
May.....	3d. @ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	0 9d. @ 0 0	£11 10 0 @ £12 0 0	May.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. @ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	0 9 @ 0 0	£10 10 0 @ £11 0 0
June.....	3 @ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 @ 0 0	12 0 0 @ 0 0 0	June.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 @ 0 0	9 10 0 @ 10 0 0
July.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5	0 9 @ 0 0	12 0 0 @ 0 0 0	July.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 @ 0 0	10 0 0 @ 10 10 0
August.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5	0 9 @ 0 0	12 0 0 @ 0 0 0	August.....	4 @ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 @ 0 0	9 10 0 @ 10 0 0
September.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 @ 0 0	12 0 0 @ 0 0 0	September.....	4 @ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 @ 0 0	9 10 0 @ 10 0 0
October.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 @ 0 0	12 0 0 @ 0 0 0	October.....	4 @ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 @ 0 0	9 0 0 @ 9 10 0
November.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 @ 0 0	12 0 0 @ 0 0 0	November.....	4 @ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 @ 0 0	9 0 0 @ 0 0 0
Average.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	9d.	£11 10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .	Average.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	£9 15 8 0

TABLE SHOWING THE RATES OF FREIGHT FROM MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL, IN STERLING, FOR THE YEARS

1843.				1844.				1845.				1846.				1847.				1848.			
Date.	Flour.	Wheat.	Ashes.	Date.	Flour.	Wheat.	Ashes.	Date.	Flour.	Wheat.	Ashes.	Date.	Flour.	Wheat.	Ashes.	Date.	Flour.	Wheat.	Ashes.	Date.	Flour.	Wheat.	Ashes.
	Brl.	Qr.	Ton.		Brl.	Qr.	Ton.		Brl.	Qr.	Ton.		Brl.	Qr.	Ton.		Brl.	Qr.	Ton.		Brl.	Qr.	Ton.
April 24	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	April 24	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	April 26	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	April 26	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	April 24	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	May 12	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May 9	3 9	...	...	May 9	4 6	...	...	May 12	4 6	...	...	May 11	4 6	...	...	May 12	6 6	...	...	May 26	2 9	...	...
June 11	12 6	...	...	June 11	5 0	...	...	June 11	3 9	...	...	June 11	5 3	...	...	June 11	6 3	...	...	June 9	3 6	...	...
July 11	12 6	...	...	July 11	5 0	...	...	July 11	3 9	...	...	July 11	6 0	...	...	July 11	5 6	...	...	July 7	3 0	...	...
Aug. 10	13 6	...	...	Aug. 10	4 6	...	...	Aug. 12	4 6	...	...	Aug. 11	5 9	...	...	Aug. 12	6 0	...	...	Aug. 9	3 6	...	...
Sept. 11	14 0	...	...	Sept. 11	4 0	...	...	Sept. 11	4 6	...	...	Sept. 11	4 9	...	...	Sept. 11	3 9	...	...	Sept. 23	3 9	...	...
Oct. 11	13 6	...	...	Oct. 11	3 9	...	...	Oct. 11	5 9	...	...	Oct. 12	4 6	...	...	Oct. 12	4 3	...	...	Oct. 4	5 6	...	...
Nov. 26	14 2	...	...	Nov. 26	5 0	...	...	Nov. 11	6 6	...	...	Nov. 11	5 3	...	...	Nov. 11	4 3	...	...	Nov. 15	5 0	...	...
Average,	3 5	9 0	27 0	Average,	4 6	8 27	31 10	Average,	4 5	8 7	31 3	Average,	5 2	9 11	35 5	Average,	5 4	12 7	36 3	Average,	4 2	10 2	29 5

TABLE SHOWING THE RATE OF BANK EXCHANGE ON LONDON, AND THE VALUE OF BANK STOCKS FOR 1848.

Exchange on London.	Bank of Montreal.	Bank of British N. A.	City Bank.	Banque du Peuple.	Bank of Upper Canada.	Commercial Bank, M.
April..... 25 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct. Pre.	April... 25 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ ct. Pre.	April... 25 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ c. dis.	April... 26 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ ct. dis.		April..... 25 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. dis.	April..... 25 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. prem.
May..... 12 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	May... 12 " " "	May... 12 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	May... 12 " " "		May..... 12 " " "	May..... 12 1 " " "
June..... 26 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	June... 26 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Par	June... 26 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	June... 26 10 " " "	May..... 26 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. dis.	June..... 26 6 " " "	June..... 26 Par.
July..... 11 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	July... 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	July... 11 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	July... 11 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. dis.	June..... 26 6 " " "	July..... 11 10 " " "	July..... 11 Par.
August..... 15 11 " "	Augt... 15 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	Augt... 15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	Augt... 15 20 " " "	July..... 26 6 " " "	Augt..... 15 10 " " "	Augt..... 15 Par.
Sept..... 15 11 " "	Sept... 15 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	Sept... 15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	Sept... 15 20 " " "	Augt..... 15 10 " " "	Sept..... 15 10 " " "	Sept..... 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. prem.
October..... 15 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Oct... 15 3 @ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Oct... 15 12 " " "	Oct... 15 20 " " "	Sept..... 15 10 " " "	Oct..... 15 10 " " "	Oct..... 15 Par.
November..... 15 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Nov... 15 3 @ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.	Nov... 15 12 " " "	Nov... 15 20 " " "	Oct..... 15 10 " " "	Nov..... 15 10 " " "	Nov..... 15 Par @ $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.
1849.	1849.	1849.	1849.	1849.	1849.	1849.
March..... 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	March 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ diset.	March 1 No sales.	Mar. 1 40 @ 45 dis.	March..... 1 25 @ 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. di.	March..... 1 25 @ 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. di.	March..... 1 2 @ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ c. dis.

\* Since September last, this Stock has been offered much below 12  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. discount, without finding buyers.