
APPENDIX, No. 7,

TO THE

ELEVENTH VOLUME.

APPENDIX TO THE ELEVENTH VOLUME

OF THE

JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

From the 19th AUGUST, 1852, to the 14th JUNE, 1853, both days inclusive,

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

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Being the 1st Session of the 4th Provincial Parliament of Canada.

SESSION, 1852-3.

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REPORT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

25th October, 1852.

(Translation.)

The Special Committee to whom was referred the Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the laws relative to the practice of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in Lower Canada," have the honor to report as follows :

Your Committee having submitted the accompanying questions to different members of the Medical Profession, both in Upper and Lower Canada, and having duly considered the answers to the said questions, which they lay before Your Honorable House, are of opinion that the Act passed in the 10th and 11th years of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Members of the Medical Profession in Lower Canada, and to regulate the study and practice of Physic and Surgery therein," which entitles to a License to practise Physic, by a certificate of the Medical Board, and exempts from examination before that Board, all persons who are holders of Medical Degrees or Diplomas in any University or College in Her Majesty's dominions, is not sufficiently calculated to prevent the abuses and detect the impositions which may possibly occur.

That this law, in granting such a privilege, tolerates these abuses and impositions which are most prejudicial to the interests and advantage of the public in general.

That with a view to prevent the abuses and impositions which, under the operation of that Act, may possibly occur, it should be amended as proposed by Dr. LaTerrière's Bill, referred to this Committee, and by striking out the proviso contained in the ninth section thereof.

That in order to meet the wishes and views of the great majority of the Physicians who have been consulted on this subject, and whose opinions are given in the annexed letters, your Committee have deemed it necessary to recommend the three following amendments to the Bill referred to them, namely: after the word "therein" in the seventh line of the first section, add the following words: "and the proviso contained in the ninth section of the same Act;" after the word "and" in the same line of the same section, strike out the word "is" and insert the word "are" in lieu thereof; and after the word "cited" in the tenth line of the second section, strike out the words, "Provided also, That any person who shall have served in Her Majesty's Army or Navy, being on half-pay, and producing his Diploma or Commission in the Service as such, to the Provincial Medical Board, may obtain a Licence to practise Physic and Surgery without being bound to undergo an examination."

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 4,

QUEBEC, 20th September, 1852.

Questions submitted to different Members of the Medical Profession by the Special Committee appointed to take into consideration the Bill annexed to the said Questions, "to amend the law relative to the practice of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in Lower Canada":

1. Will you please to suggest to the Committee the most effective means of ascertaining the qualifications of those who present themselves before the Medical Board of this Province to be licensed to practise Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in this Province?

2. From your experience as a Member of this Board or of the Collège of Physicians in this Province, are you of opinion that the law which entitles to a license from the Medical Board to practise Physic, and which exempts from examination all those who hold certificates, degrees or diplomas, obtained from any University or College in Her Majesty's dominions, is a sufficient security against abuses, and an efficient check on the impositions which the law may occasion by such a dispensation? and what means do you consider that the Board might adopt to put an end to such abuses and impositions?

3. Is it a fact within your knowledge, that a number of candidates have obtained certificates in order to being licensed as Medical practitioners in this Province, on presenting credentials, without possessing the necessary qualifications to practise the Art? and state what you know on the subject.

4. How many Colleges and Incorporated Schools do you number in this Province, in which the various branches of the Medical Art are taught with success?

5. Should you think fit to confer on the Professors of these different Medical Schools the privilege of granting credentials to their pupils, the effect of which would be an exemption from examination before the Provincial Board?

6. Speaking of reciprocity in Physic; do you believe that an M. D. of McGill College, or a licentiate of any Medical School in Canada, going to England, would be entitled to practise his profession there without previously undergoing an examination, and giving proof of his qualifications?

7. Do you consider that the Bill hereunto annexed, brought in by Dr. LaTerrière, would be a sufficient remedy against the abuses and impositions in question? and if not, what would you suggest as a means of rendering this Bill more efficacious, and what effect would you expect therefrom?

8. Do you consider that a law placing the Medical Profession on an equal footing in Upper and Lower Canada, would meet with the approbation of Practitioners in general, and obviate the difficulties arising from a law affecting only one part of the Province?

SIR,

You are requested to answer the above questions at your earliest leisure, as the Committee are desirous to report without delay.

By order,

J. P. LEPROHON,
Clerk of Committee.

BILL.

An Act to amend the Law relative to the practice of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in Lower Canada.

WHEREAS it is inexpedient that any person should obtain a licence to practise Physic, Surgery or Midwifery in Lower Canada, without undergoing an examination before the Provincial Medical Board: Be it therefore enacted, &c., That the seventh section of the Act passed in the Session held in the tenth and eleventh years of Her Majesty's Reign, and intituled, "*An Act to incorporate the Members of the Medical Profession in Lower Canada, and to regulate the study and practice of Physic and Surgery therein,*" shall be, and is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That for and notwithstanding any thing in the said Act, or in the Act amending the same, passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and intituled, "*An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Medical Profession in Lower Canada, and to regulate the study and practice of Physic and Surgery therein,*" no person shall, after the passing of this Act, receive a license from the Provincial Medical Board to practise Physic, Surgery or Midwifery in Lower Canada, unless he shall have undergone an examination before the said Board, and obtained a certificate of qualification from the said Board; Provided always, that nothing in this Act shall apply to females practising Midwifery in Lower Canada under the provisions of the Act first above cited; Provided also, that any person who shall have served in Her Majesty's Army or Navy, being on half-pay, and producing his Diploma or Commission in the Service as such, to the Provincial Medical Board, may obtain a License to practise Physic and Surgery without being bound to undergo an examination.

Answers of Francis Badgley, Esquire, M. D., of Toronto.

The granting of a license to any individual to practise an Art must necessarily depend upon two circumstances, first, that he shall have been properly taught the principles upon which that Art is based; and secondly, that he shall have proved himself capable of exercising the said Art with safety and benefit to the public, who are to be his employers—we recognize here then, the necessity for Schools and Arbiters, Judges or Examiners. There are already in United Canada, seven recognized Medical Schools, incorporated either by Act of the Provincial Legislature or governed by Royal Charter. These are the University of McGill College, the Canadian School of Medicine and the St. Lawrence School in Montreal, the Quebec School of Medicine, and the Toronto University, Trinity College, and the Upper Canada School of Medicine. I do not consider this number at all too large for the Province, on the contrary, it is calculated to inspire an honorable rivalry in the Professors or Teachers of each Institution, to send out the best qualified and best educated men; but one thing is requisite, that a general law exist rendering the the system of education both preliminary and professional uniform throughout the Province, for if, as according to present law, the requirements of the two sections of the Province be widely different, and yet the privilege exists of practising either in Upper or Lower Canada, after the procurement of the license in one or the other, it will necessarily follow, that whenever the license can be obtained most easily, then will the number of applicants be the greatest and *vice versa*. *This develops the necessity for a uniform standard of educational requirements for the whole Province.* As for the best manner of proving the competency of men for practice, I cannot for a moment conceive, that any other or better method can be devised, than that of examination, either by *viva voce* questions and answers or these communicated by writing at the option of the Examiners, supported by *practical demonstrations*. I am strongly of opinion, that it will be a *most important step thereupon*, (should it be taken) both as regards the science of medicine and the people of Canada, *if the privilege of granting credentials to their respective pupils, which shall exempt these from examination before an independent Provincial Board, be accorded to the Teachers of any or each of the seven now existing or all future separate Schools.* Science and public security must be sacrificed on the shrine of party jealousy, or of selfish or individual feelings and interests. *No, let every candidate for the Provincial License, whether he be Canadian or Foreigner, whether he possess the degree of University of Edinburgh, or the Diploma of the College of Surgeons of England or the simple certificate of the Secretary of the School of Medicine in which he has pursued his studies, be subjected to examination before the Provincial Board.* It will be the care as well as the duty of every University or College possessing the power to grant an *Honorary Degree* to be watchful on this point, and not confer it on any who are

not competent to pass a general examination before a Provincial Board. I am personally cognizant of the fact, that parties have become surreptitiously possessed of certificates and credentials with a view to obtain license to practise from the Board of Upper and Lower Canada, and, that they have been successful in their artifice. Therefore *I repeat, rather than permit each school to grant a license or its equivalent credential, subject every candidate for license to examination before the Provincial Medical Board.* On the matter of *reciprocity in Physic* the Committee will excuse me for using what may at first sight appear to be rather a forcible expression, but I must be permitted to express my own opinion of it, in saying, that the proposition is a *simple absurdity*. Having resided and practised for thirteen years in the Metropolis of England, I feel, that I may state, without fear of contradiction, that an M. D. of McGill College or a Licentiate of either of the Boards of this Province, may practise in England without molestation and without undergoing any examination, *provided he does not dispense his own medicines.* He would be regarded as one of those hundreds of unlicensed Foreign Practitioners, who are not recognized or met in consultation by any of the regular Physicians or Surgeons of England, and I may state further, that if such an individual ventured to dispense his own drugs as well as prescribe, he would expose himself to prosecution by the Apothecaries' Company of London, in the same manner as persons selling liquors without license are prosecuted at the instance of the Licensed Victuallers, by virtue of their Protection Act.

In conclusion, I would beg leave to suggest with all earnestness and in all sincerity, that with a view to protect the people of Canada from the dreadful results every day visible of the unchecked, *agrarian* practice of the hordes of unprincipled, ignorant and unlicensed Quacks that infest Canada, a general Act for the Incorporation of the licensed Members of the Medical Profession in the United Province be passed, conferring upon the Corporation all the usual powers granted to similar bodies and all full powers to regulate the study and practice of medicine in Canada, requiring the curriculum of study &c., for the two sections of the Province to be *identical*. The license granting free permission to practise throughout the Province, insisting upon the future licentiate undergoing an examination before the *Sectional Board constituted under this Act*, and that the only exception shall be in favor of those gentlemen who can exhibit a Commission in the Medical Department of the Army or Navy, (being now on half pay) and of which they can declare on oath, that they became possessed honestly.

I believe that such a measure would meet with the most hearty approbation of the Members of the Profession both in Upper and Lower Canada; that it would tend to elevate the science and practice of medicine in this portion of the New World; and that it would be calculated, (by bringing together at stated periods Medical men from distinct points of the Province, whose combined information on local statistics, natural peculiarities of soil, climate, and meteorological changes would form so important and valuable a mass of knowledge to the Executive;) to develop still further the immense and hidden resources of Canada, by which she might eventually be made to assume her rightful position among Nations.

(Translation.)

Answers of Joseph Painchaud, Esq., M. D., Quebec.

To 1st Question.—Let all candidates give proof of having conformed to the provisions of the law regulating the study of Medicine in this Province, and let them be subjected to a strict, but equitable, examination.

To 2nd Question.—That law is not a sufficient security. The best way of checking such abuses would be to invest the Medical Board with the *optional* power of examining *all* who present themselves to be licensed. A law of this kind would leave nothing to be desired.

To 3rd Question.—To my knowledge, as a member of the Medical Board, candidates bearing diplomas, *without* possessing the necessary qualifications, have presented themselves before the Board to be licensed to practise. One, the bearer of a McGill diploma, had studied medicine but eighteen months. I asked that he should be made to swear that he had studied during the period required by law; the McGill gentlemen, forming a majority, opposed my demand, and the candidate obtained his license. An Irishman, the bearer of a Surgical diploma, presented himself to be licensed; his diploma exempted him from examination on that branch (Surgery); doubts arose as to his right to the diploma. Had he not bought it, or borrowed it? The question was solved by the oath required by law. Subjected to an examination on medicine, he gave proof of the grossest ignorance. Six months after, he went up to Montreal, and obtained his license!

To 4th Question.—We have, in Lower Canada, McGill College, and three incorporated Schools of Medicine.

To 5th Question.—It would, at once, destroy the honor of the Profession, peril the lives of the citizens, and have the effect of selling diplomas at a discount, putting them up at auction, to be knocked down to the lowest bidder.

To 6th Question.—I am under the impression that they would have to undergo an examination, and to give proof of their qualifications.

To 7th Question.—Undoubtedly that Bill would suffice. It would be more effective, however, were it to extend to both sections of the Province. Upper Canada diplomas give the right of practising in Lower Canada *without undergoing an examination* before the Medical Board, and, if Dr. Laterrière's measure does extend to Upper Canada, the students will all go and procure diplomas, and our four Schools be deserted. This is really what McGill College greatly fear, and with very good reason. Dr. Laterrière's measure does not in any way affect Upper Canada, inasmuch as its licentiates do not come to Lower Canada with a view of practising.

To 8th Question.—Such a law would meet the wishes and receive the approbation of a very great majority of the practitioners of this Province.

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Answers of William Marsden, Esq., M. D., of Quebec.

To 1st Question.—The most effective means of ascertaining the qualifications of those who present themselves before the Medical Board of this Province to be licensed to practise Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, is by submitting them to a strict, systematic, well-digested examination, before competent Examiners.

To 2nd Question.—From many years' experience as a Medical Examiner, and as a Governor of the Board of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, I am of opinion that the *Degree* of Doctor in Medicine conferred by a University in the British dominions, *ought* to exempt the holder from an examination before the Provincial Medical Board; provided the curriculum of study prescribed in such University be not less than that demanded by the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this Province; but, as I have known instances of abuse of this privilege, I think it would be desirable that the College or Board of Medical Examiners should have a discretionary power to examine the bearer of Degrees or not, as they might see fit, but not that the examination should be made imperative. Degrees are usually obtained in British Universities for a high order of Professional learning, and I should not therefore be disposed to sanction the enactment of any law that might have the effect of lowering the value of these Degrees in the estimation of Medical Students, so as to make them indifferent to their attainment, which would be the case were the re-examination of the bearer imperative on the Examiners. I think the above suggestion, if carried out, would be a sufficient check upon im-

sition, and would meet the object of the Honorable Dr. LaTerrière, viz. : to protect the public and elevate the character of the Medical profession in the Province.

To 3rd Question.—I know of instances of persons obtaining license to practice without possessing the necessary qualification, who had presented degrees and certificates to the Medical Boards which did not belong to them, and were not obtained by them honestly. I may mention the case of one Bernard Murray, who obtained license to practise by presenting the Diploma or Degree of a deceased relative or namesake; and the case of John Lilly Hall, at present one of the Surgeons of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital in this City, who presented certificates to the Board, purporting to have been obtained by him in the University of Glasgow, but which were forgeries. In proof of this, I am in possession of the affidavit of a gentleman to the effect, to whom the fact was known, and I have also the certificate of "James Seaton Reid, D. D., Secretary of the University of Glasgow," bearing the seal of the University, stating that the name of John Lilly Hall does not appear anywhere in the records of the University, as having been a student there.

To 4th Question.—Hitherto I cannot say that any Medical School in this Province has taught the Medical Art with anything like success, excepting McGill College, by which I mean, has delivered a complete and profitable course of lectures, illustrations and demonstrations, but even in that School Medical teaching has of late been very much deteriorated by the incorporation of too many medical schools in Montreal. From many years' experience as a Medical teacher and lecturer, I know that the mere act of incorporating a number of persons does not make them all able or efficient lecturers or teachers, and the most ordinary observer cannot fail to remark that the existence of three Medical Schools in a City of the population of Montreal, is absurdly out of proportion to its wants, besides being the direct means of deteriorating medical knowledge, as the combined talent of the three Schools would not be too great if concentrated into one; nor would the whole number of students in the three Schools be more than sufficient to indemnify men of ability for the time devoted to teaching them. An idea may be formed of how Medical teaching is overdone in Montreal by a comparison of that City with London. Supposing the standard of Medical knowledge to be equal in both places (and I am not prepared, nor do I desire to draw any comparison unfavorable to either), London, in order to be upon an equal footing with Montreal in the number of its Schools, in proportion to population, ought to have one hundred and twenty-five Universities, Colleges, or Medical Schools! Montreal, with only forty-eight licensed practitioners of all classes, professes to fill upwards of thirty Medical chairs or Professorships!! If we extend this comparison to all England against the District of Montreal, the disproportion will be still greater.

To 5th Question.—Rather than permit the professors of the different Medical Schools to license their own students, I would prefer absolute "free trade" in Physic. Such a system does not exist in Great Britain or Ireland. Such a system would degrade the profession to the lowest level, and would be a premium for ignorance, as the School that was most facile in licensing, would certainly have the largest number of students, and send abroad the greatest number of licensed block-heads.

To 6th Question.—Respecting "Reciprocity in Physic," I believe that the graduate of McGill College, or the licentiate of any other Colonial College or School, is not allowed to practise Physic or Surgery in Great Britain or Ireland, without previous examination, although the certificates of Colonial Schools for lectures, &c., are received in Great Britain as proof, and placed on the same footing as theirs are in Colonial Universities; but, in the adjoining States of America, the Degrees of British and Irish Universities are received as proof of qualification, and licenses granted upon them without the ordeal of an examination.

To 7th Question.—I do not think that the proposed Bill of the Honorable Dr. LaTerrière would be a sufficient remedy against abuses and impositions, nor that it would answer his intentions in its present form. In order to effect what the Honorable mover desires, it would also be necessary to repeal the 9th section of the 10th and 11th Vic., cap. 26, otherwise the effect would only be to drive the bearers of Degrees who were candidates for license, to Upper Canada, to obtain the same, when they could return to Lower Canada to practise. The real effect would only be to put the candidate to a little more cost for travelling, and deprive the Lower Canada College of the fees.

To 8th Question.—I am of opinion that a law placing the Medical profession upon an equal footing in Upper and Lower Canada, would meet the approval of a very large majority of the Medical profession in both Provinces, and would obviate most of the difficulties arising from a law affecting only one part of the Province.

Answers of Wolfred Nelson, Esq., M. D., of Montreal.

To 1st Question.—It must be abundantly evident to every man who has considered the matter, that the best and "most effectual means for ascertaining the qualifications" of an aspirant to the Medical Profession, is by an examination before a Medical Board, elected by, and from among the Medical Practitioners of the Province.

To 2nd Question.—No degree or diploma should exempt a candidate for a license from a public examination; which is, in reality, the only sure and correct way to test his capacity and fitness. In England, as well as elsewhere, very many incompetent persons have been admitted to the practice of the Medical Profession in all its branches, in virtue of a diploma unworthily bestowed; and too often obtained through interest, or by purchase.

To 3rd Question.—There have been several instances in Canada, where men have obtained a license to practise, by being the bearers of diplomas that have been surreptitiously acquired. In one case, the individual changed his name to take that which had been inscribed on a diploma which had been granted to another, but who had subsequently died.

To 4th Question.—There are four incorporated Schools of Medicine in Lower Canada, enjoying different measures of prosperity. The writer deems himself warranted in making the following remarks:—It would, *in every way, be inadvisable to give the right to one School, of granting diplomas by which a license is procured without further examination, if a similar privilege is withheld from its competitors.* This would be unfair, and an act of partiality which would not fail to cause, and has long since caused, much dissatisfaction throughout the country, as has often been expressed in public meetings of the body of the Profession in Lower Canada. It is indeed to constitute and establish a *monopoly*, which is always injurious to the interests of society, and naturally hateful to others who are debarred from the same privilege. Innumerable abuses have resulted from such practices. It does not appear that any good reason can be advanced why Great Britain should, in matters of science any more than in those of a political nature, interfere with what *exclusively* concerns the *internal* interests of this colony; nor does the writer hesitate to give it as his decided opinion, that it would appear to him to be a duty incumbent on the Government and Legislature of Canada, to adopt such steps as may do away with a species of favoritism as odious to the body of the Medical Profession as it has the aspect of partiality and invidiousness. All our institutions should be placed on a par: there would then be an incentive to emulation, and a fair struggle for superiority, by a manly and virtuous rivalry; and thus science would make far greater strides, and the good of society be much enhanced. *Noble minds would not be afraid of competition, nor attempt to escape from an arena where honor can never be lost, although victory may not always crown the laudable efforts for ascendancy.*

To 5th Question.—Experience has but too fully proved, that the very worst consequences would arise if every Medical School had the right to grant diplomas, which would be equivalent to a license, or which would secure one on presentation. In the United States, especially, where this pernicious system prevails, and where, notwithstanding there are many Medical men of equal eminence to any in Europe, the whole Union is festering with quacks of all grades and denominations. The struggle between such institutions is not as to which shall offer superior advantages to the candidates, but is regulated by the desire of attracting the *largest* classes, and consequently, greater emoluments. The fees are small, the attendance desultory, and the diplomas most easily and injudiciously obtained. The following extract from the very first medical periodical in the world, “*The London Lancet*,” is so opposite to the subject under consideration, that it has been deemed meet to transcribe it: “There is little or no hope for professional advancement to the young men entering upon the practice of Medicine or Surgery, unless the Boards of Examiners are brought to feel that they exist, not as machinery for overcrowding the Profession, but for repressing overcrowding. They should stand at the portals, *not with an interest in increasing the numbers already struggling in the arena, but animated by the sense of their duty to suffer none to pass through but the PERFECTLY QUALIFIED.* There would then be elbow-room for the true sons of medicine, and for *hard-working* students, and we should in due time thrust out the *quacks who enter in such numbers by the College gates.*” London, 18th September, 1852. As before stated, there should be *but one avenue*, accessible to all candidates, for entering the profession, and that should be by a *public examination*; a mode that a really able and industrious graduate would rather court than avoid, as affording convincing proof of his qualifications; whereas to *seek a protection from it by availing himself of a diploma granted by privileged Schools would be to confess his deficiency in capacity and acquirements.*

To 6th Question.—England admits of no “Reciprocity in Medicine,” between herself and her colonies, or indeed with any other country, save by the agency of a thorough examination, and this *irrespective of the credentials* of her own Colleges. Neither “an M. D. from McGill College,” nor a “Licentiate of Canada,” would find favor there. In proof of this fact, it is deemed proper to give a couple of extracts from a small work published in London, in 1844, entitled, “*An examination of the Laws which relate to the Medical Profession in England.*” At page 11, we find these words:—“As the law now exists, it is evident *that no person can legally practice as a Physician, both in London and in the country, without possessing a double license, except graduates of Oxford or Cambridge, and who must be at the same time possessed of the London license of the College of Physicians.*” Even the celebrated London University, whose charter was obtained in November, 1836, (7 William IV,) “has no power of conferring any other privileges upon its graduates *than the titles of its degrees. It gives them NO LICENSE to practise medicine in any department; nor does it exonerate them from serving on juries; nor from being appointed to the office of constable, &c., &c., nor from being called upon to perform any other parochial duties, like the rest of the Parishioners,*” (p. 67.) Now, it must appear rather strange to every unprejudiced mind, that, in *this country*, pretensions should be set up to rights and immunities which are not recognized in the land where the College itself derives its existence.

To 7th Question.—Dr. Laterrière’s Bill seems well adapted to the exigencies of the country, and would effectually prevent many of the abuses of which such loud and frequent complaints have been made. His exemption from “examination, of persons who shall have served in Her Majesty’s Army and Navy,” is based on correct views; for it would be cruel to compel veterans in the Profession, who would, of necessity have forgotten much of the minutiae of the science, while engaged actively in their official career, to rehearse the lessons of their youth. If they are

thought fit to serve the Crown, it is reasonable to suppose that they should be equally competent to practise in private life, with their vastly increased experience.

To 8th Question.—But one law should prevail in both Provinces for regulating the practice of Physic; and it would be advisable that there should be *but one Board of Examiners*, which would meet two or three times a year, in the most central part of either Province. This would not only have the effect of establishing something like system in medical matters, creating an excellent feeling among the members of the Profession, but give a healthy impetus to medical inquiry, and likewise afford the best possible opportunity for communicating to each other their respective views in reference to medical statistics, public health, &c., as well as for the adopting of measures that might be found of the utmost importance in times of epidemic, and contagious diseases. Suggestions emanating from such a body would naturally secure a respectful consideration from Government, and be of invaluable advantage to the whole country and to medical science.

(Translation.)

Answers of Dr. Pratt, of St. Vincent de Paul

To 1st Question.—I do not believe it possible to ascertain the qualifications of those who present themselves before the Medical Board of this Province, to be licensed to practise Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in this Province, otherwise than by an examination on all the branches of the Medical Art, had before a Provincial Board, composed of such members of the Profession as, by their talents and knowledge, are entitled to most respect.

To 2nd Question.—The law which entitles to a license from the Medical Board, to practise Physic, and which exempts from examination, before such Board, all those who hold certificates, degrees or diplomas, obtained in any University or College in Her Majesty's dominions, is not, in my opinion, a sufficient security against abuses, nor an effectual check on the impositions, which the law, I think, encourages by such an exemption. The best means of putting an end to such abuses and impositions, would be, in my opinion, notwithstanding the hardship likely to arise from such a plan in certain cases of sufficiently rare occurrence, I think, to oblige, by law, the Medical Board to examine all such persons on all the branches of the medical Profession.

To 3rd Question.—I am not aware that a number of candidates on presenting credentials, have obtained certificates, in order to be licensed as Medical Practitioners in this Province, without possessing the necessary qualifications to practise the Art; and I can give no information on this subject.

To 4th Question.—I cannot say how many Colleges and Incorporated Schools in which the various branches of the Medical Art are taught with success, are in operation in this Province. McGill College and the Incorporated Medical and Surgical School of Montreal, in both of which the Art is taught with success, are the only ones I have any knowledge of.

To 5th Question.—I should not be of opinion to confer, on the Professors of these different Medical Schools, the privilege of granting diplomas to their pupils, the effect of which would be to exempt them from examination before the Provincial Board, and much less to confer such privilege on the Professors of any one of these Schools, to the detriment of those of another, or of the other Schools, equally deserving of it.

To 6th Question.—Reciprocity in Medicine, would not prove in favor of Canada, and I very much doubt whether an M. D. of McGill College, or a licentiate of any Medical School in Canada, going to England, would be entitled to practise his profession there, without previously undergoing an examination, and giving proof of his qualifications.

To 7th Question.—I believe the Bill brought in by Dr. LaTerrière would be a sufficient remedy against the abuses and impositions above referred to in the second question.

To 8th Question.—I cannot say that a law placing the Medical Profession on an equal footing in Upper and Lower Canada, would meet with the approbation of Practitioners in general, and obviate the difficulties arising from a law affecting only one part of the Province.

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Answers of R. L. McDonnell, Esquire, M. D., Montreal.

To 1st Question.—The most effectual mode is by a fair and impartial examination by persons *fully competent to examine.*

To 2nd Question.—I am of opinion that the holders of such certificates, degrees, or diplomas, should undergo an examination before the Provincial Board, unless the Board be of opinion that such examination is unnecessary, from the fact of the applicant for license being well known to the Board from his professional attainments. If such a person should apply for license, the Board should have the power of dispensing with an examination, if it thought fit to do so.

To 3rd Question.—I have heard of instances where parties have assumed the names, and practised upon the degrees of deceased Physicians. Such impostors would be detected by an examination.

To 4th Question.—The different branches of medical science are taught with success in McGill College, the St Lawrence School of Medicine, Montreal, the "School of Medicine," Montreal, and in the Quebec School of Medicine.

To 5th Question.—I am opposed to the plan of giving the School the power of examining their own students, with a view of granting them a certificate by which they would escape a second examination before the Provincial Board; but if that power be granted to McGill College, I would recommend its being also conferred upon the incorporated Schools, for if not, the Faculty of McGill College would thus obtain an advantage over the Schools, to which it is not entitled, either from the standing of its members, or from their talents or attainments as lecturers; and if they possessed this great advantage over the other Schools of the Province, it might be used, for the purpose of attracting students to their College, for students will flock to that institution whose curriculum of study is shortest and where the degree is most easily obtained, so that for the reasons already assigned as well as for the character and respectability of McGill College, I am of opinion, that that privilege should not be conferred upon it.

To 6th Question.—A graduate of McGill College would not be recognized in the Mother Country. He could not be appointed Surgeon or Physician to any Hospital or Dispensary, and he would not be admitted into the Medical Department of the Army or Navy. The Universities and Colleges of Great Britain recognize the *lectures* delivered at McGill College, (as they also do those of all the Canadian incorporated Schools;) but they do not recognize the degree of McGill College; and those students possessing that degree who were anxious to graduate at the Institution at home, were allowed credit for the lectures they attended, but their degrees for McGill College were not looked at.

To 7th Question.—I believe that Dr. LaTerrière's Bill will remedy the abuses alluded to.

To 8th Question.—I do believe that the placing of the Profession of the two Provinces on an equal footing, would meet the approbation of the Profession; and I have advocated this plan in the *Canada Medical Journal*. I may here mention that I have this day received a letter from the Editor of the *Upper Canada Medical Journal*, in which he says, that he is going to advocate the same plan, and that he thinks it would give great satisfaction in Upper Canada. In conclusion, I would not exempt half pay Medical Officers of the Medical Department of the Army or Navy, from examination, for at this very moment the British Colleges of Surgeons are protesting against a new arrangement likely to be

adopted, by which a Diploma in Surgery is not to be considered necessary to admission into the Medical Departments of these services.

Answers of Frs. C. T. Arnoldi, Esquire, M. D., of Montreal.

To 1st Question.—The most effective means of ascertaining the qualifications of those who present themselves before the Medical Board of this Province, to be licensed to practise Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, is by a fair and impartial examination before the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, on all the branches of the profession.

To 2nd Question.—I have had frequent experience that the law which exempts from examination all those who hold certificates, degrees or diplomas obtained from any University or College in Her Majesty's dominions, is not a sufficient security against abuses nor an efficient check on the impositions which the law may occasion by such a dispensation; I would therefore humbly suggest, as my own moral conviction, that the best means to put an end to such abuses and impositions, would be the subjecting of all persons desirous to obtain a license to practise Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery in the Province, to an impartial examination on every branch of the profession, before the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

To 3rd Question.—I boldly assert that I know of several who have presented themselves before the Provincial Medical Board with University degrees, without possessing the necessary qualifications to practise the Medical art.

To 4th Question.—I recognize the Faculty of Medicine of McGill College, the Montreal French School of Medicine, the Montreal St. Lawrence School of Medicine, and the Quebec School of Medicine; but, as to whether they have all taught the Medical Art with success, I am not prepared to answer.

To 5th Question.—I would most respectfully and solemnly protest against conferring on the Professors of these different Medical Schools the privilege of granting credentials to their pupils, the effect of which would be an exemption from examination before the Provincial Board, for the following reasons: firstly, it would annihilate the status and power of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, by rendering it perfectly nugatory; and, secondly, it would be holding out an inducement to each School to grant certificates to many who do not hold sufficient professional qualifications, the consequence of which would be that the present elevated standard of the Profession would be swamped by ignorant charlatans, and the safety of the public very materially endangered.

To 6th Question.—I beg to inform you, that, as far as the British dominions are concerned, there is no "Reciprocity in Physic." A graduate of McGill College, or licentiate of any Medical School in Canada, is not entitled to practise the Medical Profession in Great Britain, without previously undergoing an examination, and giving proof of his qualifications; and I would further beg leave to inform you that, even an Edinburgh graduate dare not attempt to practise in London, without previously submitting to an examination at Apothecary's Hall. Still more, the rank of Physician and Surgeon in London, is held so sacred that none are recognized as such unless they have gone through their studies at Oxford, or Cambridge, or Trinity College, Dublin; consequently, I would recommend, as a necessary and just act of Reciprocity, that all persons wishing to obtain license to practise Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery in this Province, be subjected to a testing examination, whether they present degrees or certificates from Royal Chartered Institutions or not.

To 7th Question.—I highly approve of the first part of Dr. Laterrière's Bill, as a sufficient remedy against the abuses and impositions in question, but cannot admit that a half-pay military or naval Medical Officer should be entitled to any more consideration than any other person holding, as a civilian, equally high if not higher honors or credentials.

To 8th Question.—I am thoroughly averse to placing the Medical Profession on an equal footing in Upper and Lower Canada, as far as a junction or an union of the two Provinces are concerned. In the first place, the Medical Profession of Lower Canada is already incorporated—the Medical Profession of Upper Canada is not; and even though the Medical Profession of Upper Canada should become incorporated, it must not be forgotten that the Medical Institutions in Upper Canada (already numerous) are governed by statutes, rules and regulations in many points differing from those governing the Medical Institutions in Lower Canada.

(*Translation.*)

Answers of Dr. J. Z. Nault, of Quebec.

To 1st Question.—The most effective mode of ascertaining the qualifications of the candidates, consists, in my opinion, in an examination before the Medical Board.

To 2nd Question.—The law, as it stands, does certainly not present sufficient security against abuses, and my conviction is the result of many years' experience as a member, as well of the former, as of the present Medical Board. The means to put an end to abuses and impositions, would be to adopt the mode set forth in the preceding answer, viz: to subject bearers of credentials to an examination, when deemed necessary by the Board.

To 3rd Question.—Several.

To 4th Question.—Four; a College and two Incorporated Schools in Montreal, and one Incorporated School in Quebec.

To 5th Question.—Not at all—it would have the effect of creating competition between the Schools, and would, undoubtedly, give rise to many more abuses than those at present in existence.

To 6th Question.—I do not believe it.

To 7th Question.—The Bill brought in by Dr. LaTerrière does not appear to me to afford a sufficient remedy for the abuses already mentioned. The exemption from examination granted to the Medical Officers of Her Majesty's Army and Navy, might give occasion to imposition, and, moreover, would be an injustice done to other graduates whose Medical education has been obtained in the same Universities with them, and who, nevertheless, would be subject to examination. All candidates, without distinction, should be, at the discretion of the Medical Board, subject to examination.

To 8th Question.—I am convinced it would.

(*Translation.*)

Answers of Dr. Ol. Robitaille, of Quebec.

To 1st Question.—The most effective mode of ascertaining the qualifications of those who present themselves before the Medical Board of this Province, to be licensed to practise Physic, &c., would be to oblige them, by law, to produce certificates and documents establishing that they have studied during the time required by law.

To 2nd Question.—As a member of the Medical Board, at its formation, that is to say, during the three first years, I know that diplomas were produced before the Board, the bearers of which were suspected of not having studied Medicine during the period by law required, the bearer of a diploma being only obliged to swear that he is the real proprietor of such diploma. I am of opinion that the law, as it now stands, is not a sufficient security against abuses, and does not present adequate means of detecting imposition. To obviate these inconveniences, the Medical Board alone, should possess the right of granting a license to practise, notwithstanding that a diploma to that effect, may have been previously obtained.

To 3rd Question.—I cannot state anything positive in answer to this question; I do not, therefore, think it right to record the different rumours on the subject.

To 4th Question.—The Colleges and Incorporated Schools in which the various branches of the Medical art are taught with success in this Province, amount to four in number.

To 5th Question.—I unhesitatingly say, that I am not of opinion to confer on the Professors of these different Schools, the privilege of granting to their pupils credentials, exempting them from examination before the Provincial Board. Such plan would give use to sad abuses which would more fatally affect society in general, than the Medical Profession; a contest, not of science, but of money, would take place. Diplomas and licenses to practise, would become articles of merchandize, to be sold at a discount. It would certainly endanger society to enact such a law. Something of the same kind was adopted in the American Union, but proved baneful and was abandoned.

To 6th Question.—When Great Britain gives to Medical Men from the colonies, the right of practising within her limits, without previously subjecting them to an examination, then it will be time enough to speak of reciprocity in medical matters. But such a thing does not exist, and never has existed; we must protect ourselves by refusing to grant a license on a diploma, unless the bearer shall, by an examination before the Board, when by them deemed necessary, have given proof of his capacity.

To 7th Question.—Yes; but it would not be just that it should only apply to Lower Canada, inasmuch as an Upper Canada licensed Practitioner would have the right of practising in Lower Canada, whilst Lower Canada licentiates would not enjoy a corresponding right in Upper Canada.

To 8th Question.—The Medical Profession in Upper Canada ought to be incorporated and placed on the same footing as that of Lower Canada, with this provision, however, that there should be two distinct Boards, possessing alone the discretionary right of examination in suspected cases.

Answers of George E. Fenwick, Esquire, M. D., of Montreal.

To 1st Question.—The most effective means of ascertaining the qualifications of candidates for license to practise Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in this Province, is by examination, before competent persons composing the Medical Board.

To 2nd Question.—In my opinion, the law on this point is defective, as it does not prevent abuses. I consider that all candidates for license to practise Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in this Province, should be compelled to undergo an examination before the Medical Board of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, whether, or not, they possessed or held certificates, degrees or diplomas from any University or College in Her Majesty's dominions. Those who had obtained a regular collegiate education, or who possessed credentials from any University or College in Her Majesty's dominions, if such were obtained with honor and credit to themselves, could have no objection to submit to an examination. The effect of this would be to exclude from the practise of our Profession, many who are yearly flocking to our country, whose imperfect knowledge of the first principles of their profession, is but too sadly known. Persons of this stamp come before the Board of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, for license each time they hold their session, and although they (the Board) may be perfectly aware of their utter incompetency to practise, yet from the candidate possessing a certificate, diploma or degree from some recognized University or College, they (the Board) are unable to refuse them license, on the plea of ignorance.

To 3rd Question.—I believe, firmly, that a number of candidates have obtained a license to practise the Medical Profession in this Province, on presenting credentials, without possessing the necessary qualifications to practise the Art.

To 4th Question.—The various branches of Medical Science are taught with success by the University of McGill College; the Montreal School of Medicine, and the St.

Lawrence School of Medicine, in the City of Montreal; and the Quebec School of Medicine, in the City of Quebec.

To 5th Question.—By conferring on the Lecturers of these different Medical Schools, the privilege of granting credentials to their pupils, which will entitle the holders thereof to obtain a Provincial license, to practise the profession of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, without submitting to examination before the Provincial Board, would lower, very materially, the standard of the profession; but at the same time it is to be regretted, that any one School should possess that privilege, and the others be exempt, inasmuch as it gives the holders of such privilege, an undue influence, and an unfair advantage over the other Schools, which is not warranted by the standard of their comparative professional acquirements.

To 6th Question.—I not only believe, but I am positively certain, that an M. D. of McGill College, or a licentiate of any Medical School in Canada, going to England, would not be entitled to practise his profession in that country, without submitting to an examination; in proof of this I would give the case of a personal friend, a Dr. Baker, a graduate of McGill College, who is, I believe, at present practising his profession in the County of Berkshire, England. At the commencement of his career as a Medical Practitioner in England, some three years since, he was threatened with prosecution, and was, I believe, obliged to go to London, to submit to an examination before he was entitled to practise as a general Practitioner.

To 7th Question.—I consider the first part of the Bill hereunto annexed, brought in by Dr. LaTerrière, would, so far as it goes, be a sufficient remedy against the abuses and impositions in question; but the latter part, which has reference to British graduates obtaining a license to practise, without previously submitting to examination before the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, has, in my opinion, a baneful influence on the Profession of Canada, inasmuch as it throws open the door to any person who may have been so lucky as to possess himself of a British diploma or certificate. I would suggest that all persons desirous of obtaining license to practise the profession of Medicine in Canada, whether they do or do not possess a certificate, diploma or degree, from any University or College, should be obliged to undergo an examination before the Board of Governors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; such examination being granted only upon the candidate giving satisfactory evidence of his having fulfilled the term of study required by the Act incorporating the profession, passed in the year 1847.

To 8th Question.—I consider a law placing the Medical Profession on an equal footing in both Sections of the Province, would give general satisfaction, and a College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, would do much to place the profession of Medicine in that elevated and honorable position which it holds in other countries.

Answers of John Mackelcan, Esq., of Hamilton, M. R. C. S., London.

To 1st Question.—The most effectual means of ascertaining the qualifications of candidates for licenses to practise Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery, I believe to be a *viva voce* examination on the different branches of knowledge required, with the addition (in anatomy,) of the dissection of some portion of the human body, without the assistance of any book or notes.

To 2nd Question.—I am of opinion that any one holding a degree or diploma from any College or University in Great Britain or Ireland, which Degree or Diploma entitles the possessor to practise in the Mother Country, should also be entitled to practise in a colony, without further examination.

To 3rd Question.—I know that young men of very superficial attainments, both general and professional, and who were afraid to present themselves before the Toronto Medical Board for examination, have gone to McGill College, in Montreal, and obtained certificates, and returned to practise as M. D's in Upper Canada, to the detriment of the public, and the injury of the character of the Medical Profession.

To 4th Question.—I know of but two in Upper Canada, Toronto University and Trinity College, Toronto. Of Lower Canada, I have no knowledge.

To 5th Question.—By no means. Professors naturally lean to their own pupils, and if part of their remuneration as Lecturers is derived from the fees paid by the students, there is a temptation to make the College or School popular by granting the certificates easily. The certificate of any College or School should therefore only entitle the possessor to an examination by the Medical Board.

To 7th Question.—Dr. La Terrière's Bill seems defective; it appears to require all other British Practitioners, except Medical Officers of the army or navy, to undergo a fresh examination, when it is well known the examination for Assistant Surgeons is slighter and less searching and comprehensive than for civil Practitioners. It also seems to admit that the Board might grant a certificate to practise in Upper Canada, although not in Lower.

To 8th Question.—I believe that a law, placing the Medical Profession on an equal footing in the two sections of the Province, would give general satisfaction in Upper Canada; in confirmation of which opinion, I beg to refer to the proceedings of the large and respectable meeting of the Profession, held in Toronto, in July last, where with only four or five dissentient voices, it was determined to apply to the Provincial Parliament, during the present session, for a similar Act to that by which the Profession in Lower Canada is incorporated.

Answers of Dr. J. Douglas, M. R. C., of Quebec.

To 1st Question.—Written answers to written questions.

To 2nd Question.—Very difficult to say what means would be a sufficient security against the abuses and an efficient check on the impositions which have been practised on Examining Boards, without at same time committing injustice towards gentlemen who have been regularly licensed.

To 3rd Question.—I am aware of more than one instance of the kind.

To 4th Question.—There are, in my opinion, too many to enable them to teach with success.

To 5th Question.—Most certainly not.

To 6th Question.—No.

To 7th Question.—No.

To 8th Question.—Yes.

Answers of A. H. David, Esq., M. D., of Montreal.

To 1st Question.—I consider "the most effective means of ascertaining the qualification of those who present themselves before the Medical Board of this Province," is by a fair and impartial examination into the professional attainments of the candidate.

To 2nd Question.—I am of opinion, "that the law which exempts from examination all those who hold certificates, degrees or diplomas obtained from any University or College in Her Majesty's Dominions," is not "a sufficient security against abuses nor an efficient check on the impositions which the law may occasion by such a dispensation," and the only course the Board could adopt which would put an end to such abuses and impositions, is that of examination, with satisfactory evidence, that the person presenting such certificates, degrees or diplomas, is the one on whom such Document was conferred, by the College from which it was obtained.

To 3rd Question.—It is said that more than one person "has obtained a license to practise in this Province without possessing the necessary qualifications on certificates or credentials which had been falsely obtained," but I know nothing personally on the subject.

To 4th Question.—There is one “College and three incorporated Schools in this Province in which the various branches of the Medical Art have been and are taught with success” viz : McGill College ; the School of Medicine and the St. Lawrence School, all in the City of Montreal, and the School of Medicine in the City of Quebec.

To 5th Question.—I am inclined to believe it is not advisable “to confer on the Professors of the different Medical Schools the privilege of granting credentials to their pupils, the effect of which would be an exemption from examination before the Provincial Board.” In my opinion, the Provincial Board should be the only examining Board, and by it all graduates should be examined ; but if it be found impossible to compel the graduates of McGill College to submit to examination before the Provincial Board, then there is no alternative but to place all the Incorporated Schools on an equal footing with the College, by giving them the power to examine their own pupils, and when found qualified granting them credentials exempting from examination before the Provincial Board.

To 6th Question.—In regard to “Reciprocity in Physic,” an M. D. of McGill College “or licentiate of any Medical School in Canada going to England,” is not recognized, and those gentlemen who have taken out a diploma from the College of Surgeons, had their curriculum closely examined, but their degree of M. D. from McGill College went for nothing, and I might further add, that the M. D. of McGill College is not received as qualifying for either the Army or Navy Medical services.

To 7th Question.—I consider the first part of “Dr. Laterrière’s Bill would be a sufficient remedy against the abuses and impositions in question,” but I am certainly opposed to exempt any military or naval Medical man from examination, as I am against admitting any British graduate to license without examination,—they should all be obliged to submit to the law of the land in which they go to settle, and submit to an examination from the Provincial Board.

To 8th Question.—I consider “a law placing the Medical Profession on an equal footing in Upper and Lower Canada would meet with the approbation of Practitioners in general, and obviate the difficulties arising from a law affecting only one part of the Province,” and if the Board of Examiners were elected by the Profession (as is the case at present in Lower Canada,) and were to meet alternately at Montréal and Toronto, a kindly feeling would be engendered between the members of the Profession from different parts, who now have no opportunity of becoming acquainted with each other, and would tend much to elevate the standard and dignity of our noble Profession.

(Translation.)

Answers of P. M. Bardy, Esquire, M. D., of Quebec.

To 1st Question.—The most effective mode would be to ascertain whether the candidates have conformed to the dispositions of the law, and to oblige them to undergo a regular examination before the Medical Board of this Province.

To 2nd Question.—The law which entitles, &c., is not a sufficient security against abuses, and does not afford adequate means for the detection of imposition ; the only remedy I can see, would be to invest the present Board with the power of examining or not, at their discretion, those with diplomas as well as those without them.

To 3rd Question.—I am aware that Dr. Painchaud once made a motion before the Board of the College, for the purpose of subjecting to examination a young man, bearer of a McGill-College diploma, who, as he alleged, had studied during a period of eighteen months only. The young man, nevertheless, obtained his license without undergoing an examination.

To 4th Question.—In Quebec there is an incorporated School of Medicine, and there are two such Schools in Montreal, independently of McGill College which possesses a Royal Charter.

To 5th Question.—It would be absurd to confer such a privilege, which, if it did not paralyze the operations of the Medical Board of the Province of Lower Canada, would render them quite useless.

To 6th Question.—Not knowing what value a McGill College diploma may have in England, I believe that a Licentiate from our College Board has not the right of practising there without previously undergoing an examination.

To 7th Question.—The Bill proposed by Dr. LaTerrière would prevent the abuses already mentioned, if it were made to apply as well to Upper as to Lower Canada.

To 8th Question.—I am of opinion that a law placing the Medical Profession in Upper and Lower Canada on an equal footing, would meet with the approbation of Practitioners in general, and obviate the difficulties arising from a law affecting but one section of the Province.

(Translation.)

Answers of L. L. L. Desaulniers, Esq., M. D., of Yamachiche.

To 1st Question.—The little reflection I have given to the best mode of ascertaining the qualifications of those presenting themselves before the Medical Board, does not admit of my throwing out any suggestions at this moment, on this point in particular, which, on the other hand, must have been duly considered by the members of the Board through habit and the experience acquired by them since the Board has been established; I cannot, however, refrain from stating that one mode of ascertaining the student's qualifications, would be to possess a Board of Examiners, composed of Medical men entirely disinterested, &c., &c., not being Professors in any of our Schools; this I state for reasons to be given in my 4th and 5th answers.

To 2nd Question.—The law which exempts from examination before the Medical Board of this Country, those bearing credentials, degrees or diplomas obtained in any University or College in Her Majesty's dominions, is, in my opinion, very far from affording a sufficient security against abuses or an adequate means of detecting imposition; such a privilege should be absolutely rejected, and an abuse like this, as unjust to the Canadian aspirants to the profession, as it is fraught with peril to the health and life of all individuals, should be put a stop to by a very stringent law. In a word, why grant to persons from beyond the seas, more than we grant to the pupils of our Schools? Is the crossing of the sea a guarantee that the diploma possessed by an individual carries with it infallible proof of his skill and merit? Why then, receive, without examination, these diploma-bearers, in preference to our Canadian fellow-citizens? I will even go further, and say, that, if forced to admit without examination, either a Canadian licentiate of our own Schools, or a graduate from the European dominions of Her Majesty, it would be a hundred times better to admit the Canadian, because, in the first place, we owe greater protection to the natives and youth of the Country, than to strangers who perhaps only come amongst us in consequence of their having received no patronage at home; and on the other hand, because our Schools being at our doors, open to the scrutiny of the whole Profession, under the care of Professors whose capacity and merit are well known, frequented by young men we have occasion to meet every day, among whom we live and whom consequently we examine and appreciate by anticipation, it would be far less easy to make an improper choice, or so frequently suffer from deception.

To 4th and 5th Questions.—McGill College, the Medical Schools of Montreal, and that of Quebec, are, I believe, well worthy of being considered as Schools where the different branches of the Medical Art are taught with success. I, nevertheless, would deem

it dangerous to allow these Schools to grant to their pupils credentials which would exempt them from undergoing examination before the Board, because these different Schools being jealous and emulous of each other, the Professors would naturally be inclined to admit in the interests of their School, as many of their own pupils as possible, for, the greater the facilities, the more numerous would the pupils become. The same Board, composed of Medical men other than Professors, ought to examine all aspirants; in such case only can we look for equal justice, and fairly expect that examinations will proceed on the same fixed principles.

To 6th Question.—No reciprocity, in my opinion; it is but just that the Medical men in England should take the necessary means of ascertaining the character and knowledge of such as emigrate from Canada, and the same principle requires that we should employ similar means with reference to the qualifications of those emigrating here.

(*Translation.*)

Answers of Dr. J. E. J. Landry, of Quebec.

To 1st Question.—It would be to subject them to impartial examination, as is done at present with the greater number of students.

To 2nd Question.—The existing law, which exempts from examination all those who bear credentials, diplomas or degrees, deprives us, it seems to me, of the means of detecting *incapacity*, since it enjoins on the Medical Board the granting of a license to such parties on the presentation of their diploma or degree.

To 3rd Question.—I am aware that bearers of British diplomas have been exempted from examination on presenting their credentials, without being possessed of the acquirements necessary to practise with honor to themselves, or without danger to their patients, the branch of their profession to which their diploma applied. By entering into details I should fear to be too precise, and thereby designate individuals. Further, even in this Province, a degree may be acquired without conforming one's self, in every particular, to the law regulating the study and practise of medicine, though such conformity is demanded of all pupils attending Schools other than the University.

To 4th Question.—Four; an University and four Incorporated Schools.

To 5th Question.—No; it would but increase the evil, and render the Provincial Board a Board of enregistration.

To 6th Question.—To this question I cannot give a positive answer; my opinion, however, is, that they would have to give evidence of their capacity before a Board of Examination.

To 7th Question.—I believe it would, provided it were extended to both Provinces; for, otherwise, a student could, with his diploma or degree, go to Upper Canada and obtain his license, and then return and practise; in virtue thereof, in Lower Canada.

To 8th Question.—It is to be desired that the Medical Profession in Upper and Lower Canada be placed on the same footing, and a law accomplishing this object would, it seems to me, meet with the approbation of Practitioners in general.

Answers of John L. Hall, Esquire, M. D., of Quebec.

To 1st and 2nd Questions.—The most effective means of ascertaining the qualifications of those who present themselves before the Medical Board of this Province, to be licensed to practise Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery, is by examination alone; but to entitle them to such examination is to oblige them to present certificates of their having gone through a fixed curriculum of study, by attending certain lectures and Hospital practice for a stated period, either in this country, in Great Britain, the United States or elsewhere; provided that such lectures so attended without the

Province be amongst those recognized as in every respect equal to those in the Province. To those presenting only certificates or tickets, they should of course be obliged to undergo an examination in the various branches for which they produce tickets or certificates of their having attended, and licensed accordingly in such branches of the Profession for which they are found qualified. To those who possess degrees or diplomas, on their taking the necessary oaths, &c., a license should be granted to practise such branches.

To 3rd Question.—It is a fact, within my knowledge, that numbers of candidates possessed of diplomas for the practice of Surgery alone, on presenting such diploma, have been licensed to practise the other branches of the Profession, for which they did not possess the necessary qualifications.

To 4th Question.—My opinion is that one good College or incorporated School would be sufficient for the whole Province.

To 5th Question.—No, certainly not.

To 6th Question.—No.

To 7th Question.—No.

To 8th Question.—Yes.

(Translation.)

Answers of Dr. A. Fortier, St. Scholastique.

To 1st Question.—The most effectual mode of examining the qualifications of a Medical aspirant, is, in my opinion, a thorough examination before the members of any incorporated Medical Board.

To 2nd Question.—Credentials, degrees or diplomas, obtained in any College or University, ought to be a sufficient guarantee, to ensure the obtaining of a license. Abuses are not more easily avoided by a Board before which the candidate sometimes finds himself a victim to the caprice of his examiners.

To 3rd Question.—There may be dupes on both sides.

To 4th Question.—Montreal numbers two Schools, one in the French, the other in the English language; Quebec has one, the teaching wherein is in both languages. For some months past another English School has been talked of in Montreal.

To 5th Question.—Yes, certainly; for I have always considered it unjust to grant to a stranger what is refused to a Countryman. McGill College, alone, has the right of granting diplomas, whilst the Canadian Institutions, producing pupils at least quite as good, have till now, been placed in the unpleasant position of seeing their pupils obliged to obtain their credentials from the English.

To 6th Question.—I am of opinion that all licentiates should practise only within the Province where they have been licensed.

To 7th Question.—Far from believing that the Bill brought in by Dr. LaTerrière would be a sufficient remedy against abuses, I am of opinion it would augment their number. I will not censure that part of it which relates to the qualifications required of a Practitioner, for too much cannot be done to screen society from the fatal suggestions of ignorance, and the enticements of quackery. But, I would ask, do you consider it more baneful to society that a Medical man should be licensed by the Board by reason of his diploma alone (a practice reproved by Mr. LaTerrière,) or that matrons and old women, who, in most cases, have not the perception of their household duties, should with unblushing effrontery, accompanied by the the grossest ignorance, attempt to practise Midwifery, and, of all necessity, give occasion to accidents irreparable in their nature? In fine, I am of opinion with, I believe, all the other members of the Profession resident in country parts, who, like myself, witness the abuses without number which occur there, that in future no person should practise any branch of the Medical Art, without previously having obtained a license or a diploma for that purpose.

(*Translation.*)

Answers of P. E. Picault, Esquire, M. D., of Montreal.

To 1st Question.—The present mode, which is that of subjecting students to a single examination, appears to me to be defective, because it is impossible that the Examiners can ascertain the capacity of a pupil in so short a time; moreover, it is a well known fact, that timid young men, though fully qualified, often fail, whilst the most ignorant, generally not wanting in presumption, come off with greater facility. I believe that an annual examination on such branches as have formed the subject of study during the year, would better answer the end proposed. In a case of failure the pupil would be put off for three or six months, and thereby obliged to continue his studies through a longer period. This method is the one adopted in France, and although, a pupil there, may finish his studies in four years, yet it is seldom that one succeeds in obtaining his admission in less than five, and sometimes six years. One advantage of this system is, that the pupil is constantly kept on the alert, and is forced to study. Again, we would not as we do at present, see young men walk about and idle away their time during three years, and, at the end of the fourth, undergo a brilliant examination, thanks to an excellent memory, and to the exercises of some teacher, who, by means of instructions by question and answer, has initiated them into the knowledge of the different subjects of examination.

To 2nd Question.—The only mode of obviating the inconveniences referred to, would be to subject all bearers of Foreign Diplomas to an examination before the Board.

To 3rd Question.—I have no personal knowledge that any such thing has taken place.

To 4th Question.—I do not know how many exist in Upper Canada; but, in Lower Canada, there are four.

To 5th Question.—Certainly not; that would give rise to great abuses which it would be too tedious to explain here. But, if a University (McGill College), placed above the laws of the Country by its Royal Charter, were to retain the power of granting diplomas carrying with them an exemption from examination before the Provincial Board, better would it be, and but just, that a similar privilege should be conferred on the other Schools of Medicine, the Professors of which are quite as well qualified.

To 6th Question.—Reciprocity in Medicine is a chimera, at least it will be for a long time to come. European Universities accept our diplomas but as certificates of study. A French Physician cannot practise in England without taking degrees as required by the law of the Country, and *vice versa*. As to medical reciprocity with the United States, our Province would soon find itself overrun by M. D's. whose whole studies would consist of having attended a few lectures, and having paid the cost of their diploma. I have heard it said, that the McGill College diplomas were received by some Scotch University, but it is not so in England, in Ireland or in France.

To 7th Question.—I approve of Dr. LaTerrière's Bill, in so far as it has for its object to establish the Board of the College of Physicians and Surgeons on a firm basis. That Board would indeed become a Board for the enregistration of licenses, if the Medical Schools were permitted to graduate their pupils. McGill Collège ought, as well as the other schools, to come under the provisions of that law: A very little skill, on the part of the Governors of the Medical Collège, would suffice to avoid the abuses mentioned in Question No. 2. I see with pain, that the Midwives resident in the country parts are objects of solicitude to Dr. Laterrière, who is unwilling to interfere with their privileges; sorry privileges, truly, which consist in sacrificing every year more or less victims from amongst the unfortunate beings who confide in their care. We ought, I think, to exact, at least, that they undergo an examination before the Board, or before two or three duly qualified Physicians. They should, moreover, know how to read and write. In vain would it be objected

that, owing to the scarcity of Physicians in country parts, women in child-birth would be liable to suffer from want of care. This would not take place, for all women know what such a state requires, and a Physician is never very far off. In the present state of things, when a woman in a country Parish is destitute of the means of existence, though ignorant in the grossest degree, she adopts the calling of a Midwife.

Since it is intended to protect Physicians, why not amend that provision of the law which prohibits persons, without a license, from practising the Medical Art, by rendering such provision more easy of execution. At the present day, our Medical men located in country parts bordering on the frontier, are deprived of their practice by a miserable set of American quacks, without any sort of qualification. I have not the law before me, but I am told it is impracticable. Many think that, as is the case with respect to those who sell spirituous liquors without a license, the testimony of two respectable persons given before a Magistrate, ought to be sufficient, and that the penalty ought to be divided between the Crown and the informer.

To 5th Question.—A law placing the Medical Profession on an equal footing in Upper and in Lower Canada, would certainly meet with the approbation of the greater number of Practitioners. In conclusion, I will take the liberty of adding, that, in my opinion, the Legislature is too much inclined to grant Acts of Incorporation to new Medical Colleges. Their number does not improve their quality, far from it; and moreover, as is the case with all the Colleges in the country, each Medical School seizes upon and clings to the *budget*, to obtain the pittance of a few pounds to pay rent, &c., as if the public had an interest in the matter. Here, Sir, I stop; a subject of such magnitude would require greater developments than the limits of a letter will admit of. It is highly to be desired that a law to regulate the practice of medicine, should, at last, be framed so as to secure to itself greater stability, as serious inconveniences always follow the instability of laws.

(Translation.)

Answers of Dr. Ed Boudreau, of Baie St. Paul.

To 1st Question.—The most effective mode would be to subject all candidates for the practice of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, to a searching examination, in accordance with the rules and practice followed by the Medical Board of this Province.

To 2nd Question.—The law which entitles, &c., cannot be a sufficient security against abuses and frequent deceptions, which, on the contrary, would receive encouragement by the grant of such a privilege. Many bearers of credentials, degrees and diplomas, obtained in some University or College in Her Majesty's dominions, are perfectly ignorant and regular impostors, capable of audaciously imposing upon the Medical Board by the production of documents fraudulently procured by means of money and intrigue. The method, in my opinion, of preventing deception and abuse, would be to subject to examination before the Medical Board of this Province, and without distinction, all bearers of credentials, degrees, or diplomas, from whatsoever University or College obtained.

To 3rd Question.—I am not aware of such being the case.

To 4th Question.—The Colleges and incorporated Schools of the Cities of Quebec and Montreal. I cannot make honorable mention of the Schools and Institutions of this nature in Upper Canada, being entirely unacquainted with them.

To 5th Question.—I should be of opinion not to exempt bearers of credentials obtained in those different Schools, from the rules hereinbefore laid down, but to subject them to a less severe examination, impressed, as I am, with the idea, that the Members of the Profession have opportunities of judging of the talents and

aptitude of such amongst the youth of the country as are desirous of forming part of the Medical body.

To 6th Question.—I do not believe that an M. D. from McGill College, or from any other Medical School in Canada, would have the right of practising his profession in Great Britain, without having previously undergone an examination and given proof of his acquirements. The same principle ought to apply to all M. D.'s from Great Britain who come to Canada to practise. None should be allowed to practise without, in the first instance, having undergone an examination before the Medical Board of this Province, and thereby given proof of his acquirements. Reciprocity in Medicine is morally impossible; confidence cannot be placed in credential-bearers and reciprocated by the different Colleges or Medical Schools, without, at the same time, encouraging, by censurable deference and improper favor, the attempts of certain bearers of credentials, degrees or diplomas, very often obtained by illegitimate means from some venal and mercenary College or Medical School. Where would public safety reside, if there did not exist a Medical Board to superintend the choice of professional men scattered throughout Canada.

To 7th Question.—The Bill proposed by Dr. LaTerrière is sufficiently comprehensive, though not entering much into details.

To 8th Question.—I do not believe that a law, placing the Medical Profession on the same footing in Upper and Lower Canada, would meet with the approbation of the generality of Practitioners, because of the difficulties likely to arise from the laws relating to each section of Canada, unless, however, the Legislature should overcome all repugnance, by smoothing the difficulties and granting to every Member of the Profession similar privileges and equal consideration.

(Translation.)

Answers of Dr. L. C. Cazeneuve, of L'Assomption.

To 1st Question.—I do not know of a better or more effective mode of ascertaining a young man's qualifications, than a minute examination, such as is undergone at present; with this difference, however, that I think, as I have already had occasion to suggest to a Committee of this Honorable House, that, instead of one examination, the candidates ought to be subjected to two, and even three, the different branches of the Medical Art being divided, as found most convenient, into two or three parts. In this manner, the requisite time and attention could be given to each part, and the candidate's information on such branch ascertained; the young man himself would thereby gain an advantage, by having his attention less divided, and applying himself more fully to each branch, and be enabled to undergo these partial examinations with greater confidence.

To 2nd Question.—I have but very imperfectly followed the proceedings of the Medical Boards; I have never consented (for reasons of my own), to take an active part in them; nevertheless, I am of opinion, that every candidate ought to undergo one or several detailed and effective examinations before the Medical Board. If every School had the right of granting a diploma equal in effect to a license, there would be reason to fear that some one amongst all these rival Schools, for the purpose of drawing to itself a greater number of pupils, would render the obtaining of its diploma more and more easy, and this would be an evil which would fall on the Profession and on the public.

To 3rd Question.—I have no knowledge in relation to this.

To 4th Question.—I entertain no relations with the Medical Schools; I believe there are three in Montreal, and cannot say whether there are several in Quebec or elsewhere.

To 5th Question.—I answer negatively, for the reasons set forth in my answer to the second question. The Medical Board ought alone to have authority to grant

licenses to practise, (with the modification I will express hereafter in a remark on the Bill.)

To 6th Question.—I am entirely unacquainted with the laws of England on the subject.

To 7th Question.—I believe the Bill proposed will suffice, at least, as an experiment. In the last sentence of the Bill, I find a negative which it seems to me, ought not to be there. Is it a mistake in the printing,* or is the meaning really to subject such persons to an examination? In the latter case, but few of these gentlemen will, in my opinion, submit to this formality, and the country may be deprived of talents of the highest order. Nevertheless, I would not presume to decide on this subject, as I am ignorant of the manner in which the Army and Navy commissions are granted.

To 8th Question.—I do not well know upon what footing the Profession is in Upper Canada; but reasoning hypothetically, the Profession being the same in both sections of the Province, ought to be placed generally upon exactly the same footing throughout the United Province.

Answers of J. B. Johnston, Esquire, M. D., of Sherbrooke.

To 1st Question.—The most effective means of ascertaining the qualifications of candidates for a license to practise "Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery in this Province," is, undoubtedly, to submit them to an examination for that purpose; joined to which, however, is the production of certificates of having pursued diligently a proper course of study at some Public School or College for Medical instruction, such as that enjoined by the Act which now regulates the study and practice of Medicine and Surgery in this Province.

To 2nd Question.—From my experience as a member of the Medical Board of Lower Canada, I should say that the law now in force, which exempts from examination before the Provincial Board the holders of diplomas or degrees from Colleges or Universities in Her Majesty's dominions, is a sufficient security against abuses or impositions; except, perhaps, in the case of a holder of a Surgical diploma merely, such as that granted by the Colleges of Surgeons in London, Edinburgh and Dublin, which has reference more particularly to the practice of Surgery and Pharmacy. The Medical Board has obviated that defect by subjecting the candidate with a Surgical diploma to an examination in Medicine and Midwifery; the legality of this proceeding on the part of the Board has been questioned, as contrary to the 7th section of their Act. In this respect, the Act ought to be amended.

To 3rd Question.—It is not to my knowledge that unqualified candidates have obtained licenses to practise. But here I can state as a fact within my knowledge, that many of the seventeen individuals allowed to practise without a license by the Act of last Session, commonly called Sanborn's Act, are totally without education either in Medicine or general knowledge; that they never pursued any course of Medical instruction; and further, that one of the number, at least, viz.: Richard N. Webber, was a rejected candidate before the Provincial Medical Board, and consequently could not "have been practising Medicine and Surgery in Lower Canada" at and for a long time prior to the 28th day of July, 1847, when the Act of 10 and "11 Vic., cap. 26, came into force," as is alleged in the Act of last Session, affording these persons exemption from the provisions of the former Act. Mr. Sanborn's Act goes to stultify all Medical legislation, and, if it be impossible to have it repealed, care ought to be taken to prevent the passage of any similar Bill to exempt any further number of ignorant men from the penalties of the Act of 10 and 11 Vic.

To 4th Question.—The College of McGill, the School of Medicine, the St. Lawrence School of Medicine of Montreal, and the School of Medicine at Quebec,

* This refers to the French version of the Bill, sent with the circular, in which the words "*ne pourra*" were, by a typographical error, substituted for the words "*pourra en*."—J. P. L.

I consider to be institutions where the Medical Art is successfully taught in all its various branches.

To 5th Question.—I certainly would not recommend that all these Schools of Medicine should have “the privilege of granting credentials having the effect of exemption from examination before the Provincial Board.”

To 6th Question.—In answer to this question, I cannot speak at all positively, never having even heard of such a case; but I should think that the graduate of McGill College, or licentiate of the Province, would have to obtain some other authority before being allowed to practise the Medical Profession in England.

To 7th Question.—I do not think that the project of law brought before the Legislative House of Assembly at its present session, by Dr. LaTerrière, is at all called for in the present state of the Medical Profession in Lower Canada.

To 8th Question.—If similar protection to the Medical Profession were afforded in Upper Canada as obtains in the Lower Province, I should consider it desirable to assimilate the Practitioners of the two Provinces by an Act common to both.

(*Translation.*)

Answers of C. Dansereau, Esquire, M. D., of Verchères.

To 1st Question.—I am satisfied with the mode of ascertaining qualifications adopted by the existing Board of Physicians and Surgeons.

To 5th Question.—To confer upon the Professors of the different Medical Schools the right of granting to their pupils, credentials carrying with them an exemption from examination before the Provincial Board, would be but an act of justice, seeing that one of these Schools possesses this privilege; nevertheless, such act of justice might be counterbalanced by this consideration, “that Medical Schools might thereby be changed into Diploma Shops.” I should be disposed to abide by the Legislator’s decision.

To 7th Question.—I think it would be better to postpone the second reading of Dr. LaTerrière’s Bill for six months.

To 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th and 8th Questions.—As published in the Newspaper “*Pays.*”

Answers of the Honorable C. Widmer, M. D., of Toronto.

To 1st Question.—No man should receive a license to practise unless he has undergone an examination and found to be qualified.

To 2nd Question.—But, any applicant for a license, presenting a degree or diploma in Medicine or Surgery from any University or Royal College in Britain, exhibits as ample testimony of his ability to practise his profession here, in Canada, as he does in Britain. No imposition or abuse can be practised by such applicant, if sufficient pains are taken to obtain full proof of his identity.

To 3rd Question.—I have no knowledge of any such fact.

To 4th Question.—I can only enumerate those of Western Canada; there are now two Universities and one Incorporated School there, most efficient.

To 5th Question.—The degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Canadian Universities should exempt from examination before the Medical Boards. But I have always been of opinion that none but graduates in Arts should receive the degree of M. D.

To 6th Question.—There is no reciprocity! Neither the Canadian Doctor, nor the licentiate of a Medical Board are legally entitled to practise in Britain. But the testimonials of Canadian Universities are received in Britain as a portion of the curriculum required to entitle the applicant to an examination.

To 7th Question.—I am not aware of any abuses and impositions practised in obtaining the license.

To 8th Question.—The Statute regulating the practice of Medicine in Lower Canada is well adapted for guarding the rights of the Practitioners, as well as for the protection of the public; and I believe that the extension of such enactments to Western Canada would be considered as a most gratifying result by a large majority of the Profession in that part of the Province.

(Translation.)

Answers of Pierre Beaubien, Esquire, M. D., of Montreal.

To 1st Question.—The best mode of ascertaining the qualifications of a candidate for the practice of Medicine, is to subject him to one or more examinations before a body by law vested with the right of enforcing them, and also to scrutinize the documents on which he relies as conferring upon him the right to enter upon such practice.

To 2nd Question.—No; for it is a very difficult matter, and deception, sometimes, can only be avoided by the means above indicated.

To 3rd Question.—Amongst other cases, one occurred before the old Board of Examiners in Montreal, and was carried into the Courts of Justice where the Board was defeated.

To 4th Question.—McGill College, the St. Lawrence Medical School of Montreal, the Quebec Medical School, and the Montreal Medical and Surgical School, are all the institutions existing in Lower Canada.

To 5th Question.—I would give these Schools the right of granting credentials to all pupils who should have studied, during a period of four years, the different branches of the Medical Science, and undergone four examinations on these several branches, separated for this purpose, as is practised in regular Schools, and presented, moreover, a written thesis. I would again exact, as an essential condition, that such Schools should have for their use a Hospital containing at least fifty beds to be attended by their pupils. Upon the foregoing conditions, I would confer on the Schools the right of granting diplomas, which, upon presentation to the Executive Government, would obtain for the possessor the right of practising his Profession within the Province. I would willingly exempt the students from even appearing before the College of Physicians and Surgeons, as that College appears to me to be a heterogeneous body, which cannot last long, because it does not fulfil the object of all institutions bearing the same name, viz.: applying itself to the teaching of the different Medical Sciences; and, I do not see that this College has anywhere fulfilled these duties. It is well understood that the examinations above mentioned, ought to be as public as possible. Another means of sustaining our Schools of Medicine would be to affiliate them to a University of their belief, where the student, after having undergone in their respective Schools, the examinations above spoken of, would be subjected to a fifth examination; maintain his thesis, and receive the title of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery of such University. By these means, the Medical Profession would be placed on a footing of greater respectability, than that which it holds by the system which now obtains.

To 6th Question.—No; a licentiate or a graduate of any of our Schools of Medicine could not practice his Profession in Great Britain, or anywhere on the old Continent, without previously submitting to an examination, or writing a thesis, for the purpose of proving his qualification before competent Judges.

To 7th Question.—No; no more so than the measures which have preceded it. It could but affect some of our Medical Institutions, and would not apply to McGill College, whose charter has very recently been renewed; for, the persons by whose efforts that charter was obtained, would not be disposed to see it destroyed for the purpose of giving

effect to the proposed Bill. In order then to place our Medical Institutions on the required footing of equality, I would give them the right above alluded to.

To 8th Question.—I believe that the Medical Profession could easily be placed on the same footing in Upper and Lower Canada, by a law granting the same powers, the same privileges, the same period of study for the pupils, &c., &c., to our Medical Institutions.

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Answers of Thomas Walter Jones, Esq., M. D., & L. R. C. S. E., of Montreal.

To 1st Question.—By a strict and impartial examination by a competent Board of Examiners.

To 2nd Question.—I do not think there is sufficient security against abuses and impositions at present. The only security that you have is the oath of the applicant, who is generally unknown to any of the Board of Examiners; several cases of imposition have taken place, the parties taking the oath; after a lapse of some time, it has been found that they had assumed the diploma or degree of a person deceased. I would recommend that the applicant for license have vouchers, other than the diploma or degree, and reference to some respectable person known to the Board, and further to submit to the usual oath.

To 3rd Question.—I have heard that two persons have obtained certificates in order to being licensed, and did not possess the necessary qualification to practise Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

To 4th Question.—Four Schools. McGill College, the School of Medicine at Quebec, the School of Medicine at Montreal, and the St. Lawrence School of Medicine, Montreal.

To 5th Question.—I would not confer on any Provincial School or College the power of granting certificates to exempt their pupils from examination before the Provincial Board; I would recommend all candidates being examined by a General Board. But if this privilege is allowed to any University or College, I would confer a similar power on the Incorporated Schools, as it gives the Universities and Colleges an undue advantage over the Incorporated Schools, which their standing and teaching do not entitle them to.

To 6th Question.—There is no reciprocity. The 'M. D., of McGill College, or a licentiate of any School of Medicine in Canada, is not recognized in England; he will not be exempted from any examination, if he wishes the degree or diploma of any University or College in Great Britain or Ireland, nor does it qualify him for the Army or Navy Medical Boards.

To 7th Question.—I do not. I would exempt all M. D., of the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland, having a Surgeon's diploma, from examination; if they have not a diploma, to be examined on Surgery. Those having a diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons in Great Britain or Ireland, to be examined in Medicine and Midwifery. The licenses of Apothecaries' Hall of London and Dublin, to be accepted, as far as dispensing drugs; the candidate to be examined on the other branches. The Army and Navy Surgeons to submit to the same routine as other candidates, according to their qualifications.

To 8th Question.—I do consider a law placing the Medical Profession on equal footing in Upper and Lower Canada, a measure which will meet with the approbation of all Practitioners; the Board of Examiners to meet semi-annually at Montreal and Toronto. The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada would then be free from the local influence or weight of any University or School, and place the Profession on its proper standing.

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Answers of M. McCulloch, Esquire, M. D., of Montreal.

To 1st Question.—I am of opinion that the most effective means of ascertaining the qualifications of those who present themselves before the Medical Board of this Province to be licensed to practise Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery, is an examination by Practitioners of the highest respectability, unless the candidate already possesses a satisfactory degree or diploma.

To 2nd Question.—I think that the law which exempts from examination all those who hold degrees or diplomas obtained from any University or College in Her Majesty's Dominions, should be considered a sufficient security against abuses or impositions.

To 3rd Question.—It is not a fact within my knowledge, that any candidates have obtained certificates in order to being licensed as Medical Practitioners in this Province, on presenting credentials, without possessing all the testimonials that should entitle them to be considered qualified to practise.

To 4th Question.—McGill College is the only Institution in this Province where I have had an opportunity of knowing that the various branches of the Medical Art are taught with success.

To 5th Question.—I would confer on the Professors of Universities alone the privilege of granting credentials to their pupils, to exempt them from an examination before the Provincial Board.

To 6th Question.—I cannot say what the law is now, in England, regarding an M. D. of McGill College, or a licentiate of any Medical School in Canada, wishing to practise in that country, without previously undergoing an examination or giving proof of his qualifications; but I know that certificates of attendance on Medical Lectures at McGill College are respected by the British Universities, and received by them on the most favorable terms.

To 7th Question.—As I am not aware of the existence of any abuses or impositions by candidates, I think the attempt by Dr. LaTerrière to amend the law in the way he proposes, would not in any way benefit the public or elevate the character of the Profession.

To 8th Question.—I consider that a law placing the Medical Profession on an equal footing in Upper and Lower Canada, is desirable, and would meet with the approbation of Practitioners in general.

Answers of Dr. John Anderson, of North George-Town.

To 1st Question.—My views on the subject of this enquiry will appear from my answers to the questions, which follow:

To 2nd Question.—The special examination of candidates for Medical appointments in the Army and Navy, and other fields of labour, by different Boards in Great Britain, shews that University and College degrees and diplomas, are not there considered a sufficient guarantee of the medical acquirements of those who hold them; neither therefore should they be considered as such in this Province. Either those diplomas which shall be held sufficient here, without further examination; should be particularly specified, or all should be required to undergo an examination, by parties appointed for that purpose under Provincial authority.

To 3rd Question.—To this I can only answer, in general, that past experience seems to warrant Legislative interference to prevent abuses in future.

To 4th Question.—I presume that all the incorporations for teaching Medicine in this Province are competent to discharge the duties entrusted to them, and know nothing to the contrary.

To 4th Question.—I do not think it expedient that the parties who teach the Medical Art, should have the unrestricted privilege of conferring on their students the right

to practise it. They may withhold certificates from such of their students as, from excessive carelessness or great natural incapacity, have signally failed to profit under their instructions; but in ordinary circumstances they will not, and generally speaking, cannot reasonably be expected to withhold them, from numbers whose qualifications to begin practice are very inadequate. Examination for a license to practise Medicine, by a Board of properly qualified persons, entirely independent of those entrusted with the office of teaching it, seems essential to ensure a proper degree of diligence and efficiency on the part both of Professors and students.

To 6th Question.—As I suppose the Bill intended to be brought into Parliament is not intended to secure privileges for the pupils of our own Institutions, but well qualified Practitioners to attend to the health of our people, the question about reciprocity seems one of no practical importance.

To 7th Question.—From the replies stated above it will be seen that I approve of the enactment of the Bill.

To 8th Question.—From the political, social and geographical union of the Province of Canada, the inconvenience of requiring a distinct qualification to practise in any part of it, must be obvious to all. In some cases a part of the same Medical man's practise ought to lie in each of the divisions. Reasons for removing from the one to the other must be of frequent occurrence; the profession in both is under the same Legislative control; local convenience requires separate Medical Schools, and Boards of examination in each, but the standard of qualification should be the same, and the license to practise in either, equally valid in both.

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Answers of W. C. Scott, Esquire, M. D., of Montreal.

To 1st Question.—An examination by Medical men, who are competent to perform, in a *proper manner*, such an *important duty*. Applicants for *licenses possessing a degree* or diploma from any *University or College* in *Her Majesty's dominions*, to be entitled, *as at present*, to receive said license to practise, upon their satisfying the Medical Board that they have obtained such degree or diploma in a lawful manner.

To 2nd Question.—Impositions have never to my knowledge been *even attempted*, much *less practised*. Should they be, there is a penalty attached to the law which is quite "sufficient security" *I consider* "against abuses."

To 3rd Question.—In attempting to answer this question I must confess my inability to comprehend the meaning of it. If I am to understand the question to have reference to obtaining the degree of McGill College for the object mentioned, without the holder having first completed the necessary attendance on lectures, &c., &c., also of his having passed an examination before the Medical Faculty of the University, I must candidly and emphatically state that I have *never known, or heard* of such a case. On the contrary, I may mention an instance which occurred about four years since. A person who had obtained a license from the Medical Board and had also been engaged in practice for a year or two, presented himself for examination before the Medical Faculty of McGill College in order to obtain his degree, *and was rejected*. This case may tend to prove the more strict test and superior acquirements demanded by the University of McGill College, over the Provincial Medical Board.

To 4th Question.—In Montreal, three; University of McGill College, (Royal Charter) and two Incorporated Schools. In Quebec, there is also a Medical School, and an attempt to establish one was made a short time since in Berthier.

The University of McGill College being sufficient for the Medical instruction of the students of this Province, and from *the age, reputation and greater advan-*

tages possessed by the College, it has always been the most successful Medical School in Canada.

To 5th Question.—Unquestionably not, and for two reasons. First, because it would interfere with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and secondly, it would be attended with the same results experienced in other countries which acknowledge numerous licensing Boards, viz.: of proving pernicious to the best interests of society and ruinous to the respectability of the Medical Profession.

To the 6th Question.—I have learned that a person holding a degree of McGill College would be allowed to practise as a general practitioner throughout the British dominions, with the exception of England, where he can practise as a Physician without submitting to any examination. Of the later instance there is at present an example.

To 7th Question.—I consider Dr. LaTerrière's Bill to be wholly unnecessary. The latter portion of the question asks, "what effect I would expect from the passing of the said Bill." I may in all sincerity answer, that the "effect I would expect" therefrom would be the very object desired by Dr. LaTerrière, viz.: that of degrading, and insulting British Universities generally, and McGill College, at which his *Bill is aimed, in particular.*

To 8th Question.—I think so. I have endeavoured to reply to the various questions submitted to me, in a manner that I am of opinion would be most beneficial to the Medical Profession, and to the country.

Answers of Wm. Wright, Esquire, M. D., L. R. C. S. E., of Montreal.

To 1st Question.—The applicants for Provincial License to practise Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, may be ranged into the following classes, formed according to their professional *status*:—1. Doctors of Medicine, the Professors of Medical degrees from Universities, whose curricula embrace complete courses of Medical studies, and are extended over sufficiently long periods of time as two full courses on each branch of Medical Science, except Medical Jurisprudence and Botany, of each of which one course, completed in four winter sessions. Universities such as these, are the British, either in the United Kingdom or its colonial dependencies. 2. Licentiates or Members of Corporate Bodies, the possessors of diplomas which, in addition to being honorary testimonials of professional qualification, are also warrants authorizing their holders to practise a particular department of Medicine, and which are not obtained until after the fulfilment of courses of study comparatively of the same length and number as the former, and subjection to satisfactory tests of proficiency. Bodies such as these are, the Royal Colleges of Surgeons Edinburgh, Dublin and London; of Physicians in same places, and others; each of which only afford testimony to the qualifications of their members in one department of Medical science, as Surgery, Physic, &c. 3. Graduates of Colleges, members of institutions and Professors of certificates from Schools of Medicine who have received their honors after passing insufficient curricula, and whose qualifications are of an inferior character to those embodied in the first class. 4. Students without any claim to be considered as Medical men, who have fulfilled the requirements of the licensing Board. From these classes it is evident that all do not demand the same effective means for ascertaining the qualification of its members. Those of the two last I consider, after adducing the proofs of their education required by the Board, should undergo an examination on each branch of Medical science as now taught. Those of the second class should be subjected to an examination on the departments of Medicine not embraced by their diplomas, and be exempted from examination on that for proficiency in which it has been awarded to them; since the tribunal yielding it is at least equal with that before which they are brought for

license, in as far as it professes to qualify, includes the same obligations and provisions; and in those to which it does not presume, the candidate is required to give sufficient proof. Those of the first class should receive the licenses upon attesting their degrees—for adoption of procedures similar to those required for the preceding, would be unnecessary, because tautological, since they can only receive such degrees after having fulfilled a more extensive curriculum than that required by the Board—after having passed examinations, one of which, the catechetical, only differs from the examination of the Board in being longer and more comprehensive, from embracing a greater variety of subjects and requiring their more minute investigation. Thus an M. D. must have given proof by examination of a satisfactory classical and scientific examination. 2. Pass an oral (written if desired) examination on all the branches of Medical science upon which lectures were delivered in the University wherein he was an Alumnus. 3. Submit to criticism a thesis of his own composition on some professional subject. Failing to give satisfaction in any one of these, he is rejected; whereas a licentiate only requires to pass the examination marked 2, which does not extend to some of the branches taught—Microscopy, Physiological and Pathological anatomy—subjects which are taught in Universities, and in which students must be as well informed as in any others. While therefore submission of a graduate to examination for license is unnecessary, it is also degrading, because the second ordeal is of an inferior character to that through which he has already gone, and where he has acquitted himself honorably.

To 2nd Question.—In the answer to the preceding question I have stated what I believe to be the most effective means for ascertaining the qualifications of applicants for Provincial license, and it will be seen from their perusal that they are precisely those now adopted by the Medical Board before granting licenses; and as I cannot apprehend any abuses or impositions likely to accrue from their rigid observance and enforcement, I am of opinion that the law which confers the right of receiving a license from the Medical Board, and which exempts from examination all those who hold degrees, &c., from Universities, &c., with the curricula above stated, is a sufficient security against abuses, and an efficient check on the impositions which the law may occasion by such a dispensation; and therefore deem the Board not called upon to adopt any means to put an end to abuses and impositions which do not exist, and therefore cannot be proven.

To 3rd Question.—I am not aware of any candidates having obtained certificates to practise Physic, &c., in this Province, on presenting degrees from British Universities, who did not possess the necessary qualifications to practise the Art. Such I believe to be impossible, and I know it to be an unattainable imputation, since such candidates have never been subjected to any test before the licensing Board, whereby such deficiency, if existent, could be ascertained. Hitherto no such candidate, to my knowledge, ever having been submitted to a re-examination by the Board. I am aware that individuals with the qualifications detailed in the 3rd class, described in my first answer, have been found by the only test—examination—to be unworthy of receiving the Provincial license, from their gross incompetency and absolute ignorance, on which account I have thought it proper and safe to exclude them from participating in the privileges of British graduates; and, as I have before said, consider they should be subjected to satisfactory examination before receiving license.

To 4th Question.—I believe there are in this Province the following Colleges and incorporated Schools for the teaching of the various branches of Medical Art: University of Toronto; Trinity College, Toronto; McGill College, Montreal; Toronto School of Medicine; Montreal School of Medicine; St. Lawrence School of Medicine; Quebec School of Medicine. Of all of these it is quite impossible for me to speak satisfactorily, for I only know of one in which I have no hesitation in saying Medical Art is taught with success, and that one is McGill College.

To 5th Question.—I consider it would be improper and pernicious to confer on the Professors of the Toronto, Montreal, St. Lawrence, and Quebec Schools of Medicine, the privilege of granting credentials to their pupils, the effect of which would be an exemption from examination before the Provincial Board, because this would multiply the number of licensing Boards, as in the neighboring States, and reduce here, as there, the Profession to a state of ruin—which is so much deplored by the wisest American Physicians—and because the students attending such Schools might procure a license without adhering to the requirements of the Act which incorporated the College of Physicians and Surgeons, C. E.

To 6th Question.—I have now a personal friend—an M. D. of McGill College—practising in England, who has been doing so since 1848, and has never been subjected to the examinations which the licensing Boards in England are accustomed to institute in the case of students and unqualified Practitioners. It is too notorious that no one can practise in England without authority, otherwise subjecting himself to heavy penalty, which is soon enforced. Since 1847, the College of Physicians, England, have received degrees of British Universities as sufficient warrant for bestowal upon their owners its license, and for admitting them to its membership, without further examination. McGill College is a British University, and always will be so as long as Canada is a dependent colony of Great Britain.

To 7th Question.—As I do not know of any existent abuses and impositions in the present means of obtaining Provincial licenses, and as I believe these means to be unobjectionable, I consider Dr. LaTerrière's Bill to be quite uncalled for, and therefore have no answer to give to the last portion of Question 7.

To 8th Question.—I believe that if the Medical Profession of Upper Canada were placed upon the same footing as that of Lower Canada, and had the same legal protection against quacks, &c., it would meet with the approbation of Practitioners in general, and obviate the difficulties arising from a law affecting only one part of the Province.

Answers of William Sutherland, Esquire, M. D., of Montreal.

To 1st Question.—Of those who are applying for the license of the Board by examination, without doubt either *viva voce* or in writing, collateral evidence of fitness and diligence can always be derived from the certificates of attendance on lectures endorsed on their tickets.

To 2nd Question.—I do not know of a single instance of a person having a diploma or other British certificate being unqualified. The dispensation of the law does not therefore in my view, foster the abuse, which in this instance is thoroughly a gratuitous assumption; and it provides effectually against the presentation of forged documents by empowering the President to administer an oath to every individual presenting a degree or diploma. I cannot therefore propose any means "to put an end to abuses and impositions," inasmuch as the former do not exist, and for the latter, already foreseen provision is securely made.

To 3rd Question.—This question is anticipated in my answer to the preceding. I may repeat, however, that a "number of candidates, &c., having obtained certificates (licenses) to practise Medicine," is simply impossible, and I question whether any single instance can be cited in support of the presumption of the question, even by the hypercritical, who themselves may not after all be impartial, or the best judges.

To 4th Question.—In Toronto, three; King's College and Trinity College, both I believe having Royal Charters; and the Toronto School of Medicine, incorporated. In Montreal, three; McGill College University, Royal Charter; School of Medicine and St. Lawrence School, latter two incorporated. In Quebec, one; this likewise incorporated. An idea of the success of each of these can be had from the number of students

which attend each; an information which it would be well for your Committee to obtain, for then it would be acquainted with the fact that certain of these for each student attending their courses receive from 25 to 30 pounds! from the Government, and others with like claims, are humble petitioners for similar *douceurs*.

To 5th Question.—Certainly not because the effect of such a law would be a premium on the establishing of Medical Schools, which are already too numerous: because such a law would practically repeal that now regulating the study of Medicine, a law which, with some imperfections, has well answered its purpose, and with which the Profession is satisfied: because, on the other hand, the privilege now exercised and for years possessed by McGill University, is one not conferred on its Medical Faculty, as individuals, Lecturers and Professors, but upon the Caput and its convocation, in virtue of authority which, from the beginning of the existence of such institutions, has been accorded to them on account of the high order of education imparted; because every country in fostering the right instruction of its people, purposely enforces in the attainment of the professions, restrictions in the form of prolonged attendance on lectures, of observance of rules and regulations in themselves strict, but not exclusive; in the requirement of a fair preliminary education, in a successful examination, and in the production of an original essay or thesis; all which constitute presumptive evidence that the individual who obtains his honors after four years study, has earned and merited them, and these not confined solely to the barren honor, but extending to and including immunity from examination, which, already strictly undergone in its various departments, it would be at once an unfair imputation on the University, and a professional degradation to the party himself, to insist on renewing; and this too before a Board whose academic *status* is not equal to that of the University.

To 6th Question.—In the shape in which the query is put, the parrallelism scarcely holds: academically, however, it may be answered. Every University in Great Britain would recognize attendance on another whose curriculum was equal to its own, and its tickets received as being of equal value—*ad eundem*—would entitle the holders of them to the rights and privileges granted to other Colleges or Universities, whether these were Metropolitan or Colonial.

To 7th Question.—I do not regard the proposed law as a remedy, for reasons embodied in my preceding replies; but further, grave considerations are involved in this question, considerations affecting the academic institutions of the country, and as such not to be for slight or imaginary reasons voted away or degraded. This I take it, the duty of an enlightened Legislature, to encourage the education of the youth of the country, to widely distribute its subsidies for the tuition of its people, and moreover to foster one or more higher order of Academic, Collegiate or University establishments, in which its sons may in due course, not only obtain a fair average classical and professional training, but the honors which from time almost immemorial, have been conferred on the more elevated grades of learning; and it is its duty, the more especially in a young country, at once poor and struggling for existence, to couple with these honors *quasi* immunities, which, while they hold out intrinsic advantages, nevertheless in no wise depreciate their value or the estimation in which they are held. I may add that the closing proviso of the Bill contains the palpable contradiction of receiving diplomas or Commissions of Surgeons in Her Majesty's Service, without examination, while those very diplomas, &c., are precisely such as in the former part of the law are not recognized. As suggestions which the Committee solicit, I can but reply, that I consider the introduction of the Bill as not only not called for, but positively injurious to the best interests of the Profession, and to the members of it, who can the least bear its prejudicial action. I regard it as a proposed act, aimed at the standing of McGill College, and as such, for this year at least, peculiarly inopportune, inasmuch as after many years' efforts, that institution has been placed on a broad and liberal basis. I write with sincerity and with clear convictions, not as an advocate, but for the respectability of my Profession; I cannot sit silently by and see its few meagre dignities assailed and prosti-

tuted, and the only honors which in this country it can (professionally) enjoy, voted away by a tribunal whose jurisdiction is in this instance somewhat doubtful. I speak with respect, and yet I protest against this system of hypothetically creating abuses for the sole purpose of condemning and inflicting penalties.

To 8th Question.—The Medical Profession is on an equal footing *now* in both sections of the Province; its *study*, however, is not; in Upper Canada, there is no law regulating it as with us, hence before its Board, any one after one or two years' study may pass.

Answers of A. F. Holmes, Esquire, M. D., Montreal.

To 1st Question.—Supposing this to refer to students, I conceive it necessary that two things should be attended to; 1st, that testimonials be shewn of having studied a sufficient time, and of having had proper facilities for acquiring the requisite knowledge; and 2ndly, a thorough examination into the amount of that knowledge. Neither, alone, do I consider enough, as, in one case, time and opportunities may be abused, and in the other, measures commonly called "cramming" are often had recourse to, to enable a student to get through an examination without a proper understanding of the subject.

To 2nd Question.—The question seems to assume the existence of abuses and impositions as a fact; an assumption which I am far from being able to admit. The nature of the abuses are not stated with such precision as to allow a specific answer; nor am I certain whether McGill College is intended to be included. If the abuse referred to be the presentation of diplomas illegally obtained, I believe that the Medical Board is equally able to prevent fraud as a Court of Justice is, and the means thought sufficient by the latter might surely be trusted to by the other. In some cases, probably, imposition might be detected by examination, but as I conceive exacting an examination from *bond fide* possessors of diplomas giving license to practise in Great Britain, would be improper, I do not think the possibility of a successful fraud liable to be punished if detected, should be sufficient warrant for subjecting persons of probity, whose diplomas must be sufficient testimonials of competency, to a re-examination, unless the Medical Board should assume that the examinations of the Universities and Colleges of Great Britain are not equally to be trusted as the examinations of the Medical Board of the Province, a self complacent and arrogant conclusion which I do not think can be entertained.

To 3rd Question.—I do not know any fact such as alluded to, and more especially am I disposed to disbelieve it since the organization of the Medical Board under the present law. If it be a fact, I consider it forms a great objection to the present constitution of the Medical Board.

To 4th Question.—Including both sections of the Province, there are two (perhaps three) Universities, and four Incorporated Schools.

To 5th Question.—I should think the multiplication of licensing bodies beyond a very few would be highly detrimental to the standard of medical qualification; as an unavoidable influence would be created to make facilities in examination a substitute for facilities in instruction. While speaking of licenses, I beg to point out what I look upon as a very useless and in a measure unjust requirement of the present law, in regard to graduates of McGill College. All graduates, both from Great Britain and from the Province, are required to present their degrees before the Medical Board and to verify them by oath; now this is very proper in the case of persons quite unknown, coming from a distance, and professing to hold testimonials qualifying for practice; but where is the need or the propriety of enforcing upon persons well known and whose reception of degrees is matter of public notoriety, the swearing that they are the individuals named in the degree, and that they obtained it in a proper manner? What disadvantage would result from making the degree itself a license? evidently, none to the public.

To 6th Question.—I believe a graduate of McGill College going to England would be much in the same condition as a graduate of Edinburgh or of Dublin, but I am not sufficiently informed to answer precisely. He would not be able to dispense Medicine, nor would a graduate of Edinburgh. This question evidently has reference to the amendment of the present law proposed by Dr. LaFerrière, which is to subject graduates of Great Britain (as well as Provincial graduates) to re-examination. I have already alluded to this under question 2, but I may further say, that I do not think such a rule necessary or advantageous or just: 1st., it is not necessary, inasmuch as the competency of the individual is vouched for by his diploma, obtained under advantages as regards Medical instruction at least equal, generally superior to those hitherto attainable in this Province? 2ndly, it is not advantageous, nor consistent with the usual policy in regard to immigrants. If immigrants of other kinds are welcomed among us as bringing capital or productive labour, and thereby benefiting the country, why should the intellectual and scientific capital of Medical men, which is to augment what we already have, not be equally welcome? and 3rdly, if we allow Medical immigrants to settle among us at all, why do them the discourtesy or (I may say) injustice of refusing to admit testimonials which are sufficient in the Mother Country.

To 7th Question.—Here again abuses and impositions are gratuitously assumed, and it may be inferred from the language that the degrees of McGill College are put into the same category with the Transatlantic Schools, as giving occasion to imposition and abuse. As this is a very serious and at the same an unfounded charge, I may be permitted to enlarge upon it. The imposition or abuse must be, either that persons in this Province may present to the Medical Board, McGill College degrees obtained surreptitiously, which is obviously absurd (as shewn under question 5); or 2nd, that the degree can be obtained in an improper manner, as by purchase, or without an adequate curriculum of study; or, by its being conferred without personal attendance, for all which I distinctly deny there is any foundation; honorary degrees are excepted, not requiring attendance; or, 3rd, that the Medical examinations at McGill College are inadequate. Now if this assertion be made, I declare my conviction, that the examinations at McGill College (as a general thing) are much superior to those of the Medical Board; and I believe I am borne out in this assertion by the feelings of students generally, and certainly by the conduct of some who, though qualified for examination in McGill College have preferred to go before the Board; notwithstanding by so doing they deprived themselves of the honor of the degree. The superiority which I claim for the College is not in the superiority of the individual examiners, but in the examinations as a whole, and rests upon two grounds:—1st, the examination includes an investigation into the knowledge of the student in each of the different branches taught, which are eight, and in consequence is usually prolonged over a period of at least two hours; 2nd, the examinations in each branch are conducted by the Professor of that branch who must, of course, be better acquainted with its minutiae than others.

Now, in the examination before the Board, I believe I am justified in saying, that it is rarely that all the parts of Medical education are touched upon, but in general the examination comprises but a few subjects, commonly those which are assumed to be most practised.

If then I have established that the examination at McGill College is superior or at the very least equal to that at the Medical Board, what good reason can be given why it should not be of commensurate value; or why should a re-examination by the Board be necessary. I think it must be very clear, the reason cannot be the protection of the public or the Profession from uninformed Practitioners, which is the only just ground for examination at all.

To 8th Question.—It would be advantageous that a proper curriculum of study should be adopted for both sections of the Province.

(*Translation.*)

Answers of Dr. O. T. Bruneau, of Montreal.

To 1st Question.—A Doctor of Medicine who has obtained his diploma from an University or College sanctioned by law, is necessarily the best qualified to practise.

To 2nd Question.—I am of opinion that the Medical knowledge acquired by students, in the Universities and Colleges within Her Majesty's dominions, should prove sufficient to enable them to practise, and that the production of a diploma therein obtained, affords a better guarantee than a mere examination before a Board of Examiners.

To 3rd Question.—I am not aware of any.

To 4th Question.—I consider that the Colleges and Incorporated Medical Schools of this Province teach with success, and that the students attending them acquire instruction.

To 5th Question.—No; such a privilege granted to several Schools, would have the worst effects, viz: that of rendering them all of a secondary character—a spirit of rivalry and the desire of augmenting the number of their pupils would, moreover, render them too indulgent.

To 6th Question.—I do not know, and therefore cannot answer this question.

To 7th Question.—This proposed Bill is essentially bad, and retrograde in its nature.

To 8th Question.—I believe that what suits Lower Canada does not, in most cases, suit Upper Canada, and *vice versè*.

Answers of A. Von Iffland, Esquire, M. D., M. R. C. S., Eng., of Beauport.

To 1st Question.—The completion of the curriculum enjoined by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, and an enquiry into the scientific attainments of the candidates, based upon the course of study they have pursued. Satisfactory testimonials that they have pursued their studies uninterruptedly during a period of four years to one or more general Practitioner or Practitioners duly licensed—proof that they have attended at some University, College, or Incorporated School of Medicine within Her Majesty's Dominions, the following branches of Medical Education:—Anatomy and Physiology, Practical Anatomy, Surgery, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Midwifery and Diseases of women and children, Chemistry, *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy, two six months' courses of each: Institutes of Medicine, one six months' course, Medical Jurisprudence and Botany, one three months' course of each. Evidence of having attended for a period not less than one year, or two periods of not less than six months, the general practice of an Hospital containing not less than fifty beds, under the charge of not less than two Physicians or Surgeons; and attended two three months' or one six months' course of Clinical Medicine and the same of Clinical Surgery.

To 2nd Question.—I have always held, that persons possessing degrees or diplomas from Universities in Her Majesty's Dominions, should be exempted from undergoing examination before our Provincial Boards, and during my long experience, I have never known any abuse to originate from this dispensation, by the existing law.

To 3rd Question.—I am not aware of any person having obtained certificates from the Board of Governors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in order to being licensed as a Medical Practitioner in this Province, without possessing the necessary qualifications, but I am at liberty to confess, that previous to the incorporation of the Medical Profession in Lower Canada, such instances must have occurred, from the gross ignorance which prevails among Practitioners not only in several rural Districts, but also in our Towns and Cities.

To 4th Question.—Four; including McGill College, incorporated by an Imperial Charter. And we may soon have a dozen more, provided the Legislature is disposed to grant them Acts of Incorporation, and pecuniary assistance.

To 5th Question.—Certainly not. If such a privilege was unfortunately granted to the Professors, or rather *Teachers* of our Incorporated Schools, the Legislature might at once be called upon to *repeal* the Act incorporating the Medical Profession of Lower Canada. The Board of Governors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, would, by such privilege, become a mere institution for recording certificates of qualification and filling up licenses. Moreover, such privileges could not fail of producing that active competition amongst Medical Schools, as would assuredly have a tendency of lowering the standard of professional acquirements, and exercise a most ruinous influence on the Profession, and I may add, on suffering humanity. When the reputation of the School and the emoluments of the Professors are made to depend not on the quality of the instruction, but directly on the number of the matriculants, it would be asking too much of human nature to expect the dignity and usefulness of the Profession to be advanced, or even upheld in the face of a vigorous and constantly increasing competition.

To 6th Question.—I do not believe that an M. D., of McGill College, or a licentiate of any Provincial Medical Board in Canada, would be entitled to practise his profession in England, *nor do I believe that even M. D., of the Universities of Edinburgh and Dublin would entitle the holders to that privilege in England.*

To 7th Question.—The Bill of Dr. LaTerrière, should it become a law of the Province, would, without remedying any pretended abuses or impositions, evidence an important attempt not only of depreciating, but of humiliating and degrading the most learned Medical Universities of Europe, which, however, from the high sense of honor and political integrity, which have characterised the author of the Bill throughout his long public and private life, could never have been intended. I have long since been of opinion, that, if we had but one *Licensing Board* for the whole Province, it would be attended with many advantages to the Profession, and thereby preclude the necessity of class legislation.

To 8th Question.—The Medical Profession in Upper Canada, can never be elevated to that standard of respectability, to which it has just claims, nor will its more important interests, which are those also of the community in general, be secured and protected, until an Act of Incorporation, similar to that of the Lower Province, is granted by the Legislature.

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Answers of George W. Campbell, Esquire, A. M., M. D., of Montreal.

To 1st Question.—I consider the present practice of the Examining Board of the Provincial College of Physicians and Surgeons, as effective a means as can be suggested, for ascertaining the qualifications of candidates for license to practise. A degree or diploma is only received by it, as a certificate of qualification for what it sets forth. Licentiates of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, are examined on practice of Physic and Midwifery; and those who have neither degree nor diploma, are subjected to a general examination.

To 2nd Question.—I have been connected since 1839 with the Examining Provincial Board. I was for many years Secretary to the late Board, and I have been a member of the present Board of Examiners since its formation, and I am not aware of any imposition from the presentation of false credentials having taken place during that period. The oath at present exacted ought, as in a Court of Justice, to be a sufficient security against such abuses; and should any doubt exist in the minds of the Board of Examiners, as to the authenticity of such documents, the applicant might be compelled to produce the class tickets necessary to the obtaining the degree or diploma in question.

To 3rd Question.—I believe a much larger number of imperfectly qualified Practitioners will be found among those *who have passed the examination* of the

Provincial Board, than among such as have presented to it degrees or diplomas, and obtained license thereon, without an examination.

To 4th and 5th Questions.—I cannot speak with accuracy concerning the degree of success with which Medicine is taught in other Schools in this Province; but I believe it to be successfully taught in McGill College. I think the privilege of conferring certificates, *ad practicandum*, should be restricted to Universities, where the examinations are much more searching, and the qualifications expected from the candidate of a much higher order than it is at all likely they would be in any private school.

To 6th Question.—The class certificates of McGill College are received as equal to their own, by all British Universities, and I believe an M. D. of McGill College would enjoy the same privileges in any part of Britain as an M. D. of Edinburgh. The Apothecaries' Company of London have the power of preventing any one from dispensing Medicine, in any part of England, unless he becomes a licentiate of their own body, and some of the other Medical Corporations have exclusive privileges, in particular localities, granted by their Charters, but I believe there exists no desire on the part of these bodies, to disturb any individual in practise, whom they consider properly qualified. This is evidenced by the large number of Scotch and Irish graduates, whose names are to be found in any London Medical Directory, as practising Physicians in that City, many of them of great repute; although, legally speaking, the licentiates of the College of Physicians alone have a right to practise as such, in London, or within seven miles of it.

To 7th Question.—I think the Bill, as it stands at present, is all that the public or the Profession require. I consider Dr. LaTerrière's amendment an unnecessary piece of humiliation to gentlemen already possessing credentials of a much higher order than the mere license of the Board.

To 8th Question.—I am not aware that any difficulties have arisen in Western Canada from the law affecting this part of the Province. Licentiates of either Province are entitled to practise in both. I believe the Lower Canada Act would meet with the approbation of the great majority of Medical Practitioners in Upper Canada.

Answers of James Sampson, Esquire, M. D., of Kingston.

To 1st Question.—I suppose that the most effective means of ascertaining the qualifications of those who may present themselves before the Medical Boards for licenses, and who do not hold degrees or diplomas from British Universities or Colleges, would be to subject them to a strict examination—1st. As to whether the candidate has prosecuted his studies for the prescribed term of years. 2nd. Whether his curricula have been of sufficient number, and in a School or Schools of good repute, as will be evinced by his certificates. 3rd. Whether his attainments on examination correspond with his credentials; and are such as to entitle him to receive a certificate or license.

To 2nd Question.—I think that every *bonâ fide* holder of a degree or diploma from a British University or College, should receive a license from the Board, without previous Medical or Surgical examination, if their genuineness be clearly apparent; but in case of doubt existing as to the identity of the candidate with such instruments, the Board should have the power of subjecting the applicant to a scrutinizing examination.

To 3rd Question.—I cannot from personal knowledge offer an opinion on this point.

To 4th Question.—I am unacquainted with any School in the Province which does not teach successfully.

To 5th Question.—Nothing under such a degree or diploma, as stated in answer No. 2, should entitle a person to receive a license without previous examination.

To 6th Question.—I am ignorant of the present rule in Great Britain, as to reciprocity.

To 7th Question.—I think the provisions of the Bill annexed good in general.

To 8th Question.—I think that both sections of the Province ought to be governed by the same statute; and that this is the opinion of Upper Canada Practitioners generally.

Answers of Dr. John Morse, of Chateaugay.

To 1st Question.—The only proper way to prove the fitness of a man for a Medical License, is, by an examination before men in no wise interested in his passing the Board.

To 2nd Question.—I have heard said that diplomas and degrees have often been obtained in a dishonest manner—they are not satisfactory proofs in all cases; but can we say in which case, except by a public examination?

To 3rd Question.—I have heard of several who were real quacks, that had diplomas; one or two had stolen the diplomas of dead men, and took the names, they found on the parchment, but cannot vouch for certainty.

To 4th Question.—I know of four Medical Schools in Lower Canada.

To 5th Question.—Not one single School should have the right to give certificates that should exempt the scholars from a proper examination; otherwise, the country would be filled with quacks.

To 6th Question.—England sends her Doctors over all her colonies to practise Physic; but none of the colonists would be allowed to practise there without a very close examination.

To 7th Question.—Dr. Laterrière's is an excellent Bill—it should pass into a law.

To 8th Question.—It would do a great deal of good to every body if there were but one Board of Examiners, to sit alternately in the two Provinces.

(*Translation.*)

Answers of Dr. J. J. N. Robitaille, of St. Roch de L'Achigan.

To 1st Question.—I am of opinion that no person ought to obtain a license to practise Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, in Lower Canada, without having undergone an examination before the Provincial Medical Board.

To 2nd Question.—I am of opinion that no one should receive from the Provincial Medical Board, a license to practise Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, in Lower Canada, without previously having undergone an examination before the said Board; and, I should subject all persons to such examination, notwithstanding that they should be bearers of credentials, degrees or diplomas proceeding from any University or College whatsoever.

To 3rd Question.—I believe it has occurred that persons deficient in the necessary knowledge, or without possessing the qualification required by law, have practised, and some of them even now practise the Medical profession. Nearly every Parish contains quacks and pretended *bone-setters*; and others, who, in defiance of law, distribute and sell medicines often injurious to those credulous enough to trust in them. It is time that these abuses should be put a stop to.

To 4th Question.—I believe Lower Canada numbers three Colleges or Incorporated Schools; two in Montreal and one in Quebec.

To 5th Question.—I would not think fit to confer on the Professors of the different Medical Schools, the privilege of granting to their pupils credentials having the effect of exempting them from examination before the Provincial Board.

To 6th Question.—As to reciprocity in Medical matters with England and France, I think it my duty to oppose it, because emigration to America is certainly more considerable than *vice versa*, and may be estimated at twenty to one.

I believe that a law placing the Medical Profession here on an equal footing with the Profession in Upper Canada, would meet with the approbation of the Faculty in general, because reciprocity in medical matters with Upper Canada, would be fraught with much less disadvantage than reciprocity with the Mother country, inasmuch as professional fees are not so much reduced there as here, and but few medical men come from Upper Canada to reside in Lower Canada.

Again, let me throw out another suggestion touching this Bill, concerning the claims of Medical men for their professional fees, viz: "That from and after the passing of this Act, all Physicians duly qualified to practise Physic, shall, during the ten years (instead of five, as in the last Act) following the date of the last services rendered, be admitted to prove by their own oath, the number of their visits and other professional services, and the quantity of Medicines furnished, without being obliged to adduce any witness to prove such services or any other fact than the amount of their account."

N. B. I have been in practise eighteen years, and persons have remained in my debt for ten and twelve years. I have been forced to sue several of them. When sued, some plead prescription and force me to prove my account, which is quite impossible; others on their oath, state they owe nothing, and it is in this way that we receive payment. And what can be done? Our Courts follow to the letter, the Custom of Paris. It is time that we should protest against such a law; the article of the Custom of Paris must be amended, for Medical men, and particularly such as have been in practice several years and have arrears due them, are without protection. It is to be hoped therefore that the Special Committee will be pleased to take these matters into their most serious consideration, and adopt the necessary means to prevent the Medical class from being left hereafter without any protection whatsoever.

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted.

(Translation.)

Answers of Dr. Charles T. Dubé, of Trois Pistoles.

To 1st Question.—I know of no other means of ascertaining the qualifications of a candidate for the practice of Physic, &c., than a strict and rigorous examination before the Provincial Board, in which all the Members of the Board would take part; but not an examination of three or four candidates at the same time before three or four different Members of the Board.

To 2nd Question.—I do not believe that the present law affords sufficient security against the abuses mentioned in this question; and my opinion is that all candidates, of what diplomas soever they may be possessed, should be subjected to an examination before the Provincial Board.

To 3rd Question.—I am acquainted with but few Physicians who have obtained their license upon the mere presentation of credentials, and these are all qualified to practise Medicine in all its branches.

To 4th Question.—I know of but three Colleges or Incorporated Schools wherein the different branches of the Medical Art are taught with success in this Province, viz: McGill College, the Medical School, Quebec, and the Medical School in Montreal.

To 5th Question.—No; it would be useless to have a Provincial Board, were not such Board the body chosen to judge, in the last instance, of the capacity of candidates.

To 6th Question.—The only reciprocity I would be willing to admit, would be a reciprocity of examination; for I do not believe that an M. D., or a licentiate from Canada, would ever be allowed to practise in England without having previously undergone a strict examination.

To 7th Question.—I concur in the provisions of Dr. LaTerrière's Bill, as they provide, as far as can be done, a remedy against the abuses complained of.

To 8th Question.—I am not in favor of placing the Medical Profession on the same footing in Upper and Lower Canada, because I am not able to form an idea of the degree of reliance to be placed in the Medical Institutions of Upper Canada.

Answers of Arthur Fisher, Esquire, M. D., Edin., L. R. C. S. Edin., of Montreal.

To 1st Question.—I think the licensing body should never enter into any examination of the candidate, further than to ascertain that his credentials are in accordance with the law. Hence I hold that every candidate for the license *ad practi-candum*, should be required to furnish a degree or diploma, the description of which should be specified by the law.

To 2nd Question.—I think the law quite a sufficient security against all abuses and impositions, whose existence, if any, I believe to be only trifling. I consider the only proper examiners to be the Professors of the branches which they are accustomed to teach, each in his own department, in the details of which it would be absurd to expect ordinary Practitioners to be prepared. Indeed instances are not wanting, in which, examiners of this class, have corrected candidates with a knowledge of the subject superior to their own, the candidate being right and the examiner wrong.

To 3rd Question.—I am not aware of any such fact, but I think my suggestions in answer to questions 1 and 2, will, as far as possible, prevent all such practice.

To 4th Question.—I know of only two, McGill College, Montreal, and King's College, Toronto; and I believe that their success would be still greater, were they not interfered with by the existence of inferior Schools.

To 5th Question.—I should decidedly confer on the Professors of McGill and King's Colleges, the privilege mentioned, and for the present should limit that privilege to them alone in Canada, because I think them quite sufficient for the wants of the country, and that to secure to them the greatest efficiency, they should in turn receive the undivided support of the people and Government.

To 6th Question.—The Royal Charter of McGill College being equivalent to those of most of the Medical Institutions of Great Britain, would, I think, in the Mother Country, obtain equal privileges with like institutions there.

To 7th Question.—I consider Dr. LaTerrière's Bill quite unnecessary, inasmuch as I do not believe in the existence of the abuses and impositions in question. Further, I think it unjust and ridiculous to confer on Military and Naval Medical men a privilege which the Bill would deny to graduates and licentiates of the British Universities and Colleges, to the latter of whose credentials I should yield a greater amount of respect than to the former.

To 8th Question.—I think it a matter of little importance whether a new law be made for both sections of the Province, or Practitioners holding a license to practise in one section be equally free to do so in the other. I think either enactment would generally meet with the approbation of the Profession and obviate all difficulty.

Answers of George Herrick, Esquire, M. D., A. B., of Toronto.

To 1st Question.—By presenting certificates of attendance on the different courses in any School of Medicine, established by law or Royal Charter.

To 2nd Question.—The Medical Board of Upper Canada has no power to refuse an examination to any body presenting himself, even though he should not produce any documents to shew an attendance upon any Medical School.

I am of opinion that all persons presenting degrees or diplomas from the Home Universities or Colleges, ought to get a license to practise in Lower and Upper Canada, upon identification.

To 3rd Question.—The Medical Board have no power to refuse an examination to any body presenting himself under the present Act.

To 4th Question.—I know of but three, and those in Toronto.

To 5th Question.—I do not think it fit, except to the University Matriculated Students, who have to undergo a lengthened curriculum of medical study, which ought to be considered a guarantee for their competency.

To 6th Question.—I think not, unless possessing a degree from a University established by Royal Charter.

To 7th Question.—I consider his Bill to be most oppressive and tyrannical.

To 8th Question.—I have no doubt that a law placing the Profession in the two Provinces, upon the same footing, would give general satisfaction, but not requiring examination from persons professing qualification, from Home Universities or Colleges.

Answers of Jonathan Barber, Esq., M. R. C. S. L., of Montreal.

To 1st Question.—I think the most effective means of ascertaining the qualifications of Medical Students are the usual examinations by the Professors, and the diploma thereon granted. The duties of each Professor require and suppose an accuracy and fullness of knowledge in his own special department, which is not to be expected from Practitioners in general; nor, indeed, from any Medical men not devoted constantly to teaching. To become familiar with whatever is already known, and with whatever, from time to time, is new, the Professor has incentives, and often, opportunities which do not belong to a mere Practitioner, and is, consequently in these respects generally far above him. He is therefore fittest to decide on Medical qualifications. If he could be supposed to feel an improper bias to pass the student, a similar objection would lie equally against a board of Practitioners in the opposite direction.

To 2nd Question.—I am not aware of any such abuses as those referred to; but if they did exist, I know of no better security against them, than those already existing, in the examinations of the Universities and Colleges of Great Britain and of the Province, and their consequent right and duty to refuse a diploma or license to practise to the incompetent.

To 3rd Question.—I have not heard of it, nor do I believe it.

To 4th Question.—I am not competent to answer this question fully, being acquainted only with the McGill College, and its adequacy to the purposes of Medical education. The tendency to multiply Medical Schools beyond what is required for a good and economical Medical education, I consider a great national evil. To have no more than are really wanted is the way to make those which exist efficient.

To 5th Question.—I should think the diplomas of the above College and of others equally respectable, as I have before hinted, a sufficient security.

To 6th Question.—I do not understand what is meant by "Reciprocity in Physic." I think an M. D. of McGill College ought to be allowed to practise in Great

Britain, because what is considered safe for Her Majesty's subjects here, would be so there.

To 7th Question.—I am not cognizant, as I have before said, of abuses and impositions requiring to be remedied, but I think the granting the privilege to practise in this Province to "any person who shall have served in Her Majesty's Army or Navy," whilst it is denied to other graduates and licentiates of the Universities and Colleges of Great Britain, is, in the highest degree unjust and absurd.

To 8th Question.—I think authorized Practitioners should be allowed equally, to practise in the upper or lower portion of the Province, and that this, as reasonable in itself, would be approved of by the Profession generally.

(Translation.)

Answers of Dr. J. C. Taché, of Rimouski.

To 1st Question.—The only mode, in my humble opinion of ascertaining the qualifications of candidates for the practise of Medicine, is to subject them all to an examination before the Provincial Board.

To 2nd Question.—Credentials or diplomas proceeding from Incorporated Institutions or Colleges, are not, in my belief, a sufficient guarantee of the qualifications of those who hold them.

To 3rd Question.—I cannot say that a number of candidates, deficient in the necessary qualifications, have been admitted by virtue of their diplomas; but, to my knowledge, one candidate, bearer of a diploma, was admitted to the practice of Medicine, notwithstanding his absolute ignorance of the first principles of his Profession.

To 4th Question.—I cannot, at this moment, state this number of Incorporated Schools and Colleges in the Province.

To 5th Question.—It seems to me very dangerous to confer on our Professors of Medical Schools the right of granting credentials equal in effect to a license *ad practicandum*.

To 6th Question.—I do not believe that our pupils could, by virtue of their certificate, obtain the right of practising in any Country in Europe.

To 7th Question.—My opinion would be to confer on the Provincial Boards alone, the power of granting the right to practise.

To 8th Question.—I cannot speak as to the general opinion of Medical men; but, for my part, I am decidedly against the idea of placing the Profession on the same footing in Upper and Lower Canada. I should prefer that the Medical men or candidates of both sections of the Province, when desirous of practising in the section other than their own, should be subject to examination. No one can, under any circumstances, object to an examination, except from a consciousness of his own ignorance.

Answers of Horatio Yates, Esquire, M. D., of Kingston.

To 1st Question.—To be qualified to be a candidate for examination for a License, the applicant should produce credentials of having attended at least *two* full courses of lectures, in some College or School of Medicine, in good repute. The Board will be the best judges of the manner in which an examination, strict and impartial, should be conducted.

To 2nd Question.—Every candidate for license should present himself before the Board, but such as hold a degree or diploma, from a College or University of reputation, should be examined or not, at the discretion of the Board. Thus the fraudulent possession of another man's degree could be detected.

To 3rd Question.—I believe such cases have occurred. Some Schools *may* be disposed to grant certificates or degrees to pupils who have kept their terms, but who have been idle, or wanting in capacity, from a desire to increase their number of pupils and to show a long list of graduates.

To 4th Question.—I cannot correctly answer this question.

To 5th Question.—Answer in No. 2.

To 6th Question.—I am nearly certain.

To 7th Question.—I think the provisions of the Bill good, but I would also that the Board (as in No. 2) had the option of granting a license with or without examination, to those who hold qualifications to practise in Great Britain. I think that Surgeons who have creditably retired from the Army or Navy, altogether, should also have the same rights as those who have been placed on *half pay*. This remark is suggested by the fact, that we have one of the most eminent Surgeons in Canada who is of this class.

To 8th Question.—Decidedly.

(*Translation.*)

Answers of Dr. Hector Peltier, Esquire, M. D. E., of Montreal.

To 1st Question.—In answer to the first question, I beg leave to state, that I should like the student to qualify himself in the manner required by the existing law relating to the Medical Profession; that moreover, he should obtain a certificate or diploma testifying to his capacity to practise, after having undergone, before the Members of the College, or Incorporated School, the courses of which he shall have regularly followed, an examination on all the requisite branches of Physic; that these examinations should be public, and that the present Board should choose amongst its members, two or three, unconnected with Schools, who should assist at the examination, with power to examine. I think that by these means, the public and society in general would be sufficiently guaranteed against favor, and even intrigue.

To 2nd Question.—Subject, without distinction, all bearers of foreign diplomas, to examination before the Board:—a person of capacity will, in spite of his *amour propre*, willingly submit to it. For why should we grant to strangers, privileges we do not ourselves possess? My decided opinion is, that in Medicine, as in every other pursuit in life, we must protect ourselves.

To 3rd Question.—I cannot answer this question, as I know nothing positive in this respect.

To 4th Question.—McGill College and the Medical and Surgical School of Montreal. The latter has professed with success since 1843, as is attested by the great number of its pupils who have been admitted to practise by the Board, many of whom obtained the McGill College diploma, after having undergone examination either before their own Professors, or those of McGill College. There are, moreover, the Quebec College, with which I am very slightly acquainted, and the St. Lawrence School, having as yet, existed but one year.

To 5th Question.—I certainly should, provided those Schools fulfilled exactly and in every point the objects which the law had in view.

To 6th Question.—I answer negatively; and speak knowingly. I can moreover state that in London, the bearer of a diploma other than a London diploma, would be obliged to submit to an examination.

To 7th Question.—Dr. LaTerrière's Bill as amended, is not a bad one; but it will have the effect of depriving the Schools of the right of examining their own pupils, of whose capacity, they, more than any other person, are qualified to judge, having had them under their eye during the several years employed by them in the pursuit of their studies. Nevertheless, I should prefer this Bill to the Act now in force, which grants privileges to some and not to others.

To 8th Question.—It would be better to limit ourselves to what concerns us here in Lower Canada, as we are not sufficiently acquainted with the wants of the Profession in Upper Canada.

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Answers of S. C. Sewell, Esquire, M. D., of Bytown.

To 1st Question.—I disapprove entirely of Lecturers being Examiners, and particularly, that Professors or Lecturers of Medical Faculties in Universities should be Examiners on the Provincial Boards, or in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Under the present circumstances of the Country this must be tolerated, until the generality of the Medical Profession are, as a class, of higher attainments than at present, unless the Government is prepared to name a paid Board of Examiners for each section of the Province, composed of men of the highest scientific attainments, none of whom should be Lecturers.

To 2nd Question.—I believe that all certificates, degrees or diplomas granted by any University or College in Her Majesty's dominions, are honest documents, and set forth *bonâ fide* the qualifications attested to. I know of no other method of attesting the identity of the bearer of such documents, than by oath or declaration.

To 3rd Question.—When a member of the Provincial Medical Board at Montreal, a candidate presented false testimonials of study obtained from a Practitioner in L'Assomption. This is the only case that came to my knowledge.

To 4th Question.—I do not know.

To 5th Question.—No; I think that it would produce a very high grade of Medical men to compel all candidates for license, to be liable to examination before the Provincial Medical Board, provided the Examiners be as well informed as the Professors, and that they be not Lecturers themselves.

To 6th Question.—No. No Degree from any University entitles a man to practise in Great Britain or Ireland, he must be a fellow member or licentiate of one of the Colleges of Physicians, of Surgeons, or of Apothecaries, before he can practise there legally.

To 7th Question.—Dr. LaTerrière's Bill is defective in not prescribing a period of study, and a curriculum. I think the Act sought to be repealed is absurd, in requiring two courses on so many subjects. I would only have two six months' courses of Anatomy; twelve months' Practical Anatomy, in three or six months' courses; and eighteen months' Hospital attendance; I would insist on only one course of each of the other branches. The examinations should be public, and provision should be made for appointing a suitable Board.

To 8th Question.—I do.

P. S.—It seems to me that Dr. LaTerrière should make his Bill extend the privilege of receiving license without examination, to all who have served in Her Majesty's Service as Medical Officers, whether on half-pay or not, as the latter circumstance cannot affect their qualifications.

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Answers of R. P. Howard, Esquire, M. D., L. R. C. S. E., of Montreal.

To 1st Question.—An accurate examination of the applicants for license, in the various branches of Medicine and Surgery now taught in the Province, by a competent Medical Board.

To 2nd Question.—The law exempting "from examination all those who hold certificates, degrees or diplomas, obtained from any University or College in Her Majesty's dominions," is not, in my opinion, a sufficient security against abuses, and an efficient check on the impositions which the law may occasion by such a dispensation. To put

an end to such abuses and impositions, the Board should submit *all* persons applying for a license to practise Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in this Province, to the examination mentioned above in answer No. 1, not excepting Army or Naval Surgeons, or Physicians on half pay.

To 3rd Question.—It is currently stated and believed by Medical men, that several persons have presented credentials to the Medical Board which exempted them from examination, and enabled them to procure a license to practise, without possessing the necessary qualifications. Not having the honor of being a member of that Board, my personal knowledge of the facts of these cases is negative.

To 4th Question.—Four; consisting of McGill College, the Montreal School, and the St. Lawrence School, all in Montreal; and the Quebec School, in Quebec.

To 5th Question.—No; the pupils of every School or College should be examined by the Medical Board; in this way a uniform standard would be secured, and no School having peculiar privileges, each would vie with the rest to secure the largest classes by procuring the ablest teachers; and there would not be the inducement to pass imperfectly qualified men that would exist if all Schools were permitted to examine their own pupils.

To 6th Question.—No M. D. of a Canadian University, nor a licentiate of any Medical School in Canada, would be entitled to practise his Profession in England as a *general* Practitioner, (the office held by licensed Medical men in this Province) without submitting to an examination before the Apothecaries' Company; to practise as a pure Physician he would have to obtain the diploma of the College of Physicians of London, or of the University of Oxford or Cambridge, which could not be done without submitting to an examination, and in the case of the Universities, attending lectures besides; and though he might practise Surgery without the diploma of the College of Surgeons, yet Acts of Parliament have declared it essential that persons shall be members of the College of Surgeons, (a privilege obtainable only by submission to examination) before they can be eligible to certain public offices connected with the Profession of Medicine, such as appointments to gaols, houses of correction, hospitals or infirmaries, to the Army, Ordnance, Navy and the like.

To 7th Question.—I would suggest that the clause in Dr. LaTerrière's Bill exempting half-pay Physicians and Surgeons of the Army and Navy, be struck out. The Bill, it appears to me would then be a sufficient remedy against the abuses and impositions in question; and besides the good effects thus implied, and those mentioned in my 4th answer, I would expect that, in future, only such men holding diplomas from the Schools of Great Britain and Ireland, would come amongst us, as feel capable of passing a fair examination.

To 8th Question.—I do; the arguments which apply to this Province are equally applicable to the Western. A College of Physicians and Surgeons for Canada, which would regulate the study of Medicine throughout both Provinces, and whose examining Board might meet semi-annually at Toronto and Montreal alternately, would confer a benefit on the country at large, as well as upon the Medical Profession itself.

(Translation.)

Answers of M. Thibault, Esqr., M. D., of St. Thomas.

To 1st Question.—I believe, that the 11th and 12th Sections of the Statute 10th and 11th Victoria, cap. 26, of the 28th of July, 1847, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the members of the Medical Profession in Lower Canada, and to regulate the study and practice of Physic and Surgery therein," are sufficient in effect.

To 2nd Question.—No; such guarantee is insufficient; it is better that all, without distinction, should be subject to examination before the Provincial Board.

To 3rd Question.—It is not to my personal knowledge, but I believe that undoubtedly such things must have taken place.

To 4th Question.—The Montreal Medical School and the Quebec Medical School, are particularly well known to me: instruction is there given with much success. I have no doubt but that McGill College occupies a similar position, but I never had occasion to frequent that College, and can say nothing with respect to it, in the same way good and equally deserving institutions may exist in Upper Canada, but I am not acquainted with them.

To 5th Question.—Same Answer as to 2nd.

To 6th Question.—I do not believe it.

To 7th Question.—I think the Bill proposed by Dr. LaTerrière will prove sufficient.

To 8th Question.—I believe it would.

(*Translation.*)

Answers of Dr. C. Sabourin, of Longueuil.

To 1st Question.—The Board of Examiners ought to be composed of eighteen members, for each of the Districts of Montreal and Quebec, ten of whom would form a *quorum*. The examination should be public and before the whole Board, and not before a fraction of the members of the Board. It is unjust towards the candidate to allow him but three Examiners out of thirty-six who constitute the Provincial Board. To my knowledge, abuses have taken place. To obviate this state of things, two Boards would be required, one at Montreal the other at Quebec, since both these Cities contain incorporated Medical Schools. It could not then be alleged that it is from want of time that such subdivisions are necessarily made; this means would, moreover, afford a surer mode of ascertaining the qualifications of the pupil, who would undergo examination before a greater number of Examiners, and secure a greater degree of impartiality.

To 2nd Question.—It is a very difficult thing to ascertain the qualifications of the bearer of a diploma; he presents himself on the strength of the reputation of the University or Incorporated School whence such diploma proceeds. Better would it be, perhaps, to subject all diploma bearers to an examination. This country would otherwise be the only one in which this security is not required; it is demanded in Europe and in all Universities or Schools in Great Britain.

On the other hand, an University or Incorporated School, teaching all branches in a full and complete manner, and which has given proof of being adequately qualified, is quite as able, as a Medical Board, to judge of pupil's Medical acquirements, but, in the interests of the Medical Profession, and to prevent all spirit of rivalry, let the one or the other of the following modes be adopted, viz: either oblige all, without distinction, to undergo examination before one of the Boards, or let all incorporated institutions enjoy the same privilege, and let their credentials or diplomas be received by the Boards, as conveying the right to obtain a license *ad practicandum*. To prevent favoritism on the part of Universities or of Incorporated Schools, Examiners chosen by the Executive, without the Schools, might be added, who would attend the examinations together with the Professors of the Schools; this practice is followed in Paris, and in the greater number of Universities in the United States.

To 3rd Question.—To prevent favoritism, it is necessary that all duly qualified Medical institutions should be placed on a footing of equality. The pupil, in such case, does not rely on the favoritism of Professors, or on the greater degree of favor with which the diploma of one institution, rather than that of another, will be received by the Provincial Board, and will make efforts to qualify himself, as he has no protection to expect, the law relative to Medical teaching bearing equally on all.

To 4th Question.—I am acquainted with McGill College, which is very favorably spoken of; also with the School of Medicine and Surgery, of Montreal, of which I can speak knowingly, from having frequently attended the courses given by the different Professors. I can say, that the Medical education there given is of the fullest descrip-

tion, and that the Institution enjoys a reputation it has truly deserved. I am aware that there is an Incorporated Medical School in Quebec.

To 5th Question.—In answering your fifth question in the affirmative, I must observe to your honorable Committee, that such right ought to be restricted, in order to prevent that diplomas or credentials be obtained too easily, and without offering to society a sufficient guarantee. One English and one French School ought alone to possess such right. By this means Medical education would be rendered uniform, and sedulously attended to.

To 6th Question.—I know, that the bearer of a McGill College diploma, or a licentiate of any Medical School in Canada, cannot practise in England, without, in the first instance, having undergone an examination, and given proof of his qualifications.

To 7th Question.—I do not believe that Dr. LaTerrière's proposed Bill sufficiently provides against abuses. By referring to my first answer, your honorable Committee will see the means I propose for the purpose of attaining a more efficient measure.

To 8th Question.—To place the Medical Profession on a footing of equality in both Provinces, would give rise to great inconvenience.

I cannot allow this opportunity to pass by, without again drawing the attention of your honorable Committee to the 9th section of the 10th and 11th Victoria, cap. 26.

That section requires amendment, inasmuch as it does not forbid the sale of Medicinal drugs or patent medicines which are sold with impunity in grocery and other stores. I can precise facts, and produce affidavits to show that from that practice great calamities result to society. I have even met with a case of poisoning, sulphate of zinc having been sold for sulphate of soda.

I would further suggest the amendment of the 3rd Clause of the Rules of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, so as only to require a knowledge of matters, in one or in the other language.

(*Translation.*)

Answers of Dr. S. F. McMahon, of St. Rose.

To 1st Question.—I am of opinion that the studies set forth in the 10th and 11th Victoria are sufficient. I do not approve, however, of the obligation to learn English imposed upon the French Canadians. A man may become a good Physician without knowing English. Moreover, one generally learns more when left to one's own free will than when forced to do so. I should like the questions put at examinations to be written, and the pupils to have a reasonable time to answer them in presence of the Examiners. This mode would, I think, do away with all suspicion of undue severity or favoritism.

To 2nd Question.—I cannot believe that any man of capacity would fear an examination if he at all expects it; I cannot therefore understand that any degree of shame attaches to the circumstance of being examined. I do not see that it can prove humiliating to any one, unless to him who, having obtained his diploma by means of money, is incapable of answering.

To 3rd Question.—I personally know of none.

To 4th Question.—I know of one College and three Incorporated Schools in Lower Canada. I believe that the different branches are taught therein with about equal success.

To 5th Question.—I would in nowise be of opinion to confer on the Professors of these different Schools the right of granting to their pupils credentials to exempt them from examination before the Provincial Board. Such a right would, in my estimation, give rise to such a degree of competition amongst these institutions, that we would soon see around us a set of Medical men entirely wanting in the necessary acquirements of their Profession.

To 6th Question.—I do not believe in reciprocity in Medical matters. To admit the principle would be, in my opinion, making light of the health and existence of individuals. Every climate ought to have its Medical men. Neither M. D.'s, nor licentiates, from Canada, would be allowed to practise in England, without having previously undergone examination.

To 7th Question.—I confidently rely on a good result from the Bill proposed by Dr. LaTerrière.

To 8th Question.—I believe the Practitioners in general would approve of such a law, provided a Board of Examiners were placed in every large Town, and members of the Profession, *without exception*, made to form part of the College of Physicians.

(Translation.)

Answers of Dr. P. Wells, of Quebec.

I will answer the first, second and fifth questions collectively, and say, that an examination before the Provincial Board, is the most effectual mode of ascertaining the qualifications of candidates, and, in my humble opinion, the only one calculated to provide against the abuses which the existing law may have the tendency to encourage. I would therefore not be of opinion to confer on Colleges or Schools any privilege, the effect of which would be to exempt the pupils from an examination before the Provincial Board, but I would leave the matter to the discretion of the Examiners.

I must answer the third question in the negative.

It is impossible for me to furnish information relating to the teaching of the Medical Schools of this Province, inasmuch as I have never been connected with any of them.

My impression is, that McGill College diplomas, and Provincial licenses, are of no effect in England.

I humbly consider that Dr. LaTerrière's proposed Bill would sufficiently provide against the abuses and deceptions referred to in your circular.

I am ignorant of the manner in which the Profession would view a law affecting both Provinces, but I cannot see that any inconvenience would result therefrom.

(Translation.)

Answers of J. G. Bibaud, Esquire, M. D., of Montreal.

To 1st Question.—An examination, by a Medical body, in its nature impartial and disinterested, or which has become so from its responsibility towards society, of Candidates who have gone through the course of studies pointed out by law, seems to me the best mode of ascertaining their qualifications.

To 2nd Question.—I beg leave to call the attention of the gentlemen of the Committee to the fact that, there are in this Province two Boards *granting licenses*. In the first place, McGill College, at which pupils from Upper as well as from Lower Canada may attend; examinations are there gone through with *closed doors*, so that the College is alone the judge of the qualifications of candidates for diploma and for license at the same time; and, in the second place, the Board of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, whose examinations are *public*, and for such candidates *as have not been graduated by the Professors of McGill College*; these graduates receive a license *without being examined* before the Provincial Board. This once established, how can the public possess the same guarantee in relation to the degree of qualification of those who present themselves to the Medical Board to obtain a license? The public have no guarantee whatever. I see but two methods of remedying such abuse; to remove altogether, or to extend to all, the privileges and powers granted to but one Institution in the Province; or to oblige McGill College graduates to undergo examination before the Board, in the manner followed by the students of all the other incorporated Medical Institutions; or else, to grant to these institutions the privilege enjoyed by McGill College. But, in

this case, in order that a due respect for the opinions and interests of society might secure impartiality, all Institutions ought to be held to render their examinations public.

As to the graduates of any College whatsoever in the other dominions of Her Majesty, if the same privileges were extended to them, I do not think it would be possible to detect the deceptions which might be practised, because, on the one hand, the Canadian public cannot witness the impartiality of those foreign Colleges, and, on the other, the Board of Examiners has no right to submit these graduates' qualification to the never failing test of a suitable examination on the different branches of the Medical Art. I will add a further reason, which will have due weight in the mind of Legislators, since it conforms to the best established principles of right known to legal men, viz: That the law owes equal protection to the development of the talents and intelligence of each one of the members of the society which it governs, and, consequently, ought, *à fortiori*, to refuse to strangers, immunities or favors it will not grant to its own dependents.

To 3rd Question.—I know of nothing sufficiently positive to allow of my answering this question.

To 4th Question.—I am well acquainted both with McGill College and the Medical School of Montreal, both of which teach with success; the latter has taught since 1848. The number of Lower Canada students who have attended this School is greater than the number of those who have attended McGill College, which, is more frequented by the students from Upper Canada.

To 5th Question.—I have always considered it to be an injustice to allow foreign Colleges, and McGill College alone, to exempt from examination before the Provincial Board. The consequent restrictions which weigh upon the other Medical Schools, paralyze all exertions, and destroy the emulation which would grow from their efforts, were there amongst us distinctions springing but from talents and capacity.

To 6th Question.—I assert, in a positive manner, that the species of reciprocity referred to, has never existed. McGill College diplomas are not recognized in England, and its graduates, before practising there Profession there, are bound to submit to an examination. Therefore, even should we by law recognize the certificates proceeding from our own Schools, I do not see the reason of extending the same favor to those who refuse to grant us as much in return.

To 7th Question.—The Bill proposed by Dr. LaTerrière, as amended, would be preferable to the law maintaining the present state of things, because it places on a footing of equality the Colleges of the Country, and those of Great Britain. Nevertheless, for the greater advantage of our Medical Institutions, and to increase their importance, I should prefer that the right of granting credentials to their pupils should be conferred on all of them, provided their examinations were rendered public.

To 8th Question.—I do not believe that one uniform law for both sections of the Province, could be carried out to advantage. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the requirements of the Profession in Upper Canada; but one single Board for the whole Province, seems to me against the interests of those Physicians amongst us who are located in country parts. Each section, in my opinion, ought to retain the management of its own affairs.

(Translation.)

Answers of Dr. Baillargeon, of Quebec.

To 1st Question.—A strict examination on Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, &c. &c., is the surest mode of ascertaining the qualifications of such as present themselves before the Medical Board.

To 2nd Question.—The means of putting a stop to abuses and of avoiding deception, would be oblige, by law, all bearers of credentials, degrees, &c., without

distinction, to undergo examination before the Medical Board, which alone would have power to grant a license.

To 3rd Question.—I cannot refer to any case of the kind.

To 4th Question.—I know of the Schools at Montreal and at Quebec, and of McGill College.

To 5th Question.—I am not opinion to confer on the Professors of the different schools, the right of granting degrees having the effect of exempting their pupils from examination before the Medical Board.

To 6th Question.—I do not believe that an M. D. from McGill College, would be allowed to practise in England, without having previously undergone examination and given proof of capacity.

To 7th Question.—My opinion is that Dr. LaTerriere's Bill would sufficiently provide against abuses, and tend to place the Profession on a footing of greater respectability, by preventing a number of adventurers, often unqualified, from taking up their residence amongst us.

To 8th Question.—It is very probable that a law placing the Profession on the same footing throughout the whole Province, would meet with general approbation.

(*Translation.*)

Answers of Dr. F. Duquet, of Ste. Lucie.

To 1st Question.—The most effectual means of ascertaining the qualifications of a candidate for the practice of Medicine, &c., would, in my opinion, consist of 1st, a certificate of having gone through a complete course of classical studies; 2nd, a certificate of having studied four years under a Medical man in the exercise of his Profession; 3rd, a certificate of having attended two complete courses of lectures at some one of the Medical Colleges; for example, McGill College, the Montreal Medical School, &c., &c.

To 2nd Question.—The law conferring the right to obtain a license upon a certificate from the Medical Board, does not, in my opinion, afford a sufficient guarantee against the abuses which the existing law seems to encourage. The only means of arresting such abuses, would be to subject the candidate to an examination before the Provincial Board of this Province.

To 3rd Question.—I have often heard it said, that numbers of candidates had obtained certificates entitling them to practise Physic, &c., and that the persons who had granted such certificates had discovered, but too late, that they had been duped; however, I do not personally know any thing positive in this respect.

To 4th Question.—I do not know precisely how many Incorporated Colleges there are in the Province. I am aware that the Montreal Medical School and McGill College, are both incorporated Institutions, and that young men who devote themselves to the Medical Science, receive, in both these institutions, the requisite instruction to attain that object.

To 5th Question.—No; for my part, I should not be of opinion to confer on the Professors of these different Medical Colleges, the right of granting to their pupils, licenses to practise Physic, &c., &c., and thus exempt them from undergoing further examination before the Provincial Board.

To 6th Question.—I do not believe that an M. D., from McGill College, or a licentiate from any Medical School in this Province, would have the right of practising in England as a Physician, without being required to submit to a further examination.

To 7th Question.—I consider that the Bill proposed by Dr. LaTerrière, would sufficiently provide against abuses, and meet the general approbation of the Medical men of this Province.

To 8th Question.—Such a law, in my opinion, would be well received by all members of the Medical Profession.

(Translation.)

Answers of Dr. A. Tho. Michaud, of Kamouraska.

To 1st Question.—In my humble opinion, the most effectual mode of ascertaining the qualifications of candidates for the practice of Physic &c., would be to subject them all, without distinction, to a public examination before the Provincial Board of Examiners.

To 2nd Question.—The law which exempts from examination all candidates bearing credentials, degrees or diplomas, obtained in any University or College in Her Majesty's dominions, does not afford sufficient security against abuses nor adequate means of detecting impositions which may be practised; the most efficient means of preventing such abuses, would be to repeal the provision of law upholding such exemption, and to adopt the mode indicated in the first answer.

To 3rd Question.—It is very probable that, amongst the candidates admitted upon the mere presentation of their credentials, to practise Physic in this Province, some were wanting in the qualifications necessary to the practise of that Art. It is even to my knowledge that candidates bearing diplomas relating to but one or two branches of Physic, when subjected to examination on the other branches, gave evidence, during such examination, that they did not even possess the requisite acquirements on the branches to which their diplomas referred. I will take the liberty of instancing one amongst other cases of this kind. At the last sittings of the Board, held at Montreal, in May last, a candidate presented himself, bearing a diploma of *Surgeon-Apothecary*. The diploma was in due form, and was proved to belong to the bearer. The Board gave due credit for the diploma, and the bearer had to submit to but a partial examination before a Committee of four Examiners. In the progress of the examination, the Committee had already established the candidate's want of knowledge on the different branches forming the subjects of examination, when one of the members who had not been present at the opening of the sitting, and had had no knowledge of the diploma or of the deference accorded to it, put a few questions on the first principles of Surgery, and the candidate was unable to answer them. By this mere effect of chance the attention of the Committee was aroused; questions on Anatomy, Surgery, and Physiology were, in succession, put to the candidate, and he gave proof of absolute ignorance of the notions indispensably necessary to a graduate in Surgery.

To 4th Question.—I know of but three Incorporated Colleges and Schools in this part of the Province, where certain branches of the Medical Art are taught, with success.

To 5th Question.—Nevertheless, I should not be of opinion to confer on the Professors of these different Schools, the right of granting to their pupils credentials exempting them from examination before the Provincial Board.

To 6th Question.—In reference to reciprocity in Medical matters, I state, as my belief, that an M. D. from McGill College, or a licentiate from any other Medical School in Canada, would not have the right to go to England and practise there, without having in the first instance undergone examination and conformed to the rules laid down by the different Medical institutions in the British Isles. McGill College may have obtained privileges from the Edinburgh University, but I doubt whether the privilege there granted to McGill College M. D.'s, extends itself throughout Scotland.

To 7th Question.—The measure proposed by Dr. LaTerrière is assuredly sufficient to provide against the abuses above referred to. To increase, however, its efficiency, I would respectfully suggest to your Committee, the expediency of determining by law the number of Examiners each Medical School would have the right of choosing to form part of the Provincial Board.

To 8th Question.—I believe that a law placing the Medical Profession on the same footing in Upper and Lower Canada, would meet with general approbation.

I cannot say, however, to what extent it would obviate the difficulties arising from a law affecting only one part of the Province.

Answers of George D. Gibb, Esq., M. D., Montreal.

To 1st Question.—I would respectfully state, that the only and the most effectual means of ascertaining the qualifications of candidates presenting themselves for license, would be the subjecting of such persons, without any distinction whatever, to a fair examination on all branches of the Profession.

To 2nd Question.—I do consider that the law which confers the right of receiving a license from the Medical Board, and which exempts from examination those who hold certificates, degrees and diplomas, obtained from any University or College, is *not* a sufficient security against abuses; and the only remedy against these abuses is, that of fairly testing the qualifications of such candidates, by an examination.

To 3rd Question.—It is a fact, within my knowledge, that persons have obtained the license who did not possess the necessary qualification.

To 4th Question.—I know of the Medical Faculty of McGill College, the Montreal French School of Medicine, the St. Lawrence School of Medicine of Montreal, and the Quebec School of Medicine; all of which, I believe, teach the Medical Art successfully.

To 5th Question.—I believe it would *not* be advisable to confer upon the Professors of the different Schools the privileges of granting credentials to their pupils, as the evils likely to result from it would be far greater than what it might be intended to remedy.

To 6th Question.—I can state for a fact, as this was my own case in Dublin, that an M. D. of McGill College, which I possess, did not entitle me to practise my Profession in Britain without undergoing some other examination; and in Ireland, I was required to attend a series of courses of winter lectures, and attend Hospital for six months, before they would grant me an examination, and it was *public* and was held on two separate days. And even with my additional honors acquired in Ireland, I could not practise my Profession in England, or in Scotland, without undergoing some further examinations and paying additional fees.

To 7th Question.—I am quite satisfied with the first part of Dr. LaTerrière's Bill, but not with the latter portion, as I do not consider that persons holding a Commission in Her Majesty's Service, are a bit more competent than a private individual, who may possess probably far higher Professional credentials.

It is a fact well known, that many Army and Navy Surgeons, possess only a single diploma in Surgery alone, while the majority of men out of military service, often possess very many diplomas.

To 8th Question.—I consider it more advantageous both to the Upper and Lower Province, for each to have its separate College of Physicians and Surgeons, as their interests are divided. I am opposed to a law uniting the Profession of the whole Province into one body, as it would tend to produce a great want of unanimity and harmony among the Profession.

(Translation.)

Answer of J. B. Meilleur, Esq., M. D., & al.

To the Chairman of the Special Committee, &c.

SIR,—At a meeting of Physicians and Surgeons, held in Montreal, on the 24th instant, it was resolved to answer in the manner following, the several questions submitted to the different members of the Medical Profession.

We, the undersigned, Physicians and Surgeons of the City of Montreal, have the honor of stating in answer to your Committee:

To 1st Question.—That we are of opinion that the interests of the Profession, and the standing of Medical teaching, require, that all bearers of the certificate or diploma of an incorporated Medical School or College in this Province, should be exempted from the obligation of undergoing examination before the Provincial Board, in order to obtain their license.

To 2nd Question.—We think that this law establishes privileges injurious to the majority of the Profession. Its application ought, moreover, to be more general, and all institutions, which have given proof of requisite qualifications, should enjoy equal privileges.

To 3rd Question.—We cannot give your Committee any positive information in this respect.

To 4th Question.—We have the honor to mention the Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery, incorporated in 1845, as having, since 1843, regularly given courses of lectures on the different branches of Medical science; and as a testimony of the success of its teaching, you will find herein included an extract from the minutes of the School. In the number of these Institutions is comprised McGill College, in Montreal; there are, moreover, in Montreal, the St. Lawrence School, incorporated last year; and, in Quebec, the Quebec Medical and Surgical School, which is well known to you.

To 5th Question.—We answer, that we are of opinion, that all Medical Schools that have given proof, by a regular system of teaching, of their qualifications to instruct in the different branches of Medicine, as by law required, ought to possess the power of granting to their pupils credentials exempting them from examination before the Provincial Board.

To 6th Question.—We answer, that our impression is, that no licentiate or graduate from Canada would be allowed to practise in England, without having undergone an examination.

To 7th Question.—In answer to your Committee, we state our belief that the Bill in amendment proposed by Dr. LaTerrière, is not calculated to provide against the abuses complained of by the Profession; and we are of opinion that a measure, having for its object, to give a proper value to Medical instruction, would render the law more effective.

To 8th Question.—We have the honor of replying to your Committee that a law regulating Medicine, could not be made to apply to both Provinces without giving rise to great inconvenience.

The whole, nevertheless, humbly submitted.

(Signed,)

“ J. B. MEILLEUR, M. D.
 “ B. H. CHARLEBOIS, M. D.
 “ P. A. C. MUNRO, M. D.
 “ HECTOR PELTIER, M. D.
 “ J. N. WILSCAM, M. D.
 “ E. ROBILLARD, M. D.
 “ B. GLOBENSKY, M. D.
 “ L. BOYER, M. D.
 “ THS. E. D'ODET D'ORSONNENS, M. D.
 “ DR. J. H. L. RICHELIEU.
 “ J. EMERY CODERRE, M. D.
 “ E. H. TRUDEL, M. D.
 “ A. E. REGNIER.
 “ DR. W. D'ESCHAMBAULT.
 “ LOUIS GIARD.

Extract from the Registers of the Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery.

“ The Medical students who have attended the courses of lectures of this Institution, founded in 1843, and incorporated in 1845, number 275. Out of these, 82 were admitted to the practice of Medicine, after an examination undergone, by 68 before the Provincial Board, and by 14 before McGill College. A certain number were examined by the Professors of the said School, and the rest by those of McGill College, in pursuance of an arrangement entered into between the School and McGill College, but which arrangement has been broken by McGill College since the request made in 1850 to the Legislature by the School of Medicine and Surgery, in order to obtain the right of granting to its pupils a certificate, which the Provincial Board would be bound to receive without requiring the possessor to submit to further examination.”

(Signed,)

P. A. C. MUNRO, M. D., President.

“

LOUIS BOYER, M. D., Secretary.

(Translation.)

Answers of Dr. T. Bouthillier, of St. Hyacinthe.

I have always looked upon the privileges granted to one Medical School, at the same time that they were refused to the others, as an unjust dispensation of favor on the part of persons in authority, and as calculated to create feelings of disaffection and antipathy amongst the members of the Medical Profession, and degrade the Profession itself in the eyes of society.

The object to be desired by society, is not that the McGill College Medical School, or the Montreal School should possess, the one to the exclusion of the other, the right of conferring on their pupils the privilege of practising Physic. On the contrary, its interests would require that all Medical Schools in the country should be on a footing of equality, that is to say, equally competent to teach, and equally subject to such control as would effectually prevent abuse. The privilege enjoyed by McGill College, and which the other Medical Schools demand, viz: that of granting diplomas equivalent to a license *ad practicandum*, has the effect of nullifying the superintendence and authority for the protection of society, placed in the College of Physicians, by the law constituting it the judge of the qualifications of candidates aspiring to the practise of Physic. In making these remarks, I am desirous of having it understood that I am guided by no feeling injurious to the members of the Faculty who are connected with McGill College; on the contrary, no Professors can be better qualified to impart the necessary instruction to students; but, it is also an act of justice to admit that the gentlemen who act as Professors in the other Schools are equally well qualified for that end, and have good right to demand that they should be put on a footing of equality with their professional associates of McGill College, a position which they really enjoy in public estimation.

I do not think, that, after mature reflection, the friends of McGill College would seek to retain this exclusive privilege which the law gives them, inasmuch as the long standing of that Institution, and the well known merits of its Professors, tend to render such privilege useless. They will feel, I am confident, that the mere semblance of a monopoly attaching, by law, to their Institution, would prove rather injurious than useful, as it would show in too deep colours, an approach to those former *systems of protection* which the genius and action of the present day refuse to look upon as auxiliaries.

I know of no facts of a nature to establish *incompetency in candidates bearing credentials, &c., and exempted from examination* before the Board of the Provincial

College. The very exemption from examination before the Board, enjoyed by these candidates, places it out of the power of the members of the Board to answer the question of the Committee. The doubt, however, expressed in the question itself, is more than sufficient to afford a proper appreciation of the interest, which Professors and students, together with society, have in insisting on the intervention of a Board of Examiners, independent of Medical Schools.

I do not pretend, nevertheless, that Professors should be excluded from the Board; I even think it fitting that each School should be there represented, and its representatives chosen amongst its Professors, because it is to be supposed that their position is a consequence of their known talents and merit, and on the other hand, their relations with the pupils, as well as their habit of teaching, must eminently qualify them for the purpose of examining candidates; I consequently consider, that it is a matter of high importance that some of the Professors of every School should form part of the College of Physicians.

To resume, I must say, that I am of opinion that it should be enacted that every Incorporated School of Medicine should have the right of granting to its pupils, diplomas which would be to them an *honorary distinction*, resting on the credit of the reputation acquired by the School granting it. But in order to secure to such diplomas a due appreciation, society must have the means of ascertaining that they have been awarded but to ability, and in furtherance of the cause of science. The examination of a candidate before a Provincial Board, a majority of whose members are unconnected with the Schools, and placed above the motives which, rightly or wrongly, may be imputed to rival Schools, would dispel all suspicion, and give to society the assurance and guarantee that all the members of the Medical Profession are worthy of confidence.

(Translation.)

Answers of Jos. Marmette, Esq., M. D., of Montmagny.

To 1st Question.—The most effectual mode of ascertaining the qualifications of those who present themselves before the Lower Canada Medical Board, to be licensed to practise Physic, &c., would be to subject them all to an examination before the Board, in order to entitle them to receive a license.

To 2nd Question.—The law conferring on all bearers of diplomas or degrees obtained in any University or College within Her Majesty's dominions, the right of claiming a license, does not afford sufficient security against the abuses likely to flow from such a privilege. The means of preventing these abuses would be, in my estimation, to subject all candidates to a regular examination before the Medical Board, as they ought all to be, in like manner, subject to the provisions of law. Difficulties have, ere this, sprung up before the Medical Board, resulting from the fact that bearers of diplomas had not conformed themselves to the law regulating the duration of their period of study.

To 3rd Question.—I cannot say that it is to my knowledge, that unqualified candidates have obtained licenses to practise, on presentation of their diplomas. The reason is, that these gentlemen, bearing diplomas, were quite unknown to me, and that I had no means of ascertaining whether they possessed ability or not, as they were exempt from examination.

To 4th Question.—I believe there are in this Province six incorporated Schools and Colleges, wherein the different branches of the Medical Art are taught.

To 5th Question.—I would not be of opinion to confer on all of these Schools the right of granting to their pupils credentials, exempting them from examination before the Medical Board; for, otherwise, we would not long be without complaints. Rivalry between all these institutions would give occasion to very numerous abuses.

The Schools would vie with each other in indulgence and forbearance towards their pupils while undergoing examination, in the hope of drawing the greatest number of students. Should the Legislature think proper to establish privileged Schools, they ought not to exceed four in number for Lower Canada, two at Quebec, one of which in the French and the other in the English language, and two in Montreal; also, one in the English and the other in the French language. I do not see why persons might not graduate and obtain privileges by means of both languages in use. It is well known that, in this country, to become an M. D., one must attend sometimes with disadvantage an English course, and this is a serious drawback to the French Canadian population.

To 6th Question.—I do not know whether an M. D. from McGill College, or a licentiate from any Canadian School, has or not the right to practise in England. I believe that licentiates from the Lower Canada College of Physicians and Surgeons have not this right. Could reciprocity in Medical matters prove beneficial, I think it would be only when entered into with the British American Provinces; I should, nevertheless, at this moment, hesitate to decide upon this matter; for, in my opinion, we still require protection.

To 7th Question.—The Bill proposed by Dr. LaTerrière would suffice to provide against the abuses in question. I will observe, however, that I would not be of opinion to admit without examination, provided by the proposed Bill, persons having served in Her Majesty's Army or Navy, unless such persons produced the diploma of some British University or College.

To 8th Question.—I do not know whether a law placing the Medical Profession on an equal footing in Upper and Lower Canada, would meet with the approbation of Practitioners in general. I will remark, however, that the Upper Canada Schools ought not to be more favored than those of Lower Canada; and that, should Dr. LaTerrière's Bill become law, bearers of diplomas obtained in Upper Canada ought to be subject to undergo an examination in order to obtain a license to practise in Lower Canada.

CITY HALL,
QUEBEC, 13th October, 1852.

SIR,—I have the honor, by order of the Board of Governors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, to transmit for the information of the Committee of the Legislative Assembly, appointed to take into consideration a Bill to amend the law relative to the practise of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in Lower Canada, a Report, which was carried on the following division: *For*—Drs. Chamberlin, Foster, Von Iffland, Holmes, Russell, Hall, Marsden, Gilmour, Sutherland, Brigham, Campbell and Fowler. (12.) *Against*—Drs. Bardy, David Weilbrenner, Tetu, Peltier, Marmette, Bibaud, Boutillier, Valois and Jackson. (10.)

P. M. BARDY,
Secretary C. P. & S., L. C.

REPORT.

The Committee appointed to take into consideration what action should be adopted by the Governors of this College, in reference to the Circular of the Legislative Assembly, of the 20th September, 1852, and which is hereto annexed, have the honor to Report.—That whereas this Committee having taken cognizance of the Circular, directed to different members of the Medical Profession, by the Special Committee appointed to report upon the Bill to amend the law relative to the practise of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in Lower Canada, in which certain queries

are addressed, founded on an assumption that "abuses and impositions" have arisen from the operation of the existing Medical law incorporating the Profession in Lower Canada, and sought to be thereby amended; and having, as administrators of that law, dispassionately weighed the scope and tendency of such an assumption—

1st Resolve,—That in the discharge of the duties with which this Board has, being the only Licensing Institution in Lower Canada, been invested, its members are not aware of a single instance in which an individual has obtained his license to practise, without, the profession, on his part, of the necessary qualifications, established on the one hand by an impartial examination, or on the other by the adduction of the required testimonials certified by oath, and in no instance is it to the knowledge of the Board that any falsification of the latter has been attempted during its existence.

2nd,—That while this Board has ever endeavored to faithfully discharge its onerous and dispensable functions, it cannot but regard the imputations thrown upon its administration of the law, conveyed in the circular above alluded to, and comprehended under the terms "abuses and impositions," with deep regret, and as being undeserved, reflecting as such terms emphatically do upon its aptitude for its duties when viewed in one light, or upon its probity when viewed in another.

P. M. BARDY, M. D.,
Secretary C. P. & S., L. C.

Committee Room,
City Hall, 13th October, 1852.

(*Translation.*)

Answers of Dr. F. Pillet, of St. Geneviève.

The best qualification a young man can bring to his support when on the point of undergoing examination, consists of five years' attendance at a hospital and lying-in institution, besides the courses of lectures, &c. I look upon the above as indispensable.

All diploma bearers should be subjected to an examination before a Provincial Board; and Boards must not possess the right of granting credentials exempting from examination.

Reciprocity in Medical matters would have the effect of exposing the different Boards to admit to practice, diploma bearers wholly unqualified.

In order the more easily to detect persons who may practise without having undergone an examination before a Board of this Province, it would be necessary to oblige the Secretary of every Board to keep a list of the Medical men of the Country or of the Province, so that, upon being notified, he might immediately give all the requisite information to make known any individual suspected of not having undergone examination.

It is to be desired that the Medical Profession may be placed on a footing of equality in Upper and Lower Canada.

(*Translation.*)

THREE RIVERS, 3rd October, 1852.

SIR,—The answers I should give to the questions now submitted to me by the Special Committee, are about of the same nature as those published in "*Le Pays*" of the 29th of September last.

I am one of the subscribers to the Petition of 1849, by which the repeal of that *stupid* law 10 and 11 Vic., chap. 26, was prayed for; and I have always considered the existing law as in no way meeting the wants of the Profession.

I will remark to your Committee that the clause of the Act which excludes from the right to vote at the election of Governors, all Physicians who have not the means of putting ten dollars into Secretary *Arnoldi's* pocket, is looked upon as absurd by the greater number of Physicians in the country parts.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

F. M. TURCOTTE, M. D.

(Translation.)

Answers of Dr. R. H. Porrier Lafleur, of Beauharnois.

To 1st Question.—I will simply state, that I cannot suggest a better mode than the one now in practice. Such as are desirous of entering upon the study of Physic, are bound (by a law in force for the last five or six years) to produce a certificate that they have gone through a course of five years of classical studies; and to submit to examination before the Provincial Board on mathematics, *Belles-Lettres*, and Latin, and since 1850, on English. Once admitted to the study of Physic, their course consists (always, in virtue of the same law) of a period of four years, at the end of which they are again subjected to a rigorous examination before the same Provincial Board on the different branches of the Medical Art. This mode, in my opinion, offers a wide enough field to render it always an easy matter to the members of the Board to ascertain the qualifications of candidates for the practise of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery.

To 2nd Question.—I think Dr. LaTerrière's Bill will sufficiently provide against the abuses and deceptions therein referred to.

To 3rd, 5th and 6th Questions.—I answer negatively.

To 8th Question.—I believe that the purport of this question will meet with the approbation of the generality of Practitioners. With reference to the number of incorporated Colleges or Schools within the Province, I know of but three, two in Montreal and one in Quebec.

(Translation.)

Answers of E. Lacerte, Esquire, M. D., of Machiche.

After deliberate reflection, it appears to me that there should be but one Board for the examination of candidates and the granting of licenses to practise the different branches of the Medical Profession. It is fitting that each incorporated College should have the right of conferring honorary degrees to such among their pupils as may have deserved them; industry and merit must receive a reward. It is certain, however, that these Colleges pride themselves on the greater number of Medical men which their Schools have produced when compared to others. These men are as many friends who recommend them. There is no doubt in my mind that were these honorary degrees not equivalent to a license to practise, the Colleges would find it their interest to confer them only on those who should have well deserved them.

I cannot discover why a diploma obtained out of the Province can better qualify to practise Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, without undergoing examination before the Provincial Board, than the degrees obtained within the Province.

I think reciprocity in Medical matters would prove a very bad system. In the interests of humanity, it is necessary that every one give proof of his qualifications.

My impression is, that Dr. LaTerrière's proposed Bill will sufficiently provide against the abuses referred to in the second question of your circular, and I know of nothing better that could be suggested.

I do not believe that a law placing the Medical Profession on a footing of equality in Upper and Lower Canada, would not meet with the approbation of the members of the Profession, inasmuch as great advantages would thereby result to them.

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Answers of J. Crawford, Esquire, M. D., Montreal.

The only way to test the qualifications of any person, is by a fair and rigid examination, by a *competent* tribunal; and by the additional proof (by certificates) of a sufficiently long period of study. I am of opinion that persons duly qualified to be Examiners, are rarely to be met with, *except they are teachers in Schools of Medicine* and the collateral branches. I am further of opinion, that many of the members of the Provincial Medical Board are incompetent to examine and test the qualifications of a *well educated Medical person*, and that this will ever be the case as long as this body is chosen, rather as *representatives of sections of the Province* than for acknowledged talents and qualifications, and often this choice is decided by party feeling. I am well aware that the examination of the Medical Board is by no means as strict as that of the University of McGill, and never can be as severe and thorough, both from the above reason and the feeling that it is unnecessary.

I am of opinion that it would be *degrading to graduates of Universities* to be subjected to an examination by the Medical Board, and *insulting to the Universities*, and would have a tendency to discourage all laudable ambition to obtain the higher honors of the Profession. I would unhesitatingly receive the diploma of British Universities, upon proof by oath of their having been honorably obtained; and I would deem an oath fully as good security against deception and fraud as it is esteemed in a Court of Justice. I would recognize all Colleges and incorporated Schools in the Province as competent to teach, being considered so in law, and would restrict their powers and privileges to what they already enjoy by law.

I consider one law for the Canadas most suitable.

I do not consider that the circumstance of a Medical officer being on half-pay of Her Majesty's service, should be esteemed a higher claim for license to practise, than his *holding a diploma or degree*; and I would deem a retired Medical officer (*although not on half-pay*) equally entitled to this privilege. If, therefore, degrees and diplomas are recognized as they ought to be, this partial proviso will be unnecessary.

I am not aware of any abuses or frauds which the present laws cannot as effectually prevent, as the Bill proposed by Dr. LaTerrière, some provisions of which, I am of opinion, are objectionable.

(Translation.)

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Answers of J. Emery Coderre, Esq., M. D., of Montreal,

To the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Bill to amend the law relative to the practice of Physic, &c.

SIR,—In answering the Committee, I will take the liberty of communicating the amendments I had prepared in relation to the 2nd and 7th questions put to the members of the Profession. The moment is most favorable to obtain the adoption of amendments modifying the law regulating Medicine, in a manner to render justice to the Medical body. The Physicians who, in 1849, petitioned the

Legislature to obtain a repeal of that law, will feel grateful at the exertions made by you for the purpose of amending a law defective in the highest degree. This assertion of mine would be substantiated and borne out by the Medical correspondence at that period laid before a Committee of the House, had not such correspondence been destroyed by the burning of the Legislative Buildings. I will take upon myself, however, to refer you, for further information on this point, to Mr. Leprohon, the Clerk of your Committee, who has had this correspondence in his possession.

The few amendments I had prepared and herein set forth, taken together with the suggestions of the Canadian Medical men of this City, will, I think, afford means of amending the law relating to Medicine, so as to provide against abuses which are a source of complaint on the part of the Profession, and thus secure the support of the Canadian Physicians, forming the great majority of the Practitioners.

You would, moreover, also meet with the approbation of the above majority, were all Medical men called upon to form part of the organization of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, without having to pay \$10 entrance money, and were two Boards of Examiners established, one in Quebec, the other in Montreal. Every one knows that neither the law nor any rule of the College prescribes the manner in which such money is to be employed, or to what purpose.

This money is consequently placed, pursuant to a rule of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, as may be ascertained by reference to the rules of that Institution, in the hands of a Treasurer, in order that it may be deposited in some Savings Bank. If this money is to turn to the advantage but of the person in whose hands it is deposited, why oblige the members of the Profession to pay sums of money which, in the aggregate, attain a considerable amount? The travelling expenses of the Governors are defrayed out of the *monies derived from candidates*, as provided by the ninth article of the said rules. It is consequently but just and reasonable that persons who have already borne heavy expenses in furtherance of their studies and in attaining their Profession, should be spared further disbursements which can bring them no possible return.

I hope that these few considerations will suffice to induce you to amend the Act relating to the College of Physicians, in conformity with the views above expressed.

I have, &c.,

J. EMERY CODERRE, M. D.

(Translation.)

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the members of the Medical Profession in Lower Canada, and an other Act relating thereto.

In order to avoid all doubts which might arise respecting the right of the Physicians and Surgeons, members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, under the Act passed in the tenth and eleventh years of Her Majesty's Reign, cap. 26, incorporating the said Profession; and another Act passed in the 12th year of Her Majesty's Reign, cap. 52, amending the above mentioned Act, it is hereby declared and enacted, That all Physicians and Surgeons admitted to practise before and since the passing of the Acts above cited, are hereby declared to be members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, and shall meet in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, respectively, one month after the passing of this Act, for the purpose of electing by a majority of votes a Board of Examiners (to be called Governors) for each of these Cities; a new election of which Board shall take place every two years, on the first Monday of May, any law, statute or provision to the contrary notwithstanding; and all persons who shall be admitted to the practice

of Medicine under this Act, shall enjoy all the same rights as members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada.

II. Be it enacted, That Section 4 of the Act 10 and 11 Vic., cap. 26, and Section 2 of the Act 12 Vic., cap. 52, are hereby repealed; and the affairs of the aforesaid College shall be managed by two Boards of Examiners, who shall meet in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal; that each of the said Boards shall be composed of 24 members, to be elected by the Profession, that is to say: the Quebec Board shall be composed as follows: 18 members shall be appointed by the Physicians resident in the City and District of Quebec; 4 by the Physicians of the District of Three Rivers, and 2 by the Physicians of the District of Gaspé; the Montreal Board shall consist as follows: 18 members shall be appointed by the Physicians resident in the City and District of Montreal, and 6 by the Physicians of the District of St Francis and Town of Sherbrooke.

III. Be it enacted, That the 5th Section of the Act 10 and 11 Vic., cap. 26, is hereby repealed, and that the said Boards of Examiners are constituted Provincial Medical Boards; they shall meet for the examination of candidates for admission to the practice or the study of Medicine at least twice a-year, in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, on the first Mondays of May and November in each year, in the manner provided by a By-law; that seven members of each Board shall form a quorum for holding examinations and for transacting the business of the said Boards in their respective localities, and shall have power to grant Provincial licenses as required by the Act 12 Vic., cap. 52; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

IV. Be it enacted, That after the passing of this Act, every candidate for the study of Medicine shall be required to know either the French or the English language, without its being necessary that he should know both the said languages, as required by the 11th Section of the Act 10 and 11 Vic., cap. 26; that every student, being a subject of this Province, who, after having been admitted to study Medicine, shall have followed courses of lectures as required by this Act in any University, School, College of Medicine, incorporated by any Act of the Legislature, where such institutions exist, shall be entitled to an examination, in order to obtain his license, before one of the Boards of Examiners of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

MONTREAL, 25th September, 1852.

SIR,—I yesterday received your Circular, enclosing to me eight questions, to which answers are requested, the same to be submitted to the Special Committee to which has been referred Dr. LaTerrière's Bill, to amend the existing Medical Bill of the Province. I observe that questions 2 and 7 are based upon the supposed existence of certain "abuses and impositions," which I infer are presumed to flow from the operation of the existing law. As the Circular is silent with regard to the nature of these "abuses and impositions," may I request of you to submit to the gentlemen of the Committee, my desire for such information as tending materially to a satisfactory reply, which will be forwarded immediately afterwards.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. HALL, M. D.

(Translation.)

Answers of Dr. Timoleon Quesnel, of L'Acadie.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular of the 20th instant.

Obliged, as I have been, from illness, to abandon during the last four years, the exercise of my Profession, I feel myself but poorly qualified to give the information demanded, and it is with great reluctance that I do so, whilst there are so many Medical men in a much better position to afford such information.

Nevertheless, to conform to the desire of the Committee, I will take the liberty of stating, in a few words, what mode would, in my opinion, remedy the numerous abuses attaching to the Medical Profession in this Province; the subject may be justly considered a *question of life or death*.

I consider that the only method of ascertaining the qualifications of a Medical candidate would be, after having regulated his studies, to refuse all diplomas proceeding from the Universities of Great Britain or the United States, and subject him, in all cases, to a rigorous and yet liberal examination, before a Board of free, independent and enlightened Medical men, amongst whom would be found no Professor of any of the Schools which the candidate may have attended, for it is unfortunately well established by experience that Medical men, with diplomas, proceeding from the Universities above mentioned, have practised as Physicians, more particularly in country parts, without possessing the qualifications or the morality necessary for a proper discharge of the duties of a Profession where so much delicacy is required. In what manner had these pretended Physicians succeeded in obtaining a diploma? Was it through favor, through protection, or by means of money? That is more than I can say.

I am, consequently, of opinion that the law which confers the right of receiving a license through the certificate of a Medical Board, is defective, and requires instant amendment.

There are two Medical Schools, only, in the District of Montreal, viz: McGill College; and the School known as the Canadian School.

I do not believe that a Medical man, bearing the diploma of one of our Medical Schools, would, upon his arrival in England, be allowed to practise there, without first having undergone the usual examination.

Lastly, I should, fully approve of placing the Medical Profession on the same footing in Upper and Lower Canada. I look upon that as the only means of obviating existing difficulties.

What precedes contains the only information I am in a position to give. I beg of the Committee on Medicine to take it at its worth.

(Translation.)

Answers of Dr. A. Fournier, of St. Pierre les Bécquets.

I am of opinion that all who are desirous of practising Physic, Surgery, &c., &c., ought, in the first instance, to undergo an examination to the satisfaction of the Board of Examiners, as this is the only means of providing against the abuses, and of detecting the impositions which the law encourages by exempting from examination all bearers of credentials, degrees or diplomas, obtained in any University or College within Her Majesty's dominions.

(Translation.)

Answers of Dr. H. M. Déchéne, of St. Paschal de Kamouraska.

Without answering every question categorically, I will say, that I fully concur in that part of Dr. LaTerrière's measure, set forth in the following words: "No person shall, after the passing of this Act, receive a license from the

Provincial Medical Board to practise Physic, Surgery or Midwifery "in Lower Canada, unless he shall have undergone an examination before the said "Board, and obtained a certificate of qualification from the said Board." But as to another part of the same section of the Bill, it is said in relation to Midwives: "Provided always, that nothing in this Act shall apply to females practising Midwifery in "Lower Canada," I should be of opinion, and with many other Medical Men in these parts, should insist that the Committee provide sure means to prevent the occurrence of frequent accidents which, to the knowledge of Medical Men, take place through the unskilfulness of women practising Midwifery. Why not, in the interest of humanity and of Physicians, insert into the Bill, the following provision: "Be it enacted, "that in all Parishes and Townships in Lower Canada, wherein one or more Medical men reside and practise their Profession, all females shall, after the passing "of this Act, present themselves before the Provincial Medical Board, as is the case in "the Cities of Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec, and obtain a license to practise Midwifery, under the penalty imposed by the Provincial Statute, 10 Victoria, chap. 26." Were this favor not to be obtained for the whole of Lower Canada, might it not, at least, be granted to the District, or even to the County of Kamouraska, for in this County, more particularly, there are abuses of a crying nature, very justly giving rise to complaints; and in truth, I know of no motive the Legislature could allege to prolong such a state of things, and encourage disorders so productive of suffering to humanity, caused by these pretended Midwives.

I beg you, sir, to submit these reflections to the Committee named for the purpose of amending the law relating to the practice of Physic and Surgery in Lower Canada, and, in so doing, you will oblige, &c.

(Translation.)

Answers of Dr. P. Grenier, of Lotbinière.

The most effective mode of ascertaining the qualifications of candidates desirous of being licensed, would be, in my opinion, to oblige in future all Candidates for the practice of Physic in this Province, to undergo an examination before a general Board of Examiners, the members of which would all be on a footing of equality and perfectly impartial—I know of no other means of preventing the abuses likely to result from the privilege conferred on all Universities and Colleges within Her Majesty's dominions, of granting degrees and diplomas, the bearers of which are exempted from examination before the Provincial Board. One single Board, with the right of examination and the power of granting licenses, would establish uniformity in Medical teaching, an object which it is impossible to attain with four or five similar bodies possessed of the same powers, and, moreover, would obviate the numerous inconveniences and abuses springing from a spirit of rivalry between the different Colleges and Schools. In some European countries where Universities of all kinds, both good and bad, are to be found, the University graduates, without distinction, are obliged, after having obtained their diplomas, to submit to an examination before a General Board of Examiners, previous to receiving their license to practise. Now, if the bearers of diplomas received in the most celebrated European Universities, have to undergo a second test, the students of our Colleges and Schools ought not to complain if subjected to a similar obligation. By what precedes, I believe I have answered the 1st, 2nd, 5th and 7th questions.

I believe there are three Colleges and Schools in Montreal, and one in Quebec, and that the different branches of the Medical Art are there taught with success.

Notwithstanding my willingness to give to the Committee all the information they have the right to demand, and are desirous to obtain as speedily as possible, I must say that my personal knowledge do not allow of my returning an immediate answer to the 3rd, 6th and 8th questions.

(*Translation.*)

Answers of Dr. P. Rottot, of St. Cesaire.

I believe that the law which confers the right of receiving a license to practise Physic, by certificate from the Medical Board, and which exempts from examination before the Board, all bearers of diplomas, &c., obtained in any University in Her Majesty's dominions, is productive of numerous abuses.

It is a fact, to my knowledge, that whilst a student at the Canadian School, it was looked upon in the School as perfectly certain, that such as could not obtain a certificate from the Medical Board, had but to remove to another College to acquire, if not capacity, at least the right to receive their certificate; and I remember that at the time this was the case.

I am not of opinion to confer on the Professors of any School the right of granting to their pupils credentials which would have the effect of exempting them from an examination before the Board; because, it is to be feared that each School, with a view of drawing students, or of securing support, would grant certificates in too great profusion. To avoid all species of partiality, I should be of opinion to compose the Medical Board of men wholly unconnected with these institutions. The schools would, thereby, be obliged to rival each other in zeal, so as to enable their pupils to undergo with honor their examination before such Board; and this Board having no reason to prefer the pupils of one school to those of another, would admit but the deserving to the practice of the Profession.

Were the Board composed as above mentioned, I believe Dr. LaTerrier's Bill would be a sufficient security against the abuses and impositions referred to in the second question.

I should prefer that the Medical Profession be placed on the same footing in Upper and Lower Canada.

Answers of J. E. Johnstone, Esq., M. D., of Sorel.

To 1st Question.—The examination instituted by the Provincial Medical Board appears to me sufficient to ascertain the qualifications of candidates. Perhaps written questions, instead of verbal ones, as at present used, might be better, however.

To 2nd Question.—I do not think any abuse or imposition can accrue from the law granting license to practice to those holding certificates from any of the Universities in Her Majesty's dominions; the examination by the said Universities (McGill College, for instance) being of such a nature as to preclude the possibility of unqualified persons obtaining their certificates.

To 3rd Question.—No such cases as are alluded to in question No. 3 have come to my knowledge.

To 4th Question.—In Lower Canada, the science of Medicine has been taught with success at the "McGill College" and "Montreal School of Medicine." The St. Lawrence School of Medicine is not of sufficiently long standing to warrant the expression of a decided opinion.

To 5th Question.—The privilege possessed by the McGill College, is, I think, sufficient for the purpose alluded to in Question No. 5.

To 6th Question.—I am not competent to answer this question.

To 7th Question.—Not being aware of any abuses or impositions, I consider Dr. LaTerrière's Bill unnecessary and uncalled for.

To 8th Question.—A law placing the Profession on an equal footing in Upper and Lower Canada, I think, would be advantageous, and meet the approval of Practitioners in general

COMMUTATION RETURNS.

RETURN of COMMUTATIONS of TENURE effected within the CROWN DOMAIN in the GENSHIVE of QUEBEC, under the 10th and 11th Vic. cap. 111, from 1st May to 31st December, 1851.

NAME OF PARTY COMMUTING.	PROPERTY WHERE SITUATED.	DATE OF DEED, AND NOTARY PASSING IT.		Arrears of Seigniorial Dues.		Commutation Money Paid.		Commutation Money left <i>à Constat</i> .	
		May	do	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
John Burroughs	Palace Street, Upper Town, City of Quebec	1, 1851.	E. G. Cannon						
Thomas Wilson	St. Foy Road, Banlieue of Quebec	do do	E. Glackmeyer			62	10	8	10
Andrew John Maxham, <i>et al.</i>	Sous-le-Fort Street, Lower Town, City of Quebec	2, do	L. Panet			27	15	7	3
William Henry Brehant	St. Vallier Street, St. Roch Suburbs, City of Quebec	do	J. Petitclerc			19	7	2	10
James Douglas	Champlain Street, Lower Town, City of Quebec	8, do	W. Bignell						
François Evanturel, <i>et al.</i>	St. John Street, Upper Town, City of Quebec	12, do	P. Huot						
Isabelle Gibb, <i>et al.</i>	St. Foy Road, Banlieue of Quebec	28, do	J. B. Chartier			116	18	8	10
Nayvare Larue	Prince-Edward Street, St. Roch Suburb, City of Quebec	5, do	P. Huot			9	5	6	10
Michel Tessier	St. Michel Street, St. Lewis Suburb, City of Quebec	30, do	A. Campbell			8	10	6	10
Gaspard Garneau	Dalhouisie Street, St. Roch Suburb, City of Quebec	July	P. Huot			3	10	6	10
Joséph Legaré, <i>et al.</i>	Champlain Street, Lower Town, City of Quebec	do do	A. Boiduc			25	3	10	10
Jacques Douglas	Artillery Street, St. Lewis Suburb, City of Quebec	September 3, do	W. Bignell			6	8	10	10

N.B.—No Commutations of Tenure were effected during the months of October, November, and December, 1851. The Return of Commutations for the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, and July, 1852, cannot be furnished, as the Agent, Mr. Prunose, has not yet forwarded to this Department his monthly returns for that period.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 28th August, 1852.

JOHN ROLPH,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

RETURN of COMMUTATIONS of TENURE effected within the CROWN DOMAIN in the CENSIVE of QUEBEC, under the 10th & 11th Vic. cap. 111, from 1st January to 31st July, 1852.

NAME of PARTY COMMUTING.	PROPERTY WHERE SITUATED.	DATE OF DEED, AND NOTARY PASSING IT.		Arrears of Seigniorial Dues.		Commutation Money paid.		Commutation Money left & <i>Constituit</i> .		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Peter Burnet	Prince Edward Street, St. Roch Suburb, City of Quebec	January 18, 1852	A. Campbell	70	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jean Esquiambre dit Sans-facon	Grant Street, St. Roch Suburb, City of Quebec	do 27, do	P. Lavoie	17	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Julia Puffer, <i>et al</i>	Angel Street, Upper Town, City of Quebec	February 9, do	A. Campbell	62	13	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Légaré, Junior	Angel Street, Upper Town, City of Quebec	do do	C. M. DeFoy	26	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Pan	Richelieu Street, St. John Suburb, City of Quebec	do 11, do	J. Petitclerc	18	18	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
William Kerwine	St. Julie Street, St. Lewis Suburb, City of Quebec	do 20, do	J. G. Clapham	6	17	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ann Johnston	St. Helen Street, Upper Town, City of Quebec	do 21, do	L. Panet	31	8	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Julie Savard	St. George Street, St. John Suburb, City of Quebec	March 16, do	M. Tessier	30	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
David Ross, Junior, <i>et al</i>	Sault-au-Matelot and St. Peter Streets, Lower Town, City of Quebec	do 30, do	D. McPherson	35	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Seminary of Quebec	Corner of Champlain and Sous-le-Fort Streets, Lower Town, City of Quebec	do 31, do	A. B. Strois	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
George Dalrymple Ferguson	St. Lewis Road, St. Lewis Suburb, City of Quebec	May 28, do	E. G. Cannon	62	13	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gabriel Valin	Stuart and Panet Streets, St. Roch Suburb, City of Quebec	June 5, do	P. Huot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
William Dunn	St. Lewis Street, Upper Town, City of Quebec	do 14, do	A. Bélanger	50	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....

N.B.—The Agent (Mr. Primrose) having furnished this Department with his Monthly Returns, from January to July, 1852, on the 30th ultimo, the above could not be included in the Return of the 28th August last.

JOHN ROLPH,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 1st October, 1852.

RETURN of COMMUTATIONS of TENURE effected within the CENSIVE of the late Order of the JESUITS, in the DISTRICT of QUEBEC, under the 10th & 11th Vic. cap. 111, from 1st May, 1851, to 31st July, 1852.

NAME OF PARTY COMMUTING.	PROPERTY WHERE SITUATED.	DATE OF DEED, AND NOTARY PASSING IT.	Arrears of Seigneurial Dues.		Commutation Money paid.		Commutation Money left & Constat.	
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
George Blacklock	One lot.—Seignioriy of Sillery	May 8, 1851..						
John Porter	do do	do do			21	2	8	
Pierre Morasse, <i>et uxore</i>	do do	do do			13	12	0	
Alexis Déruselle	do do	June 4, do			4	15	0	
Joseph Déry	do do	do 26, do			7	3	9	
Antoine Falardeau	do do	July 14, do			45	16	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Charles Maxime DeFoy	do do	September 22, do			1	0	10	
Alexis Déruselle	do do	do do			10	18	4	
Jacques Beaumont	do do	November 12, do			0	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Antoine Laurent dit Lortie	do do	January 3, 1852..			8	10	0	
John McLure Muckle	do do	do 5, do			16	16	2	
Pierre Verrét	do do	February 25, do			80	1	5	
Felix Fortier	do do	March 5, do			0	1	6	
	do do	April 10, do			40	14	0	
	Two lots.—	June 16, do						

JOHN ROLPH,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 28th August, 1852.

RETURN of COMMUTATIONS of TENURE effected within the CENSIVE of the late Order of the JESUITS, in the DISTRICT of MONTREAL, under the 10th & 11th Vic. cap. 111, from 1st May, 1851, to 31st July, 1852.

NAME OF PARTY COMMUTING.	PROPERTY—WHERE SITUATED.	DATE OF DEED, AND NOTARY PASSING IT.	Arrears of Seigniorial Dues.		Commutation Money Paid.		Commutation Money left & Con- <i>stitut.</i>		
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
James Ferrer, Junior, As- signee to the Bankrupt Es- tate of John Charlton..... Michael Corregan	Villages of Laprairie, Seignioriy of Laprairie..... Concession St. Grégoire, Seignioriy of Laprairie.	May 6, 1851...L. Barbeau July 12, do .. do	25	4	9	11	14

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 28th August, 1852.

JOHN ROLPH,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

RETURN of COMMUTATIONS of TENURE effected within the CENSIVE of the late Order of the JESUITS, in the DISTRICT of THREE RIVERS, under the 10th & 11th Vic. cap. 111, from 1st May, 1851, to 31st July, 1852.

NAME OF PARTY COMMUTING.	PROPERTY WHERE SITUATED.	DATE OF DEED, AND NOTARY PASSING IT.	Arrears of Seigniorial Dues.		Commutation Money Paid.		Commutation Money left & Con- <i>stitut.</i>	
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Louis L'Heureux	Parish of Ste. Geneviève, Seignioriy of Batiscan.	December 16, 1851...R. Trudel .....	.....	.....	1	10	8	.....
Marie Magdeleine St. Armand	do do do	February 25, 1852..L. Guillet .....	.....	.....	16	0	10	.....
Dominique Normandin	do do do	June 21, do ..R. Trudel .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2
Marie Moreau	do of St. François Xavier, do do	July 8, do ..L. Guillet .....	.....	.....	1	14	0	8

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 28th August, 1852.

JOHN ROLPH,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

RETURN of COMMUTATIONS of TENURE effected within the CENSIVE of the SEIGNIORY of LAUZON, under the 10th & 11th Vic. cap. 111, from 1st May, 1851, to 31st July, 1852.

NAME OF PARTY COMMUTING.	PROPERTY WHERE SITUATED.	DATE OF DEED, AND NOTARY PASSING IT.		Arrears of Seigniorial Dues.		Commutation Money paid.		Commutation Money left & Constituted.		
		Month	Day	Notary	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Siméon Larochele	Parish of St. Anselme, Seigniory of Lauzon	May	26, 1851.	J. C. Bélanger	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jean Thomas Tachereau	do do do	July	31, do	L. Prevost	..	..	..	..	..	..
Joseph Noel	do do do	do	do	do	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jean Vermet	do do do	August	4, do	J. Gosselin	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thomas Fraser	do do do	December	9, do	F. M. Guay	..	..	..	..	..	..
William Paterson	do do do	do	do	do	..	..	..	..	..	..
François Edouard Verrault	do do do	do	do	do	..	..	..	..	..	..
Archibald Campbell	do do do	February	14, 1852.	do	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laurent Chabot	do do do	April	21, do	do	..	..	..	..	..	..
Louis Lemieux	do do do	July	12, do	L. Provost	..	..	..	..	..	..

JOHN ROLPH,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 28th August, 1852.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

STATEMENTS of the AFFAIRS of the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, for the year ending 30th September, 1851; submitted for the information of the Legislative Assembly.

By Command.

A. N. MORIN,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 29th October, 1852.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,

KINGSTON, 5th November, 1851.

Sir,—I beg leave to enclose my Report, as Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary, of Convicts at present confined in this Institution, which also contains information upon other subjects in connection with the Penitentiary.

I have also forwarded by the Mail steamer, to leave this on the morning of the 6th instant, a box containing the Annual Reports from all the Officers of the Institution, as also, the Amounts of Receipts and Expenditure, and which I trust may be found satisfactory.

I beg leave to assure you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that I have given the Institution my undivided attention, and in very many cases I have the satisfaction to find that my exertions among the Convicts has a beneficial effect. But I regret to have to state, that the greed and impatience of the Foremen employed by the Contractors, has given me a very great degree of uneasiness and trouble.

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

D. Æ. MACDONELL,
Warden, Provincial Penitentiary.

The Honorable A. N. MORIN,
Provincial Secretary, Quebec.

To the INSPECTORS of the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY of the PROVINCE
of CANADA.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to furnish, for your information, the following Reports on the General Transactions in connection with the Provincial Penitentiary, for the year ending on the 30th of September, 1851.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble Servant,

Provincial Penitentiary,
1st November, 1851.

D. Æ. MACDONELL,
Warden, Provincial Penitentiary.

GENERAL STATEMENTS OF CONVICTS AND MILITARY PRISONERS.

Convicts and Military Prisoners in the Penitentiary on the 1st day of October, 1850.....	896
Male Convicts received, from the 1st day of October, 1850, to the 30th of September, 1851, inclusive	114
Females do do do do	14
Military Prisoners do do do do	178
	702
Convicts discharged by expiration of Sentence, during the aforesaid period	89
Convicts discharged by Pardon	9
Killed by accident	1
By violence from another Convict.....	1
Died in Hospital	1
Military Prisoners discharged	168
	264
Total remaining in Penitentiary, on the 30th of September, 1851.....	488

The Number of Four hundred and thirty-eight Convicts and Military Prisoners,
are as follows:—

Male Convicts	351
Female do	40
Military Prisoners	47
	488

The Convicts received within the period, from the 1st of October, 1850, to the
30th of September, 1851, inclusive, are from the following Districts and
Counties.

District of Quebec.....	12	County of Lincoln	9
do Montreal	81	do Wentworth	14
do Three Rivers	2	do Simcoe	1
County of Leeds	4	do Middlesex	2
do Frontenac	7	do Oxford	1
do Hastings	8	do Essex	5
do Carlton	2	do Kent	8
do Prince Edward	2		
do Northumberland.....	8	Total number of Convicts from the Pro- vince within the above period	128
do Haldimand	1		
do York	26		

The Convicts received within the year ending the 30th of September, 1851, were convicted of the following Crimes.

Murder, 3; Arson, 5; Rape, 2	10	Uttering a Forged Note, 1; Assault to Rape, 1	2
Assault with intent to Kill, 1; Burglary, 7.	8	Stealing from a Church, 2; Killing a Cow, 1	3
Manslaughter, 1; Shooting with intent to Murder, 2	3	Stealing Cattle, 3; House Breaking, 1	4
Felony, 4; Bigamy, 3; Forgery, 4	11	Stealing from a Dwelling House, 1	1
Robbery, 4; Horse Stealing, 19; Stealing Sheep, 2	25	Stealing from the Person, 2	2
Assault to Disable, 1; Larceny, 56	57	Obtaining Goods under false pretences, 2 ..	2
			128

The Convicts received within the year ending the 30th of September, 1851, are Natives of the following Countries.

Canada East	36	United States	12
Canada West	26	Germany	2
Ireland	33	Scotland	1
England	18		
			128

The Convicts received within the year ending the 30th of September, 1851, are of the following Denominations of Christians, excepting seven who did not profess any Religion, viz.:-

Church of England	51	Baptists	4
Roman Catholics	50	No Religion	7
Methodists	9		
Presbyterians	7		
			128

During the periods from the 1st of October, 1850, to the 30th of September, 1851, in the total number of One hundred and twenty-eight Convicts received in the Institution, there has only been eight who were in on former sentences. This is an improvement on previous years.

ON DISCIPLINE.

With respect to the discipline of the Institution, I have experienced much trouble and anxiety from the fact that Tobacco is introduced in a clandestine manner, and given to the Convicts by the Foremen of the Contractors. Tobacco being a prohibited article in this Institution, the Convicts, in general, will risk the chance of punishment to obtain it. It is given by the Foremen of the Contractors to the Convicts in order to bribe the Convicts to do a greater proportion of work than the Contractor would expect from the Convict under the rules of the Institution.

I can, with safety, state, that a very large proportion of the punishments included in the following Report, are caused by the improper introduction and clandestine distribution of Tobacco. In the first instance, it is a breach of the Rules of the Institution for a Convict to be detected with Tobacco; then comes the danger of bringing the Officer in contact with the Convict, in depriving him of this much prized article:

However, it affords me much pleasure to state, that, in general, the Convicts are obedient and resigned; and, indeed, many of them evince a spirit of industry and patience deserving of a better fate. Many of the minor punishments are caused by

the Reports of the Guard and Keepers of trivial offences by the junior part of the Convicts, which, though of a trivial character, still require to be suppressed in order to preserve the silence and regularity which is necessary to be observed in Institutions of this nature.

Although the majority of the Convicts are well conducted, I am still of the opinion that a strict system of discipline must be acted up to; but am, at the same time, aware that much can be done by persuasion and constant attention to the disposition of the Convicts.

REPORT of PUNISHMENTS in the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, for the period from the 1st of October, 1850, to the 30th of September, 1851, inclusive.

MONTHS.	NO. OF MALES IN EACH PUNISHMENT OF BREAD AND WATER.										DARK CELLS.	PUNISHMENT WITH THE CATS.		NUMBER OF MEN PUNISHED.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.		No. of Punishments.	No. of Lashes in each.		
October, 1850..	3	50	94	59	11	9	...	...	...	...	22	None.	None.	} Viz.:—586 lashes to 21 Convicts, during 1 year.	
November, do ..	...	77	89	23	8	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	24		1
December, do ..	6	32	104	27	6	5	...	...	...	...	14	1	36		1
January, 1851..	11	108	116	46	8	11	...	...	...	...	32	.....	.....		3
February, do ..	9	36	97	16	2	2	1	...	...	...	13	1	36		4
March, do ..	1	49	123	67	17	1	...	...	...	...	22	3	96		3
April, do ..	10	12	137	60	11	5	1	1	...	...	83	4	102		4
May, do ..	5	27	134	58	9	10	...	...	...	...	58	2	42		2
June, do ..	7	26	164	26	1	13	...	...	...	...	53	5	148		5
July, do ..	10	36	114	26	12	8	1	...	...	...	22	4	102		4
August, do ..	10	26	137	69	5	8	...	1	...	...	52	None.	None.		...
September, do ..	7	62	188	29	7	5	...	...	3	...	46	None.	None.		21

The health of the Convicts has been very good, as only one death has occurred from sickness within the last twelve months.

But I cannot pass over the circumstance of the accidental death of the Convict Mark Long, by coming in contact with the machinery in the Blacksmith's Shop, as well as that of Convict William Mitchell, who was killed by the imprudent conduct of Convict Patrick Connelly, who was acquitted on his trial for manslaughter, it appearing that it was merely a thoughtless act when his keeper's back was turned. The man did not die for some days after receiving the wound, which was not at first supposed to be dangerous.

Having gone through with the necessary information relative to the Convicts, it is a duty incumbent on me to report upon the general state of the Institution.

The three Prisons intended for the male Convicts are still in an unfinished state: they have been erected with a view to permanency and solidity, and no sooner was one building in an advanced state than another was undertaken, by which means much unfinished work remains for future consideration.

A matter of very grave consideration is the fact, that the roof of the four Prison Wings have been covered with wooden shingles; these roofs being very extensive, have been a source of great anxiety to me, as one spark might cause the destruction of the whole; whereas, if covered with Tin, the danger would be greatly lessened. But as the completion of these buildings must shortly engage the attention of the Inspectors, a careful consideration of the subject will, I trust, result in the gradual finishing and security of the buildings in question.

The labor of the Convicts being let out to Contractors, has been a saving to the Government in the maintenance of the Institution, but am sorry to have to state, that George Brown, of the City of Kingston, who was a Contractor for the labor of the Tailors of this Institution, has failed. I have promptly advertised the labor of the Tailor's gang for re-contract, but have not as yet received any offers or tender of employment.

The works in progress during the year ending the 30th of September, 1851, have been the extensive building contemplated to be used as places of Worship, Dining Hall, Kitchen, and Wash House, with extensive cellarage and storage. There has also been undertaken and completed, during the aforesaid period, an extensive sewer on the west side of the Prison Yard; in fact, though a majority of the Convicts have been employed by Contractors, still a very satisfactory progress has been made in the works of the Institution.

It has been my study to conduct the Institution with the greatest economy, but the necessary pay of the various grades of Officers, and the provisioning of the Convicts, are very heavy items in the expenditure.

I beg leave to report that, on the 19th day of May last, the Military Prisoners were placed under the orders and discipline of their own Officers, as had been previously agreed upon between the Inspectors and the Provincial Government as well as the military authorities, and I have much pleasure in stating that I am of opinion that as far as the transfer of the Prisoners is concerned, that it appears to do well.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble Servant,

D. Æ. MACDONELL,

Warden, Provincial Penitentiary.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st November, 1851.

STATEMENT of PENITENTIARY RETURNS for the year ending 30th September, 1851, and transmitted to the Government, 4th November, 1851, viz. :

- A.—Return of Convicts received into the Penitentiary during the year ending the 30th September, 1851.
- B.—Return of Convicts discharged from the Penitentiary during the year ending 30th September, 1851.
- C.—Return of Convicts remaining in Confinement at the Penitentiary, 30th September, 1851.
- D.—Return of Military Prisoners received in the Penitentiary during the year ending 30th September, 1851.
- E.—Return of Military Prisoners discharged from the Penitentiary during the year ending 30th September, 1851.
- F.—Return of Military Prisoners remaining in Confinement at the Penitentiary, 30th September, 1851.
- G.—Statement showing the number of Days' Work performed by the Convicts during the year ending 30th September, 1851.
- H.—Return of the Property of the Province on hand, 1st October, 1851.
- I.—Return shewing the manner in which the Convicts were employed, 30th September, 1851.
- K.—General Account of Disbursements during the year.
- L.—General Account of Receipts and Disbursements during the year ending September 30th, 1851.
- M.—Report on Building Operations for 1850-1.
- N.—Protestant Chaplain's Report, 1st October, 1851.
- O.—Catholic Chaplain's Report, 1st October, 1851.
- P.—Report of Surgeon.

RETURN of CONVICTS received into the PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

WHEN RECEIVED.	N A M E.	COUNTY, &c.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM.
November 9, 1850	Paul Credit.	Montreal	Stealing a Gelding.	October 31, 1850	Three years.
do do	Vital Legres	do	Obtaining Goods falsely	do do	do do
do do	Medard Cardinal	do	Killing a Cow	do do	do do
do do	William Simpson	do	Bigamy	do do	Seven do
do do	Isaac Parly	do	Robbery	do do	Three do
do 13	Edward C. Joles	Lincoln	Assault to disable	November 7, do	do do
do do	Silas Green	do	Larceny	do do	do do
do 15	John Coote	Wentworth	Horse Stealing	do do	Four do
do do	Joseph London	do	Rape	do do	Life.
do do	Joseph McCullam	do	Horse Stealing	do do	Four years.
do do	Elizabeth Cipper	do	Larceny	do do	Three do
do do	George Williams	do	Horse Stealing	do do	four do
do do	John Walters	do	Robbery with Violence	do do	Three do
do do	Robert Stevenson	do	Forgery	do do	Four do
do do	William Walker	do	Felony	do do	Life.
do 18	Joseph Mattreau	Frontenac	Murder	do 8, do	Seven years.
do do	John Catreal	York	Larceny	do 16, do	do do
do do	John Teebo	do	Burglary	do 18, do	Three do
do do	George Lay	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Daniel Moore	Quebec	Larceny	do do	Twenty do
do 22	Joseph Charrier	do	Obtaining Goods falsely	do 16, do	Three do
do do	Antoine J. Martel	do	Larceny	October 2, do	do do
do do	William Martell	do	do	November 1, do	do do
do do	John Tierney	do	Robbery	do do	do do
do do	Samuel Hughes	do	Shooting with intent to Murder	do 19, do	Five do
do do	William Jones	Leeds	Assault with intent to Kill	do 16, do	Ten do
do do	Hiram Ames	Prince Edward	Felony	do 28, do	Life.
do do	John Malone	York	Rape	do do	Two years.
December 4,				do do	Seven do

do do	Daniel Mackey	Carlton	Larceny	January 7, 1851	Three do
do 9	Alexander Preston	Prince Edward	Horse Stealing	do 4, do	do do
do 10	James Duggan	York	do do	do 5, do	Five do
do 11	Jane Ward	do	Larceny	do 8, do	Three do
do do	John Mateer	do	do	do do	do do
do do	William Magee	do	do	do do	do do
do do	John Alchbold	do	Horse Stealing	do do	do do
do do	John Blahency	do	Burglary	do do	Four do
do do	Mary S. Sloan	do	do	do do	Three do
do do	Julia Connolly	do	Larceny	do do	do do
do do	John Crawford	do	do	do 3, do	do do
do do	Charles Rich	do	do	do 4, do	do do
do do	William W. Stewart	Northumberland	do	do 25, do	do do
do 12	William Hogden	Lincoln	do	do do	do do
do do	Nelson Sheldersburgh	do	Bigamy	do do	do do
do 15	Mary Monaghan	Frontenac	Larceny	do 15, do	do do
do do	John Carroll	do	do	do do	Seven do
do do	James Woods	do	do	do do	Five do
do 16	Peter Terry	Oxford	Larceny and Arson	do 2, do	Three do
do 25	Robert Parker	Wentworth	do	do 19, do	Eight do
do do	James Barlow	do	Arson	do do	Three do
do do	Morgan Harman	do	do	do do	Five do
do do	Hugh Howe	do	Forgery	do do	Three do
do do	William Murphy	Quebec	Larceny	do do	do do
do do	Denis Quinn	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Casmere Simard	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Henry Dubé	do	Sheep Stealing	do do	do do
do do	Napoleon Simard	do	Larceny	do 16, do	do do
do do	John Whitmore	do	do	do 18, do	do do
do do	Thompson Huyche	Northumberland	Stealing from a House	do 15, do	do do
do 29	Joseph Harding	Haldimand	Assault with intent to Rape	do 25, do	do do
do do	William Young	Hastings	Shooting with intent to Murder	do 26, do	Two do
do do	Joseph Gonthier	Montreal	Larceny	do 31, do	Seven do
do 1	Magloire Lefebvre	do	do	do do	Three do
do do	Louis Baker	do	do	do do	do do
do do	James McGill	do	do	do do	do do
do do	François Dubé	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Robert Buchannan	do	Stealing a Mare	do do	do do

RETURN of CONVICTS received into the PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

WHEN RECEIVED.	N A M E.	COUNTIES, &c.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM.
May 1, 1851	Charles Bryant	Montreal	Stealing a Gelding	March 31, 1851	Three years.
do do	Antoine Deroches	do	Larceny	do do	do do
do do	Sophie Harris	do	do	April 8, do	do do
do do	Jean B. Tellier	do	do	do 15, do	do do
do do	William Shuts	do	Murder	do do	Life.
do do	Antoine Lacoste	do	do	do do	do
do 10, do	William Williams	Kent	Horse Stealing and Shop Breaking	April 29, do	4 and 7—11 years.
do do	Alexander Monroe	do	Horse Stealing	do do	Four years.
do do	James L. Sickles	do	do	do do	do do
do 13, do	Chesley Valentine	Essex	Burglary	do 26, do	Seven do
do do	William Perrin	Leeds	Robbery	do 7, do	Five do
do 20, do	Richard Morron	Carlton	Forgery	May 13, do	Four do
do 4, do	Catherine Russell	York	Larceny	April 16, do	Three do
do do	James Hewson	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Richard Paul	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Bridget Maloney	do	do	do do	do do
do do	John Hinds	do	Stealing from Church	do do	do do
do do	Alexander Evans	do	do	May 26, do	Nine do
do do	John Dawson	do	Larceny	do do	Six do
do do	James McMullan	do	do	do do	Three do
do do	Sarah Higgins	Hastings	do	do do	do do
do do	Thomas Lennon	do	do	do do	do do
July 7, do	John Drew	do	do	July 4, do	do do
do 16, do	John Morris	Frontenac	do	do do	do do
do do	Charles Sheehan	Montreal	do	do do	do do
do do	James Mullins	do	do	do 9, do	do do
do do	William Gregory	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Charles Gregory	do	do	do do	do do

do do	Joseph Lescorbien	do	Stealing an Ox	do do	do do
do do	Norbert Jarry	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Joseph Beauchamp	do	Stealing from the person	do do	do do
do do	Tyroid Prudhomme	do	House breaking and stealing therein	do 11, do	do do
do do	Jacques Dubé	do	Stealing from the Person	do do	do do
do do	Thomas Fitzgibbon	Wentworth	Larceny	do 12, do	do do
September 14, do	Cornelius Smith	do	do	September 15, do	Six do
do do	Michel Charbonneau	Three Rivers	Bigamy	July do	Two do
do 22, do	Thomas Heath	York	Stealing Cattle	September 12, do	Three do
do 23, do				July 16, do	do do

D. Æ. MACDONELL,
Warden, Provincial Penitentiary.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1851.

B.

RETURN of CONVICTS discharged from the PENI-

NAME.	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	District.
William McAlister	65	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Grey	Grey	Gore
George Tooth	40	5 8	Dark	Hazel	Brown	Montreal
Michael Hoary	51	5 7	Swarthy	do	do	Midland
Samuel Brown	29	5 5	Black	do	Black	do
Courtl. Travers	17	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Grey	Brown	Gore
William Davis	19	5 9	Dark	Hazel	Black	Home
Leon Derome	22	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	do	Brown	Quebec
John Harris	21	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fresh	Grey	do	Brock
David Foster	23	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark	Hazel	do	do
Eleazer Davis	21	5 9	do	Grey	do	do
Henry Purdy	41	5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	do	do	do
Peter Daunic	43	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark	do	do	do
Joseph Christmas	20	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	Hazel	do	Midland
Charles Green	46	5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Light	Grey	Auburn	Niagara
William M. Everingham	30	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark	Blue	Brown	do
Joseph Parker	29	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	Grey	do	Home
Asel Annis	30	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sallow	Hazel	do	Niagara
Ephiram Nickerson	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Grey	Fair	Newcastle
Joseph Paul	25	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mulatto	Hazel	Black	Midland
John McGrath	20	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Grey	Brown	Western
John Hill	33	5 9	do	do	do	do
Roswell Johnson	33	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark	do	do	do
William Vanzant	42	6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fresh	do	do	Home
David Mordin	29	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark	Hazel	do	do
James Green	38	5 11	do	Blue	do	do
Aaron Sweet	31	5 3	do	do	do	Newcastle
George Crandell	18	5 7	Fair	Grey	do	Home
Elmore Crandell	26	5 8	do	do	do	do
Terence Hunt	19	5 6	Sallow	do	Black	Ottawa
Henry Johnstone	24	5 8	do	do	do	Home
Sidney Mott	24	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	Brown	Johnstown
Margaret Burgoyne	32	5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	do	do	Montreal
Ransom Morrison	20	5 9	do	do	Light	Brock
Benjamin Groat	24	6 0	Florid	Hazel	Brown	Gore
Robert Smith	43	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	Blue	do	do
Thomas Welsh	19	5 6	Fair	Grey	do	do
John Grant	21	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	do	do	Simcoe
Jacques St. Jean	18	5 5	Sallow	do	Brown	Montreal
John McKenon	63	5 10	do	Grey	do	do
Richard Lane	30	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	do	Brown	do
James Howard	19	5 9	Mulatto	do	do	do
James C. O'Neil	23	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark	Grey	Brown	Quebec
John Carroll	19	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	do	do	do
Thomas Birchall	25	5 6	do	Hazel	do	Home
Abigal Somers	18	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark	Dark	Dark	Midland
Elisha Rodas	36	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sandy	Blue	Brown	Johnstown
George Spiers	31	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark	do	do	Gore
Bridget Cain	19	5 1	Fair	Hazel	Red	Talbot
James Woodcock	20	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Swarthy	Brown	Black	Midland
William Forsyth	24	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	do	Brown	Ottawa
John Ross	31	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fresh	Grey	do	Quebec
Pierre Simard	28	5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark	do	do	do
Thomas Simard	49	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	do	do	do
Peter McDonald	26	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fresh	Hazel	do	Wellington
John Gilchrist	19	5 11	Fair	Blue	do	Dalhousie

TENTIARY, during the year ending 30th September, 1851.

CRIME.	When Sentenced.	Term.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
Arson	October 9, 1843	7 years.	October 9, 1850	Expiration of Sentence.
Larceny	do 30, do	7 do	do 30, do	do do
do	January 5, 1844	7 do	January 5, 1851	do do
do	do do do	7 do	do do do	do do
Sodomy	November 3, 1843	7 do	November 3, 1850	do do
Larceny	January 26, 1844	7 do	January 26, 1851	do do
Robbery	July 19, do	7 do	July 19, do	do do
Burglary	October 12, do	6 do	October 12, 1850	do do
do	do do do	6 do	do do do	do do
do	do do do	6 do	do do do	do do
Conspiracy	do do do	6 do	do do do	do do
do	do do do	6 do	do do do	do do
Horse Stealing	do 24, do	6 do	do 24, do	do do
Larceny	May 29, 1845	6 do	May 29, 1851	do do
Larceny and Forgery	do do do	6 do	do do do	do do
Burglary	April 7, do	6 do	April 7, do	do do
Larceny	September 16, do	6 do	September 16, do	do do
Horse Stealing	October 30, do	5 do	October 30, 1850	do do
do do	April 23, 1846	5 do	April 23, 1851	do do
do do	May 7, do	5 do	May 7, do	do do
do do	do 9, do	5 do	do 9, do	do do
do do	do do do	5 do	do do do	do do
Larceny	June 6, do	7 do	January 2, do	Pardoned.
do	do do do	5 do	June 6, do	Expiration of Sentence.
do	do do do	5 do	do do do	do do
Horse Stealing	do 5, do	5 do	do 5, do	do do
Larceny	July 1, do	5 do	July 1, do	do do
do	do do do	5 do	do do do	do do
Manslaughter	October 19, do	4 do	October 19, 1850	do do
Horse Stealing	November 4, do	4 do	November 4, do	do do
Larceny	April 26, 1847	4 do	April 26, 1851	do do
do	January 12, do	4 do	January 12, do	do do
Forgery	May 12, do	4 do	May do do	do do
Larceny	October 8, do	3 do	October 8, 1850	do do
do	do do do	3 do	do do do	do do
do	do do do	3 do	do do do	do do
Horse Stealing	do 21, do	3 do	do 21, do	do do
Larceny	do 25, do	3 do	do 25, do	do do
do	do do do	3 do	do do do	do do
do	do do do	3 do	do do do	do do
Uttering Counterfeit Coin	do 30, do	3 do	do 30, do	do do
Larceny	do do do	3 do	do do do	do do
Manslaughter	do 27, do	3 do	do 27, do	do do
Larceny	November 19, do	3 do	November 19, do	do do
do	do do do	3 do	do do do	do do
Sheep Stealing	do 23, do	3 do	do 23, do	do do
Larceny	do 20, do	3 do	do 20, do	do do
do	January 7, 1848	3 do	January 7, 1851	do do
do	do 5, do	3 do	do 5, do	do do
Burglary	February 10, do	3 do	February 10, do	do do
Felony	do do do	3 do	do do do	do do
do	do do do	3 do	do do do	do do
Assault of Rape	November 16, 1847	3 do	November 16, 1850	do do
Larceny	April 8, 1848	3 do	April 8, 1851	do do

RETURN of CONVICTS discharged from

N A M E .	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	District.
Richard Paul	30	5 8	Fair	Brown	Brown	Dalhousie
James Keegan	27	5 4	do	Blue	do	Huron
Patrick Gilgun	28	5 6	do	do	do	Newcastle
John Stewart	25	5 9	do	Grey	do	Home
Edward Beausoliel	12	5 0	do	Brown	Light	Montreal
Michael Halligan	17	5 2½	Fresh	Blue	Brown	do
David Gordon	21	5 8	Fair	Hazel	do	do
William C. Tate	30	5 9	do	Brown	do	do
Lyman Jones	42	5 6	do	Hazel	do	do
Jacob Price	39	5 8	Sallow	Blue	do	Niagara
Thomas Rain	29	5 3½	Swarthy	do	do	do
Julia Toony	26	5 1	Dark	Dark	Dark	Montreal
Bridget Burke	23	5 0½	Fair	Blue	Fair	do
Margaret Smith	26	5 2	Dark	Hazel	Dark	do
Thomas Pennarder	22	5 8	do	Brown	do	do
Thomas McClue	60	5 6	do	Blue	Grey	Three Rivers
Jean Petit	18	5 4½	Swarthy	do	Dark	do
Robert H. Monroe	31	5 2	Dark	Hazel	do	Johnstown
John House	19	5 3	Swarthy	Blue	do	Gore
L. Van Rushkirk	35	5 8	Fair	Grey	Brown	Brock
William Hayes	19	5 8½	do	Blue	do	Dalhousie
Thomas Wheeler	58	5 3	do	Brown	Grey	Home
Mark Long	40	5 6	Fresh	do	Brown	do
Orrin Ray	23	5 7½	Swarthy	do	Black	do
Ann Irvine	21	5 3½	Fair	Grey	Auburn	Midland
Alexander John	36	5 9	Black	Black	Black	Johnstown
William Brown	30	5 9½	Sandy	Blue	Brown	Newcastle
Boniface Vandal	26	5 0	Sallow	Hazel	Dark	Quebec
Eustache Chaltier	19	5 7½	Dark	do	do	Montreal
John McFee	30	5 6½	Fresh	Brown	do	do
John Hammond	26	5 6½	Fair	Hazel	Brown	Quebec
John Kirk	25	5 7	do	Grey	do	Montreal
Bernard Forshee	24	5 11½	do	do	do	Midland
Joseph Bonoyer	16	5 5	do	Blue	do	Montreal
Gonz-aque Duval	28	5 7	Sandy	Grey	do	Three Rivers
Joseph O'Brien	18	5 1	Fair	do	Dark	Midland
George Henderson	24	5 7½	Fresh	Blue	Brown	do
William Mitchell	22	5 11	Fair	do	Light	do
Paul Dupuis	27	5 8	do	do	do	Montreal
Ambroise Brunelle	35	5 8½	do	Grey	Brown	Leeds
Joseph Brunelle	34	5 5	Dark	do	Dark	do
Isaac Parly	21	6 0	Fresh	do	Brown	Montreal
Joseph Dobbin	20	5 11	Sandy	Dark Brown	Sandy	Leeds
Alexander Higson	16	5 9	Fair	Blue	Light	Wentworth
Jared F. Blanchard	39					St. Francis
Neil McAlister	26	5 5	Dark	Blue	Dark	Newcastle

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1851.

the PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

CRIME.	When Sentenced.	Term.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
Larceny	April 8, 1848..	3 years.	April 8, 1851..	Expiration of Sentence.
Assault to commit Felony	do 6, do ..	3 do	do 6, do ..	do do
Larceny	do do do ..	3 do	do do do ..	do do
do	March 13, do ..	3 do	March 13, do ..	do do
do	January 11, do ..	3 do	January 11, do ..	do do
Burglary	do do do ..	3 do	do do do ..	do do
Larceny	do 12, do ..	3 do	do 12, do ..	do do
do	March 19, do ..	3 do	March 19, do ..	do do
Stealing a Heifer	February 15, do ..	3 do	February 15, do ..	do do
Larceny	April 7, do ..	3 do	April 7, do ..	do do
Bestiality	do 14, do ..	3 do	do 14, do ..	do do
Larceny	January 11, do ..	3 do	January 11, do ..	do do
do	do 14, do ..	3 do	do 14, do ..	do do
Stealing from the Person	April 29, do ..	3 do	April 29, do ..	do do
do do	do do do ..	3 do	do do do ..	do do
do a Cow	January 17, do ..	3 do	January 17, do ..	do do
do Sheep	February 1, do ..	3 do	February 1, do ..	do do
Obtaining goods falsely	April 29, do ..	3 do	April 29, do ..	do do
Felony	do do do ..	3 do	do do do ..	do do
do	May 10, do ..	3 do	May 10, do ..	do do
Shooting with intent to Murder	do 11, do ..	7 do	do 24, do ..	Pardoned.
Manslaughter	June 6, do ..	8 do	June 6, do ..	Expiration of Sentence.
Larceny	do do do ..	3 do	January 31, do ..	Killed by the Machinery.
Assault of Rape	do do do ..	3 do	June 6, do ..	Expiration of Sentence.
Larceny	July do do ..	3 do	July do do ..	do do
Felony	do 7, do ..	3 do	do 7, do ..	do do
Larceny	do 5, do ..	3 do	do 5, do ..	do do
do	do 10, do ..	3 do	do 10, do ..	do do
do	do 11, do ..	3 do	do 11, do ..	do do
do	do 14, do ..	3 do	do 14, do ..	do do
do and Burglary	August 10, do ..	3 do	August 10, do ..	do do
Stealing a Mare	do 14, do ..	3 do	do 14, do ..	do do
Burglary	November 2, 1842..	14 do	February 21, do ..	Pardoned.
Horse Stealing	August 14, 1848..	3 do	August 14, do ..	Expiration of Sentence.
Larceny	July 18, do ..	3 do	July 18, do ..	do do
do	September 29, do ..	3 do	September 29, do ..	do do
Manslaughter	do do do ..	3 do	do do do ..	do do
Larceny	do do do ..	3 do	March 6, do ..	Died.
Shooting with intent to Murder	October 21, do ..	3 do	June 25, do ..	Pardoned.
Larceny	April 27, 1850..	3 do	do 23, do ..	do do
do	do do do ..	3 do	do do do ..	do do
Robbery	October 14, do ..	14 do	August 6, do ..	do do
Larceny	April 27, do ..	3 do	June 28, do ..	do do
do	January 7, do ..	5 do	September 18, do ..	do do
Felony and Arson	August 29, 1844..	14 do	do 19, do ..	Died.
Larceny	July 5, 1848..	3 do	July 5, do ..	Expiration of Sentence.

D. Æ. MACDONELL,
Warden, Provincial Penitentiary.

C.

RETURN of CONVICTS remaining in Confinement at the PENITENTIARY, 1st October, 1851.

WHEN RECEIVED.	N A M E .	DISTRICT.	CRIME .	WHEN SENTENCED .	TERM.
October 3, 1840	William Farnsworth	Western	Arson		To be Transported.
do 14, do	Jesse Tillotson	London	Murder		do do
November 20, do	William Walsh	Home	Burglary	November 20, 1840	Fourteen years.
do 21, do	James Brown	Western	Rape		To be Transported.
October 20, 1842	Patrick Kelly	Home	Sodomy	October 17, 1842	Life.
May 9, 1843	Hiram Haynes	Niagara	Rape	April 20, 1843	Fourteen years.
do 10, do	Timothy Conway	Eastern	Murder		Life.
do 3, do	Murdoch McLannon	Montreal	do		do
do 5, do	Hugh Cameron	Home	do	May 30, 1843	Fourteen years.
November 2, do	Grace Marks	Home	do		Life.
April 12, 1844	John H. DeWitt	Niagara	Arson		do
do 27, do	Samuel Benson	Home	Larceny	January 26, 1844	Nine years.
do 10, do	James Shilston	Simcoe	Rape	July 2, do	Fourteen years.
September 21, do	Jacob Duncan	Gore	Horse stealing, and intent to commit Rape	September 19, do	Nine do
November 26, do	Ephraim Hart	Midland	Larceny	November 21, do	do do
May 1, 1845	Uriah Maule	London	do	April do 1845	Seven do
do 4, do	Pierre Charbonneau	Quebec	do	January 18, do	do do
do 8, do	Henry Parlow	Montreal	Arson	February 15, do	do do
do 18, do	Jean Courvillon	Three Rivers	Larceny	do 17, do	do do
do 4, do	Henry Bird	Niagara	Burglary and Larceny	May 9, do	Nine do
do 8, do	Joseph Goss	Victoria	Stabbing with intent to Kill		Life.
do 15, do	Samuel Rogers	London	Rape		do
do 17, do	John Smith Carver	Gore	Robbery	July 7, 1845	Seven years.
do 17, do	Patrick Martin	do	Rape	do do	do do
do 26, do	Solomon Erwood	Montreal	Larceny	do 14, do	do do
August 21, do	Charles Lapage	do	Arson	August 15, do	Fourteen years.
September 5, do	Charles Cummings	St. Francis	Felony and Larceny	do do	Seven do
October 9, do	Patrick Donnelly	Gore	Arson	do 27, do	Life.

May 2, 1846	Louis Lapont	Montreal	Receiving Stolen Goods	January 19, 1846	Seven years.
do 15, do	Jonathan Brooks	Midland	Assault with intent to Kill	May 7, do	do do
do 20, do	John B. Smith	Talbot	Arson	do 20, do	Fourteen years.
do 7, do	William Sampson	do	Assault and Manslaughter	do do	Seven do
do 7, do	William Gould	Home	Arson	do 6, do	Ten do
do 10, do	Elizabeth Gould	do	do	do do	do do
do 10, do	Patrick Ellis	Gore	Murder	do do	Life.
do 13, do	Andrew Davidson	do	do		do
do 13, do	James Stoutonburgh	Home	Burglary and Robbery	July 27, 1846	Fourteen years.
do 13, do	Hiram Stoutonburgh	do	do	do do	do do
do 13, do	Nathan Case	do	do	do do	do do
do 13, do	Robert Burr	do	do	do do	do do
do 18, do	Thomas Cain	Quebec	Burglary	do do	Life.
do 18, do	Hen. H. Montgomery	Johnstown	Murder		do
do 18, do	John Butler	Niagara	Forgery		do
do 18, do	Joseph Roberts	Three Rivers	Bestiality		do
January 23, 1847	John Feely	Johnstown	Rape	April 26, 1846	Seven years.
do 30, do	William Prosser	do	Burglary	do do 1847	Five do
do 30, do	Thomas Howey	do	Horse Stealing	do do	do do
do 11, do	Edward Ryan	Montreal	Forgery	do do	do do
do 11, do	Henry Hagerly	do	Stealing in a W. House.	February 15, do	do do
do 14, do	Thomas Corner	Gore	do	do do	do do
do 14, do	William Fox	Johnstown	Malicious Shooting	do do	do do
do 21, do	Antoine Russel	do	Murder	May 8, do	do do
do 21, do	William Hand	Brock	Bestiality		Life.
do 9, do	Aaron Roberts	Midland	Arson	May 12, 1847	Five years.
do 9, do	John Rollands	do	Larceny	July 9, do	do do
do 14, do	James Dwyer	do	do	do do	do do
do 21, do	Thomas Monague	Montreal	Shooting with intent to disable		do
August 13, do	William Caldwell	Quebec	Highway Robbery	August 10, 1847	Seven years.
do 13, do	Ignace Marquis	do	Larceny	do do	do do
do 10, do	John Simpson	do	do	do do	do do
do 15, do	Charles Dogerty	Gore	Arson	do 6, do	Five do
do 30, do	James Graydon	Newcastle	Do	do 8, do	Seven do
do 31, do	Timothy Burke	Midland	Murder	do 23, do	do do
do 4, do	Ann Anderson	Quebec	Larceny		Life.
do 24, do	George McKilkin	Gore	Horse Stealing	October 30, 1847	Four years.
do 24, do	George Beadle	do	Rape	November 23, do	Five do
February 3, 1848	George Ferguson	Bathurst	Larceny	January 6, 1848	Five years.
April 7, do	Michael Conlan	Midland	do	April 7, do	do do

RETURN of CONVICTS remaining in Confinement at the PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

WHEN RECEIVED.	N A M E.	DISTRICT.	C R I M E.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM.
April 25, 1848	William Alexander	Montreal	Stealing a Horse and Felony	February 15, 1848	Four years.
do do	Richard McNeer	do	Larceny	January 14, do	Seven do
do do	John Cameron	do	do	do 18, do	do do
do do	Joseph McMullin	do	do	do do	do do
do do	James Wright	do	Burglary	do 19, do	do do
do do	James O'Donnel	do	Sacrilege	February 15, do	do do
do do	Godefroy Cere	do	Rape	do 16, do	do do
do do	James Goodwin	do	Manslaughter	March 18, do	Fourteen years.
do do	James Carrol	do	Felony	do	Life.
do do	John Smith	Gore	Larceny	April 12, 1848	Five years.
May 19, do	Benjamin Stanton	Victoria	Horse Stealing	June 8, do	Four do
do do	Joseph Broderic	Newcastle	Larceny	do do	Five do
do do	Bartholemew Hart	St. Francis	Arson	August 31, do	Ten do
do do	Christopher Jacques	London	Horse Stealing	September 26, do	Five do
do do	Hiram Dety	Gore	Larceny	October 15, do	Three do
do do	Franklin Brown	Western	do	September 15, do	Five do
do do	John Perry	Newcastle	Forgery	October 21, do	Three do
do do	Antoine Delaguard	Quebec	Larceny	do 30, do	Seven do
do do	Francis B. Allen	Hone	do	do 16, do	Three do
do do	Ann Little	do	Manslaughter	do 18, do	Seven do
do do	John Boucher	do	Larceny	November 3, do	Three do
do do	Charles Suffin	do	do	do do	do do
do do	James Higgins	do	do	do do	do do
do do	James Duden	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Eli Breakenridge	do	Receiving Stolen Goods	do do	do do
do do	Hugh Bryson	do	Murder	do do	do do
do do	Sophia Sparks	do	do	do do	Life.
do do	Patrick Murray	do	do	do do	do
do do	Denis Sullivan	Montreal	Larceny	do do	do
do do	John McPhee	do	Shooting with intent to Murder	October 30, 1848	Three years.
do do	Mary Ann Lavery	Colborne	Rape	do do	do do
do do	John Jones	Midland	Larceny	November 6, do	Fourteen years.
do do		Montreal	Murder	do 24, do	Three do
do do				do do	Life.

do do	William Wells	Niagara	Larceny	November 25, 1848	Three years.
do do	Austin Denny	Gore	do	do 29, do	Five do
do do	John Reynolds	Wellington	do	do 22, do	do do
do do	William Ayris	Johnstown	do	January 5, 1849	Three do
do do	James McKenna	Quebec	Stealing in a Shop	February 10, do	do do
do do	David Connor	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Thomas Wright	do	Stealing to do grievous bodily harm	do do	do do
do do	Andrew Farrell	do	Stealing in a Shop	do do	do do
do do	John Clarke	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Daniel Molly	do	Burglary	do do	do do
do do	Morris Coleman	Midland	Larceny	do do	do do
do do	John Towhy	do	do	April 5, do	do do
do do	James Wilson	do	do	do 7, do	do do
do do	Charles Masterton	Gore	do	do do	Four do
do do	Joseph Johnson	do	Stealing Money	do do	do do
do do	John Johnson	do	Wheat	do do	Three do
do do	Robert Thompson	do	do	do do	do do
do do	George Stafford	Midland	Blankets	do do	do do
do do	William Ranshaw	do	Larceny	do 24, do	do do
do do	John Chrissler	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Michael Burns	do	Horse Stealing	do do	do do
do do	William Hart	Johnstown	Larceny	do 25, do	Five do
do do	Jules Deschamps	do	Forgery	do do	Three do
do do	Mary Munns	Hone	Horse Stealing	do do	do do
do do	William Ainslie	do	Larceny	December 25, 1848	do do
do do	John Wolfgang Gabbart	Niagara	Horse Stealing	do 21, 1849	do do
do do	John Griffin	Dalhousie	do	April do	do do
do do	Patrick Connolly	Montreal	Felony	do do	do do
do do	Jean B. Nantel	do	Larceny	May 5, do	do do
do do	François Lapont	do	do	January 13, do	do do
do do	Jean Lapont	do	Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	do do	do do
do do	Joseph Paquet	do	Stealing a Gelding	do do	do do
do do	Henrick Keering	do	do	do do	do do
do do	William Anderson	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Thomas Pierce	do	Obtaining goods falsely	March do	do do
do do	Edward Weir	do	Larceny	do do	do do
do do	Margaret Holly	do	do	April 23, do	do do
do do	Charles Monnet	do	do	do 24, do	do do
do do	Butler K. Morris	do	Murder	do do	do do
do do	Oliver Roblin	Brook	Horse Stealing	May 9, 1849	Three years.

RETURN of CONVICTS remaining in Confinement at the PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

WHEN RECEIVED.	N A M E.	DISTRICT OR COUNTY.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM.
May 18, 1849	George Bambery	Gore	Horse Stealing	May 11, 1849	Five years.
do do	William Johnson	do	do	do do	do do
do do	William E. Eccles	Talbot	Forgery	do do	do do
June 1, do	Chris. Guntner	Niagara	Murder	do 16, do	Four do
do do	Alexander D. Matthews	Victoria	Felony	do do	Life.
do do	William Dill	Gore	Rape	June 6, 1849	Five years.
do do	Rose Bradley	Home	Larceny	do do	Life.
do do	James McConnell	do	Forgery	June 7, 1849	Three years.
do do	William Young	do	Horse Stealing	do do	Five do
do do	Patrick Foley	do	Manslaughter	do do	do do
do do	George Brooks	Newcastle	Rape	do do	Seven do
do do	William Reilly	do	Murder	do 19, do	Fourteen years.
do do	James Holland	Midland	Larceny	do do	Life.
do do	John Maoney	Gore	Larceny	July 5, 1849	Four years.
do do	George French	do	do	do 7, do	Three do
do do	Mary Glennon	Niagara	do	do do	do do
do do	Eliza Macdonald	do	do	do 11, do	Five do
do do	Samuel Lemon	Montreal	do	do do	Three do
do do	Toussaint Provost	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Edouard Mocquin	do	do	do 16, do	Five do
do do	Robert Hastings	do	do	do 18, do	do do
do do	James Clarke	Johnstown	Horse Stealing	do do	do do
do do	Robert Johnson	Gore	Perjury and Forgery	October 6, do	Three do
do do	John Freeman	do	Larceny	do do	Seven do
do do	Michael Huber	do	Stabbing	do do	Three do
do do	John McCawley	do	Manslaughter	do do	Four do
do do	Benjamin Babcock	do	Obtaining Goods falsely	do do	do do
do do	Samuel McConkey	Victoria	Felony	do do	Three do
do do	Charles Beckwith	do	do	do 17, do	do do
do do	James Dalton	Ottawa	Rape	do do	do do
do do	Zepher Galloux	Niagara	Stealing from the Person	do do	Life.
do do		Quebec		do do	Five years.
November 2, do				October 30, 1849	

do do	Simon Gagnon	Montreal	Larceny	October 30, 1849	do do
do do	John Brown	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Euphro Dubene	do	do	do do	Six do
do do	George Dalcour	do	do	do 23, do	Three do
do do	Jean B. Allard	do	do	do 25, do	do do
do do	James Humphreys	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Joseph Matthews	do	do	do 29, do	do do
do do	Cyrille St. Jean	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Onis Jelicour	do	do	do do	do do
do do	George Rowantree	Home	Larceny	do do	do do
do do	Charles Stone	do	Arson	do 25, do	do do
do do	Joseph Montgomery	do	Uttering a Forged Note	do 31, do	do do
do do	James Missett	do	Forgery	November 3, do	Four do
do do	John Thomas O'Neil	do	House-Breaking	do do	do do
do do	William Britton	do	do	do do	Seven do
do do	Robert Liddell	do	do	do do	do do
do do	James Scott	do	Burglary	do do	Three do
do do	Patrick Henderson	do	do	do do	Four do
do do	Mather Stinson	Midland	Forgery	do do	Three do
do do	Lewis Miles	Gore	Larceny	do do	Seven do
do do	Robert Revels	do	Rape	do 23, do	Three do
do do	Humphrey Guest	Home	Murder	do do	Life.
do do	Susan Mason	Hastings	Larceny	do do	do do
do do	Henry Malone	do	do	January 16, 1850	Three years.
do do	John P. Mason	Wentworth	do	do 7, do	Two do
do do	Richard Beach	do	do	do do	Five do
do do	James O'Brie	Middlesex	do	do 17, do	Three do
do do	Charles Smith	do	Horse Stealing	do 10, do	do do
do do	Peter Shrupp	York	Larceny	do 12, do	Five do
do do	Henry Williams	do	do	do 22, do	Three do
do do	Joseph Kerr	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Jacob Neil	do	Forgery and Horse Stealing	do do	do do
do do	Timothy Corcoran	do	Murder	do do	Seven do
do do	Amable Languedoc	do	Intending to do some grievous bodily harm	do do	Life.
do do	Sarah J. Perry	Quebec	do	do do	do do
do do	Emilie Jones	do	do	February 5, 1850	Three years each.
do do	Edward Jackson	Frontenac	do	do 9, do	Three years.
do do	Walter Belleville	do	Obtaining Money falsely	do do	do do
do do	James McMahon	Hastings	do	do 3, do	do do
do do		Middlesex	do	do 10, do	Five do
do do		do	Larceny	do do	do do

RETURN of CONVICTS remaining in Confinement at the PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

WHEN RECEIVED.	N A M E.	DISTRICT or COUNTY.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM.
April 16, 1850	Clara Henderson	Middlesex	Larceny	April 10, 1850	Three years.
do do	Eileen McCallum	Leeds	do	do 27	do do
May 2, do	Thomas Kneeshaw	Montreal	do	March 30, do	do do
do do	Francis Kelly	do	do	do do	do do
do do	James McNamara	do	Felony	do do	do do
do do	James Hall	do	Stealing from the Person	do do	do do
do do	Laurent Gagnor	do	do from a Shop	do do	do do
do do	Michael Coleman	do	Abduction	do do	do do
do do	Mehon St. Thomas	do	Larceny	do do	do do
do do	George Rice	do	do	do do	do do
do do	John Robb	do	Stealing in a W. House.	do do	do do
do do	Peter Morrison	do	Felony	do 4	do do
do do	John Quegan	do	Larceny	April 12, do	Four do
do do	Charles Carpenter	do	do	March 30, do	Three do
do do	Edward Allen	Quebec	Robbery	April do	Three do
do do	Eliza Clarke	Montreal	Larceny	do do	do do
do do	Mathilde Brisson	do	do	May 6, do	do do
do do	John S. Jones	Lincoln	do	do do	do do
do do	Eliza Wilson	Frontenac	Felony	April 30, do	do do
do do	Sarah Clements	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Richard Taylor	Northumberland	Forgery	do do	do do
do do	Charles Toussaint	Saint Francis	Rape	do do	do do
17, do	Peter McNaughten	Middlesex	Forgery	do do	do do
do do	James Ritchie	do	Manslaughter	do do	do do
do do	Bridget Quinlan	Montreal	Larceny	do do	do do
do do	John Williams	Frontenac	do	May 11, do	do do
do do	William Crosby	Wentworth	do	do do	do do
do do	James Blatchford	do	Robbery	do do	do do
do do	Jesse Tillotson	do	Larceny	April 25, do	Four do
do do				do do	Life.
do do				May 8, 1850	Four years.
do do				do do	do do
do do				March 30, do	Three do
do do				May 29, do	do do
do do				April 9, do	Two do
do do				May 23, do	Three do
do do				April 9, do	do do

June 5, do	Alexander Smith	York	Felony	do 11	do do
do do	Owen Farley	do	Horse Stealing	May 29, do	Five do
do do	John McKing	do	Larceny	do 28	do do
do do	Samuel Davis	do	Arson	do 29	do do
do do	Thomas McPherson	do	Forgery	do do	do do
do do	Francis Caldwell	do	Intent to Ravish.	do do	do do
do do	Jacob Young	do	Forgery	do do	do do
do do	Alexander Smith	do	Larceny	do do	do do
do do	William McLean	Northumberland	Murder	do do	do do
11, do	Edmund Alesbury	Peterborough	do	do do	do do
do do	George Green	do	do	June 4, 1850	Fourteen years.
do do	George Cary	Huron	Rape	do do	do do
18, do	Amanda Gansolas	Hastings	Larceny	do do	do do
do do	Ann Adair	Frontenac	do	July 4, 1850	Three years.
do do	Alice Boyle	do	do	do 9	do do
do do	Hannah Murray	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Mott Hill	Middlesex	Horse Stealing	do do	do do
do do	Sidney Mullery	do	do do	do do	do do
do do	Felix Carrière	Montreal	Stealing a Cow	do do	do do
23, do	Louis Burgouis	Quebec	do in a House	do do	do do
do do	Thomas Rice	do	Larceny	do do	do do
do do	James Burke	do	do	do do	do do
do do	John Welsh	do	Intent to Murder	do do	do do
do do	Charles McDade	do	Robbery	do do	do do
21, do	Mary Loftus	Simcoe	Arson	August 19, do	do do
10, do	Bridget Donnelly	Frontenac	Larceny	September 25, do	Five do
do do	Henry Wilson	Leeds	do	October 11, do	do do
do do	William Judd	do	Forgery	do do	do do
do do	John Hoover	Lincoln	Larceny	do do	do do
do do	Moses P. Wormly	do	Burglary	do do	do do
do do	William Miller	do	Arson	do do	do do
do do	William Anthony	do	Horse Stealing	do do	do do
do do	John Moir	do	do do	do do	do do
do do	William Johnston	Northumberland	Larceny	do do	do do
do do	Andrew David	Essex	Manslaughter	do do	do do
do do	James Hubbard	do	Felony	do do	do do
do do	Henry Harding	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Hiram Webberspoon	do	Sheep Stealing	do do	do do
do do	Mary Lambick	York	Larceny	do do	do do
25, do				August 29, do	do do

RETURN of CONVICTS remaining in Confinement at the PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

WHEN RECEIVED.	N A M E.	DISTRICT OR COUNTY.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM.
October 26, 1850	Mary Ann Stevenson	York	Larceny	July 8, 1850	Three years.
do do	Esther Bantadge	do	do	October 15, do	do do
do do	Edward C. Tolcs.	Lincoln	Assault to Disable	November 7, do	do do
do do	Lilas Green	do	Larceny	do do	do do
do do	David Fox	Middlesex	do	October 25, do	do do
do do	James Lindsay	do	Horse Stealing	do do	Five do
do do	Henric Martell	Three Rivers	Larceny	do do	Three do
do do	James Young	Frontenac	Horse Stealing	do do	Five do
do do	Thomas Owens	Montreal	Uttering a Forged Note	do do	Three do
do do	Alexander Guertin	do	Stealing a Golding	do do	do do
do do	Constant Dupuis	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Joseph Katenontu	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Paul Credit	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Vital Legris	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Medart Cardinal	do	Obtaining Goods falsely	do do	do do
do do	William Sampson	do	Killing a Cow	do do	do do
do do	John Coats	Wentworth	Bigamy	do do	Seven do
do do	Joseph London	do	Horse Stealing	November 6, do	Four do
do do	Joseph McCallum	do	Rape	do do	Life.
do do	Elizabeth Capper	do	Horse Stealing	do do	Four years.
do do	George Williams	do	Larceny	do do	Three do
do do	John Walters	do	Horse Stealing	do do	Four do
do do	Robert Stevenson	do	Robbery with violence	do do	Three do
do do	William Walker	do	Forgery	do do	Four do
do do	Joseph Matteau	do	Felony	do do	Life.
do do	John Catreal	Frontenac	Murder	do do	Seven years.
do do	John Tiebo.	York	Larceny	do do	Three do
do do	George Lay	do	Burglary	do do	do do
do do	Daniel Moore	do	do	do do	Twenty do
do do	Joseph Chardier	Quebec	Larceny	October 16, do	Three do
do do		do	Obtaining Goods falsely	November 2, do	do do

do do	Antoine J. Martel	do	Larceny	do do	do do
do do	John Tierney	do	Robbery	1, do	Five do
do do	Samuel Hughes	do	Shooting with intent to Murder	19, do	do do
do do	William Jones	do	do do	do do	Ten do
do do	Hiram Ames	Prince Edward	Larceny	do do	Life.
do do	John Malone	York	Felony	1, do	Three years.
do do	Daniel Mackay	Carlton	Rape	23, do	Two do
do do	Alexander Preston	do	Larceny	30, do	Seven do
do do	James Duggan	Prince Edward	Horse Stealing	7, 1851	Three do
do do	Jane Ward	Norfolk	do do	4, do	do do
do do	John Mateer	York	Larceny	5, do	Five do
do do	William Mayce	do	do	3, do	Three do
do do	John Archbold	do	do	do do	do do
do do	John Blakeney	do	Horse Stealing	do do	do do
do do	Mary S. Sloan	do	Burglary	do do	do do
do do	Julia Connolly	do	do	do do	Four do
do do	John Crawford	do	do	do do	Three do
do do	Charles Birch	do	Larceny	do do	do do
do do	William W. Stewart	do	do	3, do	do do
do do	William Hogden	Northumberland	do	do do	do do
do do	Nelson Sheldersburgh	Lincoln	do	4, do	do do
do do	Mary Monaghan	do	Bigamy	25, do	do do
do do	John Carroll	Frontenac	Larceny	do do	do do
do do	James Woods	do	do	15, do	Seven do
do do	Peter Terry	Oxford	do	do do	Five do
do do	Robert Parker	Wentworth	Larceny and Arson	2, do	Eight do
do do	James Barlow	do	do	19, do	Three do
do do	Morgan Harman	do	Arson	do do	Five do
do do	Hugh Howe	do	Forgery	do do	do do
do do	William Murphy	Quebec	Larceny	do do	Three do
do do	Dennis Quin	do	do	18, do	do do
do do	Casner Simard	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Henry Dubé	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Napoleon Simard	do	Sheep Stealing	do do	do do
do do	John Whitmore	do	Larceny	16, do	do do
do do	Thompson Huycke	Northumberland	do	18, do	do do
do do	Joseph Harding	Haldimand	Stealing from a House	15, do	do do
do do	William Young	Hastings	Assault with intent to Rape	25, do	Two do
do do		do	Shooting with intent to Murder	26, do	Seven do

RETURN of CONVICTS remaining in Confinement at the PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

WHEN RECEIVED.	N A M E.	DISTRICT OR COUNTY.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM.
May 1, 1851	Joseph Gauthier	Montreal	Larceny	January 14, 1851	Three years.
do do	Magloire Lafebvre	do	do	March 31 do	do do
do do	Louis Baker	do	do	do do	do do
do do	James Magill	do	do	do do	do do
do do	François Dubé	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Robert Buchanan	do	Stealing a Mare	do do	do do
do do	Charles Bryant	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Antoine Deroches	do	a Gelding	do do	do do
do do	Sophie Harris	do	Larceny	do do	do do
do do	Jean B. Teltier	do	do	April 8, do	do do
do do	William Shutts	do	Murder	do 15, do	do do
do do	Antoine Lacoste	do	do	do	Life.
do do	William Williams	do	do	do	do
do do	Alexander Monron	Kent	Horse Stealing and Shop Breaking	April 29, 1851	Eleven years.
do do	James L. Sicklis	do	Horse Stealing	do do	Four do
do do	Chesley Valentine	do	do	do do	do do
do do	William Perrin	Essex	Burglary	26, do	Seven do
do do	Richard Morran	do	Robbery	7, do	Five do
do do	Catherine Russel	Carlton	Forgery	13, do	Four do
do do	James Hewson	York	Larceny	16, do	Three do
do do	Richard Paul	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Bridget Maloney	do	do	do do	do do
do do	John Hinds	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Alexander Evans	do	Stealing from a Church	do do	do do
do do	John Dawson	do	do	do do	do do
do do	James McMullen	do	Larceny	26, do	Nine do
do do	Sarah Higgins	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Thomas Lennon	Hastings	do	do do	do do
do do	John Drew	do	do	do do	do do
do do	John Morris	Frontenac	do	do do	do do
do do		Montreal	do	do do	do do

do do	Charles Sheehan	do	do	do do	do do
do do	James Mullins	do	do	do do	do do
do do	William Gregory	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Charles Gregory	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Joseph Lesceurbeau	do	Stealing an Ox	do do	do do
do do	Norbert Jarry	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Joseph Beauchamp	do	do	do do	do do
do do	Syfruid Prudhomme	do	from the Person	do do	do do
do do	Jacques Dubé	do	House breaking and Stealing therein	11, do	do do
do do	Thomas Fitzgibbon	do	Stealing from the Person	do do	do do
do do	Cornelius Smith	Wentworth	Larceny	12, do	do do
do do	Michael Charboneau	do	do	September 15, do	Six do
do do	Thomas Heath	Three Rivers	Bigamy	July do	Two do
do do		York	Stealing Cattle	September 12, do	Three do
do do		do	do	July do	do do

D. Æ. MACDONELL,
Warden, Provincial Penitentiary.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1851.

D.

RETURN of MILITARY PRISONERS received into the PENITENTIARY, during the year ending 30th September, 1851.

WHEN RECEIVED.		NAME.	WHEN SENTENCED.		TERM.
October	2, 1850	Edward Keenan	October	1, 1850	Thirty days.
do	do do	Edmund Aylesburg	do	do do	168 do
do	3, do	William Rogers	do	3, do	351 do
do	7, do	David Hawkes	September	5, do	Two years.
do	do do	Joseph Reid	do	6, do	do do
do	do do	William Everett	do	do do	do do
do	8, do	George Midgley	October	7, do	Forty-two days.
do	11, do	James Trotter	do	10, do	Thirty do
do	12, do	Cadwalder Pugh	do	9, do	336 do
do	29, do	William Shields	do	25, do	Four months.
do	30, do	Thomas Gough	do	28, do	Six do
do	do do	Joseph Williams	do	26, do	One year.
do	do do	William Martin	do	15, do	Two years.
do	do do	James Welsh	do	21, do	336 days.
November	7, do	Alexander Cormack	November	7, do	Seventy-four days.
do	13, do	Bernard Guigan	do	13, do	Fifty-two do
do	do do	John Wood	do	do do	Eighty do
do	do do	David Webster	do	do do	Twenty do
do	do do	Valentine Wilson	do	do do	Forty-two do
do	16, do	Thomas Harper	do	14, do	Fourteen do
do	do do	Richard Starmere	do	do do	Thirty do
do	do do	Thomas Garven	do	do do	Twenty do
do	20, do	James Dysart	do	20, do	Forty-two do
do	do do	James O'Brien	do	do do	do do
do	22, do	James Tyrell	do	21, do	Forty do
do	25, do	Henry Pellet	do	7, do	Forty-two do
do	do do	Henry Voss	do	9, do	do do
do	28, do	Patrick Carbury	do	28, do	do do
do	30, do	John Fallowfield	do	27, do	112 do
December	6, do	Joseph Hastings	December	6, do	104 do
do	13, do	John Crummer	do	13, do	Forty do
do	16, do	Edward Seath	do	11, do	168 do
do	18, do	John Meyes	do	17, do	Forty-two do
do	19, do	Robert Jeary	do	19, do	Fifty-five do
do	24, do	Roderick McGregor	do	23, do	Forty-two do
do	26, do	John Geddes	do	26, do	do do
do	27, do	William Lane	do	27, do	Twenty-eight days.
do	do do	Richard Taylor	do	do do	Forty-two do
do	do do	William Pratt	do	26, do	Twenty do
do	do do	Charles Butt	do	do do	Forty-two do
January	4, 1851	Thomas New	January	4, 1851	do do
do	do do	William Young	do	do do	do do
do	7, do	Thomas Snape	do	7, do	Thirty days.
do	14, do	John Laughlin	do	14, do	Forty-two days.
do	16, do	Henry Pellett	do	15, do	Six months.
do	23, do	John Johnson	do	23, do	Eighty-three days.
do	25, do	William Johnson	do	24, do	Thirty do
do	30, do	Valentine Pilmer	do	29, do	do do
do	31, do	Samuel Tribe	do	do do	do do

RETURN of MILITARY PRISONERS received into the PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

WHEN RECEIVED.		NAME.	WHEN SENTENCED.		TERM.
February	8, 1851	Richard Brown	February	7, 1851	Forty-two days.
do	do do	John White	do	do do	do do
do	do do	Charles Martin	do	5, do	168 do
do	11, do	John Johnson	do	8, do	Six months.
do	15, do	William Weir	do	15, do	Forty-two days.
March	6, do	John Donaldson	March	6, do	Thirty do
do	11, do	Samuel Heasman	do	7, do	Eighty-four days.
do	15, do	Samuel Goddridge	do	8, do	Forty-two do
do	19, do	Edward G. Pritchard	do	12, do	Eighty-four do
do	22, do	Philip Grimes	do	19, do	Forty-two do
do	do do	Roderick McGregor	do	22, do	do do
do	25, do	Denis Vercher	do	21, do	112 do
do	26, do	David McRoberts	do	24, do	Eighty-four do
April	3, do	Robert Burman	do	25, do	Forty-two do
do	5, do	John Ferguson	April	2, do	Thirty do
do	do do	Robert Fleming	do	4, do	Twenty do
do	do do	John Everard	do	do do	Thirty do
do	do do	Isaac Cates	do	do do	do do
do	do do	James O'Brien	do	5, do	Forty-two do
do	9, do	Edward Paterson	do	do do	do do
do	do do	George Lamb	do	9, do	Thirty do
do	do do	George Collins	do	7, do	Forty-two do
do	do do	Edward Kennor	do	8, do	do do
do	11, do	Richard Ball	do	10, do	Fifty-six do
do	12, do	Joseph Elcock	do	12, do	Forty do
do	15, do	John Williams	do	do do	Eighty-four do
do	do do	William Moore	do	14, do	Thirty do
do	16, do	Donald Mustard	do	15, do	Twenty do
do	do do	John Riggett	do	do do	Forty-two do
do	do do	John Austin	do	23, do	112 do
do	do do	William Young	do	do do	168 do
May	2, do	William Punt	do	29, do	Twenty-eight do
do	do do	Stewart Glass	May	2, do	Forty-two do
do	5, do	Charles Butt	do	3, do	do do
do	15, do	William Pratt	do	14, do	do do
do	16, do	James Maloney	April	22, do	Two years.
do	23, do	William Hill	May	23, do	Thirty days.
do	24, do	Henry McCaffery	do	16, do	One year.
do	28, do	John Bell	do	27, do	Forty-two days.
June	2, do	James Dickie	do	23, do	do do
do	do do	William Hill	do	13, do	Fifty-six do
do	do do	James McNee	April	17, do	Eighty-four days.
do	6, do	Thomas Battie	June	5, do	Thirty do
do	do do	Henry Clifford	do	do do	Forty-two do
do	do do	William Weir	do	do do	do do
do	7, do	Alexander McLean	do	6, do	Twenty do
do	do do	John Gravatt	do	do do	Twenty-eight do
do	do do	John Mayes	do	7, do	Forty-two do
do	do do	Simon Cannon	do	do do	do do
do	10, do	Angus McDonald	May	23, do	Eighty-four do
do	13, do	Hugh Shaw	June	11, do	do do
do	17, do	Thomas Conroy	do	7, do	112 do
do	21, do	John Nelson	do	20, do	Twenty do
do	do do	William Hope	do	do do	do do
do	do do	Edmund Paterson	do	do do	Forty-two do

RETURN of MILITARY PRISONERS received into the PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

WHEN RECEIVED.		NAME.	WHEN SENTENCED.		TERM.
June	21, 1851	John Ross	June	21, 1851	Thirty-five days.
do	23, do	Charles Hough	do	12, do	Thirty do
do	24, do	Christ Riggs	do	24, do	Forty-two do
do	do do	John Thompson	do	do do	do do
do	do do	William Hardman	do	19, do	112 do
do	do do	Thomas Murray	do	23, do	Eighty-four do
do	26, do	William Gibson	do	25, do	Thirty do
July	4, do	Thomas Finn	July	3, do	do do
do	do do	William Thomas	do	do do	Forty-two do
do	do do	Michael Dowley	June	26, do	Four months.
do	5, do	Thomas Harper	do	27, do	Two years.
do	7, do	Thomas Shields	July	4, do	Forty-two days.
do	8, do	James Hanlon	do	7, do	do do
do	10, do	Thomas Fidler	June	30, do	Eighty-four do
do	11, do	Thomas Fox	July	2, do	730 do
do	19, do	Samuel Moore	do	10, do	Forty-two do
do	do do	John Monroe	do	18, do	do do
do	do do	Edmund Alesbury	do	21, do	do do
do	do do	Stephen Clint	do	do do	do do
do	22, do	John Brown	do	17, do	Eighty-four do
do	28, do	Alexander Cornick	do	28, do	168 hours.
do	31, do	William Silcock	do	31, do	Twenty-eight days.
August	1, do	Richard Wright	do	28, do	Thirty days.
do	do do	Robert Stephen	do	29, do	Forty-two days.
do	4, do	George Cox	do	15, do	Two years.
do	5, do	Henry March	August	2, do	Twenty days.
do	do do	Joseph Osbam	July	7, do	336 do
do	6, do	Edward Seath	August	5, do	Forty-two days.
do	do do	Strode Curtis	do	do do	do do
do	9, do	James Rench	do	7, do	Thirty do
do	do do	Patrick McGuire	do	do do	Forty-two do
do	do do	Robert Dore	do	do do	do do
do	do do	Isaac Madely	do	9, do	do do
do	14, do	John Ferguson	do	13, do	do do
do	16, do	William Kimble	do	12, do	do do
do	do do	William Ironfield	July	25, do	336 do
do	20, do	William Birkett	August	19, do	Forty-two do
do	do do	John Harrold	do	16, do	Fifty-six do
do	23, do	James Warrener	do	22, do	Forty-two do
do	do do	Richard Reading	do	21, do	Four months.
do	do do	William Shields	do	do do	Six do
do	24, do	James Cook	do	23, do	Eighty-two days.
do	26, do	John Bell	do	27, do	Forty-two do
do	do do	James Smith	do	22, do	do do
do	do do	James Pay	do	25, do	do do
do	do do	Andrew Kerr	do	23, do	Eighty-four do
do	28, do	William Brown	do	26, do	Forty-two do
do	30, do	John Hope	do	28, do	do do
do	do do	George Bowick	do	do do	do do
do	do do	Samuel Hogger	do	30, do	Twenty-one do
September	4, do	James Styles	September	3, do	Thirty do
do	do do	Patrick Carbury	do	do do	Forty-two do
do	do do	Thomas Chambers	do	1, do	Thirty do
do	do do	John Waterson	August	20, do	168 do
do	5, do	John Stewart	September	3, do	Forty-two do

RETURN of MILITARY PRISONERS received into the PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

WHEN RECEIVED.	N A M E .	WHEN SENTENCED .	T E R M .
September 8, 1851 ..	George Ruston	September 5, 1851 ..	Forty-two days.
do do do ..	John Reed	do 9, do ..	Eighty-four do
do 10, do ..	John Riggott	do 6, do ..	168 do
do 11, do ..	Henry Fletcher	do 10, do ..	Twenty-one do
do do do ..	Philip Grimes	do do do ..	Forty-two do
do 12, do ..	Alexander Wilson	do 12, do ..	Thirty do
do 18, do ..	Richard York	do 13, do ..	Forty-two do
do do do ..	John Wilson	do 16, do ..	Fifty-six do
do 20, do ..	Bernard McColl	do 19, do ..	Twenty-eight days.
do 22, do ..	William Ragan	do do do ..	Thirteen do
do do do ..	John Keeler	do 18, do ..	Forty-two do
do 23, do ..	Thomas Cheyne	do 20, do ..	Fifty-six do
do 25, do ..	Stephen Urch	do 24, do ..	Twenty-eight do
do 26, do ..	James Mahoney	do 25, do ..	Fourteen do
do do do ..	Alexander Littleboy	do do do ..	Twenty-eight do
do do do ..	Edward Keenan	do do do ..	Forty-two do
do do do ..	Andrew Dunlop	do 15, do ..	Two years.
do 27, do ..	Patrick Teghe	do 25, do ..	112 days.
do 30, do ..	George Silvester	do 29, do ..	Twenty-eight days.

D. Æ. MACDONELL,

Warden, Provincial Penitentiary.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,

1st October, 1851.

E.

RETURN of the MILITARY PRISONERS discharged from the PENITENTIARY, during the year ending 30th September, 1851.

N A M E .	T E R M .	D I S C H A R G E D .	R E M A R K S .
John McWhorter	148 days	October 16, 1850 ..	
Thomas Forrister	254 do	do do do ..	Removed.
Andrew O'Neil	180 do	November 26, do ..	Removed.
Richard Jones	210 do	December 27, do ..	
Joseph Burnett	280 do	January 4, 1851 ..	
Thomas Cotton	364 do	do 29, do ..	Removed.
Aaron Shelduck	168 do	November 13, 1850 ..	
Alexander Russell	168 do	do 27, do ..	
William Mooney	168 do	do do do ..	
Joseph Osborne	157 do	do 26, do ..	

RETURN of the MILITARY PRISONERS discharged from the PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME.	TERM.	DISCHARGED.	REMARKS.
James Bryden	112 days	October 17, 1850	
William Gowans	112 do	do do	
John McDermot	Six months	December 19, do	
John Elliot	Twelve do	April 12, 1851	Removed.
Henry Lee	do do	do do do	do
Donald McCarthy	do do	January 29, do	do
Robert Thompson	do do	do do do	do
William Jolliffe	Three do	October 2, 1850	
James Hanlon	Four do	do 30, do	
John Purcell	Twelve do	January 29, 1851	Removed.
John Reed	do do	April 12, do	Removed.
William Berkley	Eighty-four days	October 16, 1850	
William Vineer	do do	November 5, do	
John Saunders	Forty do	October 7, do	
John Geddes	Eighty-three do	November 19, do	
James Berry	Fifty-six do	October 24, do	
John Johnston	Forty-two do	do 15, do	
William Weir	do do	do 16, do	
John Jones	168 do	February 23, 1851	
Charles Read	Forty-two do	October 28, 1850	
Strode Curtis	Thirty do	do 19, do	
Edward Keenan	do do	do 29, do	
Edmund Aylesbury	168 do	March 16, 1851	
William Rogers	351 do	December 27, 1850	Removed.
George Midgely	Forty-two do	November 16, do	
James Trotter	Thirty do	do 7, do	
Cadwalder Pugh	336 do	September 8, 1851	
James Walsh	336 do	do 20, do	
William Shields	Four months	February 12, do	
Thomas Gough	Six do	April do do	
Alexander Cormack	Seventy-four days	January 18, do	
Bernard McGurgan	Fifty-two do	do 3, do	
John Wood	Eighty do	do 30, do	
David Webster	Twenty do	December 1, 1850	
Valentine Wilson	Forty-two do	do 3, do	
Thomas Harper	Fourteen do	November 26, do	
Richard Staresmere	Thirty do	December 12, do	
Thomas Garvin	Twenty do	do 2, do	
James Dysart	Forty-two do	do 29, do	
Thomas O'Brian	do do	do do do	
James Tyrell	Forty do	do do do	
Henry Pellett	Forty-two do	do 17, do	
Henry Voss	do do	do 19, do	
Patrick Carbury	do do	January 7, 1851	
John Fellowfield	112 do	March 17, do	
Joseph Hastings	104 do	do 19, do	
Job Crummer	Forty do	January 22, do	
Edward Seith	168 do	May 26, do	
John Mayes	Forty-two do	January do do	
Robert Jeary	Fifty-five do	do 22, do	Removed.
Roderick McGregor	Forty-two do	February 1, do	
John Goddes	do do	do 5, do	
William Lane	Twenty-eight do	January 23, do	
Richard Taylor	Forty-two do	February 5, do	
William Bratt	Twenty do	January 13, do	

RETURN of the MILITARY PRISONERS discharged from the PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME.	TERM.	DISCHARGED.	REMARKS.
Charles Butt	Forty-two days	February 5, 1851 ..	
Thomas New	do do	do 18, do ..	
William Young	do do	do do do ..	
John Johnston	Eighty-three days	do 1, do ..	Removed.
Thomas Snape	Thirty do	do 4, do ..	
John Laughlan	Forty-two do	do 23, do ..	
Henry Pellet	Six months	June 30, do ..	
William Johnson	Thirty days	February 21, do ..	
Valentine Pilmer	do do	do 26, do ..	
Samuel Tribe	do do	do do do ..	
Richard Brown	Forty-two days	March 19, do ..	
John White	do do	do do do ..	
Charles Martin	168 do	May 23, do ..	Removed.
John Johnson	Six months	do 1, do ..	Removed.
William Weir	Forty-two days	March 27, do ..	
John Donaldson	Thirty do	April 4, do ..	
Samuel Hcaseman	Eighty-four days	May 28, do ..	
Samuel Godderidge	Forty-two do	April 17, do ..	
Edward G. Pritchard	Eighty-four do	May 23, do ..	Removed.
Philip Grimes	Forty-two do	April 28, do ..	
Roderick McGregor	do do	May 1, do ..	
Denis Vercher	112 do	July 9, do ..	
David McRoberts	Eighty-four do	May 1, do ..	Removed.
Robert Burman	Forty-two do	do 4, do ..	
John Ferguson	Thirty do	April 30, do ..	
Robert Fleming	Twenty do	do 22, do ..	
John Everard	Thirty do	May 3, do ..	
Isaac Cotes	do do	do do do ..	
James O'Brian	Forty-two do	do 15, do ..	
Edward Peterson	do do	do do do ..	
George Lamb	Thirty do	do 1, do ..	Removed.
George Collins	Forty-two do	do 17, do ..	
Edward Keenan	do do	do 18, do ..	
Richard Ball	Fifty-six do	do 1, do ..	Removed.
Joseph Elcock	Forty do	do 20, do ..	
Joseph Wilcock	Eighty-four do	do 1, do ..	Removed.
William Moore	Thirty do	do 12, do ..	
Donald Mustard	Twenty do	do 3, do ..	Removed.
John Riggett	Forty-two do	do 25, do ..	
John Austin	112 do	August 11, do ..	
William Young	168 do	June 18, do ..	Removed.
William Punt	Twenty-eight do	May 26, do ..	
Stewart Glass	Forty-two do	do 23, do ..	
Charles Butt	do do	do 12, do ..	
William Pratt	do do	June 24, do ..	
James Maloney	Two years	do 18, do ..	Removed.
William Hill	Thirty days	do 21, do ..	
Henry McCaffery	One year	do 18, do ..	Removed.
John Bell	Forty-two days	July 7, do ..	
James Dickie	do do	do 3, do ..	
William Hill	Fifty-six do	do 7, do ..	
James McNee	Eighty-four days	do 9, do ..	
Thomas Battle	Thirty do	do 4, do ..	
Henry Clifford	Forty-two do	do 16, do ..	
William Weir	do do	do 8, do ..	Removed.

RETURN of the MILITARY PRISONERS discharged from the PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME.	TERM.	DISCHARGED.	REMARKS.
Alexander McLean	Twenty days	June 25, 1851	..
John Gravatt	Twenty-eight days	July 3, do	..
John Mayes	Forty-two	do 17, do	..
Simon Cannon	do	do 27, do	..
Angus McDonald	Eighty-four	do August 14, do	..
Hugh Shaw	do	do September 2, do	..
Thomas Conroy	112	do do 26, do	..
John Nelson	Twenty	do July 9, do	..
William Hope	do	do do do	..
Edward Paterson	Forty-two	do do 31, do	..
John Ross	Thirty-five	do do 25, do	..
Charles Hough	Thirty	do do 11, do	..
Chris. Riggs	Forty-two	do do 31, do	..
John Thompson	do	do August 4, do	..
Thomas Murray	Eighty-four	do September 13, do	..
William Gibson	Thirty	do July 24, do	..
Thomas Finn	do	do August 1, do	..
William Thomas	Forty-two	do do 13, do	..
Thomas Shields	do	do do 14, do	..
James Hanlon	do	do do 16, do	..
Samuel Moore	do	do do 26, do	..
Thomas Fidler	Eighty-four	do September 20, do	..
John Monroe	Forty-two	do August 28, do	..
Edward Alesbury	do	do do 30, do	..
Steven Clout	do	do do do	..
Alexander Cormack	168 hours	do do 4, do	..
William Silcock	Twenty-eight days	do do 27, do	..
Richard Wright	Thirty	do do 26, do	..
Robert Steven	Forty-two	do September 8, do	..
George Cox	Twenty	do August 21, do	..
Edward Seath	Forty-two	do September 15, do	..
Strode Curtis	do	do do do	..
James Rouche	Thirty	do do 5, do	..
Patrick McGuire	Forty-two	do do 17, do	..
Robert Dore	do	do do do	..
Isaac Madely	do	do do 19, do	..
John Ferguson	do	do do 23, do	..
William Kemble	do	do do 22, do	..
William Berkett	do	do do 29, do	..
Samuel Hogan	Twenty-one	do do 19, do	..
Thomas Chambers	Thirty	do do 30, do	..
Henry Fletcher	Twenty-one	do do 23, do	..
William Ragan	Thirteen	do do 30, do	..

D. Æ. MACDONELL,
Warden, Provincial Penitentiary.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1851.

F.

RETURN of MILITARY PRISONERS remaining in the PENITENTIARY, 1st October, 1851.

WHEN RECEIVED.		NAME.	SENTENCED.		TERM.
August	20, 1850	William Porter	August	20, 1851	715 days.
September	3, do	James Harwood	do	21, do	730 do.
October	7, do	David Hawkes	September	5, do	Two years.
do	do do	James Read	do	do do	do do
do	do do	William Everett	do	do do	do do
do	30, do	Joseph William	October	26, do	One do
do	31, do	William Martin	do	15, do	Two do
July	4, 1851	William Herdsman	June	19, do	112 days.
do	5, do	Michael Dowling	do	26, do	Four months.
do	11, do	Joseph Harper	do	27, do	Two years.
do	22, do	Thomas Fox	July	2, do	730 days.
August	4, do	John Brown	do	17, do	Eighty-four days.
do	5, do	George Cox	do	15, do	Two years.
do	16, do	Joseph Osborn	do	7, do	336 days.
do	do do	William Ironfield	do	25, do	do do
do	20, do	John Harrold	August	16, do	Fifty-six days.
do	23, do	Joseph Warriner	do	22, do	Forty-two days.
do	do do	Richard Reading	do	21, do	Four months.
do	do do	William Shields	do	do do	Six do
do	24, do	John Cook	do	23, do	Eighty-two days.
do	26, do	John Bell	do	27, do	Forty-two do
do	do do	James Smith	do	22, do	do do
do	do do	James Pay	do	23, do	do do
do	do do	Andrew Kerr	do	do do	Eighty-four do
do	28, do	William Brown	do	26, do	Forty-two do
do	30, do	John Hope	do	28, do	do do
do	do do	George Bowick	do	do do	do do
September	4, do	John Styles	September	3, do	Thirty do
do	do do	Patrick Carbury	do	do do	Forty-two do
do	do do	John Waterson	August	20, do	168 do
do	5, do	John Stewart	September	3, do	Forty-two do
do	8, do	George Ruston	do	5, do	do do
do	10, do	John Read	do	9, do	Eighty-four days.
do	do do	John Riggott	do	6, do	168 do
do	11, do	Philip Grimes	do	10, do	Forty-two do
do	12, do	Alexander Wilson	do	12, do	Thirty do
do	18, do	Richard York	do	13, do	Forty-two do
do	do do	John Wilson	do	16, do	Fifty-six do
do	do do	Bernard McCill	do	19, do	Twenty-eight days.
do	23, do	John Keeler	do	18, do	Forty-two do
do	do do	Robert Cheyne	do	20, do	Fifty-six do
do	25, do	Joseph Urch	do	24, do	Twenty-eight do
do	26, do	James Mahoney	do	25, do	Fourteen do
do	do do	Abram Littleboy	do	do do	Twenty-eight do
do	do do	Edward Keenan	do	do do	Forty-two do
do	do do	Andrew Dunlop	do	15, do	Two years.
do	27, do	Patrick Tighe	do	25, do	112 days.
do	30, do	George Silvester	do	29, do	Twenty-eight days.

D. Æ. MACDONELL,

Warden, Provincial Penitentiary.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1851.

G.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of DAYS' WORK performed by the CONVICTS at the PENITENTIARY, in the year ending 30th September, 1851.

	Days.	Days.
Stone Cutters, Bricklayers, and Masons		9468
Carpenters, Coopers, and Painters		4228
Seamstresses		6893
CONTRACT WORK.		
Shoemakers	24654	
Cabinetmakers	18953	
Tailors	18000	
Blacksmiths	14577	
Seamstresses	3055	
		69239
Laborers attached to the Stone Shed	6778	
do do Yard and Quarry	10094	
do do Kitchen	7285	
		24157
Soldiers, previous to 19th May, 1851		4483
Total		117958

D. Æ. MACDONELL,
Warden, Provincial Penitentiary.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1851.

H.

RETURN of the PROPERTY of the PROVINCE on hand at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 1st October, 1851.

STONE SHEDS AND YARD.	PURCHASED.			PENITENTIARY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
26314 cast steel tools, at 1s.				150	10	0
601 bush hammers, at 1s. 3d.				43	15	0
2036 mason's hammers, at 6d.				58	5	0
2400 quarry picks, at 6d.				67	4	0
60 mason and stone cutter's trowels, at 1s.	3	6	0			
350 stone cutter's mallets, at 3d.				4	7	6
250 square and straight edges, at 4d.				4	3	4
20 plumb lines, at 4d. ; 200 gauges and bevils, at 1d.				1	3	4
8 levels, 20s. ; 32 shovels, at 1s. 6d.	2	8	0	1	0	0
24 mortar boxes, at 1s. ; 12 wood and hand saws, at 2s.	1	4	0	1	4	0

RETURN of the PROPERTY of the PROVINCE on hand at the
PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

STONE SHEDS AND YARD.—(Continued.)	PURCHASED.			PENITENTIARY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
10 axes, at 2s.; 4 augers, at 1s. 6d.; 6 draw knives, at 1s. 6d.	1	6	0	0	9	0
6 grindstones, at 5s.; 7 mason's lines, at 1s.	1	17	0			
60 turning tools, at 6d.; 4 turning lathes, at 20s.				5	10	0
10 writing desks, at 2s. 6d.; 30 wash hand tubs, at 7½d.				2	3	9
4 lime screens, at 5s.	1	0	0			
35 wheelbarrows, at 5s.; 6 handbarrows, at 2s. 6d.; 12 water pails, at 1s.				15	2	0
18 brick axes and lathing hammers, at 1s. 3d.	1	2	6			
5 planes, at 1s.; 8 tin cups, at 2d.; 2 pots, at 2s. 6d.	0	5	0	0	6	4
19 cwt. 1 qr. 19 lbs. scaffold rope, at 4d.				36	5	0
700 scaffold planks, at 6d.; 55 scaffold poles, at 5s.	31	5	0			
62 scaffold ledgers, at 1s.; 110 foot legs, at 4d.	4	18	8			
5000 bushels road metal, at 1d.				20	16	8
500 bushels lime, at 6d.; 500 bushels sand, at 10s.	2	10	0	12	10	0
200 bushels mortar, at 8d.; 3 windlasses, at £5.				21	13	4
3 iron cranks, £15; 2 sets blocks and tackle, £5.				20	0	0
2 stone trucks, 25s.; 2 pumps, 10s.				1	15	0
11 horse carts, at 30s.; 2 horse trucks, at 30s.				19	10	0
3 horse sleighs, at 10s.; 3 ox sleighs, at 5s.				2	5	0
2 timber wagons, 20s.; 10 lbs. gunpowder, at 10d.	0	8	4	2	0	0
24000 feet cut stone, at 7½d. per foot.				750	0	0
72000 hard burnt bricks, at 30s.	108	0	0			
100 cords hard wood, at 9s. 1d.	45	8	4			
65 cords pine wood, at 7s.	28	16	0			
SHOEMAKER'S DEPARTMENT.						
Shoe benches, lasts, hammers, leather aprons, lap stones, and other articles.	11	14	3	15	12	11
CABINET DEPARTMENT.						
26 cabinetmaker's benches.	19	3	6	42	4	6
4 carpenter's benches.	1	18	0	1	8	0
3 circular-saw benches.	2	6	0	2	10	0
2 cupboards.	0	15	6	0	10	6
1 desk, 10s. 2d.; 3 pails, 5s. 6d.	0	6	2	0	9	6
48 small wash tubs.	0	15	6	1	9	6
1 large wash tub.	0	1	6	0	2	0
CARPENTER'S DEPARTMENT.						
24 long, and 32 short jointers.	7	0	0	4	0	0
34 jack, and 22 smoothing planes.	1	0	0	4	5	0
22 moulding, and 6 dado planes.	0	6	0	0	12	0
2 plough, and 16 rabbit planes.	1	0	0	2	0	0
1 pair table planes.	0	7	6			
15 pairs hollows and rounds.	2	15	0	0	15	0
8 pairs 1 and 2-inch match planes.	2	8	0	0	17	6
11 bead, and 2 pilasters.	1	10	0	0	7	6
5 sash planes, and 10 cooping planes.				1	5	0
1 astragal, and 1 pannel plane.				0	12	6
5 whip, and 5 cross-cut saws.	3	10	0			
8 pairs compasses, 1 iron cramp.	0	5	0	1	5	0

RETURN of the PROPERTY of the PROVINCE on hand at the
PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

CARPENTER'S DEPARTMENT.—(Continued.)	PURCHASED.			PENITENTIARY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
38 hand, and 12 tennon saws	6	5	0			
16 framing, and 15 mortice chisels	1	12	6			
32 firmer chisels, and 28 gouges	2	0	0			
20 nail, and 7 rivett ditto	1	0	0	1	10	0
7 framing, and 8 pannel squares	3	5	0			
30 trying squares, and 3 iron braces	1	0	0	1	0	0
2 glue pots, and 2 hand vices	0	3	0	0	3	0
16 oil stones, and 18 oil cans	0	10	0	0	5	0
21 drawing knives	0	12	6	1	0	0
10 adzes, 1 chopping, and 3 broad axes	2	12	0			
7 hand axes, and 17 screw drivers	1	0	0	1	10	0
3 grind stones, and 1 stove and pipes	1	10	0	0	15	0
2 mortice, and 90 common gouges	0	4	0	1	0	0
35 augers, and 3 hollow gouges	1	5	0	0	15	0
10 brad awls, 10 gimblets	0	5	0	0	2	6
11 spoke shaves, and 2 braces with bits	2	5	0			
4 compass saws	0	1	6	0	4	0
4 saw sets, 12 cold chisels	0	2	0	0	5	0
1 turning lathe and tools	1	10	0			
10 floats, 6 bevills, 4 iron taps				1	0	0
5 wrenches, and 5 bow saws				1	0	0
1 dozen hand saw files				0	4	6
2 marling spikes, 1 dowling box				0	4	6
13 flooring, and 4 pannel gouges				0	5	0
12 mallets, and 2 wooden squares				0	15	0
2 trammels, 15 rules, 1 bed key				0	11	0
7 wood files, 4 rasps, and 3 pairs pinchers	0	14	0			
20 scratch awls, 12 steel punches				0	10	0
7 spike gimblets, and 1 screw wrench	0	8	0			
1 tape line, 2 pump augers	0	2	6	0	10	0
1 inch iron vice, maule, and sneck	1	0	0	0	6	0
1 log chain, 12s. 6d.; 8 pulley blocks, £1 17s. 6d.	0	12	6	1	17	6
5 cupboards, 2 chests, 2 desks, 47s. 6d.; 300 squares, 10 rules, £15 15s	0	10	0	17	12	6
22 doors partly finished	2	10	0	2	10	0
1 bird cage	0	10	0	0	10	0
3099 lights of sash	5	12	4	59	12	0
10000 laths	2	5	0			
5000 feet 1½ inch plank, worked	14	19	0	8	0	0
200 feet 1½ inch plank, not worked	5	17	6			
300 feet 1 inch plank	0	12	0			
1000 feet clear inch boards	2	18	9			
5000 feet common boards	10	0	0			
12 work benches	1	0	0	2	0	0
50 pairs hand saws				1	10	0
COOPER'S STOCK	3	0	0	3	5	0
PAINTER'S STOCK	2	10	0	2	10	0
WATCH MAKER'S STOCK	1	10	0	1	10	0
BLACKSMITH'S STOCK.						
1 turning lathe and tools	6	0	0	6	10	0

RETURN of the PROPERTY of the PROVINCE on hand at the
PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

BLACKSMITH'S STOCK.—(Continued.)	PURCHASED.			PENITENTIARY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
3 wheel screw drill machines				5	0	0
1 lever press machine				1	0	0
108 pairs tongs, at 1s. 6d.; 56 heading tools, at 1s.				10	18	0
10 hand hammers, at 1s. 6d.; 8 rivetting hammers, at 1s.				1	3	0
19 tops and bottom swedges, at 1s.				0	19	0
65 cast steel screw tops, at 1s. 6d.				4	17	6
12 screw plates, at 22s. 6d.; 25 pairs cutting dies, at 1s.				14	15	0
60 rimmers, at 1s.; 160 drills, at 1s.				11	0	0
5 pairs compasses, at 1s. 8d.; 5 pairs callipers, at 1s. 8d.				0	16	8
144 letter cutting stamps, at 8d.				4	16	0
7 sets hammers, at 1s. 6d.; 2 fiddle drills, at 1s. 3d.				0	13	0
2 hand vices, at 2s. 3d.; 2 hand braces, at 2s. 6d.	0	2	3	0	7	3
3 screw plates, at 2s. 3d.; 40 lock brass escutic., at 1s. 3d.	2	10	0	0	6	9
52 nuts for cell locks, at 3d.; 20 bolts ditto, at 1s.				1	13	0
2 iron saw frames, at 2s.; 5 press drill braces, at 3s. 6d.				1	1	6
2 hand braces, at 2s. 6d.; 8 eye wedges, at 1s.				0	13	0
4 axe wedges, at 1s. 6d.				0	6	0
2 pairs heading tools, at 2s. 3d.; 3 iron gauges, at 1s. 3d.				0	8	3
3 iron squares, at 4s.; 2 bevcls, at 3s.	0	4	0	0	3	0
2 small iron squares, at 8d.; 4 trying squares, at 1s. 6d.	0	3	0	0	4	4
2 bevcls, at 1s. 6d.; 1 heading tool, at 7s. 6d.; 6 iron bol- sters, at 1s. 8d.	0	7	6	0	10	0
2 large iron shears, at 50s.; 1 lock press machine, at 7s. 6d.				5	7	6
4 iron stakes, at 2s. 6d.; 4 tiers letters, at 2s. 6d.; 3 size wheels, at 8d.				1	0	0
6 hand wrenches, at 1s. 6d.; 18 rivetting tools, at 1s. 3d.; 4 rimmers, at 8d.				1	14	2
2 old emery wheels, at 3s.; 24 screw augers, at 2s. 6d.				3	3	0
1 apple face hammer, 2s.; 1 cat head hammer, 3s.; 4 top wrenches, at 1s. 6d.				0	11	0
2 set horse-shoeing tools, at 5s. 6d.; 3 pairs smith's shears, at 5s.				1	6	0
40 chisel punches and stamps, at 6d.; 5 stakes, at 3s. 3d.				1	16	3
4 hammers, at 8d.; 8 stakes, at 3s. 6d.; 8 grooving tools, at 2s. 3d.				2	8	8
2 hatch stakes, at 4s. 6d.; 4 stove horses, at 2s. 6d.				0	19	0
1 small anvil, 2s. 6d.; 2 beams and weights, at 40s.				4	2	6
1 pair common scales and weights				0	5	0
26 pairs shackles at 3s.				3	18	0
1 grindstone and crank, 5s.; 2 pair hand bellows, at 5s.	0	10	0	0	5	0
10 hand-eyes for anvils, at 6d.; 11 hot-iron chisels, at 6d.				0	10	6
6 copper soldering irons, at 1s. 3d.; 7 different kind of wrenches, at 1s.				0	14	6
4 iron soldering irons, at 1s. 3d.; 11 coal shovels, at 1s.	0	11	0	0	5	0
12 forge pokers, at 6d.; 4 plumber's scrapers, at 6d.				0	8	0
1 soldering furnace, 5s.; 1 pit furnace, 2s. 6d.	0	7	6			
150 horse-shoes, at 4d.				2	10	0
11 quarry picks, at 3s. 6d.				1	18	6
12 mason's hammers, at 3s. 6d.				2	2	0
90 cell door levers, unfinished, at 2s. 6d.				11	5	0
152 cell door levers, at 12s. 6d.				95	0	0
250 pairs hooks and hinges, at 1s. 6d.				18	15	0
2 large double shell locks, at 15s.				1	10	0
2 pairs T hinges, 9s.; 4 small bells, at 2s. 6d.				0	19	0
3 old black-lead pots, at 1s. 3d.	0	3	9			

RETURN of the PROPERTY of the PROVINCE on hand at the
PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

BLACKSMITH'S STOCK.—(Continued.)	PURCHASED.			PENITENTIARY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
7 cell doors, unfinished, 700 lbs., at 4d.				11	18	4
81 cell doors, finished, 5,363 lbs., at 4d.				89	7	8
2346 lbs. spike nails, at 4d.				89	2	0
5000 lbs. English iron, at 1½d.	31	5	0			
10 tons scrap iron, at 50s.	25	0	0			
1 ton 2 cwt. 3 qrs. 12 lbs. old lead, at 3d.	32	0	0			
24 lbs. copper, at 2s. 6d.; 56 lbs. old brass, at 8d.	4	17	4			
Copper and brass pump unfinished				12	10	0
Wooden Patterns.				5	10	0
250 lbs. old files, at 4d.; 2 lbs. gran tin, at 1s. 6d.	4	6	4			
24 wash dishes, at 6d.; 2 writing desks, at 5s.				1	2	0
2 chests, at 5s.; 2 cupboards, at 10s.				1	10	0
1 iron rack, £3				3	0	0
13 pairs bellows, at 60s.	39	0	0			
16 cold iron chisels, at 6d.				0	8	0
150 drill punches and rimmers, at 6d.				3	15	0
24 top and bottom fullers, at 1s.				1	4	0
4 sets lock-making tools				2	10	0
1 box speltre, 3s. 9d.; 3 stools, 3s.	0	3	9	0	3	0
1 lot useless tools, as old iron				3	10	0
3 gunsmith's plates, at 3s. 9d.				0	11	3
2 pairs stocks and dies, at 3s. 9d.				0	7	6
10 sledges, at 4s.				2	0	0
8 vices, at 30s.; 15 anvils, at 25s.	30	15	0			
TAILOR'S STOCK.						
17 work benches, at 20s.				17	0	0
2 cutting benches, at 10s. 6d.				1	1	0
1 pressing table				0	10	0
2 sets shelves.				1	17	6
11 pairs tailor's scissors	0	11	0			
1 writing desk and stool				0	7	6
1 wash tub, 3s. 6d.; 4 water buckets, 6s.				0	9	6
6 wash pails, 6s.; 10 sleeve boards, 10s.				0	16	0
5 tailor's irons	1	7	6			
4 tin cups, 1s.; 1 cupboard, 70s.				3	11	0
KITCHEN DEPARTMENT.						
3 large boilers, at 80s.; 4 small boilers, at 12s. 6d.	14	10	0			
31 old metal stoves, at 15s.; 4 new stoves, at 55s.	34	5	0			
855 lengths stove pipe, at 6d.; 7 pokers, at 6d.				21	11	0
1 large coffee mill, at 5s.; two small coffee mills, at 2s.	0	9	0			
1 crank beam and scales, at £4; 2 small counter scales, at 20s.	5	0	0			
1 set weights, at £5 7s. 6d.; 5 chopping axes, at 2s.	5	17	6			
1 large shovel and poker, 7s. 6d.; 8 ash pans, at 2s.				1	3	6
5 shovels, at 2s. 6d.; 1 metal pot, at 2s. 6d.	0	2	6	0	12	6
1 coffee roaster, at 17s. 6d.; 39 stove pipe hooks, at 6d.				1	17	0
7 brass hand-bells, at 6s. 3d.; 1 large lodge bell, 100s.	7	3	9			
34 dozen knives, and 7 dozen forks.	2	12	6			
2 large knives, steel, and forks	0	15	0			
365 table spoons, at 1d.	1	10	5			
460 tin cups, at 3d.; 433 dishes, at 4d.; 652 plates, at 2d.				18	8	0

RETURN of the PROPERTY of the PROVINCE on hand at the
PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

	PURCHASED.			PENITENTIARY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
KITCHEN DEPARTMENT.—(Continued.)						
23 tin sconces, at 4d. ; 12 large wooden candlesticks, at 6d.				0	18	8
24 tinlamps, at 4d. ; 17 dippers, at 7½d. ; 4 dippers, at 2s. 6d.				1	8	7
7 wash basins, at 1s. 3d. ; 2 cullenders, at 1s. 6d. ; 3 setts measures, at 5s.				1	11	9
2 bushel measures, at 3s. 9d. ; 1 large funnel, at 2s. 6d.				0	10	0
2 small funnels, at 6d. ; 21 iron scrapers, at 1s				1	2	0
5 buck saws, at 2s. ; 2 tin lanterns, at 1s. 6d.	0	10	0	0	3	0
5 oil cans, at 1s. 3d.				0	6	3
14 globe lamps, at 3s. ; 57 pot netts, at 6d	2	2	0	1	8	6
94 tables, at 5s. ; 2 chairs, 2s. 6d				23	12	6
36 large stools, at 1s. ; 1 desk, at 20s				2	16	0
15 wooden trays, at 1s. 6d. ; 2 meat trays. at 2s				1	6	6
4 meat bins, at 40s. ; 31 old water tubs, at 2s. 6d				10	6	6
18 new wash tubs, at 2s. 6d. ; 18 coffee buckets, at 1s. 6d				4	11	3
30 soup buckets, at 2s. ; 3 wooden baths, at £2				9	0	0
1 wash stand, at 3s. 9d. ; 1 set triangles, at 20s				1	3	9
5 large cupboards, at 20s. ; 4 small cupboards, at 5s				6	0	0
1 tin dust pan, at 6d. ; 1 meat bench, at 2s. 6d				0	3	0
360 cell brooms, at 1d. ; 160 large brooms, at 3d				3	9	9
408 cell wash tubs, at 6d. ; 12 pairs spectacles, at 1s. 3d	0	15	0	10	4	0
12 feet mats, at 32s. 6d. ; 2 check clocks, at 50s	5	0	0	1	12	6
7 stove pans, and 4 wood boxes				1	17	6
4 wheel barrows, at 3s. 9d. ; 1 mangle, at 12s. 6d				1	7	6
21 clothes lines, at 1s. ; 3 bed screws, at 7s. 6d.				1	8	6
304 clothes pins, at 1d				1	5	4
499 cell stools, at 6d. ; 40 forms, at 2s. 6d				17	9	6
480 hall stools, at 6d. ; 451 night buckets, at 1s.				34	11	0
500 piggins, at 6d				12	10	0
6 mop frames, at 7½d. ; 12 tin lamps, at 6d				0	9	9
2 barber's cases, at 3s. 9d. ; 24 chairs, at 1s				1	11	6
38 razors, at 1s. 3d	2	7	6			
32 shaving cups, at 1d. ; 32 tin shaving cups, at 2d				0	8	0
32 shaving brushes, at 6d. ; 21 razor strops, at 2d	0	16	0	0	3	6
19 pairs scissors, at 1s. ; 19 barber's cloths, at 3d	0	19	0	0	4	9
3 hones, at 2s. ; 2 rat traps, at 2s. 6d	0	11	0			
19 rack combs, at 1d. ; 390 fine combs, at 3d	3	6	7			
24 mouse traps, at 4d	0	8	0			
10 water barrels, at 1s. ; 1 tin bucket, at 6d				0	10	6
1 clothes brush, at 6d. ; 3 framed rules, at 1s. 6d	0	0	6	0	4	6
110 salt stands, at 1d. ; 10 water puncheons, at 3s				1	19	2
1 leach and tub				2	10	0
3 sets steps, 30s. ; 1 measuring stand, at 5s.				1	15	0
2 whitewash brushes, at 5s. ; scrubbers, 1s. ; 2 scrapers, 4s.	0	11	0	0	4	0
1 clock case, 20s. ; 1 ink stand, 1s. 3d.				1	1	3
9 punishment boxes. at 2s. 6d.				1	2	6
MILITARY CLOTHING, &c.						
60 suits summer clothing, at 8s.				24	0	0
60 linen vests, at 2s. ; 120 pairs drawers, at 2s. 6d.				21	0	0
50 cloth caps, at 2s. 6d. ; 70 pairs shoes, at 2s. 6d.				15	0	0
50 braces, at 3d. ; 120 pairs socks, at 1s.	6	0	0	0	12	6
12 razors, at 1s. ; 12 shaving brushes, at 3d. ; 12 boxes at 3d.	0	18	0			
1 hone, 2s. 6d. ; 50 combs, at 2d.	0	10	10			

RETURN of the PROPERTY of the PROVINCE on hand at the
PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

MILITARY CLOTHING, &c.—(Continued.)	PURCHASED.			PENITENTIARY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
100 towels, at 4d.; 80 blacking tins, at 1d.				2	0	0
60 bed ticks, at 2s.; 60 pillow ticks, at 6d.				9	0	0
120 blankets, at 5s.; 240 sheets, at 2s.	30	0	0	24	0	0
60 rugs, at 2s. 6d.; 1 iron bedstead, at 40s.; 29 forms, at 2s. 6d.	7	10	0	5	12	6
Tables, candlesticks, boxes, pails, brooms, &c.	2	14	0	2	3	9
50 cell stools, at 6d.; 50 tubs, at 6d.; 50 piggings, at 6d. ...				3	15	0
40 buckets, at 6d.; 50 dishes, at 4d.; 100 cups, at 3d.				4	1	8
4 large tin cans, at 5s.; 50 salts, at 1d.				1	4	2
2 bread baskets, at 6d.; salt-box 1s. 6d.; bread knife, 1s. 6d.	0	2	6	0	1	6
50 knives, at 6d.; 50 spoons, at 1d.; scales and weights, 15s.	2	4	2			
6 butters, at 6d.; 2 pairs scissors, at 1s. 1d.; 4 metal stoves, at 30s.	6	2	0	0	3	0
80 stove pipes, at 6d.; 60 knce caps, at 1s.				5	0	0
BEDDING.						
499 bed ticks, at 2s. 6d.; 423 pillow cases, at 6d.				73	4	0
723 blankets, at 3s.; 410 rugs, at 1s. 3d.	134	1	6			
426 pillow slips, at 4d.; 43 keeper sheets, at 5s.				17	17	0
16 hair mattresses, at 20s.	16	0	0			
405 bed boards, at 1s. 6d.; 23 iron bedsteads, at 40s.				76	7	6
CLOTHING.						
895 flannel shirts, at 3s.; 870 pairs socks, at 3d.	10	17	6	134	5	0
539 handkerchiefs, at 2d.; 1158 towels, at 3d.				18	19	4
560 cloth jackets, at 5s.; 530 pantaloons, at 3s. 9d.				239	7	6
600 cloth caps, at 1s.; 463 flannel drawers, at 2s. 6d.				87	17	6
492 stocks, at 3d.; 112 pairs mittens, at 1s.				11	15	0
465 suits linen clothing, at 8s.				186	0	0
500 linen vests, at 2s.; 418 pairs braces, at 2d.				53	9	8
424 pairs shoes, at 2s. 6d.; 400 pairs slippers, at 1s. 6d.	83	0	0			
ARMORY.						
30 muskets with bayonets, at 30s.	45	0	0			
20 carbines, at 30s.	30	0	0			
31 large pistols, at 30s.; 5 smaller, at 35s.	48	5	0			
2 cannisters powder, 4s.; quantity of ammunition, 30s.	1	14	0			
26 bullet moulds, at 1s.	1	6	0			
MATRON'S DEPARTMENT.						
4 presses and 1 small cupboard, 65s.; 14 tables, 67s. 6d.				6	12	6
45 chairs, at 3s.; scrubbing brushes and brooms, 9s.	7	4	0			
Forms, bed-boards, stools, pails, cups, plates, tubs, and other necessary furniture, &c.	1	15	7	15	16	5
2 iron boilers, 22s.; 8 smoothing irons, 6s. 6d.	1	8	6			
1 pair fine blankets, at 40s.; 94 common blankets, at 1s. ...	6	14	0			
14 iron bedsteads, at 40s.				28	0	0
48 straw beds, at 2s. 6d.; 64 pillows, at 6d.				7	12	0
110 pillow cases, at 4d.; 136 sheets, at 2s.				15	8	6
41 quilts, at 1s.; 2 hair mattresses, 40s.	4	1	0			
88 night wrappers, at 1s. 6d.; 89 shifts, at 1s.				11	1	0

RETURN of the PROPERTY of the PROVINCE on hand at the
PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

MATRON'S DEPARTMENT.—(Continued.)	PURCHASED.			PENITENTIARY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
160 caps, at 2d.; 140 handkerchiefs, at 2d.; 80 pocket handkerchiefs, at 2d.				3	3	4
146 aprons, at 1s.; 131 petticoats, at 2s. 6d.				14	3	6
80 blue wrappers, at 1s. 3d.; 88 pairs stockings, at 2s.				13	6	0
80 pairs stockings, 36 bonnets, 38 shawls				3	19	0
36 pairs shoes, at 3s.; 4 pairs boots, at 4s.	6	4	0			
36 pairs common slippers, at 1s. 6d.; 5 prs. spectacles, at 10d	2	18	2			
34 pairs scissors, at 1s.; thimbles, 1s. 11d.; 80 combs, 20s...	2	15	11			
100 white and brown towels, at 2d.				0	16	8
59 yards blue stripe, at 10d.; 77 yards factory cotton, at 6d.	4	7	8			
60 yards flannel, at 1s. 6d.; 40 yards check, at 10d.	6	3	4			
20 yards brown linen, at 10d.; 20 lbs. yarn, at 2s. 6d.	4	9	2			
Thread, needles, stay laces, tape, &c.	2	5	5			
39 factory cotton shirts, at 3s.; 22 drawers, at 2s. 6d.				8	12	0
32 woollen socks, at 1s. 9d.; 8 small flannel shirts, at 5s. 6d.				9	7	6
42 pair flannel drawers, at 5s. 6d.				11	11	0
STORE ROOM.						
480 yards yellow cloth, at 3s.; 22 grey, at 3s.	75	6	0			
69 yards grey cloth, at 3s. 3d.	11	4	3			
1147 yards white duck, at 1s. 1½d.; 848 yards black, at 1s. 2½d	115	15	0			
428 yards white and grey flannel, at 1s. 10½d.	39	13	2			
14 yards check, at 10d.; 15½ yards canvas, at 1s. 5d.	1	13	7			
12½ yards brown linen, at 10d.; 14 lbs. lamp wick, at 1s. 6d.	1	11	5			
65 yards factory cotton, at 5½d.	1	13	8			
8 pairs stockings, at 10d.	0	6	8			
Thread, tape, and buttons, and mason's lines	1	11	6			
60 two-foot rules, at 2s. 6d.; tin cups and plane irons, 3s. 10d.				7	13	10
Black tape and horse girth, 7s. 6d.; 34 combs, 14s. 2d.	1	1	8			
Wire and pins, 10s. 6d.; knives and forks, 22s.	1	12	6			
21 old razors, at 2d.; 14 pairs spectacles, 3s. 6d.	0	7	0			
Scales and weights, 2s. 6d.; 12 lamp chimneys, at 1s.	0	12	0	0	2	6
Needles, thimbles, wire, &c., 22s. 4d.; hand leathers, 3s.	1	2	4	0	3	0
9 lbs. sugar, at 6d.; 9½ lbs. tea, at 2s.; flour, 2s. 6d.	1	6	0			
8 gallons whiskey, at 2s.	0	16	0			
127 lbs. candles, at 6½d.; 120 lbs. soap, at 2½d.	4	11	4			
33 canvas aprons, at 1s. 3d.; 12 leather aprons, 30s.	3	11	3			
5 sheets and 4 pillow cases				0	12	0
1 feather pillow, 2s. 6d.; counterpanes, 20s.	1	2	6			
1 pair women's shoes, 7s. 6d.; 9 scarlet caps, at 1s. 3d. ..	0	18	9			
11 glazed hats, at 1s. 3d.; 11 straw hats, at 10d.	1	2	11			
11 pocket handkerchiefs, at 5d.; 18 pairs braces, at 4d.	0	10	7			
9 flannel shirts, at 7s. 6d.; 5 cotton shirts, at 3s. 6d.				4	5	0
4 pairs flannel drawers, at 5s.				1	0	0
18 pairs cotton drawers, at 1s. 6d.				0	19	6
6 suits grey clothing, at 35s.				10	10	0
SURGERY, &c.						
Medicines, &c.	10	16	4			
Surgical Instruments, and other articles required in the Hospital	10	12	10			
Books of Registry, &c., &c.	5	0	0			

RETURN of the PROPERTY of the PROVINCE on hand at the
PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

IN NEW HOSPITAL.	PURCHASED.			PENITENTIARY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1 iron bedstead				2	0	0
1 large table and 2 small tables				2	16	0
17 wash stands and 16 night buckets				6	5	0
1 iron pan and 18 drinking cups				0	7	6
12 tin spit-boxes, and 18 wash basons				0	18	0
ROPERY.						
1100 lbs. flax, at 1½d.; 479 lbs. rope, at 5d.	6	17	6	9	19	7
112 lbs. packing, at 3d.				1	8	0
87 ³ / ₄ dozen bed cords, clothes lines, &c., at 15s				50	5	0
Machinery	30	0	0	10	0	0
BOOKS.						
453 bibles, at 2s.; 293 prayer books, at 6d.	52	12	6			
1 large prayer book, at 3s.; 1 Bible, at 15s.; 9 New Testaments, at 1s	1	7	0			
102 New Testaments, at 6d.	2	11	0			
464 volumes in library	30	0	0			
150 Douay testament, at 1s. 3d.; 150 prayer books, at 1s. ...	16	17	6			
4 Douay bibles, at 15s.; library books, £8 3s. 6d.	11	3	6			
Value of articles of devotion	5	0	0			
25 Bibles in sheets, at 4s.	5	0	0			
STABLE.						
5 horses, £35; sleigh bells, 10s.; 2 sets harness, at 30s.	37	0	0	1	10	0
7 sets cart harness, 105s.; 6 spare sets, 30s.				6	15	0
10 halters, 10s.; 2 winkers, 20s.; 5 collars, 20s.				2	10	0
1 saddle &c., 15s.; 9 back and belly bands, 30s.	0	15	0	1	10	0
8 winter covers, 30s.; 3 summer covers, 10s.	1	10	0	0	10	0
1 whip, 3s.; 6 forks, 6s.; 1 shoyel, 2s.; 4 buffalo skins, 8s. ...	0	19	0			
1 apron, 5s.; 1 light wagon, 90s.; 1 hearse, 100s.				9	15	0
1 can, 5s.; water cart, 15s.; 1 iron ball, 2s. 6d.				1	2	6
1 pair shears, 2s.; screw-reel, 1s.; 2 spare bits, 2s. 6d.	0	5	6			
7 sursingles, 7s.; 4 pickers, 1s.; 6 brushes and curry combs, 6s. ...	0	6	0	0	8	0
1 barrel, 2s. 6d.; 4 brushes, 5s. 5d.; 1 saucepan, 3d.	0	5	5	0	2	9
2 single sleighs, 100s.; 6 buckets and 1 jack, 8s. 6d.	0	2	6	5	6	0
1 wheel barrow, 2s. 6d.; barrel, 2s. 6d.; 2 lanterns, 2s. 6d.				0	7	6
1 tin lantern, 1s. 3d.; 6 bushels oats	0	7	6	0	1	3
6 small sleigh bells	0	5	0			
WARDEN'S OFFICE.						
1 pair fire irons and fender, 55s.; 2 fenders in house, 40s. ...	2	15	0	2	0	0
1 walnut desk, 50s.; 1 table and cover, 50s.				5	0	0
2 painted cupboards, £5; 1 desk, 20s.; 12 chairs, 30s.				7	10	0
2 pairs brass candlesticks, at 7s. 6d.; 1 telescope, 60s.	3	15	0			
CLERK'S OFFICE.						
1 settee, 5s.; painted table, 3s.; 6 chairs, 10s.				0	18	0
1 pair brass candlesticks, &c. 7s. 6d.; fire iron and fender, 7s. 6d.	0	15	0			

RETURN of the PROPERTY of the PROVINCE on hand at the
PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

CLERK'S OFFICE.—(Continued.)	PURCHASED.			PENITENTIARY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
tin case, 2s. 6d.; 2 boxes, 1s.; painted table, 5s.				0	8	6
walnut desk, £7 10s.; 1 painted desk, 20s.; 1 cupboard, 90s.				13	0	0
minute, letter books, ledgers, &c.	15	0	0			
stationery	3	10	0			
SUNDRIES.						
1 large fire engine and hose	308	0	0			
5 smaller fire engines and hose				165	0	0
1 large bell				40	0	0
3 hall chairs, at 5s.; 1 lamp, 3s.				1	18	0
1 meat safe, 5s.; 24 handcuffs, at 2s.				2	13	0
2 staves, at 10d.; 2 ricks, at 2s. 6d.				0	15	0
1 pulpit				0	17	6
BUILDINGS, &c.						
Value of Stone Cottages				300	0	0
Value of Lime Kiln				15	0	0
Value of Stone Sheds				40	0	0
Value of Barrack Buildings	100	0	0			
Value of Land	1000	0	0			
0 Ladders				6	5	0
	£					
	3046	19	5	3972	5	5

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1851.

Donald Æ. MacDonell, Warden, and Francis Bickerton, Clerk, of the Penitentiary, severally make oath, that the foregoing "Return of the Property of the Province, on hand at the Provincial Penitentiary, 1st October, 1851," is correct and true in every respect, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

D. Æ. MACDONELL.
F. BICKERTON.

Sworn before me at Kingston,
the 3rd day of November, 1851.

W. WILSON, J.P.

I.

RETURN shewing the MANNER in which the CONVICTS were EMPLOYED at the PENITENTIARY, 30th September, 1851.

Stone Cutters, Masons, &c.	15	Seamstresses	24
Carpenters	14	Barber	1
CONTRACT WORK.		Cook	1
Shoemakers	90	Laborers (general)	76
Cabinetmakers	45	Sick	21
Blacksmiths	53		
Tailors	41	In all	391
Seamstresses	10		
	239	Military	48

D. Æ. MACDONELL,

Warden, Provincial Penitentiary.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,

1st October, 1851.

K.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, during the year ending the 30th September, 1851.

DATE.		No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.		
					£	s.	d.
October	3, 1850..	1	C. Vosburg	Milk	0	14	1
do	4, do ..	2	E. P. Ross	Repairing Shoes, &c.	9	14	5
do	do do ..	3	" Chronicle & News ..	Advertising	5	6	1
do	do do ..	4	John Campbell	Pigs	3	5	0
do	5, do ..	5	Isaac Hope	Bricks	97	12	6
do	7, do ..	6	A. Conway	Nursing	0	13	4
do	do do ..	7	J. D. Bryce & Co.	Clothing	39	7	1
do	do do ..	8	Thomas Welsh	Travelling Allowance ..	0	15	0
do	do do ..	9	Benjamin Groat	do do	0	15	0
do	do do ..	10	R. Smith	do do	0	15	0
do	do do ..	11	Thomas Welsh	Returning Money	1	6	0
do	do do ..	12	W. McAllister	Travelling Allowance ..	1	4	0
do	do do ..	13	Reverend Mr. Rogers ..	Salary	10	8	4
do	9, do ..	14	John Gleeson	Line Kiln	2	4	0
do	10, do ..	15	Peter Duncan	Travelling Allowance ..	0	17	6
do	do do ..	16	D. Foster	do do	0	17	6
do	do do ..	17	Ellen Davis	do do	0	17	6
do	do do ..	18	John Harris	do do	0	17	6
do	do do ..	19	Henry Purdy	do do	0	17	6
do	14, do ..	20	Alfred Purdy	Engine Hose	58	6	0

GENERAL ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.		
				£	s.	d.
October 19, 1850..	21	Terence Hunt	Travelling Allowance	0	12	6
do do do ..	22	John Grant	do do	0	15	0
do do do ..	23	Joseph Christmas	do do	0	10	0
do do do ..	24	Jean St. John	do do	0	15	0
do do do ..	25	John McKeon	do do	0	15	0
do do do ..	26	Richard Lane	do do	0	15	0
do do do ..	27	Thomas Burchall	do do	0	12	6
do do do ..	28	James Howard	do do	0	15	0
do do do ..	29	John Gleeson	Lime Kiln	1	0	0
do do do ..	30	Ephraim Nickerson	Travelling Allowance	0	10	0
do do do ..	31	John Carroll	do do	1	0	0
do do do ..	32	Charles O'Neil	do do	1	0	0
do do do ..	33	George Tooth	do do	0	15	0
do do do ..	34	Calvin & Co.	Lumber	22	11	3
do do do ..	35	James Morton	Alc, Whiskey, &c.	50	2	3
November 2, do ..	36	Martin Keely	Lumber	0	11	3
do do do ..	37	R. Deacon	Postages	2	14	8
do do do ..	38	H. Johnson	Copying	4	14	6
do do do ..	39	H. Johnson	Travelling Allowance	0	12	6
do do do ..	40	E. P. Ross	Shoemaking	32	6	0
do do do ..	41	C. Hooborough	Stationery	1	15	0
do do do } do do do } do do do }	42 to 87	Officers, &c.	Pay for September & October.	684	1	11
do do do ..	88	Mrs. Vosburg	Milk	0	11	7
do do do ..	89	James Smith	Wages	9	19	9
do do do ..	90	John McCaulay	do	4	18	0
do do do ..	91	Mary O'Neil	Nursing	1	0	0
do do do ..	92	John Coward	Bread	2	19	11
do do do ..	93	Charles Travis	Travelling Allowance	0	15	0
do do do ..	94	William Keith	Wages	2	2	0
do do do ..	95	P. McDonald	Travelling Allowance	0	15	0
do do do ..	96	Mary Porter	Socks	1	1	4
do do do ..	97	Elis. Rhodes	Travelling Allowance	0	10	0
do do do ..	98	Abarg. Summers	do do	0	10	0
do do do ..	99	George Spears	do do	0	15	0
do do do ..	100	"Argus Office"	Advertising	2	4	1
do do do ..	101	"Herald Office"	do	2	3	0
do do do ..	102	James Baker	Socks	3	0	0
do do do ..	103	Patrick McGorgan	Building Stone	9	18	6
do do do ..	104	Reverend Mr. Rogers	Library Books	6	6	8
December 5, do ..	105	Bridget Cain	Travelling Allowance	0	15	0
do do do ..	106	Jacob Vosburg	Milk	0	11	3
do do do ..	107	E. P. Ross	Shoemaking	30	19	1
do do do ..	108	John McMichael	Socks	1	16	10
do do do ..	109	Contingent Account	Postages, &c.	2	4	11
do do do ..	110	Mary Porter	Socks	1	3	10
do do do ..	111	Angus McDonell	Travelling Charges	5	10	0
do do do ..	112	Angus McDonell	Wages	5	1	6
do do do ..	113	Thomas Warham	do	7	3	6
do do do ..	114	Donald McDonald	do	6	6	0
do do do ..	115	Mary O'Neil	Nursing	1	0	0
do do do } do do do } do do do }	116 to 156	Officers	Pay for November	292	10	3

GENERAL ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.		
				£	s.	d.
December 17, 1850..	157	F. Delphic	Wages	5	5	0
do do 19, do ..	158	Armour & Co	Stationery	7	10	2
do do do ..	159	J. D. Bryce	Clothing	121	5	10
do do 24, do ..	160	George Brown	do	45	14	10
do do do ..	161	Reverend H. Mulkins..	Salary	10	8	4
do do do ..	162	D. Carson	Oil	43	8	11
do do 27, do ..	163	Dykes & Co	Blankets	21	19	11
do do do ..	164	Robert Carson	Bran	1	0	0
do do do ..	165	E. W. Palmer	Medicine	29	9	8
do do do ..	166	Haines, Foster & Co..	Clothing	44	15	2
do do do ..	167	Elizabeth McGill	Soap and Candles ..	34	9	7
do do do ..	168	Robert Allen	Groceries	8	3	0
do do 28, do ..	169	Arthur Charon	Tinware	0	15	0
do do do ..	170	William Atkins	Wages	4	11	0
do do do ..	171	John Matthew	do	9	7	6
do do do ..	172	Mark Hernuiston	do	9	7	6
do do do ..	173	Frederick George	Yarn	3	2	6
do do do ..	174	A. & D. Shaw	Clothing	4	8	5
do do do ..	175	Brown & Hart	do	10	19	9
do do do ..	176	House of Industry	Socks	1	0	3
do do do ..	177	Edwin Charon	Castings	45	9	3
do do do ..	178	William Anglin	Lumber	6	10	3
do do do ..	179	William Ford	Leather	13	4	6
do do do ..	180	C. McMullen	Combs	2	8	0
do do do ..	181	W. McCracken	Linen	1	11	3
do do do ..	182	M. L. Fahey	Socks	4	10	0
do do do ..	183	James Hickey	Blankets	2	12	1
do do do ..	184	Holland Brothers	Stoves	21	5	0
do do do ..	185	Thomas Pidgcon	Lumber	142	6	10
do do do ..	186	Editor "Whig"	Advertising	0	16	0
do do do ..	187	Martin Keely	Pigs	5	10	0
do do 30, do ..	188	Samuel Morley	Hardware	7	9	0
do do do ..	189	Edward Revell	Sand	48	15	0
do do do ..	190	Joseph Bruce	Groceries	11	16	8
do do do ..	191	Charles Brent	Paints, &c.	6	15	10
do do do ..	192	John Watkins and Co..	Hardware	210	3	9
do do do ..	193	Terence McGahron	Quarrying	269	3	8
do do do ..	194	William Wilson	Clothing	35	11	10
do do do ..	195	McDonald & Co.	Law charges	48	8	0
	196					
January 2, 1851	to	Officers.	Pay for December ..	307	17	4
	238					
do do do ..	239	William Atkins	Wages	1	1	0
do do do ..	240	William Vanzant	Travelling Allowance	0	17	6
do do do ..	241	William Forsyth	do do	0	12	6
do do do ..	242	Samuel Brown	do do	0	10	0
do do do ..	243	Michael Hoary	do do	0	10	0
do do 3, do ..	244	Mr. Mulkins	Library Books	3	13	4
do do do ..	245	W. Craig & Co.	Cord Wood	363	2	9
do do do ..	246	Mrs. Vosburg	Milk	0	11	3
do do do ..	247	William Patterson	Forage	31	7	11
do do 4, do ..	248	Richard Murray	Wages	5	15	6
do do do ..	249	James Woodcock	Travelling Allowance	0	10	0
do do do ..	250	E. P. Ross	Shoemaking	8	3	3
do do do ..	251	W. Perry & Co	Cloth and Flannel ..	223	17	4

GENERAL ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.		
				£	s.	d.
January 4, 1851..	252	C. McMichael	Socks	0	17	4
do do do ..	253	Ellen McGarvey	do	0	5	0
do 10, do ..	254	Mary Burgoine	Travelling Allowance	0	15	0
do do do ..	255	Edward Boudlier	do do	0	15	0
do do do ..	256	Michael Halligan	do do	0	15	0
do do do ..	257	Julia Tooney	do do	0	15	0
do do do ..	258	Bridget Burke	do do	0	15	0
do do do ..	259	D. Gordon	do do	0	15	0
do do do ..	260	S. & W. Stevenson	Lumber	9	16	9
do do do ..	261	Ontario Foundry	Castings	8	14	2
do do do ..	262	John Fraser	Hardware	2	12	4
do do do ..	263	Robert Deacon	Postages	3	9	5
do do do ..	264	Mary Porter	Socks	1	11	6
do do do ..	265	Mary O'Neil	Nursing	1	0	0
do 16, do ..	266	Thomas McClure	Travelling Allowance	1	3	1
do 18, do ..	267	John Carruthers	Oil	26	13	6
do do do ..	268	Terrence McGahron	Quarrying	16	15	5
do do do ..	269	John Breden	Rations	1441	8	0
do do do ..	270	J. & W. Breden	Hospital	2	1	0
do do do ..	271	W. Davis	Travelling Allowance	0	12	6
do do do ..	272	"Cornwall Freeholder"	Advertising	Sec	No.	279.
do do do ..	273	William McMillan	Stationery	0	17	0
do do do ..	274	John Petit	Travelling Allowance	0	17	9
do do do ..	275	"Argus" Office	Advertising	3	15	5
February 5, do ..	276	Mary Porter	Socks	1	1	0
do do do ..	277	C. Vosburg	Milk	0	13	1
do do do ..	278	E. P. Ross	Shoemaking	6	7	5
do do do ..	279	Henry Patterson	Advertising	0	16	4
do do do ..	280	Mary O'Neil	Nursing	1	0	0
do 7, do {	281	to	Pay for January	313	17	2
	323	Officers, &c				
do do do ..	324	Thomas Simard	Travelling Allowance	1	0	0
do do do ..	325	Pierre Simard	do do	1	0	0
do do do ..	326	John Ross	do do	1	0	0
do do do ..	327	John Coward	Bread, Hospital	2	15	10
do 14, do ..	328	Lyman Jones	Travelling Allowance	0	15	0
do do do ..	329	Mary Burke	Washing	2	16	0
do 18, do ..	330	C. L. McMichael	Socks	1	17	6
do do do ..	331	Joseph Parker	do	10	3	10
do do do ..	332	Bernard Forshce	Travelling Allowance	0	10	0
do do do ..	333	P. Macnamara	Caps	1	13	0
do do do ..	334	Patrick Purceil	Digging Grave	0	6	3
March 1, do ..	335	Ellen McGarvey	Socks	0	10	0
do do do ..	336	Eliza Warham	Washing	3	13	8
do do do ..	337	E. P. Ross	Shoemaking	33	4	8
do do do ..	338	C. Vosburg	Milk	0	9	4
do do do ..	339	Mary Porter	Socks	1	3	4
do do do ..	340	Ellen McGarvey	do	0	14	0
do do do {	341	to	Pay for February	299	9	11
	383	Officers				
do do do ..	384	Mary O'Neil	Nursing	1	0	0
do 10, do ..	385	George McLeod	Candles	0	2	8

GENERAL ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.		
				£	s.	d.
March	10, 1851..	386 John Stewart	Travelling Allowance.....	0	12	6
do	do do ..	387 C. H. Linter	Digging Grave	0	7	6
do	do do ..	388 George Andrews.....	Value of Pigs.....	3	3	0
do	do do ..	389 Michael Heath.....	Timber	13	16	6
do	do do ..	390 W. C. Tait	Travelling Allowance	0	15	0
do	do do ..	391 C. McMichael	Socks	0	17	4
do	do do ..	392 House of Industry	do	3	14	8
do	do do ..	393 John McRea	Lumber	18	0	0
do	31, do ..	394 " Argus" Office	Advertising	1	2	9
April	4, do ..	395 C. Vosburg	Hospital Milk.....	0	15	10
do	do do ..	396 E. P. Ross	Shoemaking	18	15	6
do	do do ..	397 E. Warham	Washing	3	13	8
do	do do ..	398 Mary Porter	Socks	1	3	4
do	do 5, do ..	399 James Parker	Travelling Allowance	0	12	6
do	do do ..	400 Jacob Price.....	do do	0	15	0
do	do do ..	401 Patrick Gilgum	do do	0	10	0
do	do do ..	402 James Kergher	do do	0	17	6
do	do do ..	403 Richard Paul	do do	0	12	6
do	do do ..	404 John Gilchrist.....	do do	0	12	6
do	do do {	405 to } Officers	Pay for March	315	13	10
		448 }				
do	do do ..	449 Mary O'Neil	Nursing	1	0	0
do	do do ..	450 E. R. Fabre.....	Library Books	1	13	0
do	10, do ..	451 Robert Deacon	Postages	3	0	7
do	do do ..	452 " Herald" Office	Advertising	1	3	4
do	do do ..	453 Thomas Rain	Travelling Allowance	0	15	0
do	15, do ..	454 Michael Heath	Ladder Poles	3	10	0
do	do do ..	455 Joseph Paul.....	Travelling Allowance	0	10	0
do	do do ..	456 Sidney Mott.....	do do	0	10	0
do	do do ..	457 Mary Smith.....	do do	0	15	0
do	do do ..	458 John House.....	do do	0	15	0
do	do do ..	459 R. Monroe	do do	0	10	0
do	do do ..	460 Thomas Penwarder	do do	1	8	6
do	do do ..	461 William Atkins	Lime Kiln	1	0	0
do	do do ..	462 Eliza Warham.....	Washing	3	18	0
May	5, do ..	463 C. Vosburg	Milk	1	1	4
do	do do ..	464 John McGrath.....	Travelling Allowance	0	15	0
do	do do ..	465 John Hill	do do	1	0	0
do	do do ..	466 Roswell Johnson.....	do do	1	0	0
do	do do ..	467 E. P. Ross	Shoemaking	25	18	1
do	do 7, do ..	468 George Brown	Contingencies	150	0	0
do	do do ..	469 Mary O'Neil.....	Nursing	1	0	0
do	do 8, do {	470 to } Officers	Pay for April.....	314	19	11
		513 }				
do	10, do ..	514 L. VanBuskin.....	Travelling Allowance	0	17	6
do	do do ..	515 R. Morrison.....	do do	0	17	6
do	do do ..	516 C. McMichael	Socks	1	15	9
do	do do ..	517 James Fraser	Candles	5	5	0
do	15, do ..	518 George Brown.....	Clothing	37	18	10
do	do 16, do ..	519 P. McGrogan.....	Building Stone	65	15	11
do	do do ..	520 William Bristow	Contingencies	150	0	0
do	do 21, do ..	521 Elizabeth McGill.....	Soap and Candles	7	5	9

GENERAL ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS at the PROVINCIAL
PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.		
				£	s.	d.
May 23, 1851..	522	C. Hoborough.....	Stationery.....	6	16	6
do 24, do ..	523	William Hayes.....	Travelling Allowance.....	0	12	6
do 26, do ..	524	D. & J. Sadlier.....	Library Books.....	15	7	0
do 27, do ..	525	Eliza Warham.....	Washing.....	4	4	6
do 28, do ..	526	Charles Green.....	Travelling Allowance.....	0	15	0
do do do ..	527	William Everingham.....	do do.....	0	15	0
do do do ..	528	Thomas Newton.....	Harness.....	0	15	0
June 3, do ..	529	Allan McPherson.....	Lumber.....	10	10	1
do do do ..	530	C. Vosburgh.....	Milk.....	1	7	4
do 5, do ..	531	Aaron Street.....	Travelling Allowance.....	0	10	0
do do do ..	532	Owen Rea.....	do do.....	0	12	6
do do do ..	533	D. Warden.....	do do.....	0	12	6
do do do ..	534	Joseph Green.....	do do.....	0	12	6
do do do ..	535	Thomas Wheeler.....	do do.....	0	12	6
do do do ..	536	E. P. Ross.....	Shoemaking.....	37	5	6
do 7, do {	537	} Officers.....	Pay for May.....	814	15	1
do do do {	580					
do do do ..	581						Mary O'Neil.....	Nursing.....	1	0	0
do do do ..	582	J. & S. W. Stevenson.....	Furniture.....	7	0	3
do 10, do ..	583	John Coward.....	Bread.....	7	10	9
do 14, do ..	584	"Argus" Office.....	Advertising.....	1	7	0
do 23, do ..	585	Joseph Dobbin.....	Travelling Allowance.....	0	10	0
do 25, do ..	586	Paul Dupuis.....	do do.....	0	15	0
do 26, do ..	587	Allen & Sureties.....	Forage.....	14	10	8
do 27, do ..	588	Terrence McGahron.....	Quarrying.....	172	0	7
do 30, do ..	589	George Crandell.....	Travelling Allowance.....	0	12	6
do do do ..	590	Elmore Crandell.....	do do.....	0	12	6
July 2, do ..	591	Pidgeon & Co.....	Lumber.....	94	11	1
do do do {	592	} Officers.....	Pay for June.....	810	19	3
do do do {	636					
do 3, do ..	637						Eliza Warham.....	Washing.....	4	8	10
do do do ..	638	J. McCarthy.....	Horse Labor.....	2	17	0
do do do ..	639	William Craig.....	do do.....	2	14	0
do 4, do ..	640	E. W. Palmer.....	Library Books.....	20	0	0
do do do ..	641	"Brockville Recorder".....	Advertising.....	0	13	5
do do do ..	642	Neal McAlister.....	Travelling Allowance.....	0	10	0
do 5, do ..	643	Alexander John.....	do do.....	0	10	0
do do do ..	644	Anne Irving.....	do do.....	0	10	0
do do do ..	645	C. Vosburgh.....	Milk.....	0	19	3
do do do ..	646	M. Heath.....	Timber.....	32	2	10
do do do ..	647	E. P. Ross.....	Shoemaking.....	7	19	8
do 8, do ..	648	Mary O'Neil.....	Nursing.....	1	0	0
do do do ..	649	John Carruthers.....	Oil.....	29	6	0
do do do ..	650	G. H. Wilkinson.....	Groceries.....	1	12	6
do do do ..	651	A. Livingston.....	Candles.....	5	4	6
do do do ..	652	B. Vandell.....	Travelling Allowance.....	1	0	0
do do do ..	653	E. Chartier.....	do do.....	0	15	0
do 10, do ..	654	John McFee.....	do do.....	0	15	0
do do do ..	655	Patrick Murdock.....	Soap and Candles.....	26	11	0
do do do ..	656	Patrick Murdock.....	Pigs.....	2	0	0
do do do ..	657	A. McDonell.....	Socks.....	2	1	0
do 17, do ..	658	G. Duvall.....	Travelling Allowance.....	0	15	0

GENERAL ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS at the PROVINCIAL
PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

DATE.		No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.		
					£	s.	d.
July	17, 1851..	659	L. Irvine	Travelling Allowance	1	0	0
do	do do ..	660	Captain Knight	Stocks, &c.	3	2	0
do	do do ..	661	"Chronicle & News"	Advertising	6	14	8
do	do do ..	662	Deykes & Co.	Clothing	45	16	0
do	do do ..	663	Robert Deacon	Postages	2	2	0
do	do do ..	664	Thomas Kavanna	Lime Kiln	1	0	0
do	do do ..	665	Kennedy & Co.	Mitts	0	15	0
August	4, do ..	666	Eliza Warham	Washing	4	8	10
do	do do {	667 }	Officers	Pay for July	327	0	8
do	do do {	711 }					
do	do do {	712 }					
do	do do ..	712	E. P. Ross	Shoemaking	37	17	4
do	6, do ..	713	C. Vosburgh	Milk	0	18	7
do	do do ..	714	Robert Allen	Candles	3	15	9
do	do do ..	715	Isaac Parly	Travelling Allowance	0	15	0
do	7, do ..	716	J. & S. W. Stevenson	Book Case	7	10	0
do	do do ..	717	John Duff	Stationery	8	5	7
do	do do ..	718	James Creighton	Blank Vouchers	3	0	0
do	9, do ..	719	Ambroise Brunell	Travelling Allowance	0	15	0
do	do do ..	720	Joseph Brunelle	do do	0	15	0
do	do do ..	721	John Hammond	do do	1	0	0
do	do do ..	722	George McMahon	Cord Wood	362	15	8
do	do do ..	723	John Kirk	Travelling Allowance	0	15	0
do	do do ..	724	Joseph Bonyer	do do	0	15	0
do	do do ..	725	Mary O'Neil	Nursing	1	0	0
do	27, do ..	726	J. D. Bryce & Co.	Clothing	81	0	0
do	do do ..	727	Johnson Day	Bricks	75	0	0
do	do do ..	728	Samuel Tait	Wages	2	12	6
do	do do ..	729	A. McIntosh	Cartage	0	7	6
do	do do ..	730	W. H. Perry	Yara	2	12	6
September 1,	do {	731 }	Officers	Pay for August	313	4	7
do	do do {	775 }					
do	do do ..	776	Edward Revell	Building Sand	2	10	0
do	do do ..	777	Jesse Joseph	Tin Plates	181	6	0
do	2, do ..	778	Edward Boyle	Rations	1570	0	0
do	3, do ..	779	E. P. Ross	Shoemaking	17	6	9
do	do do ..	780	John Watkins & Co.	Hardware	74	0	4
do	do do ..	781	Mrs. Vosburgh	Milk	0	19	4
do	do do ..	782	Eliza Bowen	Washing	4	8	4
do	do do ..	783	Donald McPhail	Wages	2	14	3
do	6, do ..	784	John Campbell	Quarrying	64	16	2
do	9, do ..	785	William Ware	Freight	2	19	4
do	12, do ..	786	P. Pursell	Digging Grave	0	5	0
do	13, do ..	787	Thomas Kever	Bran	0	18	8
do	do do ..	788	Mary Burns	Brushes	0	14	0
do	15, do ..	789	Alexander Higson	Travelling Allowance	0	15	0
do	do do ..	790	Asel Annis	do do	0	15	0
do	18, do ..	791	Brown & Hardy	Clothing	58	10	7
do	19, do ..	792	P. C. Murdock	Soap and Candles	16	10	8
do	22, do ..	793	Perry & Co.	Woollen Cloth	209	8	9
do	do do ..	794	C. H. Linter	Digging Grave	0	7	6
do	do do ..	795	Michael Keating	Cartage	0	3	9
do	25, do ..	796	R. M. Horsey	Tin Ware	0	10	0
do	do do ..	797	Mary O'Neil	Nursing	1	0	0

GENERAL ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS at the PROVINCIAL
PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.		
				£	s.	d.
September 26, 1851..	798	Abraham Smith	Stamping Weights	0	5	0
do 27, do ..	799	George Henderson	Travelling Allowance	0	10	0
do do do ..	800	Joseph O'Brien	do do	0	10	0
do 30, do ..	801	Contingent Account ..	Sundries.....	0	18	2
do do do ..	802	The Warden	Salary.....	514	6	0
do do do ..	803	Edward Boyle.....	Ration Account.....	17	19	8
				£	12232	10 6

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1851.

Donald Æ. MacDonell, Warden, and Francis Bickerton, Clerk of the Penitentiary, severally make oath, that the foregoing "General Account of Disbursements at the Provincial Penitentiary, during the year ending 30th September, 1851," is correct and true in every respect, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

(Signed,) D. Æ. MACDONELL,
" F. BICKERTON.

Sworn before me, at Kingston,
the 3rd day of November, 1851.

(Signed,) W. WILSON, J.P.

L.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS during
the year ending 30th September, 1851.

N.B.—This Document was not laid before the Legislative Assembly.

M.

REPORT of the BUILDING OPERATIONS performed in the year 1851, at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, KINGSTON, CANADA WEST, shewing the Progress on the several Works, viz. :—

Since my last Yearly Report, dated the 10th of December, 1850, the new Dining Hall and Chapel Walls have been carried up from the floor line of upper story to the intended height, including Gables, &c., making 361 Toise of Masonry, exclusive of the last mentioned Walls. There have been a large quantity of other work performed, such as—

Cut-stone Piers inside of Building,	per	Basement.	
Cornice	outside	do	do
Stairs	do	do	do
Drains	do	do	do
Roofing	do	do	do
Flooring	do	do	do
Windows, Sashes, and Frames		do	do
Centering for Arches, &c. &c.			

In addition to the above named work, there has been a very heavy job performed in excavating and building a common sewer throughout the west side of the Penitentiary Yard. The length of said sewer is 540 feet, making 220 Toise Masonry, and 4,320 yards of earth and rock excavation.

There have also been a quantity of other minor work executed, such as Excavating and Grading Yard, the general repairs of Penitentiary Buildings, altering of the south wing, Military Prison, &c. &c.

The whole of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD HORSEY.

November 1st, 1851.

To the WARDEN and INSPECTORS
of the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

N.

CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE, OCTOBER 1st, 1851.

TO THE BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to lay before you the following Report, for the year ending September 30, 1851, on the moral and religious condition of the Convicts in this Prison placed under my oversight. My appointment to this office bears the date of the 24th of October, 1850; and the arrangements to permit me to enter personally on its duties, were not completed until the 20th of November, 1850,—so that the period during which I have personally discharged the duties is ten months.

The whole number of Convicts which, during the past year, have been under my care is 357: forty-nine of these were Military Convicts, and, on the 19th of May last were removed to the Military Prison. The whole number, exclusive of these, has been 293. The number now in the Prison, under my care, is 243.

For the moral and religious improvement of these Convicts the following means have been used:—

1. **PUBLIC RELIGIOUS SERVICES.**—On commencing my duties, I found that but one Public Religious Service had been held on Sunday, and another during the week. Considering these insufficient, I soon afterwards instituted two others. At present there are two full Services on Sunday, and two others during the week. At these Services the Gospel of Christ has been plainly and earnestly preached, and the great cardinal doctrines and duties of religion brought constantly before their minds. The Convicts have invariably listened with attention and solicitude to the instruction given; and several, with seriousness and emotion, have professed to have benefited by them, expressing a desire to walk hereafter “in newness of life.”

2. **SUPPLY OF BOOKS IN THE CELLS.**—During the year I have taken pains to have every Cell supplied with a Bible of the common version; and also each Convict, so desiring, with a New Testament and the Common Prayer of the Church of England. Many Prisoners have desired—and I think it will tend to their improvement to grant the request—that each Convict be supplied with a small Hymn Book, and each Cell with an Arithmetic, Slate, and Pencil, secured therein.

3. **THE LIBRARY.**—There are now in the Library 470 volumes, great and small. Every Prisoner under my charge receives a book out of this Library every Thursday morning, when he returns the book he received the week before. A great amount of instruction is thus placed within their reach. These books are of a highly moral, instructive and religious character. They are received and read with attention, and I believe with profit to many. The care with which they are kept by the Prisoners may be perceived from this fact, that, although I have kept a weekly account of the books given out and returned during the year, not a volume has been lost!

4. **THE SCHOOL.**—A School rightly conducted by an efficient teacher might justly be hoped essential to the improvement, morally and intellectually, of the Prisoners. Even defective as it now is, it has been productive of great advantage to many. The School is only open, however, four days in the week, and then for only half an hour at a time. About eighty during the year have been instructed in this School, and fifteen have been taught to read. There is also a small class, composed of five of the younger Convicts, instructed daily by one of the Prisoners, and which is doing well, being able to read with considerable ease in the New Testament.

5. **LETTERS.**—In the last ten months I have written 150 Letters for the Convicts to their friends. The correspondence between them and their friends, judiciously conducted, is, I am persuaded, a highly useful and salutary means of improvement. A letter of admonition, affection, or sympathy, from a father, mother, or other near relation, has often produced a powerful and subduing effect; and Prisoners who seemed scarcely to heed public discourse or private admonition, have been bowed to the dust in sorrow and tears by a kind letter from some beloved friend.

6. **INTERVIEWS WITH PRISONERS.**—Such Prisoners as desired it, have held frequent interviews with the Chaplains—some almost every day. These interviews have been very numerous, and, I trust, profitable to the Convicts, and have always been employed to impress upon their minds the necessity of vital Religion, of repentance towards God, and of benevolence and uprightness towards their fellow creatures.

7. **THE CASES OF SEPARATE CONFINEMENT FOR PRISON OFFENCES** have not been numerous. They have been duly visited and admonished, and sometimes with apparent success and benefit.

8. **THE SICK.**—These have been daily visited by the Chaplain through the year; the Hospitals supplied with Bibles, and with other religious books and tracts. These visits have been improved to impress upon their minds the great importance

of being always prepared for death; the folly and danger of leaving to the day of sickness and hour of death the vast concerns of eternity. At these visits the Word of God has been read and explained to them, and they have often joined in prayer, and apparently with penitence and fervor, for the Divine blessing.

9. **TEMPERANCE.**—Observing, in my interviews with the Convicts, that in a majority of cases they had been led into crime by Drunkenness, I have endeavored to show them the evil of it. The Prisoners that were leaving the Prison, with a single exception, promised and pledged themselves to abstain from all ardent spirits hereafter. I am happy to say that I have heard of only a few instances in which this promise was violated after leaving the Prison; and, in some cases, I have ascertained that it has been of essential service to them in going forth among the temptations and tempters in the world. It is a sad spectacle—the amount of vice, and crime, and misery, in this Province produced by Intemperance alone!

These are the general means used during the past year for the moral amelioration of the Prisoners; and although all has not been done that the Chaplain desired and hoped, yet it is believed “his labor has not been in vain.” It has been a year of peace to the Institution; the Convicts have been blessed, in general, with excellent health; and the spirit of benignity and mildness is prevailing more and more in its rule and in all its departments. May God, therefore, bless in his Providence, these sufferers for sin and crime with the spirit of Christianity, and show them his salvation!

There are several matters highly important to the moral improvement and benefit of these Prisoners which have engaged much of my attention, and which in the best conducted Prisons are carried into effect. I beg therefore to call the attention of the Inspectors to the following subjects:—1. As all-important, an efficient School. 2. A Sunday School, as soon as the discipline of the Prison will admit of it. 3. Daily Prayers: This I deem essential to the moral and religious well-being of the Convicts, that they should be permitted each day to unite as one family in the Worship of God. It is to be hoped, if we really desire their improvement, that they may be allowed sufficient time each day for so essential a purpose. Little is gained either to themselves or society by their term of imprisonment, if no reformation is effected in them while here; and what reformation can be hoped for, if the means of improvement is denied them? The leading object of this Institution is professedly to reform the Criminals committed to its charge. Such an object is noble and honorable, deserving the highest praise, and worthy of any Christian Country. This is the proud distinction of the Prisons of this age, that while they restrain the vicious and criminal from further offences against society, their crowning object is to reform them—“to convert the sinner from the error of his ways.” In comparison to this most sublime and Christian purpose, all others, however important, dwindle into insignificance. In view of this great object, I sincerely hope that provision may be made and time allowed to the Prisoners to meet together daily, morning and evening, as a Christian family, to Worship God; and that no consideration of pence and pounds, of wordly gain to the Prison, or of over-rigid economy, may rob these unhappy human beings of time sufficient for daily prayers, which is at once the best promoter of discipline; the truest economy for time and eternity; and the best preparation for daily labor and nightly rest. 4. Much time is lost to the Convicts during the long evenings of autumn and winter, for want of light to read in their Cells. The Convicts are often locked up in their Cells before six of the clock, p.m. At half an hour after eight, they retire to bed, so that two hours and a half each day is completely lost to each Prisoner. Fifteen hours are thus lost every week to each Convict. More time is thus thrown away than is now in the week and on Sunday devoted to the moral and mental improvement of the Prisoners. Fifteen hours each week for the Convicts under my charge is equal to 3,645 hours, or about ten days, each week; and in six months is equiva-

lent to a total loss of sixteen days to each Convict, and to all the Prisoners to a loss of 3,888 days of twenty-four hours each ! This enormous loss of time might be saved and rendered available to their educational and religious improvement, by lighting up with gas the Wings of the Prison for two hours and a half each evening, during the long autumnal and winter nights. 5. The Convicts at present take no part outwardly in the Public Worship; they neither rise, nor kneel, nor stand, but remain sitting during the whole service. Outwardly they join in no prayers—no singing is allowed—in fine they are forbidden to take part in any outward act of Religious Worship. Is this reasonable or consistent? is it Christian or Scriptural? Is it not expecting improvement, and at the same time denying the means? Is it not contradictory to the nature of Religious Worship, which supposes every person at liberty to join in its services? In most Prisons, this privilege is granted to the Convicts; even in Military Prisons it is not denied. Might not, then, this severity be mitigated a little? Might not the Convicts at least be allowed to unite in singing psalms and hymns in their Public Worship? 6. I believe it would have a most salutary effect on the moral feelings of the Prisoners, if under proper regulations, the Warden were allowed to admit occasional interviews between the Convicts and their relations. The practice is common in other Penitentiaries, and I am persuaded no Convict would return from such an interview without being benefited—more subdued and resigned—and better prepared for the duties before him. 7. It is exceedingly desirable that an end should be put to the distribution, from any source, of every forbidden article amongst the Convicts, either to stimulate them to increased labor, or for any other purpose. This practice must render nearly nugatory amongst several Convicts all exertions of the Chaplain. The lessons of honesty and Religion given on Sunday can have little weight indeed, if the Convicts practically, though clandestinely, are encouraged during the week to violate the Laws of the Prison, deceive its authorities, and to practice fraud, lying, cunning, and theft. This clandestine practice schools and trains the Convicts in their evil habits of vice and crime. It would be better for the Prison Authorities to allow the forbidden article, than to have the Convicts corrupted by unprincipled men; the benevolent and reformatory object of the Prison frustrated, and the Convicts stimulated one day beyond their strength, and reported and punished the next, because they cannot accomplish an equal amount of work.

In conclusion, I desire to record my thanks to my predecessor, the Reverend R. V. Rogers, for his assistance and counsel at my entrance upon my duties; to the Kingston Auxiliary Bible Society, for a grant of twenty Bibles for Convicts leaving the Prison; to all the Officers of the Prison, for their uniform attention and readiness to aid me in my efforts for the improvement of the Convicts; to the Inspectors, among many other things, for their liberal grant of money to procure books for the Prisoners under my charge; and to Almighty God, for every blessing, to whose mercy and presence we look to crown our exertions with even the least degree of success!

I beg also to append the following Tables of Statistics relative to the Prisoners under my care.

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

HANNIBAL MULKINS,
Chaplain.

CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE, OCTOBER 1st, 1851.

TABLES OF STATISTICS OF THE CONVICTS UNDER MY CHARGE IN THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

I. TABLE OF NATIVITIES.—England, 52; Ireland, 63; Scotland, 19; United States, 34; Wales, 1; Germany, 4; Nova Scotia, 2; Canada West, 50; Canada East, 8.—Total, 243.

II. TABLE OF RELIGIONS.—Church of England, 163; Presbyterians, 28; Methodists, 34; Baptists, 8; Unitarians, 1; Congregationalists, 1; Professing no Religion, 8.—Total, 243.

III. TABLE OF MARITAL ESTATE.—Married, 78; Widowed, 18; Single, 147.—Total, 243.

IV. TABLE OF RACE.—European, or White, 208; African, or Black, 29; Indian, or Red, 6.—Total, 243.

V. TABLE OF AGES.—Between 10 and 20 years, 40; between 20 and 30 years, 99; between 30 and 40 years, 58; between 40 and 50 years, 30; between 50 and 60 years, 10; between 60 and 70 years, 5; between 70 and 80 years, 1.—Total, 243.

VI. TABLE OF OCCUPATIONS.—Laborers, 155; Waiters, 1; Gardeners, 1; Coopers, 2; Basketmakers, 1; Carpenters, 15; Painters, 1; Druggists, 1; Millwrights, 1; Shoemakers, 14; Sailors, 1; Whitesmiths, 3; Bakers, 2; Clothiers 1; Engineers, 3; Butchers, 3; Cooks, 1; Teachers, 3; Bricklayers, 1; Hatters, 1; Soapmakers, 1; Tinsmiths, 2; Physicians, 1; Stone cutters, 2; Brass founders, 1; Blacksmiths, 6; Tailors, 3; Hosiery, 1; Cabinetmakers, 1; Brushmakers, 1; Barbers, 1; Surveyors, 1; Printers, 1; Saddlers, 1; Masons, 1; Sailmakers, 1; Ship carpenters, 1.—Total, 243.

VII. TABLE OF CRIMES.—1. Crimes against the Person.—Murder, 15; Rape, 11; Assault with intent to kill, 4; Assault with intent to Rape, 3; Shooting with intent to kill, 3; Manslaughter, 3; Assault to disable, 3; Bigamy, 2.....2. Crimes against Property.—Arson, 13; Felony, 12; Larceny, 88; Burglary and Larceny, 1; Robbery, 4; Forgery, 16; Burglary, 10; Stealing, 8; Horse Stealing, 29; Stealing Sheep, 1; Stealing from a Church, 2; Stealing Cattle, 1; Larceny and Arson, 1; Burglary and Robbery, 4; Horse Stealing and Burglary, 1; Forgery and Horse Stealing, 1; Perjury and Forgery, 1; Uttering Forged Notes, 1; Receiving Stolen Goods, 1; Obtaining Goods Falsely, 2.....3. Crimes against Nature.—Beastiality, 1.—Total, 243.

VIII. TABLE OF THE TERM OF SENTENCE.—For life, 26; 20 years, 1; 14 years, 12; 11 years, 1; 9 years, 5; 10 years, 3; 8 years, 20; 7 years, 19; 6 years, 3; 5 years, 36; 4 years, 22; 3 years, 108; 2 years, 5. The average number of years to each Convict not imprisoned for life is $4\frac{1}{2}$ years. The total number of years, 1043.

IX. TABLE OF IMPRISONMENTS.—First Imprisonment, 225; second Imprisonment, 14; third Imprisonment, 4.—Total, 243.

X. TABLE OF EDUCATION.—Deficient.

XI. TABLE OF REMOVALS AND ADMISSIONS.—To the Military Prison, 49; by expiration of Sentence, 59; by Death, 2; by Pardon, 3.—Total, 113. Admissions, 77.

HANNIBAL MULKINS,

Chaplain.

O.

KINGSTON, October 31st, 1851.

Gentlemen,—As my Report of last year has been suppressed by the Inspectors then in power, on account of some expressions which they supposed to have interfered with their duty, and reflected upon their conduct, and not knowing through whose hands this Report may pass, I deem it my duty to make it as short as possible. I therefore take the liberty merely to state that, in general, I am well satisfied with the conduct of the Convicts under my spiritual charge. The great majority of them comply strictly with their religious duties, and in many there is a visible improvement. The whole of the Convicts shew a strong desire to improve themselves by reading, but the too limited supply of books at the disposal of the Chaplain is altogether insufficient. I cannot close this short Report without reverting to the propriety of one of the Matrons being a Catholic. It will be impossible for the Chaplain to devote a great portion of his time to the instruction of the female Convicts, and it becomes therefore the more necessary that there should be one of the Matrons of his religious persuasion in order to supply his place in teaching their prayers and the catechism to the Catholic female Convicts.

I have, Gentlemen, the honor to be,
Your most obedient Servant,

ANGUS MACDONELL,
V. G.

To the INSPECTORS of the
PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
KINGSTON.

P.

Gentlemen,—In my last Annual Report, I had the satisfaction to state, that the Convicts during the previous year, had enjoyed a remarkable freedom from disease; and that no Epidemic had appeared in the Penitentiary during that period; and it is with much pleasure I am enabled to make a similar statement as regards the general health of the prison for the period embraced in this Report.

It will be perceived by the Hospital Return, that one case of Cholera is recorded; but this, though well marked as of the true Asiatic character, was a solitary instance of the appearance of that formidable disease; from the spread of which we have experienced a remarkable immunity, considering the closely congregated state of such a number of inmates as the building contains.

In the City of Kingston and its environs, it is supposed that about fifty deaths from this disease occurred during the latter part of the last summer.

In my Report of 1849, I invited your attention to the cases of mental derangement then existing in the Prison; and endeavored to point out the disadvantages which Convicts so afflicted labored under here, from the consequent deficiency of the means of affording the proper application of that moral management so necessary in the treatment of such patients; and it now appears that the attention of the Legislature has been directed to this subject, and that provision is made in the late Penitentiary Act for the removal, under certain conditions, to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, of Insane Convicts.

The annexed nominal Return of such Convicts will shew that the Prison now contains eight individuals so afflicted; and it is earnestly to be hoped, that the re-

moval of these may be carried into effect before the close of the Lake Navigation; for otherwise they must remain for several months more under their present unfavorable circumstances.

In comparing the mortality of the Prison from natural causes with the number of its inmates, (nearly 400,) it is found that the proportion of deaths to the average daily number of the Convicts for the year is about one-fourth per centum, and is reduced to under one-fifth per cent. if compared with the number of *all* the individuals who inhabited the Prison through the year; which, reckoning 396 remaining on 30th September, 1850, and 128 (exclusive of Military Prisoners,) since received, will shew a total of amount of 524.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,

JAS. SAMPSON, *M.D.*,
Surgeon P.P.

Provincial Penitentiary,
October 1st, 1851.

To the INSPECTORS PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

RETURN of CASES treated Out of Hospital, Provincial Penitentiary, from
October 1st, 1850, to September 30th, 1851.

DISEASES.	No.	DISEASES.	No.
Abscess	10	Injured Eyes	2
Boils	17	Injuries (various slight)	9
Burns (fingers)	1	Insanity	5
Catarrh	28	Lumbago	3
Cough	5	Nausea	13
Condylomata	1	Neuralgia	4
Contusions	7	Orchitis	1
Constipation	1	Prolapsus Ani	1
Diarrhoea	32	Pyrosis	1
Dysuria	2	Paraphymosis	2
Eczema	1	Pains (various)	5
Earache	1	Rheumatism	42
Epilepsy	1	Sycosis Menti	1
Febrile Symptoms	2	Sciatica	1
Gonorrhoea	4	Scrofula	2
Gastralgia	1	Sprains	3
Griping	4	Sore Throat	14
Hæmaturia	1	do Hand	2
Hepatitis Ch.	1	do Leg	1
Headache	39	Syphilis	1
Hæmorrhoids	7	Vertigo	9
Indigestion	13	Varicella	1
Intermittent	5	Whitlow	2
Inflamed Eyes	4	Wounds (various—slight, accidental)....	12
do Hand	18		
do Cheek	1		
			844

JAS. SAMPSON, *M.D.*,
Surgeon.

RETURN of CASES treated in Hospital, Provincial Penitentiary, from October 1st, 1850, to September 30th, 1851.

DISEASES.	Remaining 30th September, 1850.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 30th September, 1851.
Abscess		2	2		
Asthma		2	2		
Bronchitis		1			1
Carbuncle		1	1		
Catarrh	1	3	4		
Contusions		2	2		
Casualties		2		2	
Cholera		1	1		
Diarrhoea	1	3	4		
Debility		1	1		
Dysentery		1	1		
Diseased Womb		1			1
Erysipelas		2	2		
Fracture (Forearm)	1		1		
Fever		7	6	1	
Gastritis	1	1	1		1
Head Affection		2	2		
Hæmorrhoids		1	1		
Insanity	2	3	2		3
Injured Cornea		1	1		
do Head		1	1		
do Back		1	1		
Intermittent		2	2		
Inflammation of Lung		1	1		
Inflamed Eyes		3	3		
Limosis (depraved and voracious appetite)		1	1		
Lumbago		3	3		
Orchitis		1	1		
Parturition		1	1		
Phrenitis		1	1		
Pleurodynia		1	1		
Rheumatism		3	2		1
do Sprained Ankle		1	1		
Sciatica		2	2		
Scrofula		1			1
Sore Throat		6	6		
Scalded Hand and Foot		1	1		
do Foot		1	1		
Tumor of Knee		1	1		
Wound—Lacerated Hand		1	1		
do Incised Thigh		1	1		
do Lacerated Scalp		1	1		
do do Chin		1	1		
Total	6	73	68	3	8

DEATHS from October 1st, 1850, to September 30th, 1851.

N A M E .	Age.	D I S E A S E .	Admitted.	Died.	No. of days in Hospital.
Mark Long	43	Crushed to death by being accidentally dragged beneath the fly-wheel of a steam engine while revolving ..		Jany. 31, 1851 ..	.....
William Mitchell	26	Wound in the head inflicted by another Convict.....	Feby. 28, 1851..	March 6, do ..	7
Jared Blanchard.	47	Fever	Sept. 15, do ..	Sept. 19, do ..	5

RETURN of INSANE CONVICTS, during the year.

N A M E .	Age.	FORM OF DISEASE.	R E M A R K S .
John Jones	43	Dementia.....	In Hospital at large.
William Walker	39	Mania	do under confinement.
Rose Bradley	58	do	do do
James Brown	41	do	Very mischievous, and confined to Cell.
Christian Geintner	24	do	do do do
William Shutts	31	do	Suicidal and Homicidal periodically.
James L. Sieles	30	do	Mania.
James Shelton	50	Unsound Mind	Periodical Delusions (harmless).
Bridget Cain	22	do do	Sent to Lunatic Asylum last November.
Thomas Penwarden ..	25	Mental Delusion	Discharged, term of Imprisonment expired.

JAS. SAMPSON, M.D.,
Surgeon.

Report of the Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable JAMES, EARL of ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
K.T., Governor General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, the present Inspectors, have only been a short time in office, having been appointed under the Act 14 & 15 Victoria, cap. 2, which came into operation on the 1st day of October, 1851.

It cannot be supposed that we can have a correct knowledge of how the affairs of the Institution will work under the new Act, experience being the proper test.

It would, therefore, be rash in us hazarding opinions on subjects where men of long experience and high acquirements have differed.

We will, therefore, in our Report confine ourselves to what has occurred since the first day of October, and such other matters as we are called upon to notice.

According to a part of the 12th clause, we enclose copies of the Warden's, Chaplain's, and Physician's Reports, from the first of October, until the thirty-first of December, also a number of Returns and Statements, according to the Act, marked D, E, F, G, GG, H, I, J, K, L, M, and O.

The Warden, in his Report, gives us a list of the punishments from the first October to the 31st December, and upon examining the punishment book, we find that the Warden has been guided by humane feelings in the exercise of his duty in preserving the discipline of the Prison.

It is only in very aggravated cases where corporal punishment is resorted to. We are about devising means to stop the introduction of tobacco amongst the Convicts, which the Warden so justly complains of.

The Warden has advertised in the Provincial, as well as some papers of the United States, for Contractors for the labor of the Tailors' gang, but so far has had no offer, which is a loss to the Institution, as the greater number in the gang are unfit to be put to such other work as the Institution requires.

We have much pleasure in drawing Your Excellency's attention to the Report of the Reverend H. Mulkins, Protestant Chaplain.

It is evident his mind is in his work, and we expect much good to the Institution from his labors when the proper buildings are completed for Divine Services, with Schoolrooms, &c. At present, he has nothing but the Dining Hall for religious worship. Heretofore the morning and evening exercises, at the opening and closing of the Prison, as required by Law, have not been performed from a difficulty in having the Protestants and Catholics mixed in the different wings of the Prison.

The Inspectors desired the Chaplains to arrange how the services should be performed, so as to meet the provisions of the Act, and to use such prayers as all christians could join in, as it was impossible to take the Convicts out of their Cells without great detriment to the pecuniary interests of the Institution and the discipline of the Prison. In justice to one of the Chaplains, we have pleasure in stating that he has always evinced a spirit to carry out that part of the Act.

We have now some reason to believe that morning and evening services will be maintained in both Wings of the Prison every day, by the Chaplains officiating alternately in each Wing.

We would more particularly draw Your Excellency's attention to the Statistical Table in Mr. Mulkin's Report, under the head "Early Social Conditions," as we propose, in an after part of this Report, to impress upon Your Excellency the necessity of something being done for the unfortunate young, who are just beginning their course of vice and crime.

In drawing Your Excellency's attention to the Reverend Angus McDonell, Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report, we regret that it is not as full in Statistics as we could have desired, but we anticipate a more satisfactory one from his known abilities, and better knowledge of what is required.

In the Physician's Report allusion, in an especial manner, is made to the want of sufficient and proper accommodation for the sick;—an inconvenience, however, which cannot be of long duration, since the Hospital will ere long be vacated by the Female Prisoners, as stated below. But it is proper to observe that the Patients in the temporary Hospital have not suffered in health in consequence of their present location, which was mainly deficient in conveniences.

The Inspectors are quite satisfied with the able and humane treatment of the Sick by the Medical Officer. They regret, however, that no Statistical or explanatory remarks have been made for the purpose of elucidating the causes and nature of the seven cases of Insanity that have been transferred to the Asylum at Toronto: no directions for such purpose having ever been given.

The Board are convinced that the mental aberration has not originated from the discipline, or any causes existing within the Penitentiary itself, although it is quite possible that the tendency and predisposition to *dementia* and insanity may, in some degree, have been developed from confinement in a situation where the individuals were of necessity deprived of old associations and accustomed habits. One of the subjects had been tried and convicted of Murder; but, on investigation, it was proved that, at the time he committed the deed, he was *non compos mentis*. He was, therefore, sent to the Penitentiary; where he continued quiet and harmless, but gradually his hallucinations became more established, and his reason, it is thought, is now irrecoverably lost. The other cases, it would appear, were persons of naturally weak mind, subject to delusion, and, therefore, readily plunging into error and crime—a class of individuals that may be said to be affected with incipient mania before its actual manifestations. In future, the Physician's attention will be directed, in a more especial manner, to all such cases, and he will endeavor to discover the causes and nature of each Patient's case, whether arising from hereditary predisposition, from accident and injuries, from suffering and privation, or from "solitary vice"—a fruitful source both of mental and bodily disease, more especially in Prisons and places of refuge.

It is a highly gratifying fact that the sanitary condition of the Penitentiary is, and has been, as perfect as possible, not having been visited at any time by Fevers, Dysentery, or any disease of an epidemic character, and, whether due to the locality, the diet, and hygienic arrangements, not a single case of Cholera occurred in the Institution during the last summer, while this dreadful pestilence was rife in the immediate vicinity, and carried off upwards of sixty victims; but, as a proof that the epidemic influence prevailed here, as elsewhere, there were many cases of diarrhœa, and even some with the premonitory symptoms of Cholera itself, still all yielded to the judicious measures put in requisition.

However, it is incumbent on the Inspectors to notice, that vast and commodious as are the buildings that compose the Penitentiary, they appear quite deficient in ventilation, with the exception of the new and roomy Hospital, and new Dining Hall that is now being constructed, and which will soon be ready for use. In this latter building the method for ventilating it appears extremely well adapted and highly ingenious; and while it is true that the health of the Establishment has

been good, still, in times of sickness, and when it may be the least expected, this deficiency of proper ventilation may prove a most serious evil. And it should never be forgotten that the unfortunate inmates of such Institutions have not the same natural and necessary means for ridding their systems of secretions and excretions which people in ordinary life possess, by active exercise and a multitude of other means. Instead of this, his life is one of unvarying monotony; his only exercise in the open air consists in his brief stand soldier-like march from and to his Cell; his raiment is all of woollen texture, strong and thick, which readily imbibes the exhalations from the skin and lungs, and very imperfectly parts with them again by evaporation, and the air thus discharged he breathes over and over again, and thereby soon destroys its natural purity;—this soon becomes manifest after the Convicts are confined to their Cells; a few hours after which, at night, the odor becomes very apparent, as the Inspectors have experienced on going round the Wards late in the evening. Under all circumstances, the important agency of a pure atmosphere upon the animal economy should never be lost sight of.

With the view of carrying out every sanitary measure demanded in such Establishments, the Inspectors will, with the least possible delay, see that proper and sufficient steps are adopted for the ablution and bathing of the Convicts, as well as every thing else that can contribute to their health, well being, and reformation.

In submitting the Statement of Debts due unto, and by the Institution, Your Excellency will perceive that, on the 31st December, the Establishment owed the sum of £2,953 12s. 8d.; and there was due to it, in good and bad debts, the sum of £1,053 19s. 5d.: leaving a balance of £1,899 13s. 3d. against the Institution, to pay which, the sum of £41 12s. 5d. cash, remained on hand, also the sum of £1,000 of the Legislative Grant for 1851, since received; likewise, a further sum of £767 19s. 6d., advanced by the Government to cover certain items not estimated for last year. After applying these separate sums towards paying last year's debts, there is yet a balance due of £90 1s. 4d., which amount ought to be advanced in account of last year's transactions, as the failure of the Tailor's Contract has caused a great deficiency in the estimated Income for 1851, which, of course, could not be foreseen when making the estimate.

Before making our estimate for the present year, we have examined into the most necessary wants of the Institution, and find there are more improvements needed than we are able to accomplish in one year, under the restrictions of the Act; hence we would wish that all the debts of the last year should be liquidated, as set forth above.

At present there are a great number of men employed in finishing the new Dining Hall, which will contain 750 persons. The Protestant Chapel, School-room, Kitchen, and Wash-house, are all in progress, and much wanted.

At present the Hospital is used as a Female Prison, which inconvenience is not much felt at present, from the healthful state of the Institution. But in case of any epidemic breaking out, the results might be disastrous for want of a proper Hospital.

Your Excellency will therefore see the necessity of our providing a different department for the Females with as little delay as possible. We have therefore decided upon converting the present Dining Hall into the Female Prison as soon as the new Hall is fit for use. There are other departments adjoining, which can be prepared as a Work-room, Dining Hall, Matron's Rooms, and Female Hospital.

There is another great improvement imperatively called for—the finishing of the West-wing Prison—as there are not more than six Cells unoccupied at present: this partly arises from the half of the South Wing being set apart for the Military Prisoners. It therefore behoves us not to lose a day, as soon as the season permits, in preparing Cells, as it is reasonable to suppose they will be immediately required,

especially if the projected Public Works of the Province go on. We have therefore estimated for the finishing of a sufficient number of Cells to meet the supposed wants of the Country.

In laying this our first estimate before Your Excellency, we have been guided in a great measure by the inevitable expenses of last year; such as Salaries of Officers, Rations, Clothing, &c. But when we came to the making out of the estimate for the above projected necessary improvements, we were at a loss how to proceed, as we found the expences to amount to £1400, exclusive of Convict labor and materials on hand.

The annual grant restricts us to £6000; we have, therefore, only estimated for £901 17s. 10d., for the building materials to be purchased being £498 2s. 2d. less than what we think will be required.

Notwithstanding, we will endeavor to go on with the Works, seeing that due economy is practised in every department.

We have omitted giving the Inventory and Valuations of property, as it had been given on the 30th September last, as there cannot be a great difference on the 31st December.

We are specially called upon by the Act, to bring under Your Excellency's notice the moral effects of the discipline upon the Convicts, and the working of the criminal laws and the penal system of the Province.

From our limited connexion with this Institution, it might appear in better taste for us to say nothing in reference to its discipline. Still we may venture to say from what little we have seen, that the Warden, from his firmness and justice, commands respect, yet, at the same time, good feelings for his humanity.

We have frequently attended Divine Service on Sundays, and have been highly gratified at the demeanour and attention of the Convicts, and augur good moral results, if all the requirements of the Act are carried out in good faith.

In drawing Your Excellency's attention to the criminal laws of the Province, without presuming the exact line of demarcation between the crimes that would send the criminal to the Penitentiary or to the Jail as a place of punishment, we will endeavor to give our opinion on the question, founded upon facts and deliberation.

The Penitentiary is intended to accomplish two great objects; namely: as a place of punishment and reformation.

As a place of punishment it is dreaded by society much more than the common Jail; consequently, if the dread of the more severe punishment has an effect in deterring crime, then the fear of the Penitentiary must accomplish that object.

In the next place, if the spirit of the Act is properly carried out, everything is done that can be done in such an Institution to reform the Convict, morally, religiously and industriously.

On the other hand, our Jail imprisonments are looked upon by the criminal part of the community as a very trivial matter, because they can indulge in the most profane language without a check, form associations, and lay plans for future crime, get more confirmed in idle habits, gambling, smoking, and, in many cases, drinking, and become a burden on society by consuming and, at the same time, by producing nothing. After having made the above remarks, we have thought proper to draw Your Excellency's attention to what we conceive would be a great improvement on our penal system, if the laws could be so framed that it might be in the power of the Judges, in their discretion, to send criminals to the Penitentiary for crimes that are now only punished, according to the present law, by confinement in our common Jail.

It is a very common occurrence for humane Magistrates to sentence criminals,

more especially the young, for their first offence, for a short period to the common Jail, when in reality it would be more humane to have sent them to the Penitentiary for such a period as would enable them to acquire a trade and learn to read and to reflect.

Then there might be some hopes of their reformation, and thereby becoming good members of society, but we have never known of our common Jails reforming one person, but the contrary.

It is possible that the Provincial Penitentiary may become equal in all its departments to any other similar Institution in the world, but it is impossible to make it effect all the purposes efficiently that it is now devoted to.

For here we find very young boys associated with the lowest dregs of society; men whose whole life have been spent in crime.

It is true that the Rules of the Prison prohibits all intercourse amongst Convicts; but it is equally true that that Rule is frequently violated more especially by the very young.

The chances are against those children's thorough reformation when they are subject to so much contamination, more especially if they have been initiated into all manner of vice in our Common Jails, where there is no classification of Prisoners.

The novice in crime is placed with the most depraved, even the murderer.

We would therefore most respectfully call Your Excellency's attention to the necessity of getting a Prison or House of Industry for the reformation of the Juvenile Offenders, male and female, by educating them, and instilling industrious, moral, and religious habits.

In referring to every statistical table of Criminals, including our Chaplain's, it appears that the great majority had lost one or both parents, or had left the parental roof when young, plainly shewing the primary cause of their present condition.

Would it not then be better to expend a little money in reforming these unfortunates, before they are hardened in crime, than expending such large amounts in detecting and punishing alternately, for the whole periods of their natural life, if not cut short upon the gallows.

Let the economist make an estimate of the cost of ten different committals and trials of the petty thief. Probably the one-fourth, under a proper system, might have made him a good member of society.

We are aware, to complete and support such an institution, equal to the growing wants of this great Province, that it would require a large amount of money; yet, on the whole, we would consider the Province a gainer, in a pecuniary point of view, by the prevention of crime. In a moral point of view, the gain must be great from such an Institution.

We desire most respectfully to bring under Your Excellency's notice the Convict when discharged: perhaps it is the most critical period of his life, and a question that society is deeply interested in; the issue of which is, whether he becomes a good member of society, or relapsed into his old habits; then becoming again a pest to the community.

In densely settled countries, where labor is difficult to be procured, the discharged Convict is often driven into his old course of crime through want. In Canada the same cause does not exist, providing the Convict is discharged during the season of navigation, when he can remove to a part of the country where he is not known, and can commence a new course of life without the stigma of crime being attached to him.

The forty-second clause of the Act humanely provides, that no Convict is forced to leave the Penitentiary during the winter months; but when we consider the character of Convicts—a class of people not given to much reflection, and who only look upon

confinement as a severe punishment—it is not unreasonable to conclude that the above-mentioned clause will very seldom, if ever, be taken advantage of, except in cases of sickness.

For the above reasons, we would most respectfully draw Your Excellency's attention to the above subject, so that it might be enacted that all sentences would expire at a favorable season of the year for navigation, and so that instant employment could be procured for either tradesmen or labourers.

If Your Excellency thinks proper, perhaps the desired object might be obtained by directing the attention of the different Judges and Recorders in the Province to the subject.

If the above suggestions meets Your Excellency's approbation, and should be carried into operation for the future, it may effect the pecuniary interest of the Institution a little, by discharging the Convicts at a season of the year when their labor is most valuable; but on the whole, we consider the gain, in a pecuniary point of view, would be great to the Province.

As to the moral and industrial advantage to the Convict, by receiving instant employment after his release, there cannot be a doubt.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

WD. NELSON, *M.D.*,
ANDREW DICKSON,

Inspectors, Provincial Penitentiary.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
10th February, 1852.

A.

TO THE INSPECTORS OF THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY OF CANADA.

THE REPORT OF THE WARDEN for the period from the 1st day of October to the 31st of December, 1851, inclusive.

There remained in the Institution at the period of my last Report, which was on the 30th of September last, which period for making up the various returns and accounts was in accordance with the Act of 1846.

Male Convicts	851
Female Convicts	40
Military Prisoners	47
Total in Penitentiary, 30th September, 1851.....	438
Convict and Military Prisoners received into the Penitentiary, from the 1st October to the 31st of December, 1851, inclusive.	
Male Convicts	48
Female Convicts	2
Military Prisoners	53
Total	541
<i>Carried forward</i>	541

<i>Brought forward</i>		541
During the period from the 1st of October to the 31st of December, 1851, inclusive, there has been discharged from the Penitentiary, the following Convicts and Military Prisoners.		
Male Convicts, by expiration of Sentence.....	12	
Female Convicts, do do	3	
Male Convicts, Pardoned	2	
Female Convict, Died	1	
Military Prisoners, Discharged	68	
Lunatics sent to Asylum.....	7	
		98
Total remaining in the Penitentiary on the 31st December, 1851....		448

The Convicts received in the Penitentiary, from the 1st day of October to the 31st of December, 1851, inclusive, were convicted in, and sent from, the following Districts and Counties.

District of Quebec, 2; District of Montreal, 8	10	Counties of Prescott and Russell.....	2
do St. Francis	2	County of Haldimand	2
Counties of Lincoln and Welland	2	do Norfolk.....	2
do Lanark and Renfrew.....	1	do Middlesex and Elgin	2
do Wentworth and Halton	13	do Kent.....	1
County of Hastings	1	do York, 4; County of Oxford, 1 ..	5
Counties of Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington	2	Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengary	1
do Peterborough and Victoria	1		
do Northumberland and Durham..	3	Total.....	50

The following are the Crimes of which the aforesaid fifty Prisoners were convicted.

Murder, 1; Manslaughter, 1	2	Horse Stealing, 3; Cattle Stealing, 3; Embezzlement, 1.....	7
Rape, 1; Stabbing to do grievous bodily harm, 2	3	Obtaining money falsely, 1; Stealing in a dwelling house, 1	2
Shooting to Murder, 1; Assault to Rape, 2..	4	Obtaining goods falsely and Forgery, 1	1
Felony, 2; Bigamy, 2	6	Passing Counterfeit Money, 1; Larceny, 19.	20
Robbery, 4; Burglary, 2.....	2		
Forgery, 1; Uttering a Forged Note, 1		Total.....	50

The fifty Convicts received within the foregoing period profess to be Members of the following Religious Communities, with the exception of two, who do not profess any Religion.

Roman Catholics	21	Baptists	3
Church of England	15	Not professing any Religion.....	2
Methodists	6		
Presbyterians	3	Total.....	50

The said fifty Convicts received within the period from the 1st of October to the 31st of December, 1851, inclusive, are Natives of the following Countries.

England	2	United States.....	5
Ireland	20	New Brunswick.....	1
Canada East	14	Isle of Wight.....	1
Canada West.....	7	Total.....	50

Of the aforesaid fifty Convicts received within the last three months, four Males are undergoing their second Imprisonment, one Male his third Imprisonment, and one Female her second Imprisonment.

The following is a TABLE OF PUNISHMENTS awarded for the last Three Months.

MONTHS.	NO. OF MEALS BREAD AND WATER IN EACH PUNISHMENT.						NO. OF CONFINEMENT TO DARK CELL.	PUNISHMENT WITH THE CATS.		IN IRONS.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.		No. of Convicts Punished.	No. of Lashes in each Punishment	
October, 1851 ..	19	30	143	47	18	5	45	None.	None.	2
November, do ..	12	15	82	79	24	15	38	1	40	.....
December, do ..	7	22	61	146	21	14	26	2	12 and 36	.....
Total.....	38	67	286	272	63	34	109	3	86 lashes in all.	2

The two Convicts in Irons attend to their ordinary work.

The peace and general good order which should prevail in such Institutions as this, is a subject that requires much application, and is connected with the punishments which are accorded in the foregoing Table. In bringing this subject under your notice, I am satisfied that it is one of the utmost importance, and I trust to meet your joint support in the maintenance of order; and also, that on your examining into the punishment, and the breaches of order for which they were inflicted, you will be satisfied that they are not excessive or cruel.

In the congregate system of labor, which is that in practice in this Institution, the study should be how to keep the Convict so engaged in his labor as to prevent the propensity to talk, or hold communication by signs, &c. This, I am of opinion, can only be accomplished by the most constant attention on the part of the Keeper, and by the impressions, from time to time, made upon the minds of the Convicts by advice and exhortation. No doubt, in the maintenance of good order, much depends on the Keepers and Guards, and am satisfied that more can be accomplished by their constant vigilance than by punishment.

Within the last year I have had much to contend with in the illicit introduction of Tobacco into this Institution;—this is done with the view of obtaining a greater proportion of work from the Convicts than the Contractors would expect to obtain under the rules in force in this Institution. To this evil I may attribute a very large proportion of the punishments which have taken place during the last year. By its introduction the Keepers and Guards are brought in constant contact with the Convicts, and thereby a feeling of distrust and deceit becomes apparent in the Convicts, as well as a hostility on their part to the Officers of the Institution in general.

From the foregoing imputation, I am pleased to be enabled to state, that a proportion of the Convicts are entirely free, and these evince that calm resignation to the circumstances of their position, that their time passes over with comparative ease to themselves, and peculiar satisfaction to those placed over them. A large proportion of the bread and water punishments are for the offences of the junior

part of the Convicts, and are awarded for minor offences. The punishments of the Dark Cell is generally awarded for insubordinate conduct in the Prisons, impertinence to Guards and Keepers, and for not doing a sufficiency of work. Corporal punishments are only resorted to in cases of acts of outrage, or violence to Guards and Keepers, or violence from one Convict to another, the wanton destruction of property by the Convict, refusal to work, after other means, by persuasion, &c., have failed, as well as general bad conduct.

Of the three cases of corporal punishment noticed in this Report, one is for the wanton destruction of the material upon which the Convict was engaged, and an attempt at violence to his Keeper, and the two others a case of violence between two Convicts.

The labor performed by the Convicts in this Institution may, with propriety, be divided into three classes, viz.:—

1st. The productive labor, which is performed by the Convicts for Contractors, by virtue of contracts with the Warden of the Penitentiary, at one shilling and six pence per day for each Convict.

2nd. The labor performed by the Convicts in the erection of the buildings of the Institution, and the cutting of the stone for that purpose; this labor is valuable to the public, and will require to be gone on with till the completion of the Prison.

3rd. The labor which is unproductive, but still indispensable, viz.:—the drudging of the Institution, such as the work of the Kitchen and Dining Hall, the continual cleaning of the Prisons, the general washing of clothes, and the constant employment in the Yard. In the performance of these labors, you will be furnished with the distribution of the Convicts.

The failure of Mr. Brown, the person who held the Contract with this Institution for the labor of the Convicts of the Tailor's Gang, has caused a falling off in the funds of the Institution, which circumstance, together with several payments from the funds of the Institution, which had not been foreseen at the time of making out the estimate for the last year, has served to increase our expenditure; however, I feel quite confident in assuring you that a due regard has been had to economy in the transacting of the general business of the Institution.

I am under the necessity of calling your attention to the importance of completing the Prison buildings; this is the more necessary as, in the event of an increase in the number of Convicts, we will not have Cells for them, as one hundred and ten Cells, in the south Wing of the Prison, have been walled off for the purpose of forming the Military Prison.

I would also beg to call the attention of the Inspectors to the fact, that the splendid Building which was erected for an Hospital, has been converted into a Prison for the Female Convicts; it is of the utmost importance that this Building should, as soon as practicable, be appropriated to its original intention, for it is not at the moment we require an Hospital that we should be devising the means of obtaining one.

I feel some confidence in bringing under your notice that, so soon as the new Building, now in progress of completion, can be occupied as a Dining Hall, Kitchen, &c., that ample room will be found in the north Wing of the main Prison Buildings for the formation of a Female Prison, in which they can be completely excluded from the Male Convicts.

It is a subject of peculiar satisfaction that the Convicts in general are very healthy, which may be attributable to the locality of the Prison, as well as to the attention and care of the Medical Department of the Prison.

You will observe that, in accounting for the number of Convicts, that since my

last Report, six Males and one Female Convict have been sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto; this has been a great relief to the Institution.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed,) D. Æ. MACDONELL,
Warden, Provincial Penitentiary.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
12th January, 1852.

B.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE, January 1st, 1852.

TO THE BOARD OF INSPECTORS
OF THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to submit to the Board of Inspectors a Supplementary Report on the moral and religious state of the Convicts under my charge during the last three months, from the 1st of October to the 31st of December, inclusive.

At the date of my Annual Report there were then in the Prison 243 Protestant Convicts; there are now 255, being an increase of 12.

I have little to add to my Annual Report, having therein stated what I thought was required to make our moral and religious course of instruction more effective. The same course of duty is still pursued, and as far as the arrangements of the Institution will admit, the requirements of the Law have been strictly observed, and every moral means resorted to for their improvement.

Having now conversed freely with every convict, I am able to speak with greater certainty of the effect of our moral discipline upon the minds of the Prisoners. It is with much satisfaction that I express the conviction that very many of the Convicts are deriving the greatest advantages, educationally, morally and religiously from their imprisonment.

Of the 255 under my care, 69 have learned to read in Prison, and many others have greatly improved; 20 that were totally ignorant of the Decalogue, are now well instructed in its precepts; 200 acknowledge their offence, and declare that their imprisonment, albeit a great affliction, a most Providential blessing. Many shew all the external signs of repentance, avowing their determination hereafter to lead a new and an amended life. Their attention at the Public Services, their eagerness to read good books, the progress which many have made in reading, the anxiety of others to learn, the candour in which they have answered the various questions addressed to them by me, their apparent contrition, the acknowledgement by so great a majority of their guilt, are some of the fruits of that better spirit which prevails, or seems to prevail amongst them.

Ordinarily the blessing of God follows the proper use of right means and agencies in doing good, and I therefore look forward with ardent hopes that when all our educational, moral, and religious appliances are in full effect, that the beneficent and higher purposes of this Institution will be realized, in turning many from darkness to light, from ignorance to knowledge,—in reclaiming for the good of society, others

that had been led temporally astray,—and in conferring spiritual light and reformation in some degree upon every inmate.

It is not in my place perhaps to solicit your particular attention to the Tables of Statistics accompanying this Report. I feel, however, that they are of great importance to the Province in order to aid the inhabitants in forming just conceptions of the character, history and wants of the Convicts, and the really Evangelical Mission of this Institution.

How often now are the inmates of this Prison viewed by Society with feelings of terror and abhorrence only, as the pests of society, deserving only hatred from their species and suffering for their crimes. But when we see, as in these Statistics, how many were left Orphans in their early childhood; how many by untoward circumstances were severed from the parental home and parental guidance; how many had no means of gaining a livelihood, being pressed with the frightful alternatives of theft or starvation; how many were never taught, even the moral law; how many even totally or partially unable to read; what numbers were brought up in irreligion, surrounded with vicious examples; what numbers were led into crime, by intemperance and ignorance; how many had little education, but a training in vice, partly of their parents and partly of themselves;—when we see these facts, should not indignation in the bosom of society, give place to pity? Should not the chief question be, not how shall we punish, but how shall we convert the sinner from the error of his way? And how, when the merciful action of this Prison ceases, shall he be saved from relapsing into his former position and crimes?

Humanity requires that something should be done for these unfortunate beings when they leave this Prison. Now, when they are released, if not instantly tempted into crime, they are laughed at, scorned, and shunned. It is a time when they are morally convalescent, and require great care and tender treatment to prevent a relapse. But no friendly eye for the most part beams on them—no kind hand is extended to receive them—no compassionate heart, no gentle words bid them welcome—no place of refuge, no asylum for distress, opens its doors to receive them. Their relations may meet them with coolness—strangers repel them with rudeness—homeless, friendless, and penniless, their hearts faint within them, and little less than a miracle can save them from destruction.

Cannot something be done? Are there not Christians enough in Canada to provide what they want—a *home!* some industrial place where they can go and be compassionated—a house of refuge where they can be comforted, strengthened, and encouraged—some Ark of hope and charity, a little while to shelter and arm them for their new and perilous encounter with the world. This needs yet to be devised by christian sympathy for the wretched; conducted and supported by christian love for their welfare. Released from Prison they would at once be placed under the combined influence of human kindness and christian charity, when the work begun could be consummated under the blessing of Providence, to the welfare of themselves and society at large.

Believing that kindness is all powerful on the human heart, the most proper and potent agency to subdue the soul to religion, I have witnessed with pleasure its effect on many minds.—At a kind look I have seen many a sad countenance irradiated with smiles—at a gentle word I have seen the masculine chest heave and the tears rush uncontrollably to the eyes—and the expression of sympathy has thrilled the hearts of others with grateful emotions, and been as an oasis in the wilderness of their sins and sufferings. Indeed, I cannot express the keen susceptibility of these Convicts to the least act of kindness. How often, with a lightened heart and changed countenance have they seemed, to words of sympathy, to say:—

“Sweet as refreshing dews or Summer showers,
To the long parching thirst of drooping flowers,
Grateful as fanning gales to fainting swains

And soft as healing balm to bleeding pains,
Are thy kind words."

I am satisfied from my intercourse with the Convicts that the present thoughtful and mild administration of discipline is producing a salutary effect upon their better and higher feelings, and pervading the whole Institution more and more, will ultimately yield the happiest and most abundant fruit.

Much, no doubt, has been already done; much, beyond question, is at present being effected—but it is impossible to disguise the fact, that very much remains to be accomplished. During the fall and winter months, after the Convicts are locked up for the night, there are three hours in which they might read, were the wings of the Prison lighted; as it is, those three hours each night are lost to the Convict; it has been the same for the last seventeen years. The Convicts declare this to be the most awful trial in their imprisonment. Pacing their steps backward and forward for three hours each night, without light by which to read, without anything to divert the mind from keen reflection on the past, present, and the future, they are almost driven to despair, and feel it the bitterest ingredient in their cup of misery. It might be the most available time, for their educational and moral improvement, were light provided.

Little has, as yet, been done for a suitable Library for this Institution; of the £100,000 expended on this Prison, not more than one hundred pounds has been appropriated for a Library during the seventeen years of its existence.

I beg also to submit the following tables of statistics, relative to the Convicts under my care.

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

(Signed,) HANNIBAL MULKINS.
Protestant Chaplain.

I. TABLE OF RACE.—Indian, 7; African, 25; Europeans, 223.—Total, 225.

II. TABLE OF NATIVITIES.—Isle of Wight, 1; Wales, 1; Nova Scotia, 1; Germany, 4; Scotland, 19; United States, 37; England, 40; Canada East, 14; Canada West, 64; Ireland, 74.—Total, 225.

III. TABLE OF RELIGIONS.—Unitarians, 1; No Religion, 8; Baptists, 9; Presbyterians, 31; Methodists, 41; Church of England, 165.—Total, 255.

IV. TABLE OF CRIMES.—1. Against Property.—Larceny, 89; Burglary and Larceny, 1; Larceny and Arson, 1; Robbery, 4; Burglary and Robbery, 1; Burglary, 11; Forgery, 15; Forgery and Perjury, 1; Felony, 11; Obtaining Goods by Fraud and Forgery, 2; Uttering Forged Note, 1; Horse Stealing and Forgery, 1; Robbery with Violence, 1; Obtaining Money under False Pretences, 1; Stealing from the Person, 1; Stealing from Houses, 3; Stealing Money, 1; Stealing Wheat, 2; Stealing Blankets, 1; Stealing from a Church, 2; Stealing Sheep, 1; Stealing Cattle, 1; Horse Stealing, 31; Horse Stealing and Shop Breaking, 1; Embezzlement, 1; Passing Counterfeit Money, 1—205.....2. Crimes against the Person.—Murder, 13; Manslaughter, 4; Stabbing with Intent to Kill or do Bodily Harm, 7; Assaults with Intent to Kill, 3; Maliciously Shooting, 3; Assault to Disable, 1; Rape, 10; Assault with Intent to Rape, 4; Bigamy, 4—49.....3. Crimes against Nature.—Jestiality, 1.—Total, 255.

V. TABLE OF TERMS OF SENTENCE.—For life, 26; for 20 years, 1; for 14 years, 7; for 11 and 10 years, 2; for 9 years, 5; for 8 years, 2; for 7 years, 20; for 6 years, 2; for 5 years, 36; for 4 years, 24; for 3 years, 119; for 2 years, 8.—Total number of years, 1031, being, inclusive of life Convicts, 4½ years to each Prisoner.

VI. TABLE OF AGE AT THE TIME OF SENTENCE.—20 years and under, 46; 30 years and over 20, 112; 40 years and over 30, 53; 50 years and over 40, 30; 60 years and over 50, 9; 70 years and over 60, 4; over 70 years, 1.—Total, 255.

VII. TABLE OF OCCUPATIONS BEFORE CONVICTION.—Laborers, 173; Waiters, 1; Millers, 1; Engineers, 1; Saddlers, 1; Masons, 1; Brickmakers, 1; Turners, 1; Trunkmakers, 1; Brushmakers, 2; Carpenters, 22; Druggists, 2; Shoemakers, 8; Sailors, 1; Gardeners, 1; Barbers, 2; Cabinetmakers, 1; Tinsmiths, 2; Brass-founders, 1; Tailors, 3; Blacksmiths, 7; Physicians, 1; Stone cutters, 1; Sailmakers, 1; Whitesmiths, 2; Bakers, 2; Clothiers, 1; Butchers, 2; Teachers, 2; Hatters, 1; Painters, 2; Ship carpenters, 2; —Total 255.

VIII. TABLE OF ADMISSIONS.—Received into the Prison, 29; Incorrect return in the Annual Reports, 1;—30; Increase, 12.

IX. TABLE OF REMOVALS.—Died, 1; by Pardon, 1; Removed to the Lunatic Asylum, 6; Relieved by expiration of Sentence, 10.—Total, 18.

X. TABLE OF RECOMMITTALS, See Table XVIII.—First Imprisonment, 225; The Second, 15; The Third, 15; —255.

XI. EARLY SOCIAL CONDITION.—33 were Orphans; 60 were deprived of one of their Parents; 122 left their home when young; 90 had no means of support; only 77 had a Trade; 16 were born in Slavery.

XII. MARITAL STATISTICS.—Married, 109; Widowed, 24; Separated from Wife, 29; had a Family, 93; Unmarried, 122.

XIII. EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.—77 could not Read; 119 could not Write; 159 knew nothing of figures; 103 never attended a School; 118 were partially Educated; 46 had an ordinary Education; 49 had uneducated Parents; 57 had a distaste to Knowledge; 4 were Classically Educated; 2 had been at College; and 69 had learned to read in Prison.

XIV. MORAL STATISTICS.—20 were ignorant of the Ten Commandments; 174 used profane language; 34 had immoral parents; 56 had parents who habitually used profane language; 27 had parents who were very unkind and severe; 93 were Gamblers; 164 used Tobacco; 180 kept not the Sabbath Day holy; 117 neglected to read the Bible; 104 never attended a Sunday School; and 146 had a rash and violent temper.

XV. RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.—116 attended Divine Worship regularly; 127 occasionally; 12 not at all; 58 belonged to no Church; 128 had irreligious parents; 86 had parents who neglected public Worship; 125 had parents who held not family Worship; 186 had parents very kind; 169 had parents who attend public and family Worship.

XVI. TEMPERANCE STATISTICS.—109 were habitual drunkards; 149 were under the effect of drinking when they committed the crime; 150 were immoderate drinkers; 103 were moderate; 67 had intemperate parents; 20 totally abstained from ardent spirit; and 11 were members of Temperance Societies.

XVII. MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.—200 acknowledge that they committed the crime; 55 declare themselves to be innocent; 153 state that their imprisonment has been morally beneficent to them; 50 think it has been morally injurious; the rest cannot say how it has effected them.

XVIII. TABLE OF RECOMMITMENTS.—There are 4 for third offence; 17 for the second; 21 in all; 1 for the last quarter; 255.

XIX.—TABLE OF SEX.—235 Males and 20 Females.

B.B.

KINGSTON, February, 24th, 1852.

Gentlemen,—In this Report about the Convicts committed to my charge, I have but very little to say. Their number is about the same as it was at the time of my last Report, that is, from one hundred and forty, to one hundred and fifty, including the Female Convicts. Indeed for the last four years their average number has been pretty much the same; with some few exceptions, their moral conduct is satisfactory; some even much better than I could have had reason to expect from persons similarly situated. The most refractory and unmanageable characters are to be met with among the Women; some of whom are now in the Penitentiary for the second, and even for the third time; with those, whatever temporary signs of repentance they may occasionally exhibit, anything of a permanent amendment can hardly be expected. Among the Male Convicts many show a sincere willingness to comply with their religious duties, and some even in an edifying manner. About two-thirds of all the Convicts can read, although many of them very imperfectly. Few have received what can be called a good education, and I am sorry to say that the Crimes for which they have been Convicted are of the most aggravated kind, such as Forgery and Arson.

Of the French Canadian population, the number of Convicts never exceeded Fifty at any one time; many of those had been living for years either in the United States or in Upper Canada, the most of the others from Montreal and Quebec. Very few of those who live in the Country Parishes are among the Convicts; and the Crimes for which they suffer, are generally of a very light nature compared with those of the other Convicts. All those who can read are supplied with a New Testament and a prayer book. The number of copies of the Douay Bible is much too limited, a dozen of copies might suffice, at least, for some time. To procure a copy for each Convict would be too expensive. There is not a sufficient supply of other books, considering the number of persons able to read. Could the Government be prevailed upon to appropriate a yearly grant of money for purchasing proper books for the use of the Convicts, nothing in my opinion would prove more conducive toward their moral improvement.

I remain, Gentlemen, with the greatest respect,
Your most obedient and humble Servant,

(Signed,) ANGUS MACDONELL, V.G.

To the INSPECTORS of the
PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, KINGSTON.

C.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 1st January, 1852.

The Act cap. 2, of the last session of the Provincial Parliament having changed the termination of the annual period, from 30th September to 31st December, in each year; and being directed by your Board to furnish a sanitary Report including the last three months, in order to close the year 1851, I have to state that the Prison has continued to enjoy its usual healthy condition during that period.

It will be seen by the Hospital Return, that one death has occurred within the last three months; the subject being a female who had long suffered under a painful and malignant disease.

It will be observed by the Return that seven insane Convicts, in pursuance of the above named Act, have been sent to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, a measure which has tended to remove a source of considerable anxiety from the minds of those concerned in their care, as well as to improve the situation, and meliorate the condition of the sufferers.

I transmit, as heretofore, two Returns, viz.: one of cases treated out of Hospital, and another of those admitted thereto; and with respect to the latter step, I regret that I have again to represent to the Board, that the present accommodation for these, continues very defective; it having been found necessary by the late Inspectors, to appropriate the newly built Hospital to the use of the female Convicts, as their Prison.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) JAS. SAMPSON, M.D.
Surgeon Provincial Penitentiary.

To the BOARD OF INSPECTORS,
PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

RETURN of CASES treated Out of Hospital, Provincial Penitentiary, from
October 1st to December 31st, 1850.

DISEASES.	No.	DISEASES.	No.
Abscess	3	Inflamed Fingers	6
Burns	3	Insanity*	5
Boils	3	Neuralgia	1
Catarrh	3	Nausea	3
Contusions	2	Orchitis	1
Cough	1	Pains	3
Dysuria	2	Rheumatism	5
Diarrhoea	9	Sycosis Aunti	1
Earache	2	Sore Throat	1
Griping	2	Structure Urethral	1
Headache	3	Syphilis	1
Hæmorrhoids	5	Urticaria	1
Indigestion	3	Wounds (slight, accidental)	2
Injuries (slight)	5		
Inflamed Thumb	1		
			78

* Four sent to Toronto Lunatic Asylum, December 2nd, 1851, and one discharged.

RETURN of CASES treated in Hospital, Provincial Penitentiary, from October 1st
to December 31st, 1851, inclusive.

DISEASE.	Remaining 30th September, 1851.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 31st December, 1851.
Bronchitis	1				1
Contusion (foot)		1	1		
Cough		1	1		
Diseased Womb (Cancer)	1			1	
Debility		1	1		
Diarrhoea		1	1		
Epilepsy		1			1
Fever		1			1
Insanity*	3		3		
Inflamed Knee		1	1		
Indigestion		1	1		
Jaundice		2	1		1
Pleurisy (Chronic)		2	1		1
Rheumatism (Acute)	1		1		
Scrofula	1				1
Scalded Foot		1	1		
Syphilis		1	1		
Tumor of Knee	1		1		
Urethral Structure		1			1
Wounds inflicted by an Insane Convict		1	1		
Total	8	16	16	1	7

DEATHS from October 1st to December 31st, 1851.

NAME.	Age.	DISEASE.	Admitted.	Died.	No. of Days.
Esther Brandage		Diseased Womb	January 17, 1850	November 18, 1851	306

* Sent to Toronto Lunatic Asylum, December 22nd, 1851.

D.

RETURN of CONVICTS RECEIVED into the PENITENTIARY, from the 5th October to the 31st December, 1851.

No.	NAMES.	Age.	COUNTRY.	CALLINGS.	CRIMES.	COUNTY OR DISTRICT.
3172	William Patton	27	Ireland.	Laborer	Larceny	Lincoln.
3173	George Howe	32	United States	Shoemaker	do	do
3179	Thomas Lynch	23	Canada West	Laborer	Bigamy	Lanark.
3180	John Kelly	22	Ireland.	Shoemaker	Larceny	Hastings.
3183	Steward Hovl.	26	Canada West	Laborer	Obtaining Goods Falsely and Forgery	Northumberland.
3184	William Patterson	26	Ireland.	do	Shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm	do
3185	Thomas Bennett	31	Canada East	Saddler	Larceny	Frontenac.
3186	Ann Irvine	24	Ireland.	do	do	do
3189	John Fowler	38	England	Brickmaker	do	Middlesex.
3191	Honori Francis	35	New Brunswick	Laborer	do	Quebec.
3192	Etienne Carrier	46	Canada East	Butcher	do	do
3193	Anson Plumb	42	do	Tanner	Forgery	Kent.
3194	Peter Parden	25	Ireland.	Laborer	Obtaining Money Falsely	Peterborough.
3199	Thomas Fraser	25	do	do	Manlaughter	Haldimand.
3200	William Cole	41	Isle of Man	do	Stabbing	do
3205	James Conklin	46	United States	do	Larceny	Norfolk.
3206	George Gilderoy	61	Ireland.	do	Stabbing	do
3211	Charles Payette	21	Canada East	do	Felony	Prescott.
3212	Joseph Payette	22	do	do	do	do
3213	Mary Tobin	32	Ireland.	do	Larceny	Montreal.
3214	Antoine Geard	32	Canada East	Laborer	do	do
3215	Daniel McNamara	50	Ireland.	do	Larceny	do
3216	Edward Holmes	31	United States	do	Stealing a Mare	do
3217	Louis D. Larose	51	Canada East	do	Larceny	do
3218	Jean Baptiste Chabot	36	do	Joiner	Uttering Forged Notes	do
3219	Yth Randall	26	England	Laborer	Stealing in Dwelling House	do
3220	Joseph Mercier	20	Canada East	Stone Cutter	Burglary	do
3221	Alfred Butler	30	United States	Laborer	Bigamy	York.

RETURN of CONVICTS RECEIVED into the PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES.	Age.	COUNTRY.	CALLINGS.	CRIMES.	COUNTY OR DISTRICT.
3222	James McCurry	21	Ireland	Laborer	Robbery	York.
3223	James H. Panner	23	Canada West	Shoemaker	Larceny	Stormont.
3226	James Y. Mason	43	Ireland	do	Murder	Middlesex.
3229	John Sheppey	28	Canada West	Druggist	Assault of Rape	Oxford.
3231	Frederick Williams	20	do	Barber	Rape	Northumberland.
3235	William Ryan	30	Ireland	Laborer	Cattle Stealing	Wentworth.
3236	Michael Coffee	61	do	do	do	do
3237	John Heyan	26	do	do	do	do
3238	John O'Dill	22	Canada West	do	Horse Stealing	do
3239	Cray Herriman	39	do East	do	Robbery	do
3240	James Herriman	35	do do	do	do	do
3241	William Westaway	24	England	Miller	Embezzlement	do
3242	Garret Man	25	Ireland	Laborer	Assault of Rape	do
3243	William Conlah	21	do	do	Robbery	do
3244	John Cornwall	30	Canada West	do	Horse Stealing	do
3245	Cyranus Bowen	30	do do	Carpenter	Burglary	do
3246	William Ryley	53	Ireland	Tailor	Larceny	do
3247	Henry Marks	27	do	do	do	do
3249	John Quinlan	31	do	Laborer	do	York.
3250	Michael Moran	24	do	do	do	do
3269	George Washington Peary	24	United States	do	do	St. Francis.
3270	Hiel Hill	27	Canada East	do	Passing Counterfeit Money	do

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
December 31st, 1851.

E.

RETURN of CONVICTS who DIED in the PENITENTIARY, from the 1st October to the 31st December, 1851.

No.	NAME.	Age.	CALLING.	CRIME.	COUNTY.
2890	Esther Brandage.....	37	.....	Larceny	York.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
31st December, 1851.

F.

RETURN of CONVICTS who had the ROYAL PARDON extended to them, from the 1st October to the 31st December, 1851.

No.	NAME.	Age.	CALLINGS.	CRIME.	DISTRICT.
2798	Thomas McPherson ..	25	Engineer	Forgery	York.
2837	Louis Bourgeois	31	Clerk	Stealing in a dwelling house.	Quebec.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
31st December, 1851.

G.

RETURN of CONVICTS DISCHARGED from the PENITENTIARY, from the 1st October to the 31st December, 1851.

No.	NAMES,	Age.	CALLINGS.	CRIMES.	COUNTY OR DISTRICT.
1734	H. H. Montgomery....	28	Millwright	Forgery	Johnstown.
2011	Ann Anderson	19	.....	Larceny	Quebec.
2349	John Perry	20	Engineer	Forgery	Newcastle.
2356	Francis B. Allen.....	32	Butcher	Larceny	Home.
2360	John Boucher.....	17	Laborer	do	do
2361	Charles Tuffin.....	17	do	do	do

RETURN of CONVICTS DISCHARGED from the PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES.	Age.	CALLINGS.	CRIMES.	COUNTY OR DISTRICT.
2362	James Higgins	16	Laborer	Larceny	Home.
2363	James Dendan	19	Shoemaker	do	do
2364	Eli Brakenbridge	38	Cook	Receiving stolen goods	do
2372	Patrick Murray	24	Laborer	Larceny	Montreal.
2374	Denis Sullivan	21	do	do	do
2385	Mary Ann Lavery	30	.....	do	Midland.
2391	William Wells	36	Laborer	do	Niagara.
2523	Mary Munns	31	.....	do	Home.
2338	Hiram Doty	21	Laborer	do	Gore.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,

31st December, 1851.

G.G.

RETURN of INSANE CONVICTS who were sent from the PENITENTIARY to the Lunatic Asylum, Upper Canada, by Warrant of His Excellency the Governor General, from the 1st October to the 31st December, 1851.

No.	NAMES.	Age.	CALLINGS.	CRIMES.	COUNTY OR DISTRICT.
482	James Brown	41	Laborer	Rape	Western.
2386	John Jones	43	Bricklayer	Murder	Montreal.
2564	Christian Geintner	24	Laborer	do	Niagara.
2569	Rose Bradley	58	.....	Larceny	Home.
2922	William Walker	38	Surveyor	Felony	Wentworth.
3039	William Shutts	31	Shoemaker	Murder	Montreal.
3046	James L. Seckles	30	Teacher	Horse Stealing	Kent.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,

31st December, 1851.

H.

A TABULAR STATEMENT of the PRISONERS in the PENITENTIARY, from the 1st October to the 31st December, 1851.

Total number of Prisoners remaining in the Penitentiary, 30th September, 1851	488
Convicts and Military Prisoners received into the Penitentiary, from the 1st October, to the 31st December, 1851, inclusive—	
Male Convicts	48
Female Convicts	2
Military Prisoners	53
	541
During the period from the 1st October to the 31st December, 1851, inclusive, there have been discharged from the Penitentiary, the following Convicts and Military Prisoners—	
Male Convicts, by expiration of Sentence	12
Female Convicts, do	3
Male Convicts, Pardoned	2
Female Convicts, Died	1
Military Prisoners, Discharged	68
Lunatics sent to the Asylum	7
	98
Total remaining in the Penitentiary, 31st December, 1851	448
The average number of Prisoners during the year is—	
do do do do —Civilians	402
do do do do —Military	85

The Convicts received in the Penitentiary, from the 1st day of October to the 31st day of December, 1851, inclusive, were convicted in, and sentenced from, the following Districts and Counties.

District of Quebec	2	Counties of Prescott and Russell	2
do Montreal	8	County of Haldimand	2
do St. Francis	2	do Norfolk	2
Counties of Lincoln and Haldimand	2	Counties of Middlesex and Elgin	2
do Lanark and Renfrew	1	County of Kent	1
do Wentworth and Halton	13	do York	4
County of Hastings	1	do Oxford	1
Counties of Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington	2	Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengary	1
County of Peterborough	1		
Counties of Northumberland and Durham ..	3	Total	50

The following are the Offences of which the aforesaid fifty Prisoners were convicted.

Murder	1	Uttering a Forged Note	1
Manslaughter	1	Horse Stealing	3
Rape	1	Cattle do	3
Stabbing with Intent to do grievous bodily harm	2	Obtaining Goods Falsely and Forgery	1
Shooting with Intent to Murder	1	Stealing in a Dwelling House	1
Assault to Rape	2	Obtaining Money Falsely	1
Felony	2	Embezzlement	1
Bigamy	2	Passing Counterfeit Money	1
Robbery	4	Larceny	19
Burglary	2		
Forgery	1	Total	50

The Fifty Convicts received within the foregoing period profess to be members of the following religious communities, with the exception of two, who do not profess any religion.

Roman Catholics	22	Baptists	3
Church of England	14	No Religious Profession	2
Methodists	6		
Presbyterians	3	Total	50

I.

STATEMENT of the CONTRACTS for CONVICT LABOR entered into from 1st October to the 31st December, 1851.

No Contracts for Convict Labor have been entered into during the period between the 1st October and the 31st December, 1851.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
31st December, 1851.

J.

BALANCE SHEET of the AFFAIRS of the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, for the year ending 30th September, 1835.

1835.....	To Cash from Government.....	£	d.	September 30, 1835..	By Cash paid Salaries	£	d.
	do Building Com.....	2000	0	do do ..	do for Materials per vouchers ..	428	15
	do Rents and other sources.....	23	16	do do ..	do for hired Labor	1238	10
	To Materials left on hand by Com.....	27	2	do do ..	By Materials on hand valued per In-	163	9
	1834, valued.....	3776	5	do do ..	ventory	3719	10
			11	do do ..	By Balance, Cash on hand	220	3
		£	5		Loss this year	5770	9
		5827	5			56	15
			2½			5827	5
							2½

BALANCE SHEET of the AFFAIRS of the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, for the year ending 30th September, 1836.

September 30, 1836..	Balance on hand	£	d.	September 30, 1836..	By Cash paid Salaries	£	d.
do do ..	To Amount received from Government.....	220	3	do do ..	do paid for Hospital, Provisions,	1072	17
do do ..	do from Shops and Visitors ..	2160	0	do do ..	Lights, Building Materials, Fur-		
do do ..	do from Convicts	113	13	do do ..	niture, Tools, Fuel, Clothing and	1140	8
	Materials on hand, 1st October, 1835..	0	4	do do ..	Bedding, and Contingencies ...	206	17
		3719	10	do do ..	do Convicts on going out ..	12	10
			1	do do ..	By Cash on hand	1	7
	Nett Gain, 30th September, 1836	£	11	do do ..	By Materials valued in Inventory, 1836.	4633	16
		3682	7	do do ..	By value of labor performed by Con-	2768	1
			3½		victs	9895	18
		£	18				4½
		9895	18				4½

BALANCE SHEET of the AFFAIRS of the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, for the year ending 30th September, 1837.

October	1, 1836..	To Balance on hand.....	£	s.	d.	September 30, 1837..	By paid Salaries	£	s.	d.	
do	do	To Cash received from Government	8840	0	0	do	do	2625	12	8	
do	do	do do from Shops, Visitors, &c	333	5	9	do	do	4418	13	11	
do	do	To Cash received from Convicts	5	10	2	do	do	435	12	5	
do	do	do do from other sources	25	19	8	do	do	55	0	0	
do	do	To materials valued, 30th September, 1836	4633	16	3	do	do	22	10	0	
		Gain, 30th September, 1837	£	13837	19	do	do	1648	14	1	
			£	4704	18	do	do	4866	16	0	
			£	18514	18	do	do	4471	19	2	
			£	18514	18			£	18514	18	3

BALANCE SHEET of the AFFAIRS of the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, for the year ending 30th September, 1838.

1837.....	To Balance of Cash on hand	£	s.	d.	September 30, 1838..	By paid Salaries, Wages, &c	£	s.	d.	
do	To Cash received from Government	1648	14	1	do	do	2708	15	0	
do	do do from Visitors	5000	0	0	do	do	3378	7	10	
do	do do from Convicts	13	5	9	do	do	193	10	11	
do	do do from Shops and Laborers	10	12	3	do	do	62	17	0	
do	do do from Sale of Oxen	143	9	9	do	do	20	0	0	
do	To amount Debts due Tradesmen and Contractors	35	0	0	do	do	25	0	0	
do	To Inventory of Materials on hand	996	2	1	do	do	267	11	1	
		£	4805	13	do	do	4716	6	9	
	Balance favor Penitentiary	£	17519	13	do	do	5952	5	1	
		£	17519	13			£	17519	13	8

BALANCE SHEET of the AFFAIRS of the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, for the year ending 30th September, 1839.

	£	s.	d.	September 30, 1839.	By paid Salaries, Wages, &c	£	s.	d.
To Balance, Cash on hand	267	11	1	do	do	2720	13	5
To Cash from Provincial Government	6000	0	0	do	do			
do do Visitors	5	13	1	do	do			
do do Convicts	2	8	0	do	do	4593	13	0
do do Shops, &c	1272	12	2	do	do	57	15	2
do do Sale of Oxen and Horse	65	13	7	do	do	66	1	3
do do Military men	11	8	4	do	do			
To amount of Debts due by the Institution	1378	15	6	do	do	9	1	6
To Materials on hand, per Inventory, 1838	4716	6	9	do	do	179	1	11
do do				do	do	125	12	4
do do				do	do	4993	6	0
do do				do	do	6099	14	2
Balance favor Institution	5123	10	3	do	do			
	1884	18	9			1884	18	9

BALANCE SHEET of the AFFAIRS of the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, for the year ending 30th September, 1840.

	£	s.	d.	1840.	By paid Salaries, Wages, &c	£	s.	d.
To Balance, Cash on hand	170	1	11	do	do	2583	12	9
To Cash from Government	6000	0	0	do	do			
do do Visitors	1	5	0	do	do			
do do Convicts	49	4	6	do	do	4450	19	3
do do Shops, &c	1175	2	9	do	do	95	15	0
do do Sale of Oxen	42	2	9	do	do	10	0	0
To Materials on hand, per Inventory, 1839	4993	6	0	do	do	25	0	0
To Debts due by the Institution	79	5	0	do	do	250	0	0
do do				do	do	31	9	11
do do	6963	0	3	do	do	5963	8	9
Balance favor Institution				do	do	5851	2	7
	10482	8	2			220	19	11
	19482	8	2			19482	8	2

BALANCE SHEET of the AFFAIRS of the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, for the year ending 30th September, 1841.

October	1, 1840.	To Balance, Cash on hand	£	s.	d.	1841	By paid Salaries, Wages, &c.	£	s.	d.
do	do	do from Government	31	9	11	1841	Hospital, Provisions, Lights, Buildings, Furniture, Fuel, Stable, Clothing, and Bedding, Contingencies	2442	12	4
do	do	do Notes discounted by Commercial Bank	3800	0	0		do			
do	do	do from Shops, &c.	2907	15	9		By paid discharged Convicts	3751	16	3
do	do	do from Convicts	1723	9	9		By Cash on hand	44	19	7
do	do	do from other sources	2	14	4		By Materials on hand, p. Inventory, 1841	2266	10	6
do	do	To Materials on hand, per Inventory, 1840	40	8	11		By value of Labor performed by Convicts	6561	16	2
do	do	To Debts due by the Institution	5963	8	9		By Debts due to the Institution	5994	0	11
do	do	To Balance favor the Institution	1487	8	6			418	19	4
			5323	19	2			21280	15	1
			£					£		

BALANCE SHEET of the AFFAIRS of the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, for the year ending 30th September, 1842.

October	1, 1841	To Balance, Cash on hand	£	s.	d.	1842	By paid Salaries, Wages, &c.	£	s.	d.
do	do	do from Government	2266	10	6	1842	Hospital, Provisions, Lights, Buildings, Furniture, Fuel, Stable, Clothing, and Bedding, Contingencies	2763	6	4
do	do	do Shops, &c.	8771	0	0		do			
do	do	do Military	1335	12	11		By paid discharged Convicts	6208	11	1
do	do	do Convicts	7	12	7		By Cash on hand	96	13	0
do	do	do Rent and small sums	0	7	9		By Materials on hand, p. Inventory, 1842	3015	0	9
do	do	To Materials on hand, per Inventory, 1841	7	9	9		By value of Convict Labor	305	2	4
do	do	To Debts due by the Institution	6561	16	2		By Debts due to the Institution	6595	6	10
do	do		1065	1	8			6459	2	7
do	do	Balance favor Institution	5653	11	8			226	0	1
			£					25669	3	0

BALANCE SHEET of the AFFAIRS of the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, for the year ending 30th September, 1843.

	£	s.	d.	September 30, 1843 ..	By paid Salaries, wages, &c.	£	s.	d.
October 1, 1842 ..	305	2	4	do do ..	Hospital, Provisions, Lights, Buildings, Furniture, Fuel, Stables, Clothing, and Bedding, Contingencies	2947	0	10
do do ..	7025	12	7	do do ..	do do ..	5711	8	4
do do ..	1429	4	2	do do ..	do to Discharged Convicts	38	17	6
do do ..	416	16	1	do do ..	By Cash on hand	486	4	1
do do ..	6	15	7	do do ..	By Materials on hand, per Inventory, 1843	7299	18	5
do do ..	6595	6	10	do do ..	By value of Convict labor	10028	6	2
do do ..	1111	9	8	do do ..	By Debts due to the Institution	293	11	7
do do ..	9904	19	8					
do do ..	26795	6	11			26795	6	11
	£					£		

BALANCE SHEET of the AFFAIRS of the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, for the year ending 30th September, 1844.

	£	s.	d.	1844	By paid Salaries, wages, &c.	£	s.	d.
October 1, 1843 ..	486	4	1	do do ..	Hospital, Provisions, Lights, Buildings, Furniture, Fuel, Stables, Clothing and Bedding, Contingencies	3269	10	11
do do ..	7166	13	5	do do ..	do to Discharged Convicts	5220	12	8
do do ..	810	4	1	do do ..	By Cash on hand	42	12	6
do do ..	36	0	0	do do ..	By Materials on hand, per Inventory, 1844	273	10	1
do do ..	5	0	0	do do ..	By value of Convict labor	8424	1	4
do do ..	299	3	11	do do ..	By Debts due to the Institution	14748	6	1
do do ..	7289	18	5			156	14	0
do do ..	4411	19	1					
do do ..	11627	3	11			32185	7	7
do do ..	32135	7	7					
	£					£		

BALANCE SHEET of the AFFAIRS of the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, for the year ending 30th September, 1849.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
October 1, 1848..	1700	0	7	1849.....	3744	2	2
do do ..	15050	0	0				
do do ..	560	18	3	By paid Salaries, wages, &c.	13777	14	6
do do ..	825	0	3	do Hospital, Provisions, Lights, Buildings, Furniture, Fuel, Stable, Clothing and Bedding, Contingencies	96	16	5
do do ..	113	13	3	do to Discharged Convicts	803	15	0
do do ..	295	7	4	do Commercial Bank	632	11	7
do do ..	7977	15	0	do Cash on hand	278	11	3
do do ..	1657	16	7	By Debts due to the Institution	7022	12	0
do do ..	6030	14	3	By value of Convict labor	8365	2	7
				By Materials on hand, per Inventory, 1849	34211	5	6
	£	5	6				
	£	34211	5				

BALANCE SHEET of the AFFAIRS of the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, for the year ending 30th September, 1850.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
October 1, 1849..	622	11	7	1850.....	5140	6	2
do do ..	8950	0	0				
do do ..	514	2	0	By paid Salaries, wages, &c.	6500	17	9
do do ..	2434	15	10	do Hospital, Provisions, Lights, Buildings, Furniture, Fuel, Stable, Clothing and Bedding, Library and Binding, Contingencies	102	19	5
do do ..	18	4	4	do to Discharged Convicts	250	0	0
do do ..	42	4	7	do Commercial Bank	586	16	11
do do ..	1323	1	0	do do for Fire Engine	246	19	11
do do ..	7019	4	10	By Cash on hand	8057	2	9
do do ..	6747	9	10	By Debts due to the Institution	6785	13	0
do do ..				By Materials on hand, p. Inventory, 1850			
do do ..				By value of Convict labor	27671	14	0
	£	14	0				
	£	27671	14				

BALANCE SHEET of the AFFAIRS of the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, for the year ending 30th September, 1851.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
October 1, 1850..				To Cash on hand			
do do ..	6800	16	11	To Cash from Government	4406	17	7
do do ..	395	7	2	do Military			
do do ..	4567	2	4	do Shops, &c			
do do ..	7	2	4	do Savings Bank			
do do ..	6	0	0	do Sale of Old Coats	7679	0	6
do do ..	2186	13	7	To Debts due by the Institution	61	11	0
do do ..				To Materials on hand, per Inventory, 1850	85	1	5
	8057	2	9	Balance favor of Institution	129	18	3
	6187	11	0		1728	10	0
	28793	16	1		7019	4	10
					7684	1	8
					28793	16	1
				1851			
				By paid Salaries, Wages, &c			
				By paid Hospital, Provisions, Lights, Prisons, Buildings, Furniture, Fuel, Stable, Clothing, Bedding, Contingencies, Library, Wash- ing, &c			
				By paid Commercial Bank			
				do to discharged Convicts			
				By Cash on hand			
				By debts due to the Institution			
				By Materials on hand, p. Inventory, 1851			
				By value of Convict Labor			

K.

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS at the

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
October 1, 1851..	To Balance of Cash on hand.....							129	18	3	
December 31, do ..	To Government Grant (of 1851), No. 23, October, 1851							700	0	0	
do do do ..	To Cash advanced by Commercial Bank							856	7	4	
do do do ..	To Cash on account of Military Prisoners							222	15	5	
	To Cash received from Stone Shed...				9	19	9				
	do do Shoe Shop				1	13	0				
	do do Carpenter's do				0	7	6				
	do do Matron's Room				2	5	0				
	do do Rent Account.. ..				4	5	6				
	do do Sundries				0	7	5				
	CONTRACT LABOR.										
	Shoemakers	552	6	3							
	Blacksmiths	325	0	0							
	Cabinetmakers	255	13	8							
	Tailors.....	26	14	2							
					1159	14	1				
								1178	12	3	
								£	3087	13	3

PENITENTIARY, from the 1st October to the 31st December, 1851.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
December 31, 1851..	By Amount of Disbursements as per Vouchers, Nos. 1 and 195, for Salaries, Building Materials, &c., as stated in Return marked — ..							3046	0	10	
do do do ..	By Balance of Cash on hand							41	12	5	
	SUMMARY OF THE ABOVE PAYMENTS.										
	Salaries—Officers, &c.				1102	9	1				
	Building Materials				317	7	7				
	Furniture, Tools				16	10	9				
	Hospital				8	2	9				
	Oil, Soap, and Candles				17	18	2				
	Cordwood				60	3	8				
	Clothing and Bedding				360	19	9				
	Provisions				1072	0	5				
	Stable				30	18	6				
	Washing				13	2	2				
	Contingencies				2	17	5				
	PAID ON ACCOUNT OF CONVICTS.										
	Conveying seven to Lunatic Asylum	27	11	6							
	Travellers' Allowance	10	19	1							
	Nursing Child of Female Convict	4	10	0							
								43	0	7	
					£	3046	0	10			
								£	3087	13	3

L.

STATEMENT of DEBTS owing to Contractors, Tradesmen, and Officers of
of the Penitentiary, by the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
31st December, 1851.

TO WHOM DUE.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.			
		£	s.	d.	
John Watkins & Co.	Hardware	79	10	10	
J. D. Bryce & Co.	Clothing	73	14	2	
William Ford	Leather	14	3	5	
William Breden	Rations	191	5	0	
E. W. Palmer	Medicines	81	16	1	
do	Stationery	1	3	9	
Haines, Foster & Co.	Clothing and Bedding	43	17	8	
Deykes & Co.	do do	25	2	8	
William Perry & Co.	do do	88	7	8	
William Wilson	do do	69	5	9	
Joseph Bruce	Wine, &c.	2	0	3	
"Chronicle & News"	Advertising	1	7	0	
Holland Brothers	Hardware	2	9	0	
Frederick George	Yarn	1	17	9	
James Watt	Water Lime	1	16	0	
Johnson Day	Bricks	108	19	0	
Brown & Harty	Clothing and Bedding	105	15	0	
McNee & Waddell	do do	15	1	2	
Patrick C. Murdock	Soap and Candles	11	17	11	
James Baker	Knives, Forks, &c.	6	11	0	
John Duff	Stationery	4	9	2	
Charles Brent	Paints, &c.	4	18	9	
Pidgeon & Anglin	Lumber	32	19	4	
John Carruthers	Oil	29	12	6	
Robert Allen	Forage	27	11	5	
John Fraser	Hardware	96	10	9	
James Morton	Cordwood and Lumber	38	14	11	
"Herald" Office	Advertising	2	15	5	
Martin Rourke	Forage	2	1	2	
John Campbell	Quarrying	24	10	1	
James Creighton	Blank Vouchers	3	0	0	
James Hickey	Woollen Yarn	8	10	6	
Sharp & Co.	Cloth and Flannel	155	13	6	
Rodk. McGillis	Junk Rope	98	9	0	
John Miller & Co.	Candles	3	18	1	
J. S. Drennan	Yarn	2	15	0	
George Wilkinson	Groceries	7	18	7	
John Coward	Hospital Bread	4	4	2	
James Eccles	Cordwood	115	7	7	
"Argus" Office	Advertising	2	8	4	
Commercial Bank	Money Advanced	856	7	4	
Officers of Establishment	Balance of Salaries	554	6	0	
		£	2953	12	8

STATEMENT of DEBTS owing by Sundries to the PENITENTIARY,
31st December, 1851.

BY WHOM DUE.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.			
		£	s.	d.	
J. & S. W. Stevenson	Convict Labor	112	12	3	
George Brown	do	312	11	3	
Stevenson & Ross	do	276	2	2	
Elmore P. Ross	do	193	13	9	
Kingston Corporation	Road Metal	11	10	0	
James Hopkirk	Labor and Materials	88	5	5	
John Counter	Picking Oakum	8	6	3	
Bishop Goulin	Carpenter's Work, &c.	13	3	5	
An account in the hands of a Lawyer	.....	26	0	8
H. Smith, Senior	Washing	3	2	6	
F. A. Harper	Carpenter Work	2	5	6	
Joseph Meagher	Road Metal	1	6	2	
S. Morley & Co.	Carpenter Work	1	9	8	
William Patterson	Blacksmith Work	1	2	6	
Sundry small Accounts (six).....	.....	1	7	10
		£	1052	19	5

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
31st December, 1852.

M.

N.B.—This Document was not laid before the Legislative Assembly.

N.

RETURN of DISBURSEMENTS at the PENITENTIARY, from the 1st
October to the 31st December, 1851.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.		
				£	s.	d.
October 1, 1851..	1	Andrew Wilson.....	Wages	5	8	6
do do do ..	2	Mrs. Vosburg	Hospital Milk	1	0	1
do 4, do ..	{ 3 } { 46 }	Officers' Salaries ...	For September	309	17	10
do do do ..	47	Hiram Doty	Travelling Allowance.....	0	15	0
do 6. do ..	48	E. P. Ross	Shoemaking	11	2	10
do do do ..	49	H. Montgomery.....	Travelling Allowance.....	0	12	0

RETURN of DISBURSEMENTS at the PENITENTIARY, &c.—
(Continued.)

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.		
				£	s.	d.
October 9, 1851.	50	Jesse Joseph	Roofing Tin	99	4	0
do 10, do ..	51	Daniel Perry	Yarn	2	2	6
do 13, do ..	52	Eliza Bowden	Washing	4	6	8
do do do ..	53	F. B. Allen	Travelling Allowance	0	12	6
do 15, do do ..	54	James Ifickey	Yarn	3	17	2
do do do ..	55	John Coward	Hospital	5	0	2
do 16, do ..	56	Jane Kearns	Nursing	1	2	6
do 20, do ..	57	John Perry	Travelling Allowance	0	11	7
do 24, do ..	58	Allen & Co.	Forage	25	6	3
do 25, do ..	59	William Wilson	Clothing	25	2	7
do 28, do ..	60	Proprietor "Globe"	Advertising	3	3	3
do 29, do ..	61	Denis Sullivan	Travelling Allowance	0	15	0
do do do ..	62	Patrick Murray	do do	0	15	0
do 30, do ..	63	Ann Anderson	do do	1	2	6
do do do ..	64	Thomas Donoghue	Wages	2	17	9
do do do ..	65	John Watkins & Co	Hardware	41	2	11
do 31, do ..	66	C. McMichael	Socks	2	12	0
November 1, do ..	67	James Darden	Travelling Allowance	0	12	6
do do do ..	68	Charles Tiffin	do do	0	12	6
do do do ..	69	C. Brackenbridge	do do	0	12	6
do do do ..	70	John Boucher	do do	0	12	6
do do do ..	71	James Higgins	do do	0	12	6
do 3, do ..	72	C. Vosburg	Milk	1	3	3
do 4, do ..	73	Alexander Fraser	Water Lime	4	7	0
do 6, do ..	74	E. P. Ross	Shoemaking	13	7	8
do 7, do ..	75	John Rowe	Wages	5	2	4
do 10, do ..	76	Eliza Bowden	Washing	4	8	10
do 11, do ..	77 } to } 120 }	Officers' Pay	For October	307	2	9
do do do ..	121	Johnson Day	Bricks	100	0	0
do 12, do ..	122	D. B. Jenkins	Brushes	1	2	6
do 14, do ..	123	John Carruthers	Oil	17	10	0
do 22, do ..	124	Richard Cunningham	Brushes	0	6	0
do do do ..	125	Mary Porter	Socks	3	3	11
do 24, do ..	126	M. A. Davey	Travelling Allowance	0	10	0
do do do ..	127	William Wells	do do	0	15	0
do do do ..	128	E. H. Hardy	Socks	0	15	0
do 25, do ..	129	C. H. Linton	Digging Grave	0	7	6
do do do ..	130	Louis Bourgeois	Travelling Allowance	1	0	0
do 28, do ..	131	Ann Barmiston	Nursery	1	2	6
December 1, do ..	132	Thomas McPherson	Travelling Allowance	0	12	6
do do do ..	133	Eliza Bowden	Washing	4	6	8
do 2, do ..	134	George Vanhorn	Charcoal	9	16	2
do 3, do ..	135	E. P. Ross	Shoemaking	36	16	2
do 4, do ..	136	Mary Manns	Travelling Allowance	0	12	6
do do do ..	137 } to } 181 }	Officers' Pay	For November	310	4	6
do do do ..	182	Edward Burke	Building Sand	23	15	0
do 5, do ..	183	C. Vosburgh	Milk	0	19	3
do do do ..	184	Expenses conveying Con	victs to Asylum	27	11	6
do 10, do ..	185	William Grads	Bran	0	15	0
do do do ..	186	Sharps & Co.	Woolen Cloth	262	10	0
do 12, do ..	187	C. McMillan	Bread Baskets	0	8	0

RETURN of DISBURSEMENTS at the PENITENTIARY, &c.—
(Continued.)

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.		
				£	s.	d.
December 20, 1851..	188	John Campbell	Quarrying	64	4	8
do 22, do ..	189	Edward Boyle	Rations	1070	18	9
do do do ..	190	Alexander Fraser	Lime Water	3	1	6
do do do ..	191	James Eccles	Cord Wood	50	0	0
do do do ..	192	Barth. Moxan	Nursery	1	2	6
do 23, do ..	193	"Herald" Office	Advertising	2	15	5
do 29, do ..	194	William Cormer	Wages	0	8	9
do do do ..	195	The Warden	Salary	161	6	8
				£ 3046	0	10

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
31st December, 1851.

O.

STATEMENT shewing the MANNER in which the CONVICTS in the
PENITENTIARY were EMPLOYED, on the 31st December,
1851.

Stone Cutters, Masons, &c.	27	Seamstresses	24
Carpenters	15	Barber	1
Tailors	25	Cook	1
		Laborers (general)	107
		Sick	18
CONVICT LABOR BY CONTRACT.			
Shoe Makers	100		418
Cabinet Makers	45		
Blacksmiths	50		
Seamstresses	10		
	205	Military	80

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
31st December, 1851.

PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL, GARDEN STREET, QUEBEC.

RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 4th instant, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "Copies of the last Annual Report, and of all Reports made during the present, or last year, by the Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary, or either of them."

By Command,

A. N. MORIN,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 5th April, 1853.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.
KINGSTON, 10th Feby., 1853.

SIR,—Be pleased to lay before His Excellency the Governor General the accompanying Documents, comprising the Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary as well as the Reports of all the other Officers of the Institution, together with the Statement of the pecuniary and general state of the Establishment, as also certain plans explanatory of the nature and extent of the buildings and premises.

We had been too short a time in office when called upon by the Statute to make our Annual Report last year, to have entered as fully as we could have wished in to all the details and circumstances connected with this vast Establishment; we flatter ourselves, however, that our present Report of the last year's operations will be agreeable and satisfactory to His Excellency.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

WOLFRED NELSON, M. D.,
ANDREW DICKSON,
Inspectors Provincial Penitentiary.

Honorable A. N. Morin,
Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

The Documents referred to in the Inspectors' Report, and which accompanies that Report, are as follows, viz :—

Marked A.—The Warden's Report.
" B.—The Chaplain's Reports.
" C.—The Physician's Report.
" D.—Return of Convicts received.

- “ E — “ “ who died.
 “ F.— “ “ pardoned.
 “ G.— “ “ discharged by expiration of sentence.
 “ GG.— “ “ sent to the Lunatic Asylum.
 “ H.—A tabular Statement of Convicts in the Penitentiary.
 “ J.—A Statement of Contract labour.
 “ J.—A Balance Sheet of the Affairs of the Penitentiary.
 “ K.—A Cash balance for the year.
 “ KK.—Disbursements.
 “ L & LL.—Debts owing by and to the Penitentiary.
 “ MM.—Inventory of Property of the Province.
 “ N.—Estimate of the sum required for 1853.
 “ O.—How Convicts were employed.

Statements not required by the Statute.

- “ P.—Abstract of Expenses for 1852.
 “ Q.—Building operations.
 “ R.—Reports of Masterbuilder, Matron and Schoolmaster.
 “ S.—Also a tin case containing plans and drawings.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable JAMES, EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

The Report of Wolfred Nelson, M. D., and Andrew Dickson, Esquires, Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary of the Province of Canada.

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

In conformity with the requirements of the Act 14th and 15th Vic., 2nd, XII, the Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary have the honor of laying before His Excellency, the Governor General, the Report of the state of the Penitentiary during the year expired on the 31st December, 1852.

It is with the utmost pleasure that the Inspectors can assure His Excellency, that with few exceptions, the affairs of the Penitentiary have progressed in the most satisfactory manner, and without the interposition of some very untoward and unlooked for event, the Inspectors have every reason to flatter themselves that the affairs of the Institution will continue to advance and prosper, not only in its pecuniary concerns, but also in the beneficial results of the discipline, which, while it punishes, has a strong tendency to correct, reform, and elevate the character of the unfortunate inmates, who, notwithstanding every indulgence it is compatible with their situation to confer upon them, will nevertheless leave the Institution with a wholesome dread of returning to it anew.

It is with much satisfaction that the Inspectors can bear faithful witness to the untiring attention and zeal with which every step of the Warden's conduct is marked. While fulfilling to the letter the duties which are prescribed to him by the law, he evinces a warm interest in the well-being and happiness of those committed to his charge. Strict, without severity; kind, without weakness; ever ready to listen to all reasonable applications, while chiding all frivolous complaints or demands; thus he secures not only the respect, but the affection, if the expression may be used, of all over whom he presides, whether officers, servants or prisoners.

The Inspectors are equally gratified in being able to state, that the devotion of the Chaplains, and the ardent desire they constantly evince for the moral and religious improvement of the several flocks, meet with entire approbation. They are appealed to by the convicts as to kind and indulgent friends whom the prisoners are assured have their happiness and welfare deeply at heart. The private interviews of the Reverend Gentlemen with the poor people are of the most beneficial description. They acquire an insight into the disposition, habits, past conduct, and future views of these persons, which it is quite impossible for any other person to obtain. They are the depositories of secrets none other can know. Into their ear do these unhappy men pour out with all the unreserve of the most entire confidence, their fears and their hopes; and without divulging that which is confided to them with all the freedom resulting from the sacredness of their office, the Gentlemen gain an amount of information and knowledge of individual character, which can be turned to the most useful end in the management of the Institution, as well as for the good of the individuals themselves. They ever make it a duty to communicate with the friends of the prisoners, when requested; they act as mediators as it were, between the Convicts and their friends with a view to procuring them a kind reception on discharge, as well as to be prepared with some employment for them, that they may not be compelled to roam abroad to secure the means of earning a livelihood; for one of the main causes of so many discharged convicts relapsing into their old habits of idleness and vagrancy, is the want of employment, and the means of procuring the ordinary necessities of life. It is true that this correspondence imposes no small increase to the already arduous duties of the Chaplains, but still with much alacrity and interest, the Reverend Gentlemen fulfil these important offices. The best results have arisen from a similar practice in other Institutions, satisfactory proof of which is upon record:

“Unless there be some satisfactory way either at home or abroad of disposing of convicts when released from penal discipline, the expense incurred by Government, in the endeavor to reform, whilst carrying into effect the sentence of the law, will, in many instances, be thrown away.” (Report Convict Prisons for 1850, England.)

Directions have been given, that on the death of any prisoner, the Chaplain will immediately inform his friends or kindred of the event, if their residence is known, giving them an account of the circumstances attending his death, as well as all particulars in reference to his imprisonment, that the friends may know in what description he lived, and in what spirit he died: as well as to inform them if there is any little property left. Such a practice is not only just in itself, but it is well adapted to convince the public that due attention is paid to the sentiments of families as well as to the feelings of society.

It was thought that it would be more convenient for the Chaplains themselves, as well as the men, if prayers were said alternately by the Chaplains, which devotional exercise it was expected would not partake of a Sectarian character. The trial has been made, but it has not proved satisfactory; and for the purpose of preventing any appearance of interfering with each others dogmas, it has been judged proper, to let each of the Gentlemen take care of his own class; for the Inspectors are determined to put down all practices that can in the remotest degree have the semblance of interfering with the religious sentiments of those of a different creed. And while it is to be regretted that this will render the duties of the Rev. Gentlemen more arduous, still it must not encroach upon those hours that are necessarily set apart for labour.

The Inspectors make it a point to attend Divine Service during their visits at the Penitentiary, and experience great pleasure in stating that the demeanour of the prisoners is the most correct and exemplary possible—every one appearing to devote his whole attention to the sacred duties that are being performed.

The Physician is very punctual and successful in his treatment of the sick, and on all occasions manifests a due regard for their comfort and recovery, and is addressed by them with confidence and respect. The sick book is kept in excellent order, and inconveniently situated as the Hospital has been, it was kept with much cleanliness and in good order. There being no place for the confinement of the female convicts, and the number of sick being comparatively very small, the new and extensive building intended for an Hospital, has for the moment been converted into a female ward. Instructions have been given that silence is to be observed here as elsewhere, that the principles on which the discipline is founded, shall on every occasion be carried out; but books are given to such as are capable of reading, and that both for amusement and instruction.

Shortly after the Inspectors had assumed their duties, they were struck with the deficient provision made for the ventilation of the wards, and advised the making of several vent-holes in the ceiling of the South Wing, in particular, which is the dormitory of one hundred and ten prisoners. But on going round the same wards late at night in the November visit, they found the air rather close and foul, especially about the fifth or last tier of cells; three more perforations were ordered, and since then the place is sweet and wholesome.

It is confidently asserted that the sanitary state of this Institution in every particular can stand a favorable comparison with any other in existence.

The other officers are also alive to the important trust devolving upon them; and the Inspectors have equal reason to be perfectly contented with the correctness and industry with which the Clerk performs his important duties. This gentleman has been many years as Clerk to the Penitentiary, and is well deserving of the most favorable notice, and it may not be irrelevant to state, that his remuneration does not seem proportioned to the manifold and responsible duties he is daily called upon to perform.

It would be unjust not to mention in terms of entire approbation the energetic efforts of the Teacher to impart useful instruction to the more youthful convicts, among whom there are some that have made surprising progress in the first rudiments of a useful and practical education. Several men well stricken in years have manifested a desire to learn to read and write, and apply with much industry after work hours, and their progress is most gratifying; the Teacher's Report will be read with much satisfaction.

But while the Inspectors would advocate education for every class in society, as well as for the destitute and vagrant child, they would feel reluctant to contribute further than to impart to them the mere elements of a Common School education, one that would put them in a state in after time to take care of and advance their own interests. One that would afford them the means of intellectual amusement and instruction when not engaged in the more severe duties of a trade or agricultural callings, termed humble by courtesy! But which are the most useful and important to society? Callings in which, it is true, splendid fortunes are seldom made, but which, however, always ensure to the industrious every necessary of life; oftentimes many of its comforts, and not seldom much of its luxuries. But it too often occurs, when a youth has had "some smattering of learning," above what was required for the ordinary wants of life, he must aim to be sure, at some higher position! He must become a professional gentleman! or a merchant—too frequently merely to encumber avocations already overstocked. The education that should be given in all charitable and penal Institutions, should be such as has been described, and then undue aspirations will not be entertained nor will ambition lead astray. The views of the Roman Catholic Chaplain in his Report are well worthy of notice:

"There appeared to be no doubt that the effect of too great cultivation of the mind in secular knowledge, so far from promoting their interests, (the boys) would be prejudicial to them."—*Report Convict Prison, 1850.*

“ I am decidedly of opinion that there is more school instruction and far less labour than is useful or necessary. When a boy has attained a certain point in school, which has ensured him an amount of information suitable to his station in life, and such as will facilitate his future progress in learning, mere school instruction should, in a measure, give place to labour and industrial training, accompanied by religious and moral instruction only.”—*Colonel Jebb, 1849.*

“ There is no use instructing criminal children unless they are in some way provided for on discharge.”

The Protestant Chaplain is favorable to the Sabbath School as at present taught in the Penitentiary, and much as the Inspectors are disposed to respect the opinion of the Chaplains in all matters relating to secular, and more especially to religious education, still they cannot but disapprove of the method that is at present in operation. The Act states that the Sunday School is for the religious instruction of the convicts, “ but it is no where mentioned that the Teachers are to be taken from among the convicts themselves.” Were this even so stipulated, yet would the Inspectors deem it their duty to suggest the impropriety of the measure. It is quite true that there are many of the prisoners who are well educated men, but from this very circumstance they must be looked upon as more culpable than those who have no education, whose domestic training can scarcely have been as good, and whose moral faculties have certainly been less cultivated. Now it must strike one as rather anomalous, that men of this description should be selected to expound the Laws of God to others. They who have outraged not only the laws of man, but who have set at nought the behests of the Almighty; this seems not in keeping—nay incongruous, and but ill adapted to give authority and weight to these solemn obligations—such unfortunate men to be chosen to expatiate on the infinite beauty, to expound the principles and unravel the sacred mysteries of Holy Writ, must appear passing strange. It is quite true the Parson is with his flock, is assisted by the Schoolmaster, and the Keepers and Guards are present, but still it would be impossible, with all their zeal and vigilance, to closely watch what was passing in thirty or more squads; such crafty teachers could easily elude detection, and hold improper communication with their scholars; and perchance form schemes and plans for ulterior purposes. The Roman Catholic Chaplain as well as the Warden, do not entertain the same opinion as the Protestant Chaplain does on this occasion.

Another fatal objection, one not to be got over, is that this mode of instruction at once intrenches upon the basis on which the whole of the Prison Discipline is founded; and that is the observance of strict silence and the isolation of the Convicts from each other, and this rule, which they are given to understand, is imperative and inviolable, is broken in upon by the first Officers of the Institution. Under such circumstances, well may they say, “ there is no such great harm in speaking to each other.” It will be seen by the Fifth Resolution of the Select Committee hereinafter alluded to, that this matter has not escaped the notice of the Members of the British Parliament.

“ 5th. That when it may be necessary to bring prisoners together during the hours of labor, instruction and Divine Worship, effectual means ought to be taken to prevent any intercourse between such prisoners.”

It was no doubt expected by the framers of the Act, that some of the pious and benevolent citizens of Kingston would tender their services as teachers on the Sabbath; and that they did not contemplate that prisoners themselves should be teachers; but from some reason or other, possibly from the subject never having been publicly mooted, few persons have tendered their assistance. In connection with this subject, the Inspectors have, however, much pleasure in stating that one lady of Kingston of high standing, alike for her connections, her piety, and most charitable disposition, visits the Female Wards every Saturday afternoon

and zealously assists the Matron in the office of teaching and reading to these fallen women; who, in justice to them, it must be said, hail the arrival of this excellent lady with the utmost satisfaction, looking upon her as a ministering angel. Oh! that such excellent conduct could become fashionable! till such times as proper teachers can be procured to carry out the views intended by this school, it would, perhaps, be advisable to substitute the singing of Psalms. A choir might easily be formed by the Chaplains, in such a manner that personal communication between the singers themselves might be prevented. The best effect might reasonably be expected from vocal music of this description. It is eminently calculated to soften and subdue the harsher feelings, to lead to virtuous reflections, and to excite noble aspirations. This exercise would also break the monotony of the prisoner's life; the most tedious and wearisome period that of being locked up nearly all the Sabbath day with nothing to do; it would induce him to hail with delight the return of the hour, when his moral senses would be enlivened by such holy exercises. Let it be understood, that this suggestion is made not only from the conviction entertained of the advantages to be derived from it, but also because in the United States, and even in England, the plan has been tried with the best results, hence there is even precedence for a practice that promises so much good.

"On Monday and Saturday evenings, the men who can sing, assemble to practice the hymns which are to be sung in the week day and Sunday Services." *Report Portland Prison for 1850, page 69.*

With the subaltern officers generally, there is no reason to be displeased. Many of them have been for years in the prison, and with very few exceptions indeed, have proved themselves worthy of the reliance placed in them, and are well deserving of their salary. Two of this class of servants, however, were discharged during the year; one of them had come highly recommended, and had been engaged at the suggestion of the late Inspectors; but being a consummate hypocrite, he has proved himself, in the most flagitious manner, utterly undeserving of the good opinion entertained of him. After a searching investigation, his culpability became but too apparent, and he has been ignominiously expelled. Another, a guard on the wall, of longer standing, was also dismissed for acts of flagrant insubordination and indecency. With very few other exceptions of a trivial nature, there is every reason to be gratified at the manner in which all the other hands have performed the part assigned them, and the interest they take in the success of the establishment.

The Inspectors deem themselves called upon to sustain the remarks made by the Warden in reference to the distinction that is made in the Penitentiary Act between the Overseers and Keepers; the duties being identical, equally arduous, equally responsible, as well as laborious. The Overseers are allowed £112 10s. per annum, while the Keepers receive only £90 0s. The salaries should be the same, and the invidious distinction should be abolished. The Inspectors are not aware that it was the intention of the Legislature or of the Executive Government, that those in office when the Act was passed, were to be reduced; but in conformity with the letter of the law, the reduction has been made. The matter was laid before His Excellency the Governor General: but no action, it would appear, has yet been taken in the premises, wherefore the Inspectors would respectfully beg leave to draw the attention once more of His Excellency to a subject of some importance to the parties concerned, as well as to the well being of the Institution.

Nor can the Inspectors refrain from expressing their approbation of the zeal manifested by the Matron for the improvement of the Female Convicts—a class of prisoners difficult to be managed, prone to suspicion—often deeming themselves provoked, but without cause, and ready in the use of offensive language. The most friendly feeling should exist between the Matron and the Deputy—no undue

assumption of authority on the part of either : but a cordial co-operation for the benefit of those committed to their care, will be expected from both of them.

The new Female ward when completed, which will soon be the case, will effectually keep the women apart, and totally separate them from any other part of the establishment. Conversation and communication of every kind will be effectually prevented. None of the servants will be admitted into this Ward, nor will any of the Officers of the Institution be allowed to speak to the prisoners but in the presence of the Matron or of her Deputy. Entire and perfect seclusion will thus be maintained. The remarks of the Roman Catholic Chaplain in reference to one of the Matrons being of the Romish persuasion, seem proper and judicious. Society and the prisoners themselves must feel satisfied that the religious sentiments of every individual will be scrupulously observed. And the Inspectors are determined that the utmost vigilance will be observed to prevent all attempts at proselytism in the establishment. Should the effort be ever made, it will be resisted in such a manner as effectually to prevent a repetition of it, at least from the same quarter.

From the fullness of the Reports of the Warden, the Chaplains, the Surgeon and other functionaries, hereunto annexed, it will be quite a work of supererogation to enter into any very minute details.

The draft of the buildings subjoined will, it is expected, satisfy His Excellency the Governor General, that a vast amount of money has necessarily been laid out in bringing the Penitentiary to its present state, perhaps considerably beyond what was absolutely required. There is every reason for entertaining the idea that ere long this extensive Institution will be in a position to stand a favorable comparison with any similar one on this Continent ; and the remark made by the Engineer and the Architect who inspected and valued the Real Estate in 1848, by orders of the late Inspectors, that "the workmanship throughout the prison, is of the most substantial nature, and cannot be excelled for its strength or durability either on the Continent of North America or in England," the Inspectors take this to be substantially true and well-founded.

The Inspectors not being aware that any drawing or diagram of the premises, improvements or buildings, has ever been made, have thought it proper to desire the Architect of the Institution to give an outline of the whole. With these instructions he has complied as just stated, and it is hoped that this general plan will prove not only interesting but exceedingly useful. He has shown, in a convincing manner, that a vast amount of labor has been expended in excavations, embankments, levelling the surface, and buildings, while the expenses attending the construction of the drains and sewers have been very great, in consequence of their having been made through solid rock.

The vast wall, which for good workmanship and extent has few equals, is so substantially made that it would almost have defied the assaults of time itself, had a very simple contrivance been had recourse to, that of making a mere groover or gutter underneath the extremity of the coping stones, which are of one solid piece, traversing the wall, firmly bound together by iron and lead, and project eight inches over the wall ; far enough to have cast the rain at such a distance as to have prevented it falling on the masonry ; but instead of this almost self evident requisite, the water collecting on the surface of this covering, runs down the sloping edge or moulding of the capstones, and trickles all over and down the surface of the wall, insinuating itself between the stones and desintegrating the mortar ; the consequence of which is, that every year or two, both surfaces of the wall have to be picked and plastered anew, a work of no small trouble and some cost. But so soon as the more pressing improvements have been completed, it will be proper to adopt some measures for correcting an evil which threatens the solidity and permanency of this costly structure.

All the shingled roofs have had a thorough coating of lime and salt ; not only as a protection against the weather, but likewise against fire ; this process

which is quite easy of performance and costs little, will be gone through every spring, and while hardening the wood it renders it almost incombustible. The buildings are kept in a complete state of repair, and at comparatively little outlay.

In accordance to the 8th paragraph of the XII section of the Act, the Inspectors have had the real and personal property of the Penitentiary valued by two competent men; they made their estimate on that made in 1847, after a very close and searching examination of the premises and all the improvements that were made up to that time. These Gentlemen stated that the work of the whole could have cost nothing short of £113,998 18s 9d, although the outlay apparently amounted to £182,271 0s 11d, including and valuing convict labour, which probably was originally estimated too high.

In consequence of this survey, the inspectors did not deem themselves warranted in going over the same ground again, as that would have lead to considerable and most unnecessary expense. Nor will the Inspectors presume to question the correctness of the valuation made by professional men of good repute and much experience, and disinterested in the matter.

The valuation of 1848, say of £113,998 18s 9d will be taken as a just estimate, and to it the annual additions made for new buildings and improvements will be added; and this appears to be the only correct way of calculating the real value of the property. The Inspectors beg leave to state in this place, that every precaution is taken that the expenses and outlay shall be in accordance with the most rigid economy.

Notwithstanding the heavy cost incurred in this establishment, less regret will be experienced, if the following remark of the distinguished Col. Jebb is founded on fact, and no one at all cognizant with the advantages that are derived from such Institutions will gainsay it:

“When any object of importance upon the Government for the sake of security of the property of the County is worked out under the Convict Department, the expense of that department is practically diminished.”

On going round the wards, from cell to cell, late in the evening, the Inspectors have repeatedly seen some of the inmates striving to read by the little light that penetrated the bars of the cells. A large number of these miserable beings have a great desire for reading, some for amusement and pastime, but a far larger number, that they may improve the little learning they already possess. To facilitate the acquirement of knowledge, and for whiling away the many tedious hours of the long winter evenings, the introduction of Gas would be exceedingly advisable. The mind and body would equally benefit by it, and it would no doubt contribute greatly to the prevention of the baneful practice of self abuse, which stultifies the intellect and enervates the body of many who are in solitary confinement. No very large sum would be required for fitting up the apparatus; and £50 or £60 a year would, in all probability, suffice for the supply of Gas. The small company of three private Gentlemen, who erected the Beauport Asylum, manufacture the Gas for that establishment, which contains less than two hundred inmates, and find it a saving. In the Ohio State Prison, Gas has been introduced, and the Wards are lighted with three hundred burners, at an expense of less than three dollars a night. The Gas is manufactured from the fat and drippings of the Kitchen. The Inspectors have been promised a detail of the cost for erecting the Gas Works for the Beauport Asylum, and will also endeavour to ascertain the expense of setting up an apparatus for using oil, and so soon as they are in possession of the requisite data, they will transmit them to be laid before His Excellency the Governor General, not doubting but that His Excellency will cheerfully permit the adoption of means which promise to contribute so much to the happiness and improvement of the inmates of this large Institution. It may be proper to remark, that Gas is called for by all the Officers of the large Prisons in the United States, as of absolute necessity for

the health, comfort and improvement of the Prisoners. Absolute importance of lighting the cells at night is also stated in the subjoined Reports of the Warden, the Chaplains and Schoolmaster of this Penitentiary.

So impressed with the necessity of affording the means for instruction by lighting Gaols, in England, was the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Prison Discipline, that in the series of Resolutions they passed on the 29th July, 1850, in the 20th Resolution they thus express their views :

“That in regard to some of the details of discipline which has been brought before them, this Committee recommends that the means of lighting every cell, except cells for infraction of prison rules, ought to be provided in every prison, and that no prisoner ought to be left in darkness for more than a maximum time which can be required for rest, viz: eight hours.”

The discipline has been humanely, though punctually, fully, and effectually carried out; and while every effort is made to correct and reform the prisoner, the Institution loses none of its penal character, and will, it is hoped, have such a deterring tendency, that frequent re-committals will not be witnessed; which happy result will be attributable as much to the amended morals of the prisoners, as to the dread they will entertain of an Institution where they were so vigilantly watched, and where coercion obtains what unwillingness refuses, and where cunning and stratagem cannot avail.

The punishments have neither been of a very signal nature, nor comparatively often resorted to; the prisoners being evidently convinced that by their mis-conduct alone do they draw down chastisement upon themselves. Every reasonable and proper inducement is held out to them, to improve and reform, nor are these efforts for the most part ineffectual. The Inspectors, from their own experience, can corroborate the sentiments expressed in the 19th Resolution of the Select Committee of the House of Commons already referred to :

“That the Committee concurs with some of the most experienced witnesses they have examined, in the opinion that a great majority of convicted prisoners are open to the same good motives and good impulses which influence other human beings, and therefore that a system of encouragement to good conduct, and endeavors to inspire feeling of self-respect, self-reliance, and hopefulness for the future, which have been tried in some of our largest establishments, ought to be adopted, so far as it is practicable without impairing the penal character essential to any system of imprisonment.

Whilst constantly having an eye to the crime, and the award it has drawn upon itself, let it not escape the mind of prison authorities that they have their fellowmen to deal with, that they have the safety of the community on the one hand, and the dictates of humanity on the other, to be equally respected. The reformation of the criminal saves him and his kindred many a pang; whereas if unsubdued, he returns to the world to commit new depredations, to entail more misery upon himself and pain upon others, and a heavy amount of cost on the Country.

Lord Stanley, in a Despatch so far back as November, 1842, states :

“To keep alive an invigorating hope and a salutary dread at every stage of the prisoner, from the commencement to the close of his punishment, appears to us to be an indispensable part of the discipline to which he should be subjected.”

Further he remarks :

“Good conduct should ultimately have a favorable effect, whenever the question of granting a pardon may be ripe for decision.”

Governor Reid, of Bermuda, in a Despatch to Earl Grey, dated 4th February, 1846, remarks :

“By the present system the man is only degraded and punished, without having a single stimulus held out to him to hasten his removal from his ignominious position.”

On the 8th March, 1846, he thus expresses himself—

“There is no hope or reward held out to the Convict for good behaviour and

“industry; this has recently been a subject of openly expressed grievance among the men themselves.”

The only classification that can be made at all, should be founded solely on good conduct, to be indicated by marks and badges worn on the dress; three degrees of which have been adopted in England; the third for the first indications of good conduct; a regular perseverance leads to promotion to the second grade, and a continuation of good conduct and superiority of demeanor, leads to the first badges or classes—the badges distinguish the grade to which the individual has attained. The Chaplain of the Portland Prison observes:

“I have reason to believe that the system of badges, &c., work with very great effect, and is a powerful inducement to good conduct.”

“Deprive a prisoner of the element of hope for a long period, and no form of discipline will have a favorable effect on his character, or do otherwise than break down or render him a reckless and dangerous man.”—Lieut. Col. Jebb.

The Inspectors have great satisfaction in adducing another evidence in favor of the position they are desirous of maintaining, and that is taken from a late French paper, of which the following is an extract, and opposite, it has been judged proper to give the translation:

“M. de Persigny, ministre de l'intérieur, vient de décider que deux prix, consistant en *livrets* de la caisse d'épargne, seront accordés, a nom de l'administration dans chacun des établissements d'éducation correctionnelle dirigés par l'état, aux jeunes détenus qui auront été jugés les plus dignes de cette récompense.”

“The Minister of the Interior, M. de Persigny, has given an order that two prizes, consisting of *livrets*, shares or checks, on the Savings Bank, shall be awarded in the name of the administration, to Young Convicts deemed the most worthy of this consideration in each of the Institutions for reclaiming juvenile offenders, now under the supervision of the State.”

The Inspectors cannot but most cordially approve of the determination and practice adopted by His Excellency the Governor General, in referring the applications that are made for pardons to them, because no prisoner should have extended to him the Royal Clemency of Pardon, whose conduct in the Penitentiary has not been the most exemplary. This act of grace should be the reward of good conduct, also as far as can be ascertained, on a presumption of repentance of the past, and on a determination to avoid crime in future. Nor should pardons be granted to short sentenced men; it being most desirable that the sojourn should be sufficiently long to produce a deterring effect, as well as to have afforded the Convict time sufficient to acquire a trade, and this term should never be less than two years; and thus be returned to society, not only with a useful trade, but with a reformed, if not a good character. A scale might be adopted, that some proportion should obtain between the length of the sentence and the period at which the pardon was granted. None should be the recipients of this act of mercy, but those who have passed through and obtained the three different descriptions of badges already mentioned. Pardons thus conferred would have the most salutary effect on the individuals, and would also be the means of preventing the Institution from being overthronged. And another consideration should not be lost sight of; and that is the well established fact, that after a person has been many years incarcerated, he becomes enfeebled both in mind and body; and he is let out, upon the world incapable of earning his living, he must then either resort to his old practices, or become a mendicant; in either case, a burden to society. It is not to be supposed that such a result was anticipated by the framers of the Criminal Laws. But if pardons are granted to deserving Convicts, the length of the sentence may be of good effect; he will more prize the indulgence, and having an opportunity of shortening his sentence, he will strive the more to obtain it. Should such a principle as is here foreshadowed be enacted, then much good might arise from long

sentences; the bad and irreclaimable would alone suffer, and that deservedly. The sentiments here expressed are in unison with those of eminent writers and Prison Authorities, both in Europe and America.

The Inspectors are of opinion, that it would contribute materially to the prevention of crime in the first instance, and to the reformation afterwards in many prisoners, if those who were committed to our Common Gaols, were, on entering there, confined in separate cells, and provided with some kind of labor, the proceeds of which to be given to them, if pronounced innocent. This would not only prevent further contamination of the innocent, but would serve as a probation to the longer incarceration of the convicted, either in the prison or Penitentiary. This suggestion may not prove totally unworthy of Legislative action. The prison should be so managed and disciplined as to be the first tarrying place of the arrested, till he has been tried and receives his verdict; it should be as the vestibule to larger Institutions, where the means for carrying into effect the intentions of the law are ample, and promise as much success as can be readily expected to result from their action; the common prison should prepare for his transmission to one more complete in all the appliances for his punishment, his reformation and his ultimate restoration to society, as a reformed man, if his vicious deeds have not necessitated his perpetual banishment from the world.

That there may be an *esprit-de-corps* established among all the servants of the Establishment, and as it were, to add weight to the authority confined to them, as well as that they may be recognized on all occasions, and carry with them the indications of their office; it is thought that a certain uniform should be worn by the Keepers and Guards, something in the shape of that worn by the City Police; say a dark frock coat with white buttons, a hat with a broad band and buckle, or a small cocade; this would cost but little, and if the Police can afford their uniform, the servants of the Penitentiary, who are better paid, and more likely to retain their offices longer, should be able to do the same.

Fiscal.

The Disbursements shewn by the balance sheet for 1852,	£13,154 16 9
The debts due by the Institution on the 31st December, 1852, ..	£3,303 1 4
The Debts due to the Institution on the 31st December,	£902 11 9
Cash on hand,	138 17 0
Government Grant for 1852 since received,	1400 0 0
Total,	£2441 8 9

To meet the debt of £3303 1s 4d, shewing a balance against the Institution on 31st of December, 1852, amounting to £861 12s 7d.

The balance sheet P shewing the profit and loss strictly confined to the year 1852.

Expenditure from 31st December, 1851, to December, 1852,	£11790 10 9
Receipts from labour independent of what has been performed for the Institution during the same period,	£6099 10 3
Government Grant for 1852,	6000 0 0
Total,	£12099 10 3

Shewing the receipts to exceed the expenditure to the amount of £308 19s 6d.

The discrepancy between the balance sheet of disbursements and the balance sheet strictly confined to the actual operations of 1852 arises in part from transactions over which the Inspectors had no control; such as payment of arrears to officers, &c.

Another cause of the discrepancy is the amount of Stock or material on hand.
See Valuator's Report

For the information of your Excellency, we have caused the Architect or Master Builder to prepare a table, maked Q, shewing the exact amount of material used in constructing the different buildings and other improvements during 1852, likewise the exact amount of convict labour on the said improvements.

The amount of material,	£1931 18 6
Number of days, at 1s 6d per day,.....	2563 1 9

<u>£4495 11 3</u>

The Architect to make an estimate (marked R) of the buildings and improvements at the very lowest price which amounts to	<u>£5439 18 9</u>
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Presuming this estimate to be correct, it will then be seen that the real estate of the Prison has been advanced in value to the amount of	£5439 18 9
against the Government Grant of	6000 0 0
thereby showing a loss to the Province of.....	<u>£560 1 3</u>

only, by the transaction of the year 1852, so far as the Contingent Expenses are concerned.

Taking the whole cost of the improvements of the year 1852, by the Convict labour, at the rate of 1s 6d per day, will only show a real deficit of £1503 19s 9d.

The Inspectors are perfectly well aware that a feeling exists in some minds that the pecuniary affairs of this Institution are not managed with the same economy as similar Institutions in the neighbouring Republic. We therefore beg leave to make a few remarks regarding this Institution since we have been in office. During the year 1852, one or both of the Inspectors have visited this Prison one hundred and thirty times, and can therefore speak advisedly when they say they have always caused the strictest economy to be practised in every department under the guidance of the able and attentive Warden. The industry of the Convicts cannot be surpassed; in fact, it has been remarked, by every visitor, as a most prominent feature in their character. Hence we must look to other causes than want of economy and industry for the difference, if any exists.

In the first place the Institution is new, the buildings and other improvements are of a very substantial and expensive kind, and always brought into the yearly expenses of the Institution, instead of being provided for by special grant as in some of the United States.

In the month of July, 1854, the Contract for Shoemakers expires, but for some reason the late Inspectors at their last meeting in April, 1851, renewed the Contract to the former Contractor for five years, to commence at the expiration of the first Contract, which at that time had upwards of three years to run, and without giving any public notice for competition.

It is true that three pence of advance is to be given per day for one hundred and fifty Convicts, when the new contract comes into operation, but it is equally true that one shilling and nine pence is too low a price when the contract price paid by the same Contractor for the same description of tradesmen in the Auburn State Prison is and was three shillings and three pence half penny per day. Hence it will be many years before the Institution is relieved from that ill advised Contract. In the Auburn Prison they have no Female Convicts, In the Provincial Penitentiary a large and expensive establishment is kept up which produces next to nothing because of the diseased and unhealthy state of many of these unfortunates when received. In the Auburn Prison one Chaplain suffices; by the Act of Parliament the Provincial Penitentiary must have two.

In Auburn a large amount is received from visitors; in this Institution the law does not allow it.

A large bill of expense arises in this Prison from the great number of life and long-sentenced Convicts, necessitating an extra number of Guards to prevent escape, as well as to prevent conversation, planning revolts, &c. In the State of New York, where they have 1714 prisoners, they have only 39 Life Convicts while in the Provincial Penitentiary we have forty-eight male Convicts for life out of four hundred.

In Auburn Prison, the Contracts for all kinds of Convicts, the average price is a little over two shillings and three pence per day. In the Provincial Penitentiary, for able-bodied Convicts, the price is one shilling and six pence.

In Auburn, the proceeds of one year's labour of 771 Convicts, at two shillings and three pence per day, would amount to £27,148 16s. 9d., while the labour of four hundred Convicts at the Provincial Penitentiary, at the rate of one shilling and six pence per day, would only amount to £9390, being only a little over one-third of the income in Auburn, while the difference of the expense in governing the respective numbers is comparatively small.

The Inspectors have selected Auburn State Prison to compare with the Provincial Penitentiary, as it is generally conceived to be the Model Prison in respect to the fiscal departments.

In justice to ourselves we have brought the above facts before Your Excellency's notice, to show that it is no fault of the present Inspectors, if this Institution is not self-supporting, as every effort has been made to render it such.

It will be seen, by reference to Tables Q and R, that a great amount of work, and that of the most permanent and substantial kind, and which could not be dispensed with, has been done in the past year. The new Dining Hall, Kitchen, Cellars, Wash House, are finished and now in use. The new Tower, with Guard Walk, also the addition to the Guard Wall, is likewise finished and in use. The Protestant Chapel for male and female Convicts, the Chaplain's room and School-room, are finished, but not occupied, being unfurnished. The west wing will soon be ready to receive Convicts; it contains one hundred and thirty-five cells. At present twenty Convicts have to be kept in a temporary dormitory. Several costly excavations have been made for Sewers through the solid rock. The damage done by fire last winter has been repaired; also sheds erected for the use of the military, &c., &c.

For the present year it is proposed to finish the Female Prison, with the yard and different offices attached thereto. Also, the west wing, for the immediate reception of Convicts, as there are at this moment twenty Convicts lodged most inconveniently in a part of the main building not intended for dormitories. It is likewise proposed to extend the wharf and to enclose the Warden's yard, &c.

It will therefore be seen by the estimate for the present year, that it will be necessary to call upon Government for the whole grant of £6000, so as to be enabled to proceed with the necessary improvements. Indeed it is doubtful whether it may prove sufficient, as will be perceived by the estimate that there is an advance on the rations alone above last year's contract of £674 9s 10d, likewise a corresponding advance on fire wood and forage.

The Warden has been directed by the command of Your Excellency to pay arrears of Salaries to two of the officers. It is therefore most respectfully represented that a Special Grant for the purpose set forth in the Estimate of the present year be made.

WOLFRED NELSON, M. D., }
ANDREW DICKSON. } Inspectors.

Mr. Dickson signed, dissenting from certain parts for the following reasons:—
See appendix.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable JAMES, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General, and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The undersigned, one of the Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary, humbly begs permission to call the attention of Your Excellency to some matters in the foregoing Report of the Inspectors for 1852, to which he demurred both before and at the time of signing the said Report, and from which he dissented for many and substantial reasons. It was the desire of his colleague to draw out all the Report, except what related the financial affairs of the Institution, which latter department devolved upon the undersigned, and with which his colleague was highly gratified. But his colleague deemed it his duty to insert in that part of the Report which he had chosen to prepare, several matters to which the undersigned could not conscientiously agree, and as his colleague insisted that they were absolutely essential to the Report and called for by the public, the undersigned has felt it due to your Excellency, and to the country, on matters not merely speculative, but involving important and practical principles—principles lying at the foundation of the educational and moral well-being of the Provincial Penitentiary, to assign the reasons which made it imperative in him to dissent from his colleague on the following passages of the Report :

The first passage in the foregoing Report from which the undersigned dissented was as follows: "But it too often occurs when a youth has had 'some smattering of learning' above what was required for the ordinary wants of life, he must aim, to be sure, at some higher position; he must become a professional gentleman! or a merchant—too frequently to encumber avocations already overstocked. The education that should be given in all charitable and penal Institutions, should be such as has been described, and then undue aspirations will not be entertained, nor will ambition lead astray. The views of the Roman Catholic Chaplain in his Report are well worthy of notice."

The views of the Roman Catholic Chaplain thus indorsed by the Report, and which are adverse to the scanty instruction now given to the Convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary, are as follows:—"Some persons, to whom I give every credit for their humane feelings, but on whose sound judgment I do not rely much in this respect, would wish to see the Penitentiary converted into a real Academy, and the Convicts employed, instead of at hard labour, in the study of the arts and sciences. It is all very well to treat Convicts with all the kindness and leniency, compatible with the strict fulfilment of the rules of the Institution; to show the greatest attention to them in time of sickness, and to provide for all their necessary wants, but anything beyond this, in my opinion, instead of leading to their moral reformation, would have the effect of inducing them to believe that they would owe their present comfortable position to the commission of their former crimes, and once out of the Penitentiary would become an incentive to new ones. I am not convinced that even the limited education which some of them now receive is not attended to a certain degree with this result."

It is true that such sentiments were entertained very generally one or two centuries ago, and it is possible that even at the present day some good and religious men have held to similar notions; but it is equally true that the majority of intelligent men have long since abandoned such sentiments, and that they are totally repugnant to the feelings of all enlightened men of all classes in Canada.

If these statements "of the Roman Catholic Chaplain" are correct, the whole system of instruction in the Provincial Penitentiary, "even the limited education given to Convicts," ought at once to be swept away. But so far from the instruction here given being an inducement to commit new crimes, it is a strong proof to the contrary, that of the fourteen recommitments during the year, there was not one well instructed and intelligent Convict returned.

Again, so far from "the limited education given" in this Institution being an *incentive* to crimes, the Warden reports most favorable of the school and its beneficial effects. The Teacher's Report throughout is an evidence both of the deficient education of the Convicts and of the happy results of the School; and the Protestant Chaplain makes in his report the following statement in regard to the defective education of the Convicts:

"How urgently an efficient Teacher was required, the following facts will demonstrate, that of the Protestant Convicts (271) sixty seven had never attended any school at all previous to their admission to prison; sixty four were totally ignorant of the alphabet; ninety could not write their names; one hundred and thirty eight knew nothing of numbers; of those who professed to read many could not spell the most common words; others could not read a sentence correctly; while a large proportion were ignorant of the true meaning of words and a correct knowledge of things; seventy-six were entirely uninstructed in their duty to God; and ninety-seven in the decalogue."

Such being the almost barbarous ignorance in which the great majority of Convicts have been reared, it would seem an unnecessary cruelty to deprive them of the means of "the limited education" which the humanity of Christian legislation has provided for them in this Institution.

In regard, therefore, to the foregoing extract from the Inspector's Report the undersigned felt it his duty to dissent therefrom.

First—Because there is no necessity to introduce such sentiments in an *Annual Report*. Were the general principles on which this Institution ought to be founded, required now to be expounded, for the guidance of Legislators, then the opinions of the Inspectors on such matters might be looked for; but this is not the case: these principles have already been laid down by a Government Commission appointed for that purpose, and acted upon by the Government. See the 2nd Report of the Commissioners, page 281.

Secondly—Because the statistics of crime throughout the Continent do not show that a good education is productive of vice, but on the contrary, that crime results, in a vast majority of cases, not from a too great cultivation of the human faculties, not from an excess of education, but from a deficiency in mental training—the want of proper instruction. "Undue aspirations" after knowledge do not appear to have been the cause of crime with the various Convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary, nor does it appear that ambition for intellectual cultivation has led them astray: they have no doubt greatly erred, and the following table from the Protestant Chaplain's Report, will place in a just view the cause; in too many cases, of their deplorable crimes:

TABLE V., shewing the gross ignorance of Convicts at the time of their imprisonment:

Convicts totally ignorant of the Alphabet,.....	64
Convicts who could only read a very little,.....	57
Convicts who could not write at all,.....	90
Convicts totally ignorant of Arithmetic,.....	138
Convicts who never attended School,.....	67
Convicts thoroughly educated in English,.....	3
Classically educated,.....	1
Mathematically educated,.....	1

The Report of the Roman Catholic Chaplain exhibits similar results, viz: Of the total number of Catholic Convicts, about three-fourths can read tolerably; about one half can write more or less, but not more than a dozen have what can be called a good education."

By reference to the Report of the Auburn Prison for 1852, it appears that out of 771 Convicts, only two were classically educated; 40 had received a common education; 450 could merely read and write; 90 could read; and 183 could not read at all.

The Superintendent of the Albany County Penitentiary presents a similar account of the Convicts in that admirably conducted Institution.

EDUCATION.

Can read and write,.....	200
Can read only,.....	127
Cannot read or write,.....	165
Well educated,.....	5
Classically educated,.....	1
Total,.....	498

From a mass of evidence at command relative to Prisons and Gaols, it can be scarcely necessary to adduce more than the following important statement from the Report of the New York City Prison for 1851:—

Who could not read,.....	6837
Could read only,.....	4486
Could read and write,.....	7774
Were well educated,.....	2423
Classically educated,.....	47

The undersigned, in presenting his Preliminary Report on the Gaols in Canada West, was unable to give full Statistical Tables on the subject of education, from the defective manner in which the books had been kept, in many instances, by the Gaolers; but from those who had kept the required Registration, the returns present the following striking facts of the criminal tendency of the uninstructed mind. Of the persons in the several Gaols, imprisoned in 1851, in Canada West,

476 could neither read nor write,
768 could read and write a very little,
84 could read and write well, and
3 had a superior education.

Thirdly.—Because such statements would tend to give Your Excellency, and the country at large, an unfavorable impression relative to the *degree* of instruction afforded in this Institution to Convicts, and, if acted upon, would deprive them of the advantages in this respect which they now possess, so that, in that case, their imprisonment would have the effect of demoralizing and imbruting them, instead of reclaiming them. The undersigned most respectfully states that the instruction given in this Institution is of the most common kind, the mere rudiments of English or French, by no means to be compared with the Common School education of the country. The Institution, therefore, is by no means "a real Academy of the Arts and Sciences," as, on the contrary, it only affords the Convicts, and that only as far as the regulations and monetary interests of the Prison will admit, the means of obtaining what society ought long since to have secured to them—the elements merely of a useful education.

In fine, it is evident from the foregoing statements, that, in many cases, ignorance, which is always arrogant, incautious, unreflecting, heedless of conse-

quences, wreckless of the future, has been the cause of innumerable crimes in society. It may also be remarked that those Convicts in the Penitentiary, who possess the greatest share of education, can in general only read and write. In the opinion of the undersigned, reading and writing are not education, but only efficient means of acquiring it. They are like the implements of husbandry, very necessary in Agriculture, but, by no means, Agriculture itself. In the Prison, as far as it can be attained, the undersigned would advocate, not only reading and writing, but such a training of the faculties, mentally and morally, as shall give the Convicts the power and habit of thinking, enabling them to reflect upon and resolve matters in their minds, to examine and weigh causes and effects, and then to act like rational beings—such instruction as will impart to them plain common sense ideas of their duty to society and God, and on these most momentous of all subjects—religion and morality. By this training to thought and instilling of useful ideas into their minds, Convicts may be fitted to be better members of society, more useful in the common trades and occupations of life, because intelligence is essential in this age to all these avocations; and become, from their improved mental and moral condition, far more likely to obtain some employment, and consequently far less likely to be returned under a second commitment, by which further expenses would be entailed upon the country.

The next part of the *Report* from which the undersigned dissented, is the general statement in regard to the Sunday School, to which he cannot in justice conscientiously give his sanction. The only objections alleged against the Sunday School in the part referred to, consist, first, in the anomaly of Convicts being made to teach Convicts; and, secondly, in the supposed infraction of the Prison discipline in speaking to those whom they teach. In regard to the first, the undersigned admits that it may appear anomalous and even incongruous for one Convict to be employed in teaching another; but this anomaly consists more in appearance than in reality. The lesson for the Sunday School, amongst the Protestants, is always thoroughly expounded to the Convicts by the Chaplain; that the Teachers are chiefly to reiterate to their classes what has been before explained, to hear their respective classes recite such passages of the Scriptures as they may have committed to memory during the week, and then hear them spell the more difficult words. In fine, they have never been required to expound the doctrines contained in the lesson; this is done by the Chaplain; but more particularly to attend to the secular part of the lessons, such as the spelling, the reading, the geography of the places mentioned, &c. If the Teachers have held discussions with their classes, the cases are very rare, and totally opposed to the spirit of the school, and should have been checked by the officer who witnessed their infraction. The Protestant Chaplain and the School Teacher inform the undersigned, that discussions between the convict-Teacher and his class, have been forbidden, and, whenever they occurred, promptly checked, and that they should avoid those sectarian points on which discussion would most likely arise; and it may furthermore be stated that convicts were not appointed Teachers until the Chaplain had applied to all the leading Protestant denominations in the City for Teachers, and failed; then, with the full sanction of the Inspectors, the Sunday School was commenced and convicts taken as Teachers.

Supposing the undersigned could agree in general with the views of his colleague, he could by no means indorse the opinions of the Roman Catholic Chaplain which are favourably referred to in the Report, and which recommend the discontinuance of the Sunday School. His words are these, speaking of his Sunday School: "I am much inclined to believe it worse than useless, and the sooner an end is put to it the better."

Indeed, the cause of recommending the discontinuance of his Sunday School, cannot be that convicts are employed as Teachers with him, since the undersigned has often been greatly gratified to see the Roman Catholic Chaplain bring with him

several young men whom he has also seen giving instruction in the School, thus superseding the necessity of employing convict Teachers.

The undersigned freely admits that it is very desirable to obtain other Teachers than convicts, and that an exhortation or advice cannot come with the same power from a guilty person as from another; yet a truth uttered by a convict is as great a truth as if spoken by the Chaplain himself. The main object intended by the framers of the Act when inserting the clause for a Sunday School, under the Protestant Chaplain, was to make the convicts acquainted with the Holy Scriptures, which benevolent object will be totally defeated, should the above-quoted recommendation of doing away with the Sunday School be carried into effect. In regard to the second objection to the Sunday School, that silence cannot be enforced if the Sunday School is continued, the undersigned submits the following remarks: that he often attended the Sunday School in the old dining hall, and was never able to detect a solitary instance of a convict conversing on other subjects than the lesson, yet he doubts not that more or less conversation took place there amongst the convicts. Indeed it seems impossible to congregate so many human beings in one place, and at the same time entirely to prevent them from conversing together; and here it may be observed that since the Sunday School has been held in the new dining hall, which is much more spacious than the old one, additional precautions have been adopted to prevent conversation, and to detect it if it occurred.

There being abundant room, the seats have been placed at a greater distance apart, the convicts not seated so closely together in their class, and seats about five feet high provided for the guards and keepers, so that they can completely overlook every convict in the hall, and at the same time the Protestant Chaplain, the Deputy Warden, and the Teacher are continually moving about amongst the classes. Under these regulations it would be nearly impossible, were the convicts ever so much disposed to talk, for them to converse much together without being detected.

However, the undersigned is confident in stating that there is less conversation amongst the convicts when congregated together in Sunday School than when congregated for any other purpose, Divine Service alone excepted. The reasons for this greater silence doubtless are, that many are anxious to learn to read, others are impressed with a good and religious feeling, and many others are very desirous to study the Sacred Record; moreover, the Chaplain and Teacher have a powerful and beneficial influence on the minds of these unfortunate men, as their intercourse with the convicts is always of a Christian nature; and also that the convicts are impelled in many instances by gratitude, to good behaviour; and in others by a sense of fear, lest the Sunday School should be broken up, and then that they should be shut up as formerly for nearly the whole Sabbath day in their gloomy cells.

The places where conversation is most freely held are the yard, workshops, dining hall, cells, and in the secular and Sunday Schools. There is no great amount of conversation carried on in any of these places, but least of all in the Schools. The following facts satisfactorily prove where the greatest amount of talking occurs. Among the many questions put to every convict on his going out is this:—

“13. Has any communication been carried on between the convicts while they are taught in the different classes?”

To this question the convicts released since the month of May last gave their answers as follows:

No conversation in the classes,.....	36
Cannot say,.....	23
Admits a little talking occurred,.....	21

To the question, No. 14, as to where the greatest amount of conversation occurs, they gave the subjoined answers:

In the dining hall,.....31

In the workshops,.....	25
In the cells,.....	14
In the Sunday School,.....	8

From the above facts it appears that there is only *one tenth* as much conversation in the Sunday School as in other places, and therefore, there seems no adequate reason, from the breach of discipline by talking in the School, for its abolition. It may be also observed by referring to the Reports of the Warden, Protestant Chaplain, and the Teacher, that they all speak favourably of the Sunday School.

The Warden observes:—

“ I apprehend that both in the Sunday School as well as in the dining hall, that opportunity of conversation is taken advantage of, and although the convict may appear to be reading from his book, he may be indulging in conversation with his neighbour; however these instances in general are detected, in fact there is no doubt but that the reflecting convict appreciates the pains taken to afford him both moral and secular instruction.”

The Protestant Chaplain, in referring to the Sunday School, makes the following remarks: “ The second improvement is the establishment of a Sunday School, which is kept open from one to two hours every Sunday. The convicts are divided into about thirty-five classes of from four to eight convicts in each class; failing to get Teachers from without, the best qualified convicts have been employed as Teachers, and have discharged their duty on the whole with much credit to themselves, and usefulness to others. In the Sunday School the convicts have uniformly conducted themselves well, and express much satisfaction and thankfulness for the privilege. They are thoroughly instructed in one chapter of the Bible each Sabbath, and have thus faithfully studied one-third of the New Testament.”

The Teacher observes, “ I also assist the Protestant Chaplain in the Sabbath School, which it is hoped is a source of much good, contributing both to the health and morals of the convicts.”

The undersigned believes that these statements abundantly show that there is no valid objection to the instruction given to the convicts in this prison, and no just ground for Legislative interference with it; and he furthermore believes it to be the object of this reformatory Institution, to confer on its wretched inmates, all the instruction, mentally, morally, and religiously, compatible with the sentence of the law and the prison regulations, whether the convicts shall again mix with society or spend the remnant of their days under the severities and isolation of perpetual incarceration.

There are also several matters of minor importance from which the undersigned dissents from his colleague, but to which he does not deem it necessary to call special attention; and he begs permission merely to add that, in his opinion, such matters only on which both Inspectors agree, should be inserted in their Report, as it was utterly impossible for both to agree on the matters now laid before Your Excellency. His colleague suggested that the objections of the undersigned should be appended to the Report, rather than that the business of the Institution should be interrupted, and that they should be published in connexion with it.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ANDREW DICKSON,
Inspector of the Provincial Penitentiary.

Provincial Penitentiary,
February 9th, 1853.

A.

To the Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary of the Province of Canada.

The Report of Donald N. MacDonell, Warden of the said Institution, for the period from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1852, inclusive.

General Statement of Convicts remaining in the Penitentiary on the 31st day of December, 1851, including those received from that period to the 31st of December, 1852, as well as Military Prisoners. Together with the number of Convicts whose term of sentence has expired within the year 1852, the number that have died, and those released by pardon, as well as those sent to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, and Military Prisoners removed and discharged by expiration of sentence.

Male Convicts remaining in the Penitentiary on the 31st December, 1851	381
Female Convicts do	37
Military Prisoners do	30
	448
Male Convicts received in the Penitentiary during the year 1852	125
Female Convicts do	13
Military Prisoners do	177
	763

Total number of convicts and military prisoners, including those remaining in the Penitentiary on the 31st day of December, 1851, as well as those received in the Institution during the year 1852, as herein before stated.

Statement of convicts and military prisoners, who have been discharged by expiration of sentence, pardon, death, and deranged convicts sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto.

Male Convicts discharged by expiration of sentence ...	70
Female Convicts do do	5
Male Convicts died	4
Female Convicts do	1
Male Convicts sent to Lunatic Asylum	2
Female Convicts do do	3
Male Convicts pardoned	19
Female Convicts do	3
Military Prisoners by expiration of sentence and removal	193
	300
Total remaining in Penitentiary on the 31st December, 1852	463

Of the foregoing number of 463 convicts and military prisoners, 447 are convicts, which gives an increase in the number remaining in the Penitentiary on the 31st day of December, 1852, of 29 convicts over that at the corresponding period of 1851.

The convicts within the year 1852, from the District and Counties of the Province are from each locality as follows :

District of Quebec	7
Montreal	27
Gaspé	2
Three Rivers	1

St. Francis.....	1
Stormont, Dundas, and Glengary.....	1
Leeds and Grenville	5
Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington.....	12
Lenark and Renfrew	3
Hastings	6
Carlton.....	5
Prescott and Russel	2
Prince Edward.....	2
York, Ontario, and Peel.....	11
Peterborough and Victoria.....	1
Wentworth, Halton, and Brant.....	18
Lincoln and Welland	5
Wellington, Waterloo, and Gray.....	2
Oxford.....	6
Huron, Perth, and Bruce.....	2
Kent.....	1
Middlesex and Elgin.....	4
Essex and Lambton.....	5
Northumberland and Durham.....	9
Total.....	138

The number of 138 convicts received within the year 1852, on their entrance into the Penitentiary, have stated that they were of the following Religions;

DENOMINATIONS.

Number professing to belong to the Church of England ..	45
Number professing to belong to the Roman Catholic Church.....	60
Number professing to belong to the Presbyterian faith or Church of Scotland	11
Number professing to belong to the Methodist Church... ..	18
Number professing to belong to the Baptist Church.....	3
Not professing any Religion.....	1
Total.....	138

Crimes of which the number of 138 Convicts sent to the Provincial Penitentiary within the year 1852, were tried and Convicted.

Murder	8
Manslaughter	4
Rape	2
Arson.....	4
Stabbing... ..	1
Cutting and Stabbing	1
Intent to Murder.....	1
Assault to commit Felony and Murder.....	1
Shooting with intent to Murder	1
Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	1
Shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm.....	1
Wounding to do grievous bodily harm	1
Bigamy	1
Burglary	9
Felony	14
Robbery.....	1

Assault	2
Forgery	5
Horse Stealing.....	6
Cattle Stealing.....	3
Stealing an Ox.....	2
Sheep Stealing.....	2
Stealing from the Person.....	4
Stealing money from a Shop.....	2
Stealing in a Dwelling House.....	1
Obtaining Security under false pretences.....	1
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	1
Prison Breaking.....	1
Misdemeanor.....	1
Breaking into a Warehouse.....	1
Larceny and destroying Letters.....	1
Larceny.....	54
Total.....	138

Of the above number of 138 convicts, eight have been convicted of Murder, and sentenced to be hung, but their sentences have been commuted into imprisonment for life in this Institution, as well as two for the crime of Rape, and one for Felony, which is an addition of eleven, in the year 1852, to the number of life convicts.

General Statement of crimes for which convicts remaining in the Penitentiary on the 31st of December, 1852, have been convicted.

Murder.....	27
Manslaughter.....a.....	10
Rape.....	16
Sodomy.....	1
Arson.....	15
Stabbing with intent to kill.....	1
Wounding with intent to Murder.....	1
Shooting with intent to Murder.....	3
Assault with intent to kill.....	2
Assault with intent to kill and Manslaughter.....	1
Assault with intent to commit Felony and Murder.....	1
Intent to Murder.....	1
Assault with intent to Rape.....	4
Stabbing.....	1
Stabbing with intent to do grievous bodily harm.....	2
Shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm.....	2
Wounding to do grievous bodily harm.....	1
Cutting and Stabbing.....	1
Intending to do some grievous bodily harm.....	2
Shooting with intent to disable.....	1
Sacrilege.....	1
Bestiality.....	2
Abduction.....	1
Bigamy.....	5
Burglary.....	23
Burglary and Robbery.....	3
Felony.....	28
Highway Robbery.....	1
Robbery.....	10

Robbery with violence.....	1
Burglary and Larceny.....	1
Assault.....	2
Prison Breaking.....	1
Horse Stealing, and Assault with intent to commit Rape.	1
Horse Stealing.....	34
Forgery.....	13
Perjury and Forgery.....	1
Horse Stealing and Forgery.....	1
House Breaking.....	2
House Breaking and stealing therein.....	1
Breaking into a Warehouse.....	1
Stealing a Cow.....	1
Stealing Oxen.....	4
Cattle Stealing.....	7
Horse Stealing and Shop Breaking.....	1
Sheep Stealing.....	4
Stealing from a Church.....	2
Stealing from a Dwelling House.....	3
Stealing money from a Shop.....	2
Stealing in a Shop.....	1
Stealing in a Warehouse.....	1
Stealing from the Person.....	3
Uttering Forged Notes.....	3
Passing Counterfeit Money.....	1
Obtaining a valuable Security under false pretences.....	1
Embezzlement.....	1
Obtaining money under false pretences.....	2
Obtaining goods falsely and Forgery.....	1
Obtaining goods falsely.....	1
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	1
Killing a Cow.....	1
Larceny and destroying Letters.....	1
Larceny and Arson.....	1
Larceny.....	172
Assault to disable.....	1
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Number of Convicts in Total.....	447
Soldiers for offences against Military Discipline.....	16
<hr/>	
	463

Statement of the ages of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st December, 1852.

Number between the age of 12 and 16 years.....	27
Do between the age of 16 and 20 years.....	71
Do between the age of 20 and 35 years.....	239
Do between the age of 35 and 75 years.....	110
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Total.....	447

Statement of Convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary who have been in the Institution on former sentences.

Male Convicts now in Penitentiary undergoing their 2nd imprisonment therein.....	29
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Female Convicts do	7
Male Convicts now in Penitentiary undergoing their 3rd imprisonment therein.....	8
Female Convicts do	2
Male Convicts now in Penitentiary undergoing their 4th imprisonment therein.....	2
Female Convicts do	1
Male Convict now in Penitentiary undergoing his fifth imprisonment.....	1
Total number in Provincial Penitentiary undergoing more than one imprisonment therein.....	50

Religious Denomination of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st of December, 1852.

Church of England.....	169
Roman Catholic Church.....	176
Methodist.....	50
Presbyterians.....	30
Baptists.....	11
Unitarians.....	1
Not professing any Religion.....	10
Total.....	447

Statement of the Periods of imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary with the numbers of each period.

For a period of 2 years	22
For a period of 3 years.....	213
For a period of 4 years.....	35
For a period of 5 years	55
For a period of 6 years	9
For a period of 7 years	34
For a period of 8 years	2
For a period of 9 years	5
For a period of 10 years.....	9
For a period of 11 years	1
For a period of 14 years	12
For a period of 17 years.....	1
For a period of 20 years	1
For Life.....	48
Total.....	447

The Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st day of December, 1852, are natives of the following Countries :

England.....	57
Scotland.....	17
Ireland.....	151
France.....	2
Germany.....	4
Switzerland.....	1
West Indies.....	2
United States.....	45
Canadians of both Eastern and Western Canada.....	163
New Brunswick.....	2

St. John's Isle	1
Isle of Wight	1
Prince Edward's Island.....	1
	<hr/>
Total	447

In distinguishing the different races, the Convicts may be classed as follows :

Whites.....	409
Native Indians	9
Negroes and Mulattoes.....	29
	<hr/>
Total.....	447

General state of Convicts married or single, &c.

Married.....	156
Single	262
Widowers and Widows	29
	<hr/>
Total.....	447

Numbers with and without occupation prior to their sentence to the Penitentiary :

With Occupations	146
Without Occupation	301
	<hr/>
Total.....	447

On the Discipline of the Provincial Penitentiary.

In reporting upon this important branch of Prison management, I am of opinion, that this subject claims the most prominent position in the general business of the Institution, in fact it is the foundation upon which rests the regularity of the convicts, as well as being intimately connected with the labour carried on throughout the Institution.

Penitentiary discipline is of that nature that it requires the most constant application, as well as patience and fortitude on the part of the officer in charge of the Institution.

In general, from what may be daily observed in carrying out of Penitentiary discipline, I have formed the opinion, that in the exertions for the preservation of good order and regularity, that too much dependence is apt to be placed in the idea of a coercive discipline, particularly by subordinate officers, whereas a well timed caution together with advice, given with decision of character, will in many instances have a more salutary effect than coercion from punishment. It is quite true, a number of convicts would take advantage of, what I may term, a discipline founded upon humane principles, but my experience has convinced me that reasoning, and explanations with the majority of the convicts is amply rewarded by their resiguation to the rules of the Institution and attention to their occupations.

Of late years Prison discipline has undergone a great change; the object seems at present to be how to carry out the sentence of the law, to *imprisonment and hard labour*, by an effectual system of Penitentiary discipline, which, though coercive, may at the same time be humane. The health of the convict is carefully preserved, valuable information is imparted to him, both moral and secular, and as far as possible the acquisition of a Trade, by which he may obtain an honest living after his discharge from the Institution. In following up this system it is quite true, that more application and trouble is required from the Officers of the Institution, than if the old rule of severity were in practice. However I will not, for one moment, conceal from you that it is my firm opinion, that any Offi-

cer having the charge of a Penitentiary should have ample power to punish insubordination; I will therefore maintain my position, that in a Penitentiary a stringent power is necessary, the only danger being in the abuse of it.

While on the subject of discipline, it is important that I should convey to you as Inspector of this Institution, my thanks for the confidence you have reposed in my judgment in carrying out this essential branch of Penitentiary management; and I beg leave to assure you, that it has been my sincere desire to carry out your humane instructions by careful attention to the disposition of the convicts and their general conduct.

Herein will be found a general Return of all the punishments inflicted during the year 1852, and am pleased to be enabled to state, that although there is an increase in the number of convicts, the corporal punishments are less in number, as well as in the amount of lashes actually inflicted, than in the year 1851, excepting in the case of an unfortunate convict who had made a most desperate attack with the intention of taking the life of his keeper, whom he wounded in several places with a Shoe-makers knife. The Convict in question being a very vicious and debased character, then undergoing his second imprisonment in the Institution, I reflected that he was a fit subject for an example, and therefore inflicted such a punishment as I thought would deter all others from such attempts for the future. In explanation of the number of confinements to the Dark Cell, I would beg leave to state, that in general they are for very short periods, being for one night, joined with three or four meals of bread and water, so that in very few instances they are not extra punishments, but identical with those under the head of bread and water.

In reporting upon the behaviour of the convicts generally, they may with propriety be classed as follows: 1st. Those whose conduct manifests a complete resignation to the rules of the Institution; being industrious, open to advice, attentive to the admonition of their Clergy; their names but very seldom appearing in the records of punishment, and in fact manifesting that disposition to order which must command the good will of the officers of the Institution. The 2nd class is composed of the thoughtless portion of the convicts, who evince a disinclination to labour, and who are subject to frequent breaches of the rules of the Institution; this class of convicts, though not vicious, serve to swell up the records of punishments and are detrimental to that state of discipline so desirable and necessary to be maintained in such Institutions as this. In this class I may include the junior convicts. The 3rd class is composed of the vicious and intractable convicts; these men are unwilling to labour, seeking to cause trouble, feigning sickness to avoid their usual occupation; in fact, they come under the description of convicts requiring a coercive discipline; however, it is satisfactory to be enabled to state that this class of convicts is not numerous.

A Return of Punishments inflicted on Convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary of Canada for the year 1852.

Months.	Number of meals of bread and water in each punishment.										Number of nights without bed.	Number of confinements to Dark Cell.	Number punished by the Cats.	Number of lashes with the Cats.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
January	7	28	64	76	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	14	.....	.....
February	9	25	44	129	38	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	49	1	30
March	21	16	56	110	59	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	33	2	64
April	4	28	45	122	40	14	.....	1	1	.....	9	27	.....	.....
May	15	23	29	97	35	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	18	2	42
June	13	34	44	72	32	10	.....	.....	2	.....	25	25	3	100
July	36	43	46	103	36	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	33	1	40
August	25	42	59	82	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	33	3	54
September	12	31	77	78	46	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	13	1	18*
October	4	30	41	64	38	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	27	2	38
November	17	32	52	96	37	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	25	.....	.....
December	9	27	78	91	51	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	39	.....	.....
Total	172	359	635	1120	440	126	.....	1	8	1	614	336	15	381

Remarks.

Those punishments noted under the designation of nights without bed and Dark Cell, are very generally included in the same Report for which so many meals of bread and water have been awarded, being according to the nature of the Report as well as the conduct of the Convict. The Dark Cell is also a punishment of itself, for refusal to work, as well as not performing a sufficiency of work, and for breaches of discipline. The Cats are inflicted for acts of violence as well as gross breaches of discipline. There is occasionally a Convict or two in Irons. Exclusive of these punishments, three of the junior Convicts have been punished with a switch.

The necessary degree of punishment is a consideration of much importance; the Convicts temper, as well as his constitution, must be reflected upon, but it is quite evident that a Penitentiary cannot be governed without having a well digested system of punishment.

In remarking upon the circumstances of Convicts appearing with a chain attached to the leg, although this is not of frequent occurrence, still there are cases in which it is absolutely necessary. There is for example the Negro Convict, William Jones, this unfortunate man was formerly a Convict in the Auburn Penitentiary in the State of New York, where I find that he sustained various punishments, but being of a very determined character, he succeeded in inducing the authorities of the Prison to believe that he was deranged, and was sent to a Lunatic Asylum; having thus far succeeded in his deception, he escaped from the Asylum and came into Canada, where he was not long before he commenced his depredations, and was sentenced to be hanged; but the said sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life in this institution. He is a powerful man and very active, but indolent, vicious, and dangerous. I have been under the necessity of inflicting corporal punishment for his various acts of determined opposition to the Rules of the Institution, and to have him chained as a punishment as well as a precaution from his violence. The chain is a very marked punishment, and should be resorted to in cases of violence by Convicts, as well as in continued bad conduct. I am pleased to be enabled to state, that although the number of

Convicts has increased, there has been less resort to corporal punishment than in the previous year.

Report on Building Operations.

The general operations in building during this year have been very extensive, as well as repairs to the original buildings of the Institution. In the new building ordered to be erected by the late Board of Inspectors, is included a Spacious Dining Hall; the roof of which is supported by ten iron columns. A Chapel for the Protestant Convicts, School Room, Kitchen and Wash-house; as well as extensive under ground room. The entire interior works of this extensive building have been completed during the present year, viz: The extensive Arches which support the stone flooring of the Dining Hall as well as that which supports the stone flooring of the kitchen and wash-house, including the various passages. The whole of the carpenter work, including the upper flooring of this building, has also been completed during the present season. By your order as Inspectors of this Institution, a very substantial tower has been erected on the north side of the west Lodge. In connection with this important work, the west boundary wall has been raised, and an extensive walk formed from the south corner of the west Lodge, to a position opposite the Dining Hall; by this means, the sentry on the west Lodge has a complete view of the Convicts passing to and from the Dining Hall. The various drains about this building which lead into the western sewer have been completed during this year, as well as the various Area Walls nearly finished.

Extensive progress has also been made in that arduous and difficult undertaking: viz. The extension of the main sewer on the east side of the Hospital to the north wing of the main Prison building, in which the Prison for the female Convicts is now in progress.

The centre wall and three of the arches of the west wing of the main Prison building have also been erected during this year; the necessary excavation to obtain a formation of this wall has been a work of very great difficulty; in which the Convicts underwent much suffering from the water which continually obstructed their progress, as well as from the caving of the earth.

The outside buildings now used as quarters for the Military Prison Officers, has been repaired; a new shed has also been erected for the use of the Military Prisoners within the walls of the Institution. The centre roof of the work-shops which had taken fire from the Steam Engine in the Cabinet-shop, has also been repaired in a temporary manner, and it may be well to remark, that as long as the Steam Engine now used in the Cabinet-shop is kept in its present position, I would not recommend any further expense with this roof.

In the progress of these various and indispensable improvements, I am sorry to remark that the vast quantity of materials made use of has far exceeded the estimate for building for the year. But the necessity for further Prison room by means of the increase in the number of convicts left us no alternative. It was also important that the new dining hall should be occupied without further delay, as it has been determined that the old dining hall shall be converted into a female Prison, where that class of convicts will be more remote and much less exposed than in their present position, and when this desirable change is effected, the splendid building erected for an Hospital can be appropriated to its original intention.

When on the subject of buildings, I would beg leave to remark, that although the Hospital was a very comfortable Prison for any class of convicts, it was far from being a Prison in which the necessary degree of discipline suitable to a wretched portion of the female convicts could be carried out. Allow me to bring

to your notice, that in all that building, there was not one solitary place of confinement for females on punishment, excepting a temporary erection of boards in a corner of the building, and that, when it was absolutely necessary to remove a female she was conducted from one building to another, which has been of serious injury to the discipline of the Prison. The remote position of the female Prison now in progress, will effectually debar these unfortunate creatures from observation, as well as contribute to a more wholesome state of discipline.

The convicts labour performed during the year, may be properly classed as follows:

Productive labour under Contract.

Number of days under Shoe Contract	33644
Number of days under Cabinet Contract	13511
Number of days under Blacksmith Contract	16189
Number of days of females binding Shoes, &c	3428

Labour of Quarry and Yard Gangs.

Number of days	11679
Kitchen Gang, number of days	8142

Labour of Stone Cutters and Masons.

Stone Cutters and Masons of Mr. Farquahar's gang, Number of days	4820
Stone Cutters, &c., of Mr. Gleeson's gang, number of days.	7049

Labourers attached to Stone Cutters, and Masons Gang.

Number of days to Mr. Farquahar's gang	3129
Number of days to Mr. Gleeson's gang	2485

Carpenters and Tailors.

Number of days of Carpenters	4395
Number of days of Tailors	3538

Female Convicts at ordinary work.

Number of days	6820
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Military Prisoners at stone breaking, oakum picking, and Military Prison exercise, and excavation.

Number of days	8931
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It is satisfactory to be enabled to report, that although deprived of the proceeds from the convicts, labour of the Tailors' gangs, as the Contractor for that branch of labour failed last year; under these circumstances, I think you will have reason to be satisfied, when I inform you, that the proceeds of convict labour for the year will, when paid up, exceed by a small amount that of the year 1851. The price for convict labour now under contract will be far from meeting our expenses, but I am of opinion, that the experience that has been gained, from the fact that Contractors are now making out well, and that on the expiration of our present Bonds, higher rates will be obtained than one shilling and six pence per day for each convict. I think it my duty to bring under your notice, that so long as the prison buildings remain in an unfinished state, that a number of the convicts must be retained in order to go on with the completion, as well, to provide for an increase in the number of convicts, and to protect the buildings from injury in being exposed to the weather. It is also important that it should be known, there will be a want of work shops for contract labour as well as for that

of the Institution; however, after the very large outlay for the necessary building materials during the year, I would merely advise the completion of the female Prison and yard, as well as the yard and accommodations on the west side of the main Prison building, and such preparation for the erection of shops as can be made without outlay.

I take the liberty to bring under your observation that convicts sent to this Institution for short periods of sentence, viz: two years, are in general deprived of the advantage of acquiring a trade, as Contractors look upon the period of two years as too short for their advantage, as well as that of the convict; very youthful convicts are also disadvantageous to the Institution, unless sent for longer periods than two and three years. It is true that of late the junior convicts have had the great advantage of instruction by a well qualified teacher, and some of them have made extraordinary progress, but the manner in which they will be cast out upon the world without a guide is rather a gloomy prospect for them.

The labor of the Convicts on the 31st day of December, 1852, or more properly their general distribution at that time, was as follows:

Number of Convicts in Shoe shop,.....	118
Number of Convicts in Cabinet shop,.....	47
Number of Convicts in Blacksmith shop,.....	68
Stone Cutters and Masons on Penitentiary labor,.....	33
Carpenters on Penitentiary labor,.....	13
Tailors on Penitentiary labor,.....	12
Quarrymen on Penitentiary labor,.....	4
General Laborers,.....	102
Seamstress on Penitentiary and Contract labor,.....	31
Barber,.....	1
Cook,.....	1
Sick,.....	17
	447
Total,.....	447

The general accounts of the Institution for the year's expenditure and receipts will be submitted to you, the principal items where the necessary outlay has exceeded the estimate is in the building materials, the ration contract and amount paid to officers, the salary of the Architect not having been included in the estimate, and twenty-eight guards, being the number estimated for, whereas twenty-nine have in general been employed.

I am pleased to be enabled to state that the general health of the convicts has been good, and were we to reflect that a number of them are infirm and advanced in years, as well as many of them having been intemperate, there is reason to be thankful that the Institution has been so healthy; the deaths during the year having been four males and three females.

It is also matter for congratulation to be enabled to state, that the Institution has been free from serious accidents, particularly when we reflect upon the height of the buildings upon which they have been employed in their labor, as well as the extensive machinery made use of in the Cabinet shop, the Blacksmith's shop, and the Hame shop.

On Schools.

I am pleased to be enabled to assure the Inspectors, that Mr. Gardiner, the School Teacher selected by them under the 13th Section of the Penitentiary Act, is a person well qualified to discharge the duty of his situation; he is attentive,

and it is evident he takes an interest in his occupation. The appointment of a Teacher I am inclined to view as a very judicious enactment, particularly in respect to the reformation of the junior convicts; several of these youthful offenders have made very good progress, and it is but reasonable to hope that some of their number will make use of the opportunity that has been thus afforded to them.

In some instances I apprehend that both in the Sunday School as well as in the dining hall, that opportunity for conversation is taken advantage of, and although the convict may appear to be reading from his book, he may be indulging in conversation with his neighbor; however, these instances are but few, and in general are detected; in fact, there is no doubt but that the reflecting convict appreciates the pains taken to afford to him both moral and secular instruction. While on the important subject of conveying instruction to convicts, I would beg leave to bring under your notice the importance of having the Prison lighted with Gas; it would be the means of relieving the convict from many hours of dreary reflection during the winter months, while confined to his cell, as he could then read to pass away the time, which must otherwise hang heavy on his mind.

It is a subject of much regret that Tobacco still continues to be introduced into the Institution by the Foremen of the Contractors for convict labor, and conveyed by stealth to the convicts: In order to enable the officers of the Institution to act effectually in such matters, the 36th Clause of the Penitentiary Act should be so amended, that all individuals employed by Contractors and others, could be dismissed from the Penitentiary in a summary manner, on satisfactory proof before the Warden, of any breach of the rules of the Institution. I think it important to bring under your notice the distinction between Overseers and Keepers. The duty of the Keeper is full as arduous as that of the Overseer; this is a very grievous hardship to men who have discharged their duty faithfully for a long period of years. May I respectfully solicit that this subject may again be brought under the notice of the Government.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed,) D. A. MACDONELL,
Warden, Provincial Penitentiary.

Provincial Penitentiary,
25th January, 1853.

B

To the Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the law of the land, and the rules of this Institution, I send you my Annual Report of the Catholic Inmates of the Provincial Penitentiary, and my views of those means which, in my opinion, would contribute very much to improve their moral condition; but before doing this, I think it will not be considered irrelevant or foreign to the subject to premise a short sketch of the manner in which my duties as the Catholic Chaplain are performed.

Every day of the week, with the exception of Sundays and holidays, I say Morning and Evening Prayers for the convicts at the opening and closing of the Prison; one day to those in one wing and the next day to those in the other. As there is no separation between the Protestant and Catholic convicts in the wings, and as both must be present at those Prayers, I had, as you, Gentlemen, must recollect, the strongest objection, from the very beginning, to this manner of performing this part of my duty: Firstly, because I am convinced it is against both the letter and intention of the law, which states that each Chaplain shall at the

opening and closing of the Prison, hold Divine Service for those convicts under his spiritual charge; and secondly, because I know, from experience, that it is a cause of murmuring and dissatisfaction among the Catholic convicts to be compelled, alternately, to listen to Protestant Prayers, and upon the same principle, I suppose that it is equally distasteful to the Protestant convicts to listen to Catholic ones. Moreover, I am not sure but this species of compulsion is an infringement upon that perfect liberty of conscience which is so firmly guaranteed to every, even the most helpless or degraded individual in this happy and free Country. I know that some plausible objections have been adduced against any alteration in the present system; but I respectfully take the liberty to remark that those objections are far from appearing to me either conclusive or unsurmountable, and much less now, since the new cells in the West wing have been completed, than they were heretofore, as plenty of room could be made, without much inconvenience, to cause a perfect separation in the wings between the Catholic and Protestant convicts; and this without any additional trouble to the Keepers and Guards. On Sunday Mass is said at nine o'clock A. M.; after Mass there is a Sermon or Instruction in English, which continues until about half past ten. In the afternoon Prayers are said at half past one o'clock; after Prayers an Instruction in French, followed by the Sunday School, which lasts until three o'clock. Of the Sunday School, under present circumstances, I have formed but a very poor opinion as to its beneficial results; yea, I am much inclined to believe that it is worse than useless, and that the sooner an end is put to it the better. From the crowded state of the convicts during School time, and from the necessity of employing the best instructed among them to teach the others, it affords them means of communicating with each other to such a degree that it is absolutely beyond the power of the Guards to detect them; and it has often come to my knowledge that they make use of this opportunity to hold conversations on the most immoral subjects. On holidays the Morning Service is carried on at the same hour and in the same manner as on Sundays. Every day I visit those in the Hospital and those confined to their cells, and those confined in the dark cells as often as they are reported to me. I also give an Instruction for half an hour every Wednesday and Thursday; on Wednesday to the female convicts, and on Thursday to both male and female convicts. I spend generally the afternoon of four days in the week either in hearing confession or administering spiritual consolation to those who require it.

SCHOOL,—I frequently visit the School, and willingly give my meed of praise to the Schoolmaster for his attention and assiduity, and for the progress that the few who regularly attend have made, considering all the disadvantages under which he labored since the School was first opened. Some persons, to whom I give every credit for their humane feelings, but on whose sound judgment I do not rely much in this respect, would wish to see the Penitentiary converted into a real Academy, and the convicts employed, instead of at hard labour, in the study of the Arts and Sciences. It is all very well to treat convicts with all the kindness and leniency compatible with the strict fulfillment of the rules of the Institution; to show the greatest attention to them during the time of sickness, and to provide for all their necessary wants; but anything beyond this, in my opinion, instead of leading to their moral reformation, would have the effect of inducing them to believe that they would owe their present comfortable position to the commission of their former crimes, and once out of the Penitentiary, would become an incentive to the commission of new ones. I am not convinced that even the limited education that some of them now receive is not attended, to a certain degree, with this result; for, it is well known that some of those who regularly attended the School, have, on the eve of being discharged from the Penitentiary, boasted to their companions, that they would soon see them return in order to receive, what they called, a finished education. It would be danger-

ous also from the effect it would have upon the great mass of the community that it should go abroad, that the condition of the convicts (deprivation of liberty alone excepted) is better, and the means of acquiring knowledge greater, than that of the majority of the children of honest and industrious farmers, in many parts of the Country. As to their being already better fed and better clothed, no one who knows any thing of the state of the Country, can for a moment doubt. The great object, never to be lost sight of, is to impress strongly upon the minds of the convicts, both by words and actions, that they are undergoing a severe punishment for a certain offence committed against society, and to inflict that punishment upon them in such a way that if not morally reformed, the very dread of it will become a salutary check upon their evil propensities, and deter others from the commission of the same or similar crimes. This becomes almost impossible so long as the maudlin sentimentalities of our Prison law reformers are ever ready to yield to the insane clamour of the ignorant conductors of an ignorant press, ever ready to espouse the cause of the criminal at the expense of the community; and to this I attribute, in a great measure, within the last few years, the increase of crime, and more particularly that of murder in this Country. In expressing myself in this manner, I am far from advocating cruelty towards the convicts, nor am I in favour of precluding from even the most guilty, the hope of their condition meeting with the most merciful consideration of the Government; for no one is more fully aware than I am of the soothing effect that such a consoling hope has upon the convicts when they know that the amelioration of their condition, and the shortening of the term of their detention mainly depends upon their own good conduct; for many a poor convict, ready to give up to despair, have I seen, during the last eight years, cheered up from the lowest depth of despondency, and consoled by this very thought. This hope, however, I would be very sorry to extend to those convicts who have been only sentenced to a short term of detention, unless some circumstance would come to the knowledge of the Government that would induce them to believe that there was no proportion between the sentence and the offence, neither would I extend it to those guilty of wilful and premeditated murder, if it be determined that no more executions will take place in this Country. In this supposition, let the punishment be such that a commutation of the sentence cannot be called mercy; otherwise, judging from the past, in a few years, the Provincial Penitentiary will become too small for the detention of persons of this description alone. It is a melancholy thing to think that, whereas the previous ten years only furnished four Catholic Murderers to the Penitentiary, the last year furnishes six, and I have reason to believe that the case is not much different among the Protestant convicts. On this point, although my opinion is nearly identical with that of the writer of an able and valuable Report upon Prison Discipline, which was lately published in this Province, I cannot come altogether to the same conclusion, nor think that the lives of murderers should be spared because the Almighty has spared that of Cain the first murderer and fratricide. This was done at the first establishment of Society, and it could hardly be supposed that the Almighty would order the disconsolate father to become the executioner of his only living son. However, the murderer did not escape punishment; and were the Almighty, at the present day to impress an indelible mark upon the forehead of the murderer, to cast him trembling and loathing his very existence out of the Society of his fellow-man, and render him an example of horror to future generations, I would then admit the propriety, not of shutting him up from the light of day during the rest of his miserable existence in a dark cell, but of allowing him to roam at large; but since such is not the case, I would say let the blood of him who has shed that of his fellow man be shed.

Asylum for Juvenile Offenders.

This is a subject upon which, of late, a great deal has been written, and on the management of which various opinions have been thrown out, but with what benefit to the community, and with what success in the reformation of Juvenile Offenders, and in the prevention of crime, is a problem that, I believe, has not yet been solved. Some writers have extolled to the skies some Institutions of this kind in the United States forming their opinion from the imperfect knowledge they have acquired after a hasty and careless visit, judging from the exterior appearance, or from information received from the Managers of those Institutions, against whose interests it would greatly militate to expose matters in their true colours, and whose testimony ought not to be received without some suspicion. That the Managers of those Institutions may be men of honour and integrity to a certain degree devoting their time to the instruction of those committed to their charge, I willingly admit, but to labour day and night cordially and cheerfully for the moral reformation of young offenders is a work of charity, and which can hardly be expected from hirelings. If then those who, from the present motives of charity, expecting their reward from God alone for their constant labour and anxiety by day, and their watchings by night, men whose candor and veracity cannot be impeached even by the bitterest enemies of their faith, have after ten, twelve, and fifteen years experience in conducting such Institutions in other countries, been forced, with tears in their eyes, to declare that all their attempts at the reformation of those persons, have been a failure, ought we not to pause before, by too precipitate a legislation, we would become instrumental in endowing this Country with such nurseries of crimes. On the other hand, under present circumstances, the Penitentiary is not certainly a fit place for their detention. What reformation can be expected from, or how is it possible to elevate the moral feelings and perceptions of children who have for their daily companions murderers, debauchees, thieves and robbers, old and hardened sinners, for years steeped in crimes, and Blacks who were born in slavery, and therefore brought up in total disregard of every moral and religious feeling. The same, and perhaps stronger objections can be raised against detaining them in the other Prisons throughout the country without a total change in the management of these Institutions; and were the Juvenile Offenders totally separated from the other inmates of our Goals, they would be still exposed to the corrupting influence of communicating with each other; for it is well known that the majority of those young scamps are much more precocious in crimes than in years, and that many a child, comparatively innocent when first sent to such Institutions, have, after a detention of a few months or years, been cast back upon society as finished adepts in villany, and as complete rogues as the worst of their former associates. The question then is what is to be done with those persons? Are they to be left at large a pest to Society, and a shame and disgrace to a civilized people? By no means. Let then the model-farm system be tried with perfect isolation, at night under moral and religious overseers, and let a reasonable portion of their time be daily devoted to education and religious instruction; but care must be taken not to endeavour to make *savans* of them. A beginning could be made with two model-farms, one in Upper Canada for the Protestant Convicts, and one in Lower Canada, to which all the Catholic convicts ought to be sent. The religious and moral training of the Catholic Juvenile Convicts I would place in the hands of the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine, to whose admirable system of education so many Kingdoms in Europe are already under the greatest obligation, and to whom many parts of the New World owe such a deep debt of gratitude. Under the religious training of the Brothers some hopes could be entertained that those young offenders, being also brought up to habits of industry, would return to society honest, religious, and valuable subjects. This suggestion of the manner

in which the Juvenile Male Convicts ought to be disposed of, leads me to say a few words about another description of convicts whose management has always created the greatest difficulty in the Provincial Penitentiary, and, I believe, in every other Prison where they have been confined; I mean the female convicts. Unfortunately the majority of them are common prostitutes, diseased in body, and debased in mind from a long continuance in a career of crime; lost to all shame, and bent upon nothing but the gratification of their beastly passions. Upon the minds of persons so disposed, the strongest language, the most pathetic discourse has but a very transient effect, particularly under our present Penitentiary discipline. In the first place they have too great a facility of communicating with each other, and in the second place they never yet had a Matron who approached the standard of perfection so very necessary in a person in her situation. To inspire the convicts with the proper degree of respect so essential to induce them to habits of imitation, a Matron ought not only to be religious, but also a person of great prudence and even temper, treating all with equal justice and impartiality, incapable of having favourites among them, and never uttering a word to cast injurious reflections upon the religion of any of the convicts, nor reproachful word about their former conduct. She ought also to bear in mind that religious training does not consist in interminable quotations of Scriptural texts, seldom to the purpose, nor in moral discourses, by the yard, at times when she well knows that the temper of the convicts is ill disposed to benefit by such harangues; nor in cramming down into unwilling throats silly stories of conversions by reading the Scriptures, culled out of unmeaning tracts, the reading of which, now-a-days, becomes the spiritual food of the elect. It was in order to check this itching and mischievous propensity, the cause of so much wrangling and disturbance in the female ward, that, both in my Annual Reports, and in private communications to the various Inspectors, I was so pressing and persevering in endeavouring to convince them of the propriety and, even the necessity, of one of the Matrons being a Catholic; to you, Gentlemen, I feel grateful for having acceded to my request, the only one of that nature, I may say, I ever made, although the unprincipled Editor of a filthy Kingston rag has lately represented me as using my influence to prevent any one but a Catholic from being appointed to a situation in the Penitentiary. The female convicts, as I said above, have not only too great a facility to communicate with each other, but in spite of all the vigilance exercised over them, they find sometimes the means of communicating by letters with some of the male convicts, and they are so expert and practised in this, that no means can be found sufficient to prevent them, unless the part of the Penitentiary destined for their detention were completely separated from the rest of the yard by a high wall; and as long as this continues to be the case, no lasting reformation can be expected among many of them: I will go further, and say that, I doubt much whether even such a measure would have the desired effect. Would it not then be deserving of your attention to suggest to the Government the feasibility of making some arrangement with the Sisters of Providence in Montreal for the reception of the Catholic female convicts. In that Asylum they would be treated with motherly kindness, watched with strict surveillance, and they would, moreover, have constant examples of charity and religion before them. Another cause of constant disturbance among the female convicts arises from the perverse and refractory disposition of four or five of them. For these, means of absolute separation from the rest ought to be procured as soon as possible; without this no human watchfulness can keep order among them.

Another point which has been of late much debated as to its moral tendency upon the convicts, is the privation of the use of Tobacco. Each individual has treated this subject more from theoretical than from practical knowledge. The moment that an individual commits a crime which renders him amenable to the

laws of the land, he must make up his mind to the result. He ought to know that a sentence for a certain number of years to the Penitentiary is not a pleasure trip at the expense of Her Gracious Majesty, and that instead of being treated as a gentleman, whose fastidious wants and depraved habits are to be gratified; he is condemned to hard labour with the deprivation of many things which he heretofore considered as a species of necessary luxury. If this be not the case, punishment becomes nugatory and reformation impossible. The question then, in reality, is not, whether the convicts ought to be deprived of the use of Tobacco, but considering human frailty, whether the thing be possible. We know that under a more lax administration of the Provincial Penitentiary than the present one, some of the Guards carried on a very lucrative trade at the expense of the Institution in supplying Tobacco to the convicts. The same pilfering system was also carried on almost openly by those employed in carting stones and other materials for the Penitentiary yard; and thus the Institution was yearly plundered of hundreds of pounds for a few plugs of Tobacco that were doled out by those dishonest servants to the miserable Convicts, who were frequently most barbarously punished for being detected having in their possession a small portion of their favorite herb, through the reports of those very persons who had supplied them with the means of partially gratifying their depraved appetite. Under the strict vigilance of the present Warden this practise has, in a great measure, been put a stop to; but to assert that it has completely ceased, is more than I would like to do. The Convicts, however, through a different channel, find the means of being more abundantly supplied than ever; I mean, through the Contractors and their employes. The reason alleged by those persons for this infraction of the Penitentiary rules is, that if they do not procure Tobacco for the Convicts, they will steal their property in order to procure it. When they have tobacco they become deceitful and liars in order to conceal it; when they have it not, they practise thieving in order to procure it. If then it becomes a moral impossibility to prevent the introduction of Tobacco among the convicts, would it not be better, for the prevention of greater evils, to supply them weekly with a certain quantity? I think it would.

I cannot leave this subject, Gentlemen, without saying a few words about the food of the convicts considered in a moral point of view, and leaving out of the question, and to be tested by more skilful persons, what effect the present regime may have upon their health, which, if we consider the comparative small number of deaths among them, cannot be considered injurious. But it ought to be taken into consideration that more than one-third of the whole number of convicts are Catholics, and that, according to the precepts of their Church, which they are bound to obey, they are on certain days of the week, and at certain seasons of the year, restricted from the use of flesh meat. During the time they are detained in the Penitentiary, they cannot comply with this obligation without weakening their constitution, and rendering themselves unfit for hard labour; for unless they eat flesh meat every day of the week, they must live upon bread and water. This constant compulsory violation of the precepts of their Church, induces them gradually to think that, because they have been, under present circumstances, suffered not to comply with this obligation, they are at all times exempted from it; they leave the Penitentiary with those base and erroneous notions; the violation of this precept soon leads to that of another, until at last they free themselves from every restraint; Catholics merely in name, non Catholics in practice, they live only for the gratification of the worst passions; they soon return to their old trade of dishonesty, and after having led a dishonest, dissipated, and profligate life for a few weeks or months, they are at last caught and sent back to the Penitentiary, worse subjects than they were the first time; and this is the case with nine tenths of all those who are sent back to the Penitentiary, and according to their own acknowledgment, the above has been mainly

the cause that has led them to the commission of new crimes. Taking this view of the matter, would it not be just, humane, and Christian, to supply the Catholics with fish on days when flesh meat is forbidden, as I believe it can be done without much trouble or any additional expense to the Institution.

Another question I take the liberty of bringing before you, Gentlemen, is the anomalous situation of the Catholic Chaplain, who, ever since the passing of the last Penitentiary law, is such only by sufferance, and not in any legal manner. The Honorable Mr. Price, the reputed author of this impracticable progeny, is not, as is well known, the real father of it. It owes its existence to one who has proved himself unworthy of the confidence that the Members of a former Administration had placed in him. A pretended reformer in words; a tyrant in practice. I pass over the other defects of this law, which are liable to strong objections, and which were the crude productions rather of a theoretical than of a practical Legislator; and I come to two particular clauses which, as far as I am concerned, form the whole difficulty; I mean that for appointing the Catholic Chaplain and the oath to be taken by all the officers of the Penitentiary. These clauses were introduced into the Bill, firstly, through hatred to the Catholic religion; and secondly, through personal hatred towards myself; the framer of the law well knowing that no conscientious Catholic Clergyman would ever consent to receive his appointment from the Governor General, irrespective of all spiritual authority, and that he would never consent to take an oath which would compel him to act as a common informer against the convicts. The moment that these provisions of the Bill became known to me, I brought them to the knowledge of all the members of the Administration, who, with the exception of Mr. Price, candidly acknowledged that they were highly objectionable, and that they ought to be amended. During the whole of this time Mr. Price was altogether inaccessible; however, after three days of a persevering chase, I at last caught hold of him. Having then ascertained the opinion of his colleagues, and the determination of the Lower Canada Members to vote against the Bill, he told me that, as the Session was drawing near to its end, he had made up his mind to withdraw the Bill, and promised me with the most solemn and sanctimonious tone, that he would never introduce it again without having the most perfect understanding with me about the necessary amendments. Relying too implicitly upon Mr. Price's candor, and believing that no honorable man would break a pledge given before several witnesses, I waited with patience to see what would be the result. At the beginning of the next Session of Parliament, not having heard from Mr. Price, I wrote to Mr. Armstrong, requesting him to watch the proceedings of the Government, and to send me a copy of the Bill the moment it would be introduced into the House. Two days after I received from Mr. Armstrong a telegraphic communication, informing me that the Bill had got its first reading without any amendment. I immediately went up to Toronto, spoke to several of the Members of the Administration, who all appeared surprised at this intelligence. I then applied to the present Provincial Secretary, the Honorable Mr. Morin, who kindly drafted the necessary amendments; I then went to see Mr. Price, who, in the presence of two or three Members of the House, took charge of these amendments, and pledged himself to have them passed. Of all this the present Administration is fully aware, and my reason for bringing before you this short sketch of the dishonest manner in which I was twice played upon, is, that you should make use of your influence with the Administration, in order that when it will become necessary to pass a new Penitentiary Bill, they may introduce such amendments to the objectionable clauses, as will not render the appointment of a Catholic Chaplain nugatory.

Of the Religious conduct of the Catholic Convicts.

Of the female convicts who led a life of prostitution before they were sent to the Penitentiary, and I am sorry to say that too many of them have been persons of this description, little can be said in respect to their religious feelings or impressions. Sometimes, judging only from outward appearance and their general conduct, an inexperienced person would be led to pass a favourable opinion upon them. But, unfortunately, from the conduct of the majority of them, the very moment they are discharged from the Penitentiary, a more experienced person would be led to judge that their abstinence from indulging in certain irregularities, arises from the impossibility of doing so, rather than from a real change of heart. To this general rule there may be, and there are exceptions, but the number is so very small, that it is hardly worth mentioning; of the other description of female convicts, many are unfortunates rather than vicious. Some of them are Emigrants sent out from the poor-houses of Ireland, and land upon our shores without a friend or relative to receive them, and without a penny to support them. They have not been brought up to habits of cleanliness or industry; as servants, they are for a long time, useless; and yet, from foolish ideas imbibed from stories about the imaginary facilities of earning high wages in this Country, they will not be contented with receiving even more than their services are really worth. After a few days seeking shelter, food and employment, from door to door, they find themselves in a complete state of destitution; necessity compels them, in order to support wasted nature, to commit some petty larceny, and for this, probably their first offence, they are sent to one of our common Gaols, where, for months, they are compelled to live in daily communication and contact with the most depraved and profligate characters. In every large City, there are a certain number of irreligious and profligate Lawyers, hawkers of their legal advice, and assistance about our Gaols, and who take a certain number of those ignorant and inexperienced young females under their patronage, in order to seduce them. Such monsters, in human shape, should never be allowed to speak to any of those females, except in presence of respectable witnesses. This is not an imaginary case; it occurs oftener than the public could suspect, sometimes with the connivance, and always by the indifference of some of our Gaolers. Generally these novices in crime can be reclaimed; however, this becomes more difficult from the absence of any classification among the female convicts. I may be answered that this classification becomes less necessary, as they are by law and the rules of the Penitentiary, condemned to perpetual silence. Such is the law, but what is the fact? In reality the law becomes almost a dead letter, as far as it relates to the female convicts. It is an undeniable fact, that before they are one month in the Penitentiary, they are as well acquainted with the previous life of each of their companions, as they could have been were they allowed to communicate with each other without the least restraint. There is another description of female convicts; that is, those who have had the misfortune of having been united to dissipated and drunken husbands, and have, after having long resisted the evil example daily before their eye, at last yielded to the temptation, and in a fit of intoxication, have committed some petty theft, for which they were sent to the Penitentiary. These can also be reclaimed, but when they return to their cheerless and wretched homes, having to endure the same harsh treatment from their brutal husbands, they are more liable to a relapse. There are at present about twenty Catholic female convicts in the Penitentiary; of this number, two are in for the third time, four for the second time, and the rest for the first offence; of this number, two only are of French Canadian extraction, one black woman, and all the others are either Irish or of Irish extraction. Of the whole number, one was convicted of Arson, one of cruelty to a step child, and the others of some kind or other of Larceny; one is sentenced to two years hard labour in the Penitentiary,

and all the others to three years. The total number of Catholic convicts, including both males and females, amounts to one hundred and seventy-six; of these, two were born in England, eighty-one in Ireland, two in Germany, two in France, one in the West Indies, one in New Brunswick, two in Prince Edward's Island, five in the United States, seventy-three in Lower Canada, and seven in Upper Canada. Of the seventy-three born in Lower Canada, sixty are of French extraction, fourteen of whom have been convicted in Upper Canada, and nine more have lived some years either in Upper Canada or the United States, leaving only thirty-seven who had never left Lower Canada, or one in every seventeen thousand and eight hundred of the stationary population of French extraction of that Province. The following are the statistics of crimes appertaining to the Roman Catholic convicts now in the Penitentiary: twelve for murder, one attempt to murder, one shooting with intent to murder, one wounding with intent to murder, one assault to commit felony and murder, one wounding with intent to disable, one shooting with intent to disable, two intent to do grievous bodily harm, one cutting, stabbing, six rape, one assault to rape, two assault, three manslaughter, five arson, one sodomy, one Bestiality, one sacrilege, one abduction, one bigamy, eight burglary, nine felony, one highway robbery, five robbery, two House-breaking, one House-breaking and stealing therein, one stealing in a dwelling-house, seven stealing from the person, five horse stealing, seven stealing cattle, one sheep stealing, one killing a cow, three stealing in a shop, one obtaining goods falsely, one obtaining money falsely, two uttering forged notes, seventy-eight larceny. Of the twelve convicted of murder, eight are Irish and four of French extraction, one of whom was born and brought up in Upper Canada; of the six guilty of rape, three are of French extraction, and the other three are Irish; the one guilty of bestiality is a French Canadian, living for the last twenty years in Upper Canada; the one guilty of sodomy is Irish. Of the eight guilty of burglary, five are Irish and three of French extraction; of the nine guilty of felony, three of them are Irish, two of Irish extraction born in the United States, one from France, and three of French extraction, one of whom was born and brought up in Upper Canada; the one guilty of highway robbery is an Irishman; the five guilty of robbery are Irish; of the seven guilty of stealing from the person, five are of French extraction, and two are Irish; of the five guilty of horse stealing, one is Irish and four of French extraction, from Lower Canada; of the seven guilty of stealing cattle, four are Irish and three French Canadians; the one guilty of sheep stealing is a French Canadian; so is the one guilty of bigamy, a French Canadian; and the one guilty of abduction is an Irishman. The one guilty of killing a cow, is a French Canadian. Of the two guilty of uttering forged notes, one is an Irishman, and the other a French Canadian. Of the five guilty of arson, four are Irish, and one of French Canadian extraction, born in the United States; of the three guilty of Manslaughter, two are Irish, and one from Germany; those guilty of attempt to murder, shooting with intent to murder, wounding with intent to murder, assault with intent to commit felony and murder, shooting with intent to disable, wounding with intent to disable, cutting and stabbing, and sacrilege, are all either from Ireland or of Irish extraction. The one guilty of intent to do grievous bodily harm is a female of French extraction, and the one guilty of intent to murder, is a native of Upper Canada, of English extraction. The two guilty of house breaking are Irish, and the one guilty of house breaking and stealing therein, is a Canadian of French extraction; the three guilty of stealing in a shop, are French Canadians; and the one guilty of stealing in a dwelling house, is a native of Upper Canada, of Irish extraction. Of the seventy-eight guilty of larceny, thirty-nine are from Ireland, one from England, one from the West Indies, one from Switzerland, one from New Brunswick, one from France, one from Prince Edward's Island, and the rest from Canada East. Of the thirty-three from Canada East,

twenty-five are of French extraction, one an Indian, and the remaining seven of Irish parents. Of the total number of Catholic convicts, about three-fourths can read tolerably, about one half can write more or less, but not more than a dozen have received what can be called a good education. Loss of parents in early life, associating with bad companions, habits of intemperance, and the consequent neglect of their religious duties, have been mainly the causes that have led to the commission of the various crimes for which they were found guilty; persons may be startled at seeing that the great majority of the Catholic Convicts are either Irish or of Irish extraction, whereas the Irish Catholics do not form much over one-fourth of the whole Catholic population of Canada; but this ought only to surprise a very superficial observer, and should lead no one to conclude that there is any more natural vicious disposition in the Irish character, than in that of any other people; for virtue, honesty, and abstinence from crime, the Irish farmers in this Country can bear a very fair comparison with either the Scotch or English, and Irish women are admitted on all hands, to be more virtuous than those of any other nation. A great allowance ought to be made for the early education and prejudices of the Irish; for centuries back they have been a persecuted and trodden down people in the land of their nativity; their forefathers have been plundered of their property, and until very lately it was a capital crime for an Irish Catholic to teach even an Elementary School—under such rule, ignorance and poverty were the only inheritance to the Irish to hand down to their posterity, with this was mixed a pretty fair dose of hatred towards their persecutors. Place any nation in the world in the same position in which the Irish had to live for the last three hundred years, and I am convinced that after such an ordeal, it would not be half so virtuous as the Irish are; persons must not also judge of the Irish character from that of many of those we see in this Country, nor from the lying accounts with which the English Press generally teem. The great majority of the Irish who have selected Canada for the land of their adoption, arrive penniless in it; they must for many a year depend upon employment in the Public Works, to obtain the means of keeping body and soul together; men of every description and disposition congregated together in large numbers have never been the best school of morality, and they must be more than men, if this has not a most deteriorating effect upon their conduct. Few of those employed in the mines of California are Irish, and yet, if we believe the daily accounts we receive from that country, there are more crimes committed in it in one week than there is in this country for years. I will be told that in this free Country, the Irish enjoy the same advantages as those of every other country, but generally speaking this is not the case. Few of the German settlers arrive in this country without being the possessors of some hundred dollars or pounds; large numbers of them, the moment they make up their minds to emigrate to Canada or the United States, send out Agents to procure large tracts of land, where numbers from the same locality can settle together. On their arrival they know where to direct their course, and they have means not only to pay for the land, but also to stock it, and to support their families for two or three years. The first European settlers after the Conquest, received large tracts of land gratis, which enabled them to provide for the future settlement of their children and grand children; among these there were few or no Irish. The first Irish emigrants who came to Canada, were those brought out by the late Mr. Peter Robinson, and every one knows that, instead of being a proper selection, they were the very worst characters, of whom the people of the south of Ireland wanted to rid themselves. With all the advantages imaginable, persons of this description could not succeed; but the misfortune was, that from their idle and dissipated habits, they were the cause of creating very unfavorable prejudices against the whole Irish Nation; this prejudice was really carried so far, that I have known a certain Judge for whom the knowledge of one being an Irishman, and particularly an Irish Roman Catholic, was a sufficient

evidence to obtain conviction. Thus poor Paddy, Esopus like, whether he saw many or few birds, whether they appeared to the right or to the left, was sure of going off with a sound flogging. I am well satisfied with the conduct of many of the male convicts, who give every hope by their strict attention to the performance of their religious duties, that a great change has come over them for the better. I have known some among those who, of their own accord and without any advice from me upon the subject, have practiced severities upon themselves, such as are only mentioned in the lives of the anchorites of Egypt or Lybia; others among them have lived during the whole time of lent upon bread and water, and a few who, during the whole of that time, slept upon the bare floor. I have known others who, with tears in their eyes, expressed before me their gratitude towards God, who allowed their crimes to become public, and themselves punished, and thus for a time, separated them from the companionship of those whose evil examples had formerly such a powerful effect upon them, and from temptations which they found too strong to resist. I do not pretend that all the male convicts are thus disposed; there are a few among them whom you would take to be the lineal descendants of the impenitent thief, men who are deaf to every exhortation, and callous to every religious impression, who are a scandal to others in this Institution, and who, upon a small scale, and as far as they have any hope to succeed without detection, carry on their old trade of dishonesty, to the detriment both of the Penitentiary and the Contractors. This is done through the means of a certain few employed about the yard, who are in league with some of the convicts in the work-shops, and who dispose of the tools and other articles thrown out to those who carry stones, wood, and sand to the yard.

Believe me, Gentlemen,

To be, with much respect,

Your most obedient servant,

ANGUS McDONELL, C. C. P. P.

Kingston, January 24th, 1853.

To ANDREW DICKSON and WOLFRED NELSON, M. D., *Esquires, Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary,*

Report.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to present to you the following Annual Report on the moral condition and improvement of the Convicts under my pastoral care during the year ending the thirty-fifth of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

No. of Convicts.

At the close of the last year there were 253 Protestant Convicts; since that period 79 have been admitted; 332 have, therefore, received more or less instruction in the course of the year, and 271 remain under my care.

Causes of Crime.

The causes which have conspired to lead so many persons into crime seem fairly traceable to the ignorance of their parents in some cases; to the gross ignorance in which others were reared; in others to the total abstinence of all knowledge of God, of their duty to Him, and of the just claims of Society upon them; and in the great majority of cases to the formation of pernicious and vicious habits at a very early period in life; and especially to the use of intoxicating drinks. By reference to the Tables appended to this Report, numerous facts may be found justifying this conclusion, and proving that, "for the soul to be without knowledge is not good."

Classification of Convicts.

The 271 convicts under my pastoral oversight, may be very properly divided into two classes; the first class will comprise a small number of very badly disposed men, who seem desirous neither to improve themselves, nor to witness it in others. Of this class very sanguine hopes of improvement cannot be entertained, while at the same time it is believed that ultimately

persevering kindness and instruction will reach their hearts and awaken kind echoes and corresponding fruits and sympathies. The second class comprises a very large majority of the convicts. Their offences against Society are of a far less heinous character, in general, than the others. They are well disposed, conduct themselves properly, manifest a keen desire for knowledge, and diligently use the means at their command for improvement. The prospect in regard to these is of a far more hopeful character, and it is confidently anticipated that the systematic course of instruction established in this Prison will produce from year to year increasing beneficial results in the reformation of criminals.

Means of improve-
ment.

The chief means employed in labouring to improve the moral condition of these convicts have been as follows; Morning and Evening Prayer has been held with them daily throughout the year; they have all been constantly supplied with Bibles and other religious publications; each week every convict has been furnished with a book from the Library; four full services have been held, and four discourses given, during each week; about four hundred letters have been written for the convicts to their friends; on each Sunday two public services are held, two discourses delivered, and a Sunday School opened from one to two hours; the sick and the refractory have been daily visited by the Chaplain for serious conversation; he has also spoken with all the convicts under his charge on religious subjects three times, individually, during the year, and with a large proportion, many times; his visits to the Prison have usually been thrice each day, and his unremitting attention given to his duties from four to eight hours per diem.

Ability to im-
prove.

It is a most difficult matter to conjecture what degree of improvement may have been effected in the course of the year by the moral discipline of the Prison; this task would be almost impossible under any circumstances; and most assuredly the difficulty is greatly augmented in dealing with a class of persons who have many inducements to make fair professions when no real amelioration has occurred, and against whose representations one must, consequently, be constantly on his guard, lest an impression of their improvement altogether too favourable should be received. Strongly impressed, however, with a conviction of the improbability of the human mind, even in cases of manifest and great depravity; believing in the power of humanity and benevolence to raise up the fallen to the love of virtue, and that the signal triumphs of Christianity in all ages have been evinced in restoring the "lost" to reason and religion, there can be no just cause for discouragement, though all that was hoped, be not achieved, and though in some instances expectations apparently well founded were doomed to disappointment.

Evidence of im-
provement.

Among the indications of improvement may be mentioned the following facts, that during the year there has been manifest a far greater and increasing desire for instruction and knowledge, and a more eager application to study; that those convicts who had any money when committed to Prison have expended it in procuring useful books for themselves, while others have written to their friends and obtained money for the same purpose, and thus have they laid out for valuable books the sum of about fifty dollars; that in one shop many convicts performed the labour of ten hours in nine, and that, too, during the whole summer, that they might have the opportunity of attending School for one hour in the evening; and that these Convicts made most remarkable improvement in reading, writing, in Arithmetic and Grammar; that during the year the convicts have conversed with me far more frequently on religious matters than formerly; their letters, of which nearly four hundred have been written, in many instances, indicate a serious train of thought. At the School in the dining hall the eagerness with which they apply themselves is truly delightful; the lessons for the Sunday School are invariably well studied; frequent and urgent applications have been made for books containing notes upon and explanations of the Holy Scriptures;

constant application is made to me to solve questions on the Scriptures and religion, which evince great attention to and study of the subject; and, finally, the convicts at all the religious services have uniformly shewn becoming reverence and seriousness of deportment, and at the public discourses undivided attention. In addition to these facts I may also mention that twenty-five convicts solicited Christian Baptism, and that after examination and a due course of instruction, they were baptised into the faith of Christ. The Lord Bishop of Toronto visited the Prison in the summer, and a large number of the Church of England convicts, at their own earnest request, were confirmed by him. No convict of any other denomination participated in that rite, it being a wise and judicious regulation that there shall be no proselytism from one denomination to another in this Institution.

It has been impossible to keep all the convicts in view which have been Released during the past year, although no effort has been omitted in Convicts. order to do so. Of many of these favourable hopes were entertained, that hereafter they would conduct themselves as better members of Society. The conduct of convicts after their release is the only index to the degree of their improvement while here. The recommittals have not been numerous, amounting to only three per centum, which is a proportion smaller than in any preceding year. In consequence of the intense prejudice in this neighbourhood, very few prisoners on releasal can find employment in the immediate vicinity of the City. Only a few obtained employment in and about Kingston. One, a coloured man, got a good situation. conducted himself well, and earned fifteen dollars a month. Another became a teacher of a Common School and much respected. A third is doing well at his trade, and is a regular communicant in one the City Churches, while another is in a good position in New York City. Of those pardoned on the recommendation of the Inspectors, on account of long confinement and deserving conduct, none have been recommitted, all appear to have done well. Two are in a neighbouring County conducting themselves properly; two remain in the City, both obtaining good wages, one as a mason, the other as a gardener.

This exercise of the Royal Prerogative is at once humane and judicious, as it places a most powerful motive on the side of amendment, and turns the mind of the Convict from external influences to procure his pardon, to his own heart, to his own reformation, and to that Divine assistance which can effectually change him for the better. While of the three pardoned chiefly on other recommendations, one has already been recommitted to the prison.

Daily Prayers. During the year important improvements have been made in three respects for the moral interests of the convicts. The first is, Morning and Evening Prayers, held by the Chaplains alternately in the wings of the Prison, just before the Prison is opened in the morning, and just after it is closed at evening. This arrangement has given much dissatisfaction to the members of my charge, and given rise to feelings adverse to religion. It has, however, been attended with some good effects, and if the convicts could meet twice a day with their Chaplain, it would be a decided improvement on the present arrangement. Or, could they assemble once a day with their Chaplain for Prayer, even this would be an improvement, as he would then hold service with all the convicts under his charge once a day, which now he cannot do in less than two days.

Sunday School. The second improvement is the establishment of a Sunday School, which is kept open from one to two hours every Sunday. The convicts are divided into about thirty-five classes, with from four to eight convicts in each class. Failing to get Teachers from without, the best qualified convicts have been employed as Teachers, and have discharged their duty, on the whole, with much credit to themselves and usefulness to others. In the Sunday School the convicts have uniformly conducted themselves well, and express much satisfaction and thankfulness for the privilege. They are thoroughly instructed in one chapter of

the Bible each Sabbath, and have thus faithfully studied one-third of the New Testament.

Secular School. The third improvement is the establishment of an efficient School, which for a long time has been greatly needed, and is perhaps, the most important element in the disciplinary progress of the year. How urgently an efficient Teacher was required the following facts will demonstrate; that of the Protestant convicts, sixty-seven had never attended any school at all, previous to their admission to the Prison; sixty-four were totally ignorant of the Alphabet; ninety could not write their names; one hundred and thirty-eight knew nothing of numbers; of those who professed to read, many could not spell the most common words, others could not read a sentence correctly, while a large proportion were ignorant of the true meaning of words, and a correct knowledge of things. Seventy-six were entirely uninstructed in their duty to God, and ninety-seven in the Decalogue. These and other facts stated in the Tables shew conclusively, a most urgent necessity for an efficient Teacher. Indeed there is but one thoroughly educated convict in the Prison. The Teacher, Mr. Gardiner, has devoted himself with great energy, attention, and constancy to his duties, and in a spirit which shows the deep interest he feels in the improvement of his charge. Already we see, in connexion with the general instruction given, beneficial results. Many that were totally ignorant of numbers are now far advanced, and others greatly improved; other convicts have acquired, under his teaching, a general and correct knowledge of Geography, and several have obtained an accurate knowledge of Grammar; others have learned to write; eighty-seven have learned to read, and two hundred and twelve have made considerable improvement in reading, and also in general knowledge; so that on their releasal many will be fitted for occupations to which, before their imprisonment, they could not aspire. Such results from the moral discipline of this Prison, it is submitted, attest not only the utility of the School, but furthermore exhibit a cheering progress, which will favorably compare with any similar Institution in the world.

General Remarks. Generally it may be stated, that there is a far better spirit prevalent among the convicts. I have recently spoken to every one under my charge, and find the improved feeling nearly universal. In attending the examinations of convicts, preparatory to their releasal, the same disposition for the far greater number, has been observable. The convicts themselves have often called my attention to the contrast of the present with the former condition of the Penitentiary. This better spirit arises in no small degree from the humanity with which they feel themselves to be treated, especially by the Superior Officers. The prisoners are undoubtedly grateful for many ameliorations which of late years have taken place, and they are especially thankful for the establishment of the Secular and Sunday Schools. The conviction is prevailing more and more amongst the convicts, that it is intended to deal with them in a humane and Christian manner, and that their benefit is contemplated in this Institution. Many of them expressed their gratitude that in the Providence of God they were arrested in their wickedness and sent to this Prison, and that they feel that they shall leave it so improved in mind and morals, as to act their part far more wisely, both in reference to temporal and eternal interests, than before.

Convicts Grateful. In conclusion, I beg with all becoming deference, to solicit the attention of the Inspectors to some important matters connected intimately with the future moral and educational improvement of the convicts in this Prison. The books we now have are defective in number; thirty pounds only, during the whole existence of this Provincial Penitentiary, have been expended in procuring a Library for the Protestant convicts. What is needed is a general Library of useful and unsectarian books, historical, educational, scientific, and moral.

Better Books needed.

Improved Spirit.

Tobacco. The introduction of Tobacco, and its distribution among the convicts, has a pernicious and most demoralizing tendency, as it trains such prisoners as receive it, from year to year, in the habitual practices of concealing, deceiving, lying, stealing, and violating the Prison rules; for they are schooled and encouraged in these practices by base men, who, more corrupted than the prisoners themselves, not only violate the regulations which they have solemnly promised to observe, but stimulate the convicts to copy their unprincipled example. I am happy to say, that I believe no officer of the Prison is guilty of such depravity. It is found chiefly in the Contractors shop, Vide note A. at the end of the Report.

Light. The lighting of the wings of the Prison, so that the Convicts could read in the evenings, would contribute extensively to their improvement, by giving them two hours at least, every night, for six months in the year, for reading and study; it would make the evening labours of the Teacher far more efficient, and in case of disobedience, the convict might be severely punished by withholding the light from his cell, and leaving him in darkness, while others enjoyed both as the privilege and reward of good behaviour.

Appendix. I beg also to submit the following Appendix, containing many useful and important statistical Tables relative to the convicts under my charge,

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) HANNIBAL MULKINS,
Protestant Chaplain.

Provincial Penitentiary,
Protestant Chaplain's Office,
December 31st, 1852.

NOTE A. I was doubtful in my mind whether this reference to the demoralizing influence of Tobacco clandestinely distributed amongst the Convicts, came strictly within my department; but, considering its pernicious and corrupting tendency in training them in habits of theft and deceit during their imprisonment, and thus depraving instead of reforming them while here, I felt it my duty to call the attention of the Inspectors to the subject. In so doing, if I have "travelled beyond the record," I trust this is a sufficient apology.

AN APPENDIX,

Containing important Tables of Statistics relative to the Protestant Convicts confined in the Provincial Penitentiary.

TABLE I. Shewing the releasals during the year, removals, and deaths:

Released by expiration of sentence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
By Pardon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Removed to the Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Removed to the Roman Catholic Chapel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
									Total.....	61

TABLE II. Shewing the admissions and increase during the year:

Committed to Prison for the first time	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Recommitments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Received from the Roman Catholic Chapel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
									Total.....	79
									Increase.....	18

TABLE III. Shewing the disadvantages of Convicts in early life, arising from the ignorance and immorality of their Parents :

Had Parents who were quite uneducated	73
Had Parents who seldom or never attended Divine Service	68
Had Parents habitually irreligious	63
Had Parents who never held family worship	126
Had Parents who never read or explained the Scriptures to their families	97
Had Parents who were very severe	40
Had Parents who used profane language	69
Had Parents who drank to excess	55

TABLE IV. Shewing the early destitution of Convicts :

Convicts whose fathers died when they were under 20 years of age ...	89
Whose mothers died before they were 20 years of age	71
Convicts who were left destitute at a very early age	173
Convicts who had no trade, or any stated means of support	156
Convicts who left home when very young	180

TABLE V. Shewing the gross ignorance of Convicts at the time of their imprisonment :

Convicts totally ignorant of the Alphabet	64
Convicts who could read a very little	57
Convicts who could not write at all	90
Convicts entirely ignorant of the Arithmetic	138
Convicts who never attended school	67
Convicts thoroughly educated in English	3
Classically educated	1
Mathematically educated	1

TABLE VI. Shewing the defective moral education of Convicts, at the time of their imprisonment :

Convicts who were totally ignorant of their duty to God	76
Convicts who had never learned the Ten Commandments	97
Convicts who had never read them	87
Convicts who had no destined idea of a Supreme Being	65
Convicts who were ignorant of the meaning of such words as Redeemer, Redemption, Saviour, Eternity, &c.,	69
Convicts who had never read a word in the Bible	87

TABLE VII. Shewing the drinking habits of the Convicts :

Habitual drunkards	163
Intemperate, occasionally drunken	78
Moderate drinkers	30
Had been drinking immoderately at the time the crime was committed	138

TABLE VIII. Shewing the vicious and pernicious habits of the Convicts at an early time in life :

Desecrated the Sabbath	164
Used profane language, cursing, and swearing	170

Neglected Divine Worship	128
Neglected to read the Bible	135
Indulged in a rash and unrestrained temper	171
Indulged in the use of Tobacco	163
In the habit of gambling	106
Exccessive drinking	197

TABLE IX. Shewing the marital and other relationships of the Convicts :

Never married	156
Widowed	30
Married	117
Married more than once	25
Had a family	115
Illicit connections	31
Married Convicts who had separated	37
Had two wives	4

TABLE X. Shewing several miscellaneous facts in regard to the Convicts :

Had a trade	115
Born in slavery	23
Acknowledge their crime	161
Number of children who have parents in this Prison	375

TABLE XI. Shewing the comparative ages of the Convicts :

Under 20 years of age	44
Under 30 years of age	105
Under 40 years of age	73
Under 50 years of age	34
Under 60 years of age	10
Under 70 years of age	3
Under 80 years of age	2
Total.....	<u>271</u>

TABLE XII. Shewing the term of sentence of all the Convicts :

For Life	27
For twenty years	1
For seventeen years	1
For fourteen years	7
For eleven years	1
For ten years	6
For nine years	5
For eight years	1
For seven years	20
For six years	6
For five years	34
For four years	28
For three years	123
For two years	11

Independent of life sentences, the term averages four and a half years nearly

for each convict; and the whole number of years for which convicts are sentenced is 1108.

Taking the life sentences at twenty-two years each, the average will then be, ten one-third years nearly for each convict, and the whole number of years will amount to two thousand eight hundred and two. In England, I understand twenty-two years is equivalent to a life sentence.

TABLE XIII. Shewing in what Countries the Convicts were born :

Born in the West Indies	1
Born in the Isle of Wight	1
Born in New Brunswick	1
Born in Canada East	15
Born in Scotland	17
Born in the United States	40
Born in England	55
Born in Canada West	68
Born in Ireland	70
Born in Germany	3
Total.....	<u>271</u>

TABLE XIV. Shewing the different denominations of Christians to which the Convicts belonged :

To the Unitarians	1
To the Baptists	11
To the Presbyterians	30
To no denomination	10
To the Methodists	50
To the Church of England	169
Total.....	<u>271</u>

TABLE XV. Shewing the different crimes, and the number of each :

1. *Crimes against the Person.*

Murder	15
Assault with intent to kill	2
Assault with intent to kill, and manslaughter	1
Assault to disable	1
Manslaughter	7
Stabbing	1
Stabbing with intent to kill	2
Stabbing with intent to do grievous bodily harm	1
Shooting with intent to kill	2
Shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm	2
Rape	9
Assault with intent to rape	3
Assault with intent to ravish	1
Bigamy	4
Man stealing	2

2. *Crimes against Property.*

Arson	10
Larceny	95

Horse stealing	26
Burglary and Larceny	1
Burglary	15
Burglary and Robbery	3
Forgery	16
Felony	16
Perjury and Forgery	1
Uttering forged notes	1
Forgery and Horse stealing	1
Obtaining money under false pretences	1
Stealing from the person	1
Stealing in a warehouse	1
Robbery	5
Sheep stealing	3
Robbing with violence	1
Larceny and Arson	1
Stealing from a house	2
Stealing a gelding	1
Stealing and shop breaking	2
Stealing from a church	2
Stealing cattle	4
Oxen stealing	1
Obtaining goods falsely, and forgery	1
Embezzlement	1
Passing counterfeit money	1
Breaking into a warehouse	1
Larceny, and destroying letters	1
Prison breaking	1
Obtaining security under false pretences	1
Receiving stolen goods	1

3. Crimes against Nature.

Beastiality	1
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Total..... 271

TABLE XVI. Shewing the occupations of Convicts previous to their imprisonment:

Waiter	1	Hosiers	2
Painter	1	Butchers	2
Physician	1	Stone cutters	4
Ship carpenter	1	Blacksmiths	12
Brush maker	1	Tinsmiths	2
Printer	1	Sailors	6
Accountant	1	Teachers	3
Engraver	1	Bakers	2
Saddler	1	Whitesmiths	3
Brickniaker	1	Basket makers	2
Turner	1	Coopers	2
Druggist	1	Carriage makers	2
Miller	1	Shoemakers	13
Currier	1	Carpenters	16

Gunsmith	1	Common laborers	174
Clerk	1		
Tailors	3	Total.....	<u>271</u>
Barbers	3		
Cabinetmakers	4		

TABLE XVII. Shewing in what year the terms of sentence of the Convicts will expire :

In 1853	60	In 1862	5
In 1854	72	In 1863	1
In 1855	59	In 1866	1
In 1856	17	In 1869	1
In 1857	9	In 1870	1
In 1858	9	Life sentences	27
In 1859	4		
In 1860	5	Total.....	<u>271</u>
In 1861	1		

TABLE XVIII. Shewing the Race to which the Convicts respectively belong :

The European or White race	233
The Indian or American race	12
The African or Negro race	26
Total.....	<u>271</u>

TABLE XIX. Shewing the numbers in each Protestant Church, the number of Criminals from each, and the proportion of Criminals to the other members, in Canada :

Churches.	Their Nos.	Convicts.	No. of persons to each convict.
Church of England.....	263,592	169	1 convict to 1,580
Presbyterians.....	187,682	30	1 Do 6,258
Methodists.....	318,821	50	1 Do 6,376
Baptists.....	49,816	11	1 Do 4,529
Unitarians.....	1,183	1	1 Do 1,183
Lutherans.....12,089			
Congregationalists.....11,674			
Quakers.....7,460			
Bible Christians.....5,712			
Christian Church.....4,093			
Second Adventists.....2,032			
Protestants.....12,208	94,104	None.	None.
Disciples.....2,064			
Jews.....351			
Menonists and Tunkers.. 8,230			
Universalists.....6,134			
Mormons.....259			
Other creeds.....21,639			
No religion.....	49,104	10	1 convict to 5,000
Total.....	981,189	271	1 convict to 3,620

TABLE XX. Shewing the comparative criminality of the different races, in Canada :

Race.	Population.	Criminals.	No. persons to a convict.
European or White.....	969,189	233	1 convict to 4,155
Indian or American.....	4,000	12	1 Do 330
African or Negro.....	8,000	26	1 Do 300
Total....	981,189	271	3,620

C.

To WOLFRED NELSON, M. D., and ANDREW DICKSON, Esquires, Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary :

GENTLEMEN,—By the accompanying returns of the diseases which have been treated in the Penitentiary during the past year, it will appear that we have had five deaths within that period. The prominent feature of each of these fatal diseases, was that entered in the Register on admission to the sick list, and appears in the return in the column under the head of "Disease on Admission." Their subsequent development by future observation, and finally their anatomical character, exhibited by *post mortem* examination, are shewn in the column headed "Cause of Death."

The daily average of convicts during the year was 414, and the proportion of deaths to this number, is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; but if the entire number of convicts who have inhabited the Prison during that period be taken, amounting to 519, the deaths of all will not quite amount to one per cent.

Although the list of patients treated out of Hospital, as will appear by the return under this head, exceeds that of last year by 239, yet as regards the general health of the Prison, we have been as free from diseases of a really epidemic character, as on any former year. The prevailing epidemic, Catarrh, then so common in this vicinity, on two occasions appeared amongst the convicts last year, and furnished, as will be seen by the annexed return, 239 subjects for medical treatment; and therefore contributed largely to swell the list.

As must ever be the case in establishments like this, where labor is considered one of the chief items of punishment, various devices, and amongst the first, that of feigning sickness, with a view of gaining temporary respite from work, will constantly be practiced, and therefore the medical officer is often called on to discriminate between real and affected illness; accordingly, by the Surgeon's morning daily report made to the Warden, exhibits from time to time a large number of the latter, under the head "not admitted." It is therefore evident that much valuable labor would be thus lost to the Prison, and also that the imposter would gain his end, were the latter not subjected to the necessary scrutiny.

It will be seen by the returns, that five convicts afflicted with Insanity, have been removed to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, and that one remains yet to be similarly disposed of. The case of this convict, (a lower Canadian) who was under commuted sentence, transferred last November to this Prison for life, is attended with this uncommon circumstance, that for 27 successive days since his admission, he refused all food, subsisting during this period on about a quart of water and $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz. salt daily, and yet, after his protracted abstinence, which he submitted himself to under the supposed obligation of a vow, he returned to his usual sustenance at the end of his probation, very little impaired in strength or diminished in bulk.

An unusual form of disease, to which I have applied the term "Echymosis," appeared in the Prison during the last summer months, shewing itself in large patches of sanquincous extravasation, generally in the posterior and inferior part of the thigh and calf of the leg, presenting the appearance of a part injured by severe contusion, and generally accompanied by deep seated interstitial deposits, causing much swelling and induration; purpural spots and spongy gums appeared in two of those affected, and in one, nasal hemorrhage occurred. At this time it may be remarked that an hæmatic disposition seemed to a certain extent to prevail in the community here, sometimes with the appearances above described, and at others, attended with hemorrhage from various sources.

The disease is novel to me and other medical persons here, and cannot be accounted for by any assigned cause, atmospherical or otherwise.

This being the sixteenth Sanitary Annual Report furnished by the medical officer, it cannot be supposed that much novel matter of a general character respecting his particular department, can now be presented to your Board. I cannot, however, conclude this, without expressing my satisfaction at the prospect of soon being able to occupy the long wished for new Hospital, which, since its completion, has been appropriated to the use of the female convicts, as a Prison.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) JAMES SAMPSON, M. D.
Surgeon, Provincial Penitentiary.

Provincial Penitentiary,
10th January, 1853.

RETURN of cases treated in Hospital, Provincial Penitentiary, from January 1st to December 31st, 1852.

Disease.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1851.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1852.
Abscess	2	1	1	
Asthma	2	2		
Anasarca	1	.....	1	
Bronchitis, Chronic.....	1	1	1	..	1
Burning by Lime.....	1	1		
Bilious vomiting.....	1	1		
Catarrh	20	19	1	
Cough, Chronic.....	7	6	..	1
Condylomata	1	1		
Contusion (finger).....	1	.....		1
Dysentery.....	3	3		
Diarrhœa	1	1		
Diseased Knoe.....	1	1		
Dysuria.....	1	1		
Epilepsy.....	1	1	1	1	
Echymosis	7	7		
Erysipelas	4	2	..	2
Fever	1	.....	1		
Hæmorrhoids	1	1		
Headache, (Intermittent).....	1	1		
Jaundice.....	1	1	1	1	
Insanity, (feigned).....	1	1		
*Insanity	3	3		
Do. Intermittent.....	2	2		
Injured Leg.....	1	1		
Injured Back.....	1	.....	..	1
Indigestion.....	1	1		
Inflamed { Knee.....	1	1		
{ Eye.....	2	2		
Pleurisy, Acute.....	3	3		
Do. Chronic.....	1	1	2		
Palpitation.....	1	1		
Parturition.....	1	1		
Rheumatism, Acute.....	8	8		
Do. Chronic.....	1	1		
Scrofula	1	1	1	..	1
Sprained { Ankle.....	1	1		
{ Knee.....	1	1		
Syphilis	1	1		
Spasms	1	1		
Scald, (extensive).....	1	1		
Sore Throat.....	6	6		
Scorbutis	1	1		
Urethral Stricture.....	1	.....	1		
Ulcerated Leg.....	4	3	..	1
Wound Incised.....	1	.....	..	1
Total.....	7	103	96	5	9

* Removed to Toronto Lunatic Asylum.

DEATHS from January 1st, to December 31st, 1852.

Name.	Age.	Disease.		Admitted.	Died.	No. of days in Hospital.
		On Admission.	Cause of Death.			
John Hoover.....	51	Jaundice ..	{ Extensive dis- ease of Abdo- monal Viscera }	Nov. 21, 1851.	Feby. 23, 1852.	95
William Kneeshaw	22	Catarrh ...	Chronic Pleurisy.	Jany. 27, 1852.	Feby. 8, 1852.	23
George Green.....	15	Abscess ..	{ Extensive Thoracic Sup puration. }	Feby. 26, 1852.	Aug. 21, 1852.	177
Margaret Loftus...	64	Epilepsy ..	Cerebral Abscess.	July 9, 1852.	July 13, 1852.	5
George Gilderoy...		Anasarca..	General Dropsy..	July 23, 1852.	July 31, 1852.	9

RETURN of Cases treated out of Hospital, Provincial Penitentiary, from 1st January to 31st December, 1852.

Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.	
Abscess	6	External Inflammation	23	
Ascarides	2	Injuries (various).....	28	
Boils	18	Do Intermittent.....	10	
Burn	1	*Insanity.....	3	
Bronchitis, Chronic	1	Jaundice	1	
Bronchocele.....	1	Itch	1	
Cough.....	10	Lumbago	1	
Catarrh.....	220	Nausea	2	
Colic.....	1	Neuralgia	4	
Constipation	3	Orchitis	1	
Contusions	5	Pains (vague).....	6	
Debility	1	Ptyalism	1	
Dysentery	1	Rheumatism	37	
Diarrhœa	38	Spasms	1	
Dysuria	3	Sore Throat.....	27	
Eczema	1	Strictured Urethra.....	1	
Epilepsy.....	2	Scrofula.....	1	
Ear-ache.....	7	Ulcerated ... { Leg	5	
Enlarged Submaxy. Glands	1		{ Foot.....	1
Excoriations	3		{ Scalp.....	1
Echymosis	2	Vertigo	4	
Gonorrhœa	1	Wounds ... { Incised	12	
Griping	1	{ Lacerated	4	
Headache.....	52	Sprains	5	
Hœmorrhoids.....	16			
Hernia Humoralis.....	1			
Indigestion	4			
		Total....	583	

* Two removed to Toronto Lunatic Asylum.
One remaining in the Prison.

To WOLFRED NELSON, M. D., and ANDREW DICKSON, Esquires, Inspectors of Provincial Penitentiary, &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to lay before you for your information, a Report of the state in which I found the education of the prisoners in the Penitentiary, at the time of my appointment to the situation of Teacher in that Institution; the duties performed by me from the date of my appointment, up till the 31st of December, 1852; the progress the prisoners have made, &c., with a few concluding remarks.

First, According to instructions, I entered upon my duties on the tenth day of May last. The first few days were passed in merely observing a method of "Mutual Instruction," in operation among the prisoners, and examining the books in use, the whole of which I found very imperfect, and unproductive of any real good, as there were as many different books employed in each class, as persons in the class, and many of the teachers trying to impart knowledge and instruct others, when in reality they had little or none themselves.

Progress can never, but in vain, be expected without system; and the consequence was, that such an amount of ignorance existed, as would be incredible to any person not in a position to be an eye witness of the fact. My first idea then, was to re-organize the classes, and separate those who could read a little, from the spellers, and arrange them in classes by themselves; also, to classify the spellers, according to the different degrees of progress to which they had attained.

I then made application for a uniform set of class books, which were granted and introduced; and am happy to say, the promise of a satisfactory result soon became apparent.

The next thing I did, Gentlemen, in compliance with the instructions which were handed me for my direction, was to form a daily class, consisting of about fifteen boys, but this number is variable according to circumstances; some of these could read a little, some knew the letters of the alphabet, and others, nothing at all.

During the summer months I took this class at six o'clock every morning, (excepting Sundays,) to the remote end of the west Wing of the Prison, where I instructed them till the ringing of the bell at eight, which was the usual time for the convicts to go to breakfast: the above class then repaired to the dining hall, where I remained till the meal was finished, which commonly occupied half an hour; the remaining half hour, namely, till nine o'clock, I spent in teaching and superintending the teaching of classes formed of all those convicts who were desirous of receiving instruction.

The number of classes taught in the dining hall is 32, of from four to six persons in each class; about one-fifth of whom are French Canadians, who receive instruction in the French language, and the remainder are persons speaking the English language, and are taught accordingly.

I then went to breakfast, and returned at twelve o'clock to teach and superintend the teaching of the several classes, during half an hour after dinner, which was the same in all respects as in the morning, and continued till one o'clock P. M.; but on Wednesdays and Saturdays, being the days appointed for shaving the men, I selected a class of boys, who have no opportunity of getting instruction with the daily class, owing to their work being let out to Contractors, and proceeded to the accustomed place of giving instruction to the daily class, where I taught them spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, French, &c., during the half hour in the morning employed by the men in shaving, and the same at noon.

At one o'clock, the daily class resumed their studies, and continued till three: the branches taught, were spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography and French. The progress of this class exceeded my most sanguine expectations; some have passed through the arithmetic in use, and the greater part of the remainder are in the advanced rules, such as proportion, practice, &c. There

are a few of these whose mental faculties for calculation are not so largely developed as others have them, consequently they have not been able to keep pace with those whom nature has more largely endowed: however, it is worthy of remark, that they generally excel in something else. All in this class read well, write pretty fair hands, cipher remarkably well for the time they have been at it, and have a good knowledge of English grammar and geography, which I taught by diagrams, &c., on the black board, as we have neither grammars nor maps.

At a quarter to five o'clock, I assembled from the Blacksmith and Hame shops, all the men who had finished their daily task, consisting in general, of from ten to fifteen, and marched them to our usual place of giving instruction, (which could not with propriety be designated by the name of School-room,) where we remained till the bell rung for the convicts to assemble, in order to go to their cells for the night. The branches taught these men, were spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, French, &c., and the interest they took in trying to improve, was truly gratifying; in a short time all were able to read tolerably well, and write pretty fair hands; all seemed grateful and to appreciate the opportunity afforded them for making improvement, as well as for the exertions being made in their behalf to give them instruction.

As soon as the men are in their cells, and Evening Prayers read, I commence to teach those who are least advanced, and cannot get their daily tasks finished in time to join the blacksmith's class at five o'clock; and in order to render the cell instruction effectual, I take three ranges each night, which occupy me from an hour to an hour and a half, according to the number of uneducated men they contain, until I have passed over all the ranges of the Prison in succession.

This last duty of the teacher is, perhaps, the most difficult portion he has to encounter during the day, but not the least productive of real good. Here he meets the untutored mind that has been wrapt in silence from morning till night, and from night till morning, but not inactive, very frequently meditating mischief. Here he often witnesses the heaving of the savage breast, craving revenge for real or imaginary wrongs, which fancy might lead to suppose had been inflicted,—then, he approaches another in tears; a little further on, he meets some prepared question for him to solve, propounded for the most part, in a foreign language; and the confidence with which his instructions will be received, depends entirely upon his success in meeting these and many other things, which often require judicious and well directed admonition. Hence, much ingenuity and judgment, aided by a kind and sympathizing disposition, a good knowledge of human nature, and to be perfectly conversant in the English and French languages, are absolutely necessary; in order to guarantee the Teacher's success; and were I permitted, Gentlemen, to judge from the eagerness with which old and young, educated and uneducated, Catholic and Protestant, look to me for secular instruction and information, and receive it at my hand, I would be led to trust that my efforts have not, at least, been unsuccessful in carrying into effect the philanthropic provision made by Government, for instructing unfortunate and uneducated creatures under the sentence of the law; many of whom have been led into crime through ignorance of their duty towards God, and towards man.

I also assist the Protestant Chaplain in the Sabbath School, which it is hoped is a source of much good, contributing both to the health and morals of the convicts. The Roman Catholic Chaplain has not required my services on Sundays.

Such, Gentlemen, is the manner in which my time has been employed daily, since I had the honor of being appointed to the situation I now fill; except that, since the winter months have set in, and consequently the days shortened, I was obliged to discontinue, for a time, the morning classes in the dining hall, as well as the blacksmiths' class at five o'clock, P. M. It is intended that the morning instruction in the dining hall will be resumed on the tenth of January, 1853.

The disadvantages under which I had to labor since I commenced to teach in this Institution, have certainly retarded the progress of education among the convicts; of these, the principal was the want of a proper School-room, where I could have entered upon a system of teaching, that is morally impossible in the aisle of a wing of the Prison, and in presence of a number of convicts engaged at work; also, the want of sufficient light to enable the convicts to read after going to their cells, is much felt, as they could pass at least three hours in reading and study, before retiring to rest, which would certainly ameliorate their condition, mentally as well as morally.

Notwithstanding the effect felt from these and some other inconveniences, it is still cheering to be able to state, that of a vast number of individuals who were totally ignorant at the time the School came into operation, there are at present not more than fifteen or perhaps twenty among all the convicts, who cannot read; the greater part of whom came in recently and are doing well, considering the limited opportunity they have for improvement during the winter months.

Before closing this Report, Gentlemen, I beg to return you and the Warden, my most sincere thanks, in the name of the convicts, for the deep interest you have taken in promoting their education and advancement in useful knowledge; and I trust your zeal, which is so conspicuous, will be crowned with success. My thanks are also due to the very Rev. The Vicar General, and the Rev. Mr. Mulkins, who have aided my humble efforts in a manner truly worthy their Divine calling; and the prisoners themselves look upon the exertions and the provision made to give them instruction, as one of the greatest blessings heaven could bestow upon mankind.

May they continue to appreciate and avail themselves of the opportunity afforded for learning to grow wise unto salvation, and become reformed and fit subjects to go out and mingle again in the society of their fellow men, without being dangerous to the respective communities of which they may hereafter form a part.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and devoted servant,

(Signed,) JAMES T. GARDINER.

Provincial Penitentiary,
31st December, 1852.

To WOLFRED NELSON, M. D., and ANDREW DICKSON, *Esquires, Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary.*

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to lay before you the following Report relative to the female convicts under my supervision, during the year ending the 31st of December, 1852:

Of the convicts under my charge during this period, one has died, three were removed to the Lunatic Asylum, three received the Royal Pardon, and five were released by expiration of sentence. The number of removals therefore during the year was twelve; and the number of committals in the same time thirteen. There are now thirty-eight in all, being an increase of one in the year. These convicts have been diligently employed during the year, and it gives me pleasure to state that the generality of them have been industriously disposed, and have attended to their duties for the most part willingly. From ten to fourteen have been daily employed in binding for the Contractor, in the shoe shop; the number of days' work that they have done amounts to 3,417. The remaining convicts were with equal diligence engaged in their duties, in making shirts, drawers, and bedding, in knitting

socks, and repairing clothing for the use of the convicts; and in cooking, washing, &c. In these respective matters, they have found full employment during the year.

Their health has been generally good, and they have much improved in both appearance and manners, and also, with few exceptions, in their behaviour; a few indeed, have manifested much depravity and bad temper. It is a source of regret that for want of suitable rooms, these could not be separated from the better disposed. Another cause of defective discipline, is the want of an efficient Deputy Matron, and the constant changing of one for another; in consequence of this, a vicious and contaminating influence has been the result. Many that under other circumstances would have been peaceable, have been irritated beyond endurance. To these causes, I think, may be justly ascribed the number of punishments, which have been far greater than we could reasonably expect from the opportunities afforded the convicts, and the constant exertions made for their improvement.

Among the means used for their moral improvement, I may mention that they have attended prayer morning and evening throughout the year. Each day they have read portions of the Holy Scriptures, and they have attended also three public services during the week, and there has generally been one lecture a week especially for them, making four in all. I beg also to mention that Mrs. R. Cartwright has for many years attended to a weekly Bible-class among the Protestant female convicts, under the direction of the Protestant Chaplain, devoting an hour every Saturday to their improvement. This familiar catechetical instruction seems to have been prized by some, and to have a good effect. They are supplied with bibles and tracts; the library books with which they are furnished weekly, have been a means of much profit. During the long days of summer, both before and after the days labor, they have abundance of light and time for reading and study. They have undoubtedly so far improved it, as to have acquired much useful knowledge; they have frequently come to me, making remarks on what they had been reading, and seeking explanations of what seemed most difficult. As a proof of the interest they feel in their own improvement, many of them commit to memory portions of the Scriptures, Psalms and Hymns, not by constraint, but willingly. The knowledge which they thus acquire it is to be hoped will prove beneficial to them, and perhaps to others, with whom they may yet hold intercourse. Some, who were utterly untaught, have learned to read, and others have greatly improved, and all are receiving instruction.

As a fruit of this, I have much satisfaction in stating that I find a far greater regard paid to *Truth* than formerly, from which I think we may augur a favourable change in their morals. As an instance of their increasing regard for truth, I may mention that two of them having lately been tempted to deceive me, in a very short time after came and confessed the deception, asked my forgiveness, and told me all the truth—an incident that I never before witnessed in this Prison.

On reviewing the year, I think there is no just ground for discouragement.

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

(Signed,) JULIA COX.

Provincial Penitentiary,
December 31st, 1852.

To the Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary:

GENTLEMEN,—The following is a Report of the several works performed at the Provincial Penitentiary since my last yearly returns, dated November, 1851. The letters A. B. C., &c., refer to the accompanying plan of yard, shewing the location

and extent of the improvements, which are colored red for more ready reference. Elevations, &c., have also been given of the principal buildings within the walls, which will more fully explain the works.

A.—Main Prison, West Wing. The Inspection Avenue has been erected of brick, the foundations of which had to be sunk in some places to the depth of eighteen feet. The arches of two Avenues have been built, and each end inclosed with heavy frame work, filled in with iron gratings for ventilation and light; also a large quantity of masonry over the arches of cells, for the safe keeping of convicts.

B.—The excavation of area, drains, foundations of dwarf and area walls, also the excavation and grading of yard round dining hall, together with the buildings and completion of said drains and walls, also the construction of two flights of stone steps.

C.—New dining hall, chapel, school, &c. The whole of the brick groin arches have been built throughout basement upon substantial cut stone piers. The basement of kitchen, and wash house adjoining, have also been arched with stone floors, finished for cellars and store rooms. The masonry in laying stone floors throughout dining hall, kitchen, wash house, inspection avenues and covered entrance to Chapel, the whole set in water lime, and executed in a substantial manner. Three stone stair cases have also been erected, one with iron rail and ballusters, wrought iron window and fan gratings, iron doors with proper fastenings, cast iron columns and braces in dining hall, let into oak girders supporting Chapel floor, the lathing and plastering throughout the first and second stories, the whole of the carpenters' work, consisting of Chapel floors, which is bridged and deffened, windows, doors and frames, straping of ceilings, the roofs of wash house, kitchen, and entrance to Chapel, the entire centering for arches in basement, cast and wrought iron apparatus to kitchen and wash house, and fixing the same, together with painting and glazing, which leaves the building in a complete and finished state, with the exception of the basement and area floors.

D.—Excavation and laying foundation of guard tower at the West Lodge, which was sunk about twenty feet to secure a good foundation. The completion of said tower includes windows, doors, floors and iron gratings, the whole being lined with brick and covered with lead. Guard walk which is continued round west Lodge, supported on iron brackets, stone steps, with iron hand railing and ballister continued round walk.

E.—The excavation and rebuilding of drain from the North Wing of main Prison, to common sewer, with filling in and grading the same.

F.—Indicates a very heavy excavation in rock, and the building of main sewer, extending from the north-east side of new Hospital to the intended female Prison, with man holes, cesspools, cut stone flags and gradings.

G.—A substantial frame, which has been erected for exercising the Military; also, the construction of a guard walk, it being a commanding station.

H.—Repairs erected on the roof of new work shops, damaged by fire on the 25th February, 1852; the gutters of the South and West Wings being inlaid with sheet iron.

I.—Military quarters, without boundary walls, which has undergone a thorough repair.

The whole of the above mentioned works are executed in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, much better than work in general performed by Contract; and considering the number of convicts in the gang of the Institution, and they being the refuse of the whole Prison, the amount of improvements this year has been greater than any one previous. A condensed form has been given of the cost of materials, and the amount of labor expended in the execution of the works, each convict being estimated at one shilling and six pence per day; and the following is

the Contract value of the work performed at the several locations, which does not include the general repairs, jobbing, &c., shewing a balance for the year in favor of the Institution, of £944 18s. 5½d.

	£	s.	d.
A.—Main Prison, West Wing	1178	13	3
B.—Area walls and excavation	510	2	7
C.—Dining hall, Chapel, kitchen, &c.,	2289	14	2
D.—Tower, and raising boundary walls	308	17	9
E.—Excavation, and building of drain	9	11	0
F.—Excavation of rock, and building main sewer	386	7	6
G.—Frame Military shed, &c.,	96	0	0
H.—New work shops, &c.,	60	10	0
I.—Military quarters, without walls	54	5	0
Cut stone, &c., &c., sold	471	10	0
Do. on hand, cut within the year	74	7	6
	<hr/>		
Total value as per estimate	£5439	18	9
Do. materials and labor	4495	0	3½
	<hr/>		
Balance	£944	18	5½

(Signed,) EDWARD HORSEY,
Master Builder.

Provincial Penitentiary,
January, 1853.

D.

RETURN of Convicts received into the Provincial Penitentiary during the year ending
31st December, 1852.

No.	Name.	Age.	Country.	Calling.	Crimes.	County or District.
3275	Agustus Johnson,	34	Canada West,	Labourer,	Horse Stealing,	Hastings.
3276	Eliza Nolan,	38	Ireland,		Larceny,	do.
3277	Charles Dunning,	32	France,	Cooper,	do.	Frontenac.
3279	Michl. Glensay,	25	Ireland,	Labourer,	Assisting to do grievous bodily harm,	Lanark.
3285	Patk. Clifford,	30	do.	do.	Murder,	Wentworth.
3286	Thos. Sharp,	22	England,	Tailor,	Larceny,	do.
3314	Mich. Harris,	19	Canada West,	do.	do.	Frontenac.
3315	George Johnson,	22	England,	do.	do.	do.
3316	Jock Legear,	18	Canada East,	Labourer,	do.	Carlton.
3317	Thomas Welsh,	22	Ireland,	do.	Burglary,	Hastings.
3318	Charles Damon,	22	U. States,	Ca. Maker,	Larceny,	Frontenac.
3319	William Humphreys,	40	Ireland,	Blacksmith,	Manslaughter,	Leeds and Grenville.
3320	Jas. McIlhenny,	42	do.	Stone-cutter,	Larceny,	do.
3321	James Brown,	30	Canada West,	Carpenter,	do.	do.
3322	Corn. Carr,	59	Ireland,	Labourer,	do.	do.
3323	Michl. Mitchell,	16	Canada West,	do.	do.	York.
3324	Catherine C. reoran.	24	Ireland,	do.	do.	do.
3325	Thomas McKay,	26	Scotland,	Labourer,	Cattle Stealing,	do.
3326	Henry Hilcock,	24	Ireland,	do.	Oxen do.	do.
3327	Danl. Smith,	33	England,	do.	Horse do.	do.
3328	Jane Granfield,	18	Canada,		Larceny,	do.
3329	Elh. Dibble,	19	Canada West,	do.	Felony,	Oxford.
3330	Thos. Jno. Cooper,	45	England,	do.	do.	do.
3331	William Mercer,	26	Scotland,	do.	Larceny,	do.
3332	Charles Sheldon,	35	U. States,	do.	do.	Lanark.
3333	Abram Bowman,	16	Canada West,	do.	Cattle Stealing,	Lincoln.
3334	John Robinson,	30	Ireland,	do.	Breaking into a house,	do.
3335	Charles Tiffany,	43	U. States,	do.	Forgery,	Northumberland.
3336	George Fowler,	34	Ireland,	do.	Larceny,	do.
3337	Walter McVicher,	27	Scotland,	Blacksmith,	Manslaughter,	do.
3338	David Norton,	30	Canada West,	Shoemaker,	Larceny,	do.
3339	Mary Bourgoyne,	36	Ireland,		do.	Montreal.
3340	James Vaughan,	14	do.	Labourer,	Burglary,	do.
3341	Louis Laforest,	56	Canada East,	do.	Assault,	do.
3342	Martin Healy,	34	Ireland,	Stone-cutter,	Cutting, Stabbing, &c.,	do.
3343	Robt. Hetherington,	21	do.	Labourer,	Shooting to do grievous bodily harm,	do.
3344	James Moore,	16	do.	do.	Larceny,	do.
3345	George Warren,	31	do.	Bricklayer,	Burglary,	do.
3346	Laurent Lapoint,	22	Canada East,	Labourer,	do.	do.
3347	Louis Theberge,	22	do.	do.	do.	Quebec.
3348	Jacques Blouin,	40	do.	do.	Stealing an Ox,	do.
3349	Mary Campbell,	37	Ireland,		Arson,	Carlton.
3350	John Steen,	23	do.	Shoemaker,	Larceny and destroying Letters,	do.
3351	Andrew Merville,	24	do.	Labourer,	Murder,	Montreal.
3352	Michl. Belanger,	65	Canada East,	do.	Rape,	do.
3353	Percé Faubin,	34	do.	Shoemaker,	Stealing money from a shop.	Prescott.
3354	Paul Fillion,	17	do.	Labourer,	do.	do.
3355	James Anderson,	29	Scotland,	do.	Misdemeanour,	Frontenac.
3356	Benj. Harris,	17	Canada West,	Gunsmith,	Larceny,	Oxford.
3357	William Harris,	20	do.	Labourer,	do.	do.
3358	William McAlister,	71	U. States,	Carpenter,	Arson.	Hastings.
3359	Egerton Huntly,	23	Canada West,	Labourer.	Horse Stealing	Huron, &c.
3360	James Hyatt,	22	U. States,	do.	Sheep do.	Kent, &c.
3361	Robert Morrison,	29	Canada West,	Carpenter,	Forgery.	York, &c.
3362	Robert Simpson,	37	England,	Shoemaker,	Burglary,	do.
3363	Robert Tool,	60	Ireland,	Labourer,	Murder,	Lanark.
3364	Aaron Martindale,	19	Canada East,	Turner,	Horse Stealing,	Frontenac.
3365	Ann Harrison,	24	Ireland,		Larceny,	do.

Return of Convicts, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Names.	Age.	County.	Callings.	Crimes.	County or District.
3366	Alfred B. McKenzie,	19	England,	Labourer,	Felony,	Wentworth, &c.
3367	Frank Baker,	19	Ireland,	Blacksmith,	do.	do.
3368	Thomas Flinn,	23	do.	do.	Larceny,	do.
3369	Thad. Capell,	21	Canada West,	Saddler,	do.	do.
3370	Thomas McCann,	40	Ireland,	Labourer,	do.	do.
3371	William Russel,	25	do.	Blacksmith,	Felony,	do.
3372	Henry Coon,	23	Canada West,	Labourer,	Rape,	Hastings.
3373	John Forshee,	16	do.	Carpenter,	Intent to Murder,	Prince Edward.
3374	William Wright,	22	England,	Printer,	Larceny,	Lincoln.
3375	John McCabe,	27	Canada West,	Labourer,	do.	do.
3376	Philip Brady,	22	do.	do.	Stealing in a dwelling house,	Wellington.
3377	John Gilfoyle,	37	Ireland,	Stonecutter,	Assault, Vic. 4 and 5,	Carlton.
3378	Joseph Redmond,	19	England,	Labourer,	Larceny,	Montreal.
3379	Mary Hullorn,				do.	do.
3380	Jean B. Millitte,	18	Canada East,	Labourer,	Stealing a Gelding,	do.
3381	Charles Brossard,	20	do.	Joiner,	Larceny,	do.
3382	Edw. Morrison,	25	Ireland,	Stonecutter,	do.	do.
3383	Charles Jackson,	22	Canada East,	Labourer,	Stealing from the person,	do.
3384	Narcisse Toullier,	16	do.	Carpenter,	do.	do.
3385	James Moore,	26	England,	Tailor,	Robbery,	York.
3386	Ellen Gleeson,	30	Ireland,		Larceny,	do.
3387	William Gowdy,	23	England,	Labourer,	do.	Oxford.
3388	Bernard Smith,	31	Ireland,	do.	Sheep Stealing,	Leeds, &c.
3389	George Seeny,	24	do.	do.	Manslaughter,	Peterborough.
3390	James McGee,	25	Canada West,	Cab. Maker,	Forgery,	Prince Edward.
3391	Talbot Chief,	44	do.	Labourer,	Horse Stealing,	Huron.
3392	Charles Selby,	22	Canada East,	do.	Larceny,	Frontenac.
3393	Peter Charboneau,	17	do.	do.	do.	do.
3394	Samuel Brown,	37	U. States,	do.	do.	do.
3395	Samuel Smeddes,	51	Canada West,	Shoemaker,	Forgery,	Northumberland.
3396	John Falkner,	18	Canada East,	Labourer,	Arson,	do.
3397	Lawrence Burke,	56	Ireland,	Butcher,	Larceny,	York.
3398	James Doris,	23	do.	Labourer,	Assault, with intent to commit Murder,	Carlton.
3399	Ch. H. Harper,	13½	England,	Tailor,	Breach of Prison,	Hastings.
3400	William Connor,	23	Ireland,	Labourer,	Stealing Cattle,	Wellington.
3401	Solomon Lynch,	28	U. States,	do.	Stabbing,	Middlesex.
3402	John Robertson,	31	do.	do.	Murder,	Northumberland.
3403	Eliza Robertson,	30	do.	do.	do.	do.
3404	James Clarke,	21	Canada West,	do.	Felony,	Essex.
3405	Ch. Albino,	19	U. States,	do.	do.	do.
3406	John Cline,	41	do.	do.	do.	do.
3407	Thos. McColy,	29	do.	do.	do.	do.
3408	John Swan,	33	do.	Bricklayer,	do.	do.
3409	John Foly,	24	P. E. Island,	Labourer,	Larceny,	Gaspé.
3410	Jean Percheris,	49	France,	do.	Felony,	do.
3411	John Kearney,	57	Ireland,	Shoemaker,	Stabbing with intent to Murder,	Montreal.
3412	James Fr. Smith,	28	Scotland,	Accountant,	Obtaining false Security,	do.
3413	Jos. Charboneau,	18	Canada East,	Labourer,	Stealing from the person,	do.
3414	Adelene Normand,	26	do.		Wounding to do grievous bodily harm,	do.
3415	James Porter,	44	Ireland,	Schl. Teacher,	Larceny,	do.
3416	John Gravel,	31	Germany,	Cab. Maker,	do.	do.
3417	Thos. Wych,	29	England,	Labourer,	Receiving stolen goods,	do.
3418	David Gormley,	12	Ireland,	do.	Larceny from the person,	do.
3419	Hiram W. Moore,	25	Canada East,	Carpenter,	Bigamy,	do.
3420	Edw. Shepherd,	36	Scotland,	Currier,	Arson,	do.
3421	Sylvester Howard,	17	Canada East,	Clerk,	Larceny,	Stormont.
3422	Thomas Ryley,	15½	Ireland,	Labourer,	do.	Quebec.

Return of Convicts, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Names.	Age	County.	Calling.	Crimes.	County or District.
3423	Joseph Gagnon,	27	Canada East,	Labourer,	Larceny.	Quebec.
3424	John Duffy,	13	do.	do.	do.	do.
3425	Moise Tapin,	17	do.	Waiter,	do.	do.
3426	Jean B. Conhone,	17	do.	Labourer,	do.	do.
3427	Oliver Darsey,	28	U. States,	do.	Burglary,	Wentworth.
3428	Jesse Tillotson,	23	Canada West,	Shoemaker,	do.	do.
3429	Thos Clarke,	33	do.	Carpenter,	Forgery,	do.
3430	Daniel McCarty,	48	Ireland,	Labourer,	Burglary,	do.
3431	John Singer,	47	Canada West,	do.	Felony,	do.
3432	Thos. Baker,	51	Ireland,	do.	do.	do.
3433	Lewis Isaac,	24	Canada West,	do.	Manslaughter,	do.
3434	Ellen Cooper,	26	Ireland,		Larceny,	do.
3435	Mary Ashby,	20	do.		do.	do.
3436	Eliza Young,	15	England,		Felony,	do.
3437	William Henry	34	Canada East,	Charge Maker,	Larceny,	Frontenac.
3438	Thos. Shereen,	48	do.	Labourer,	Murder,	Three Rivers.
3439	John Cole,	30	U. States,	do.	do.	Saint Francis.
3440	John Levens,	22	Canada West,	do.	Larceny,	Northumberland.
3441	Lawrence Henretty,	67	Ireland,	do.	Murder,	Frontenac.
3442	Ed. Warren,	50	West Indies,	do.	Larceny,	Lincoln.
3443	Solom Crow,	28	Canada West,	do.	do.	Middlesex.
3444	Hugh Mennon,	49	Ireland,	do.	do.	do.
3445	John Kelly.	25	do.	Mason,	do.	do.

D. Æ. MACDONELL,
Warden, Pl. Py.

Provincial Penitentiary,
31st December, 1852.

E.

RETURN of Convicts who died in the Provincial Penitentiary during the year
ending 31st December, 1852.

No.	Name.	Age when received.	Calling.	Crime.	County or District.
2512	William Ranshan,	19	Shoemaker,	Larceny.	Midland.
2804	George Green,	11	Labourer,	Murder,	Peterborough.
2871	Mary Lofters,			Arson,	Simcoe.
2877	John Hoover,	51	Blacksmith,	Larceny,	Lincoln.
3206	George Gilderoy,	61	Labourer,	do.	Norfolk.

D. Æ. MACDONELL,
Warden Provincial Penitentiary.

Provincial Penitentiary,
31st December, 1852.

F.

RETURN of Convicts who had the Royal Pardon extended to them during the year ending 31st December, 1852.

No.	Name.	Age when received.	Calling.	Crime.	County or District.
460	William Farnsworth,	19	Labourer, . . .	Arson,	Western.
481	William Welsh,	21	do.	Burglary;	Home.
785	Hiram Haynes,	19	do.	Rape,	Do.
804	Hugh Cameron,	43	Gardener,	Murder,	Montreal.
1616	Johnson B. Smith, . . .	41	Druggist,	Arson,	Talbot.
1927	William Caldwell, . . .	27	Shipwright,	Larceny,	Quebec.
1928	Ignace Marquis,	21	Labourer,	do.	Do.
2047	George Randles,	35	do.	Rape,	Gore.
2606	Touch. Provost,	16	do,	Larceny,	Montreal.
2672	George Rowantree, . . .	32	do.	Arson,	Home.
2708	Amable Lonquedoc,	26	Miller,	Intended to do some grievous bodily harm,	Quebec.
2770	Bridget Quinlan,	22		Larceny,	Montreal.
2790	Jesse Tillotson,	21	Labourer,	do.	Wentworth.
2888	Mary Lambreck,	33		do.	York.
2897	Henri Hartel,	30	Saddler,	do.	Three Rivers.
2904	Paul Credet,	36	Labourer,	Stealing a Gelding,	Montreal.
2934	Joseph Cartier,	19	Cabinet Maker,	Obtaining goods falsely,	Quebec.
3064	John Dawson,	20	Labourer,	Larceny,	York.
1639	Elizabeth Gould,	40		Arson,	Home.
1600	Louis Lapointe,	28	Mason,	Receiving stolen goods,	Montreal.
2111	George Ferguson,	24	Labourer,	Larceny,	Bathurst.
2917	Joseph McCallum,	24	do.	Horse Stealing,	Wentworth.

D. Æ. MACDONELL,
Warden Provincial Penitentiary.

Provincial Penitentiary
31st December, 1852.

G.

RETURN of the Convicts liberated from the Provincial Penitentiary whose sentences had expired during the year ending 31st December, 1852.

No.	Name.	Age when received.	Calling.	Crimes.	County or District.	Remarks.
1265	Uriah Maule,	17	Labourer,	Larceny,	London:	
1279	Perce Charbôneau,	10	do.	do.	Quebec.	
1287	Henry Parlan,	20	do.	Arson,	Montreal,	
1306	Jean Couvellon,	51	Lastmaker.	Larceny,	Three Rivers.	
1369	John S. Carver.	29	Carpenter,	Robbery,	Gore.	
1360	Patrick Martin,	34	Labourer.	Rape,	do.	
1381	Solomon Erwood,	21	Painter,	Larceny,	Montreal.	
1417	Charles Cummings,	23	Labourer,	Fel. and Lar.,	Saint Francis.	
1841	William Prosser,	21	do.	Horsestealing	Johnstown.	
1843	Thomas Horrey,	25	do.	Forgery,	do.	
1854	Edward Ryan,	26	Carpenter,	Stealing from a Warehouse,	Montreal.	
1855	Henry Haferty,	40	Labourer;	do.	do.	
1859	Thomas Corner,	44	do.	Malicious sh'g.	Gore.	
1865	William Hand,	60	do.	Arson,	Brook.	
1903	Aaron Roberts,	22	do.	Larceny,	Montreal.	
1904	John Rowlands,	45	do.	do	do.	

RETURN of Convicts &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Name.	Age when received	Calling.	Crimes.	County or District.	Remarks.
1972	John Simpson,	28	Mariner,	Larceny,	Johnstown	
2044	George McKilpen.	20	Labourer,	Horse stealing, Stealing a gelding and felony,	Gore	
2182	William Alexander,	21	Carpenter,	Horse stealing,	Montreal.	
2251	Benj. Stanton,	22	Labourer,	Larceny,	Victoria:	
2418	William Ayres,	58	Do	Stealing in a shop,	Johnstown.	
2446	James McKerma,	18	Do	Do	Quebec.	
2447	David Connor,	32	Stone Cutter,	Do	Do.	
2448	Thomas Wright,	25	Labourer,	Stealing in a shop,	Do.	
2450	Andrew Farrell,	28	Do	Do	Do.	
2451	John Clarke,	21	Do	Burglary,	Do.	
2452	Daniel Molloy,	18	Do	Larceny,	Do.	
2483	Morris Coleman.	29	Do	Stealing Money,	Midland.	
2495	Charles Masterton,	41	Shoemaker,	Stealing Wheat,	Gore.	
2496	Joseph Johnson,	21	Labourer,	Do	Do	
2497	John Johnson,	24	Do	Do	Do	
2498	Robert Thompson,	37	Do	Stealing Blankets,	Do	
2511	George Stafford,	27	Do	Larceny,	Midland.	
2516	Michel Burns,	19	Do	Do	Do.	
2521	William Hart,	24	Do	Forgery,	Johnstown	
2522	Jules Dechamp,	48	Carpenter,	Horse Stealing,	Do.	
2524	William Ainslie,	29	Hatter	Larceny,	Niagara.	
2525	John W. Gabbart,	30	Shoemaker,	Horse Stealing,	Do.	
2528	John Griffin,	27	Labourer,	Felony,	Dalhousie.	
2531	Patrick Conolly,	18	Do	Larceny,	Montreal.	
2532	Jean B. Nantel,	42	Stone Cutter,	Do.	Do.	
2533	François Lapointe,	22	Labourer,	Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.	Do.	
2534	Jean Lapointe,	25	Do	Do	Do.	
2535	Joseph Piquet,	36	Do	Stealing a Gelding,	Do.	
2536	Hendrick Keiring,	28	Do	Do	Do.	
2537	William Anderson,	29	Do	Stealing a Mare,	Do.	
2538	Thomas Pearse,	19	Do	Obtaining goods falsely	Do.	
2539	Edward Weir,	23	Do	Larceny,	Do.	
2540	Mary Holly,	35	Do	Do	Do.	
2541	Mumret Charles,	19	Stone Cutter,	Do	Do.	
2547	Oliver Roblin,	21	Labourer,	Horse Stealing,	Brook.	
2552	John Malony,	25	Do	Larceny,	Gore.	
2553	George Riley,	20	Moulder,	Do	Do.	
2555	Mary Glennon,	25	Do	Do	Niagara.	
2556	Eliza McDonald,	26	Do	Do	Do	
2646	Robert Hastings,	27	Stone Cutter,	Horse stealing,	Johnstown.	
2650	Robert Johnson,	22	Labourer,	Larceny.	Gore,	
2653	John McCauley,	25	Brass founder,	Obtaining goods falsely	Do.	
2654	Benj. Babcock,	40	Labourer,	Felony,	Victoria.	
2655	Samuel McConkey,	30	Do	Do	Do.	
2659	Charles Beckwith,	41	Do	Do	Ottawa.	
2665	Ephro Dupense,	19	Do	Larceny,	Montreal.	
2666	George Delacour,	16	Labourer,	Do	Do.	
2667	Jean B. Allard,	23	Do	Do	Do.	
2668	James Humphrey,	69½	Do	Do	Do.	
2669	Joseph Matthews,	17	Carpenter,	Do	Do.	
2670	Cyrell St. Jean,	15	Labourer,	Do	Do.	
2671	Ones. Jolicour,	18	Do	Do	Do.	
2677	William Bretton,	19	Do	Horse stealing,	Home.	
2679	James Scott,	22	Do	Burglary,	Do.	
2689	Matthew Stenson,	21	Tailor,	Larceny,	Midland.	
2695	Susan Mason,	21	Do	Do	Wentworth.	
2788	William Crosby,	31	Labourer,	Do	Do	
2942	Hiram Ames,	14	Do	Felony,	Prince Edward.	
3355	James Anderson,	Do	Do	Misdemeanor,	Frontenac.	

G. G.

RETURN of Convicts who were by Warrant of the Governor General sent to the Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, during the year ending 31st December, 1852.

No.	Name.	Age when received.	Calling.	Crime.	County or District.
936	Grace Marks,.....	16		Murder,.....	Home.
2800	Jacob Young,.....	32	Carpenter,.....	Forgery,.....	York.
3061	Bridget Malony,....	46		Larceny,.....	Do.
2357	Ann Little,.....	25		Manslaughter,	Home.
3336	George Fowler....	34	Laborer,	Larceny.....	Northumberland.

D. Æ. MACDONELL.

Provincial Penitentiary,
31st December, 1852.

H.

A TABULAR STATEMENT of the Prisoners in the Penitentiary from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1852.

Total number of Prisoners remaining in the Penitentiary 31st December, 1851,.....		448
Male Convicts received during the year 1852,.....	125	
Female do do	13	
Military Prisoners, do	177	315
		<hr/> 763
Of whom there have been discharged by expiration of sentence, Males,....	70	
Do. do do Females, ..	5	
Do. do deaths, Males,....	4	
Do. do do Female,..	1	
Do. do sent to Lunatic Asylum, Males,....	2	
Do. do do Females, ..	3	
Do. do pardoned, Males,....	19	
Do. do do Females, ..	3	
Do. do expiration of sentence, &c., Military,	193	300
		<hr/> 463
Total remaining in confinement 31st December, 1852,.....		463
Viz : Males, 409, } Females 38, } 463. Military, 16, }		

The average number of Prisoners during the year, is, Civilians, 413,
Military, 25.

D. Æ. MACDONELL, W. P. P.

Provincial Penitentiary,
31st December, 1852.

I.

A STATEMENT of the Contracts for Convict labor entered into during the past year, shewing the nature, the terms, and the duration thereof.

None have been entered into.

Provincial Penitentiary,
31st December, 1852.

J.

BALANCE SHEET of the Affairs of the Provincial Penitentiary from the
 Dr. 1st October, 1851, to the 31st December, 1852. Cr.

1851.		£ s. d.	1852.		£ s. d.
Oct. 1	To cash on hand,	129 18 3	Dec. 31	By paid Salaries, Wages, &c., ...	7340 7 4
1852.				By do on account of Hospital, ...	
Dec. 31	To do from Provincial Government, ...	8767 19 6		By do Soap, Candles, Wood & Coal, ...	8711 16 5
	To do from Military authority, ...	699 0 3		By do Building, Materials, Clothing ...	
	To do from Shops,	7742 15 7		By do Bedding, Provisions, Stable, ...	
	To sale of Pork,	33 10 1		By do Stationery, Furniture, &c., ...	
	To debts due by the Institution, ...	3303 1 4		By do Tools, Contingencies, &c., ...	
	To materials on hand, 1st October, 1851,	7019 4 10		By do discharged Convicts, ...	148 13 9
	To Horsey and Culs, valuation of Real			By value of Convict labour, ...	8301 18 6
	Estate in 1848, and not before brought			By debts due to the Institution, ...	902 11 9
	into the Annual Returns,	113998 18 9		By cash on hand,	138 17 0
	To 'Thibodo and Coverdale's, valuation			By Materials on hand, 31st Decem-	
	in 1852,	21648 9 6		ber, 1852,	8963 10 7
	To balance in favor of the Institution,	6812 5 6		By Real Estate,	135647 8 3
		£ 170155 3 7			£ 170155 3 7

D. Æ. MACDONELL, W. P. P.

Provincial Penitentiary,
 31st December, 1852.

K.

BALANCE SHEET, Receipts and Disbursements, Provincial Penitentiary,
 Dr. year ending 31st December, 1852. Cr.

1852.		£ s. d.	1852.		£ s. d.
Jan. 1	To balance as per last year's Return ...	41 12 5	Dec. 31	By amount of Vouchers from No. 1 to	
Dec. 31	To Government grant of 1851 ...	1000 0 0		903, as per account sent herewith mark	
	To Legislative advance of 1851 ...	767 19 6		KK.	13154 16 9
	To Government grant of 1852 ...	5300 0 0		By cash returned to Commercial Bank ...	856 7 4
	To received on acct. of Military prisoners	476 5 10		By balance of cash in hand,	138 17 0
				SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.	
	To cash Stone Shed ...	329 0 5		Hospital	83 9 0
	To do Carpenters' Shop ...	18 6 0		Soap, Candles and Oil,	159 8 2
	To do Tailors' do ...	109 1 5		Contingencies,	119 2 1
	To do Blacksmiths' do ...	63 0 11		Wood and Coal,	687 14 3
	To do Matron's Room, ...	8 4 6		Prison Building,	2073 10 2
	To do Rent account ...	12 13 3		Clothing and Bedding, ...	1348 1 6
	To do Lime Kiln ...	9 8 8		Furniture and Tools, ...	179 2 9
	To do Oakum account, ...	4 13 5		Provisions,	1920 0 7
	To do Rope do ...	0 1 6		Stable,	107 19 5
	To do Sundries ...	6 19 10		Stationery and School Books	35 6 4
	To do Contract Labour ...	5969 3 4		Junk,	106 11 0
		6530 13 3		Allowance to Government, ...	105 13 2
	To proceeds Sale of Pork,	33 10 1		Officers pay,	6237 18 4
		£ 14150 1 1			£ 13154 16 9
					14150 1 1

D. Æ. MACDONELL, W. P. P.

Provincial Penitentiary,
 31st December, 1852.

K².ACCOUNT of Disbursements at the Provincial Penitentiary, during the year ending
31st December, 1852.

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
1852.	No.			
January 1...	1	Peter Ringwood.....	Wages.....	1 19 4
" 2...	2	Samuel Tait.....	ditto.....	2 16 0
" 3...	3	Joseph Chartier.....	Travelling allowance..	1 0 0
	4	Tom. Provost.....	ditto.....	0 15 0
	5	William Ayres.....	ditto.....	0 10 0
" 5...	6	James Watt.....	Water Lime.....	1 16 0
" 6...	7	E. P. Ross.....	Shoemaking.....	7 2 6
" 9...	8	Sharps & Co.....	Cloth and Flannel....	155 13 6
" 12...	9	Patrick Connolly.....	Travelling allowance..	0 15 0
	10	J. B. Nantell.....	ditto.....	0 15 0
	11	Mrs. Vosburgh.....	Milk.....	0 18 7
	12	Patrick Quinn.....	Wages.....	5 8 4
" 14...	13	John McDonell.....	Lumber.....	4 1 3
	14	Pierre Charboneau.....	Travelling allowance..	1 0 0
" 20...	15	Thomas Howell.....	Wages.....	0 7 0
	16			
" 20...	to	Officers' Salaries, &c.	For December.....	366 11 10
	56			
" 22...	57	McNee & Co.....	Clothing.....	15 1 2
" 21...	58	John Malloy.....	Cord Wood.....	12 15 0
" 26...	59	Argus Office.....	Advertising.....	2 8 4
" 27...	60	W. Perry & Co.....	Cloth and Flannel....	88 7 8
" 29...	61	John Coward.....	White Bread.....	4 4 2
	62	Robert Deacon.....	Postages.....	2 14 9
	63	R. McGillis.....	Junk Rope.....	98 9 0
" 31...	64	Johnson Dey.....	Bricks.....	75 0 0
Febry. 4...	65	P. C. Murdoch.....	Soap and Candles.....	11 17 11
	66	George Brown.....	Making Clothing.....	155 13 0
" 5...	67	E. P. Ross.....	Shoemaking.....	37 13 5
	68	Mrs. Vosburgh.....	Milk.....	1 5 0
" 9...	69	Joseph Clark.....	Travelling allowance..	1 0 0
	70	Daniel Connor.....	ditto.....	1 0 0
	71	James McKenna.....	ditto.....	1 0 0
	72	A. Farrell.....	ditto.....	1 0 0
	73	D. Mallory.....	ditto.....	1 0 0
	74	Thomas Wright.....	ditto.....	1 0 0
" 10...	75	Do.....	Money returned.....	2 5 0
	76	Dr. Nelson.....	Salary.....	58 17 7
	77	Do.....	ditto.....	33 6 8
	78	Andrew Dickson.....	ditto.....	58 17 7
	79	Do.....	ditto.....	33 6 8
" 11...	80	A. McDonell.....	Copying.....	2 10 0
	81	W. Anderson.....	Travelling allowance..	0 15 0
" 12...	82	John Lapoint.....	ditto.....	0 15 0
	83	Francis Lapoint.....	ditto.....	0 15 0
	84	Edward Ryan.....	ditto.....	0 15 0
	85	Henry Hagerty.....	ditto.....	0 15 0
	86	Henry Keering.....	ditto.....	0 15 0
	87	John Convillon.....	ditto.....	0 15 0
" 13...	88	Joseph Paquet.....	ditto.....	0 15 0
	89	Henry Partlow.....	ditto.....	0 15 0
	90	William Alexander.....	ditto.....	0 15 0
" 14...	91	A. Languedoc.....	ditto.....	1 0 0
	92	Edward Covell.....	Building sand.....	7 10 0
	93	A. Johnson.....	Copying.....	3 16 0
	94	Mary Porter.....	Socks.....	1 14 8
	95	John Campbell.....	Quarrying.....	24 10 1

ACCOUNT of Disbursements at the Provincial Penitentiary, during the year ending 31st December, 1852.—(Continued.)

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
	No.			£ s. d.
1852.	96	} Officers' Salaries, &c. }	For January	340 15 3
Febry. 14. . .	140			
" 16. . .	141	Bridget Quinlan.	Travelling allowance . .	0 15 0
" 17. . .	142	James Creighton	Vouchers	3 0 0
" 17. . .	143	Charles Brent	Paints, &c.	4 18 9
" 18. . .	144	C. H. Lenter	Digging Grave	0 7 6
" 18. . .	145	Ross & Stevenson	Blacksmith's work	531 16 0
" 19. . .	146	William Wilson	Clothing	29 8 9
" 20. . .	147	Rullen & Co.	Forge	30 2 11
" 20. . .	148	Mathew Rourke	Bran	2 1 2
" 20. . .	149	J. D. Bryce & Co.	Black Linen	61 8 10
" 23. . .	150	Michael Burke	Attending Lime Kiln . .	1 4 0
" 23. . .	151	John Watkins & Co.	Hardware	33 5 1
" 24. . .	152	Joseph Bruce	Wine, &c.	2 0 3
" 27. . .	153	William Angler	Lumber	32 19 4
" 27. . .	154	Holland Brothers	Hardware	2 9 0
" 27. . .	155	Amable Renshaw	Lumber	3 19 0
" 27. . .	156	Ignace Marquis	Travelling allowance . .	1 0 0
" 28. . .	157	Hugh Cameron	ditto	0 15 0
" 28. . .	158	} Officers' Salaries, &c. }	For February	331 7 11
March 2. . .	200			
" 4. . .	201	Ellen Hickey	Socks	8 10 6
" 4. . .	202	E. P. Ross	Shoemaking	20 15 10
" 4. . .	203	Joseph Langworth	Lumber	10 2 1
" 5. . .	204	Thomas Howell	Wages	5 12 0
" 5. . .	205	Mrs. Vosburgh	Milk	1 11 4
" 6. . .	206	George Andrews	Forge	15 0 0
" 6. . .	207	W. Coumier	Wages	2 3 9
" 9. . .	208	James Eccles	Cord Wood	50 0 0
" 9. . .	209	Deykes & Co.	Clothing	12 8 1
" 10. . .	210	M. Keely	Pigs	6 5 0
" 10. . .	211	C. H. Lenter	Digging Grave	0 7 6
" 10. . .	212	E. W. Palmer	Stationery	1 3 9
" 10. . .	213	E. W. Palmer	Medicines	31 16 1
" 13. . .	214	Thomas Burko	Lime burning	1 8 0
" 13. . .	215	Mrs. Chaco	Salary	4 14 4
" 13. . .	216	Alexander Renshorn	Lumber	5 2 0
" 13. . .	217	A. Fraser	Water Lime	5 8 0
" 13. . .	218	James McCarthy	Wages	10 0 0
" 20. . .	219	John Campbell	Quarrying	18 12 2
" 23. . .	220	Joseph Longwith	Timber	7 1 0
" 23. . .	221	George Brown	Contingent account . . .	35 0 0
" 24. . .	222	Henry Martel	Travelling allowance . .	0 15 0
" 24. . .	223	O'Reilly & Co.	Drawing a Contract . . .	7 10 0
" 31. . .	224	Mrs. Vosburgh	Milk	1 7 6
" 31. . .	225	The Warden	Salary	125 0 0
" 31. . .	226	} Officers' pay	For March	336 10 3
April 2. . .	269			
" 3. . .	270	Allen McPherson	Lumber	39 7 6
" 3. . .	271	Timothy Coleman	Travelling allowance . .	0 10 0
" 3. . .	272	A. Ainslie	ditto	0 15 0
" 3. . .	273	Edward Revell	Sand	15 0 0
" 5. . .	274	John Fraser	Hardware	96 10 9
" 6. . .	275	S. Scobell	Laths	2 5 0
" 6. . .	276	Humes & Co.	Clothing	43 17 8

ACCOUNT of Disbursements at the Provincial Penitentiary, during the year ending 31st December, 1852.—(Continued.)

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
1852.	No.			£ s. d.
April 6...	277	P. S. Murdoch.....	Soap and Candles.....	14 14 7
	278	E. P. Ross.....	Shoemaking.....	8 18 6
" 7...	279	James Eccles.....	Cord Wood.....	50 0 0
	280	John Duff.....	Stationery.....	4 9 2
	281	Johnson Day.....	Bricks.....	66 9 0
	282	Herald Office.....	Advertising.....	1 12 0
	283	W. Courneur.....	Wages.....	1 2 9
	284	R. McCormick.....	Assisting at Fire.....	15 14 2
	285	William Crosby.....	Travelling allowance..	0 15 0
	286	John Carruther.....	Oils.....	29 12 6
	287	Joseph Johnson.....	Travelling allowance..	0 15 0
	288	John Johnson.....	ditto.....	0 15 0
	289	Robert Thompson.....	ditto.....	0 15 0
	290	Charles Masterton.....	ditto.....	0 15 0
" 12...	291	James Wilson.....	Wages.....	1 16 9
" 13...	292	William Ryan.....	Labour.....	2 10 0
" 14...	293	William Breden.....	Rations.....	417 9 3
" 15...	294	S. T. Drennan.....	Yarn.....	3 5 4
" 16...	295	John Campbell.....	Quarrying.....	30 0 8
	296	Mrs. Moxon.....	Nursing.....	4 10 0
" 20...	297	John Gabbart.....	Money returned.....	0 16 3
	298	Do.....	Travelling allowance..	0 15 0
	299	Edward Weir.....	ditto.....	0 15 0
	300	Uriah Maule.....	ditto.....	0 17 6
	301	M. Keely.....	Milch Cow.....	5 0 0
" 22...	302	Michael Burns.....	Travelling allowance..	0 10 0
	303	J. Duchamp.....	ditto.....	0 15 0
" 23...	304	S. Stafford.....	ditto.....	0 10 0
	305	William Hart.....	ditto.....	0 10 0
	306	Charles Monnett.....	ditto.....	0 15 0
	307	Mary Molly.....	ditto.....	0 15 0
	308	George Raventree.....	ditto.....	0 12 6
	309	J. & E. Wandell.....	Labour.....	1 1 0
" 24...	310	William Prosser.....	Travelling allowance..	0 10 0
	311	Thomas Heney.....	ditto.....	0 10 0
	312	Mary Porter.....	Socks.....	1 1 8
" 26...	313	Jesse Tillotson.....	Travelling allowance..	0 15 0
	314	Globe Office.....	Advertising.....	4 15 4
" 28...	315	Edward Weir.....	Labour.....	1 5 0
" 30...	316	J. B. Smith.....	Travelling allowance..	0 15 0
	317	John Watkins & Co.....	Hardware.....	46 5 9
	318	Johnson Day.....	Bricks.....	60 0 0
May 3...	319	Duchamp & Co.....	Labour.....	4 11 10
	320	George Andrews.....	Forage.....	18 19 5
	321	S. Scobell.....	Lath.....	2 12 5
	322			
May 4...	to	} Officers' Pay	For April.....	319 5 0
	364			
	365	Brown & Harty.....	Clothing.....	105 15 0
	366	P. C. Murdoch.....	Candles.....	22 19 3
	367	E. P. Ross.....	Shoemaking.....	48 13 0
	368	John Griffin.....	Travelling allowance..	0 12 6
" 7...	369	Post Office.....	Postages.....	3 8 1
	370	John Coward.....	White Bread.....	6 7 1
	371	W. Robson.....	Wages.....	5 4 5
	372	Alexander Fraser.....	Desk scrubbers.....	0 8 0
	373	M. Keely.....	Journeying expences..	7 6 6
	374	Thomas Corner.....	Travelling allowance..	0 15 0

ACCOUNT of Disbursements at the Provincial Penitentiary, during the year ending
31st December, 1852.—(Continued.)

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
1852.	No.			£ s. d.
May 7...	375	Oliver Roblin.....	Travelling allowance..	0 17 6
" 11...	376	William Hand.....	ditto ..	0 17 6
" 12...	377	John Rankin.....	Wages ..	0 19 3
" 12...	378	John Dawson.....	Cart hire.....	4 1 3
	379	W. Schobell.....	ditto ..	4 7 6
	380	John Campbell.....	Quarrying ..	16 17 6
	381	William Breden.....	Rations ..	234 5 8
" 15...	382	Argus Office.....	Advertising ..	3 6 2
" 15...	383	Richard Gibson.....	Cart hire.....	5 3 1
" 17...	384	Mrs. Moxon.....	Nursing ..	1 2 6
" 17...	385	S. Scobell.....	Lath ..	2 12 6
" 26...	386	Dr. Nelson.....	Salary ..	50 0 0
" 26...	387	Andrew Dickson.....	Salary ..	100 0 0
" 26...	388	William Courneur.....	Wages ..	1 18 6
" 26...	389	Thomas McKeever.....	Bran ..	0 9 5
" 26...	390	Chronicle and News.....	Advertising ..	2 8 0
" 26...	391			
June 4...	to	Officers' Pay	For May.....	338 19 6
" 4...	436			
" 4...	437	Thomas Cavanagh.....	Attending Lime Kiln..	1 0 0
" 4...	438	Patrick Quin.....	Expense at Fire.....	6 10 0
" 4...	439	Edward Rovell.....	Sand ..	4 2 6
" 4...	440	E. P. Ross.....	Shoemaking.....	5 14 1
" 4...	441	W. Schalan.....	Cartage ..	0 11 0
" 5...	442	John Dawson.....	Travelling allowance..	0 12 6
" 7...	443	Benj. Stanton.....	ditto ..	0 15 0
" 8...	444	W. Welsh.....	ditto ..	0 12 6
" 8...	445	Hiram Haynes.....	ditto ..	0 12 6
" 8...	446	William Farnsworth.....	ditto ..	1 0 0
" 10...	447	G. H. Wilkinson.....	Groceries ..	7 18 7
" 11...	448	John Campbell.....	Quarrying ..	5 0 6
" 11...	449	William Breden.....	Rations ..	211 19 7
" 11...	450	William Anglin.....	Lumber ..	26 10 5
" 14...	451	William Wilson.....	Clothing.....	39 17 0
" 14...	452	F. T. George.....	Yarn ..	1 17 9
" 14...	453	John Miller & Co.....	Candles ..	3 18 1
" 15...	454	James Baker.....	Knives and Forks.....	6 11 0
" 15...	455	William McCracken.....	Socks ..	2 11 0
" 15...	456	Mrs. Moxon.....	Nursing ..	1 2 6
" 15...	457	S. Hamilton.....	Castings.....	91 4 11
" 18...	458	Deykes & Co.....	Clothing ..	15 14 3
" 19...	459	Bryce & Co.....	Clothing ..	12 5 4
" 19...	460	James Eccles.....	Cord Wood.....	100 0 0
" 19...	461	James Creighton.....	Vouchers ..	3 0 0
" 19...	462	D. Hagerty.....	Horse hire.....	0 16 0
" 19...	463	M. Keely.....	Expenses.....	4 5 0
" 19...	464	C. Babcock.....	Lath ..	2 2 0
" 19...	465	William Ford.....	Leather ..	14 3 0
" 31...	466	The Warden.....	Salary.....	125 0 0
" 31...	467	The Deputy Warden.....	Salary.....	5 0 0
" 31...	468			
July 1...	to	Officers' Pay	For June.....	343 17 6
" 1...	514			
" 5...	515	E. P. Ross.....	Shoemaking.....	7 13 0
" 5...	516	Paul Credit.....	Travelling allowance..	0 15 0
" 5...	517	Susan Mason.....	ditto ..	0 15 0
" 6...	518	George Ryley.....	ditto ..	0 15 0
" 6...	519	Patrick Marlen.....	ditto ..	0 15 0

K.

ACCOUNT of Disbursements at the Provincial Penitentiary, during the year ending
31st December, 1852.—(Continued.)

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
1852.	No.			£ s. d.
	520	John Maloney.....	Travelling allowance..	0 15 0
	521	John S. Carver.....	ditto	0 15 0
	522	William Breden.....	Rations.....	282 10 6
	523	George Andrews.....	Forage.....	19 13 11
July 8...	524	Edwin Chown.....	Stove.....	1 15 0
	525	Aaron Roberts.....	Travelling allowance..	0 10 0
	526	John Rowlands.....	ditto	0 10 0
" 9...	527	Eliza McDonald.....	ditto	0 15 0
	528	Mary Glennon.....	ditto	0 15 0
" 10...	529	Henry Smith.....	Salary.....	700 0 0
" 13...	530	S. Erwood.....	Travelling allowance..	0 15 0
	531	James Waller.....	Milk.....	1 17 2
" 14...	532	John Campbell.....	Quarrying.....	44 12 5
" 19...	533	James Linton.....	Clothing.....	6 12 6
" 20...	534	P. McNamean.....	Combs.....	1 2 6
" 21...	535	Mrs. Moxon.....	Nursing.....	1 2 6
	536	R. McDonald.....	Lumber.....	3 15 0
	537	P. Purcell.....	Digging Grave.....	0 6 3
" 24...	538	Inson Day.....	Bricks.....	28 14 6
	539	Post Office.....	Postages.....	2 5 0
" 31...	540	Contingent account.....	Sundries.....	1 7 5
	541	Edward Revell.....	Sand.....	20 0 0
	542			
Aug. 4...	to	} Officers Pay	For July.....	353 19 9
	588			
	589	Eliza Gould.....	Travelling allowance..	0 12 6
	590	Joseph McCallum.....	ditto	0 15 0
" 7...	591	C. H. Lenter.....	Digging Grave.....	0 7 6
" 9...	592	George Bendle.....	Travelling allowance..	0 15 4
	593	Thomas Glover.....	Lumber.....	0 12 4
	594	Andrew Dickson.....	Salary.....	100 0 0
	595	Dr. Nelson.....	Salary.....	150 0 0
" 14...	596	R. L. Innis.....	Lumber.....	1 10 0
" 16...	597	D. Charlton.....	Lumber.....	6 8 0
" 16...	598	Richard Nursey.....	Wages.....	1 11 4
" 17...	599	William Allen.....	Repairing Weights...	0 7 6
	600	Peter Quinn.....	Wages.....	2 7 2
" 18 ..	601	Richard Robinson.....	Wages.....	2 3 9
	602	Mrs. Moxon.....	Nursing.....	1 2 6
	603	Timothy Chambers.....	Lumber.....	3 9 1
" 21...	604	James Eccles.....	Cord Wood.....	225 0 0
	605	S. Hamilton & Co.....	Castings.....	33 5 11
	606	D. Charlton.....	Lumber.....	6 4 2
	607	William Breden.....	Rations.....	381 11 3
" 23...	608	P. C. Murdoch.....	Soap, &c.....	12 2 3
" 24...	609	John Duff.....	Stationary.....	9 4 3
	610	John Fraser.....	Hardware.....	39 16 4
	611	William Patterson.....	Cord Wood.....	41 11 3
" 25...	612	Deykes & Co.....	Clothing.....	13 17 4
	613	John Wathers & Co.....	Hardware.....	25 15 10
	614	John Carruthers.....	Oils.....	16 16 6
	615	Holland Brothers.....	Hardware.....	2 3 7
	616	C. H. Lenter.....	Digging Grave.....	0 7 6
	617	E. P. Ross.....	Shoomaking.....	44 7 1
	618	Charles Cummings.....	Travelling allowance..	0 17 6
	619	R. Jackson.....	Brushes, &c.....	26 0 10

K.

ACCOUNT of Disbursements at the Provincial Penitentiary, during the year ending 31st December, 1852.—(Continued.)

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
1852.	No.			£ s. d.
Sept. 2...	620 to 666	} Officers Pay	For August.....	349 19 8
" 4...	667	Charles Hoborough.....	Stationary.....	4 0 0
" 6...	668	E. P. Ross.....	Shoemaking.....	9 17 10
" 7...	669	M. A. Orme.....	Bran.....	2 3 3
" 8...	670	John Miller & Co.....	Candles.....	3 15 0
" 9...	671	William Anglin.....	Lumber.....	20 8 2
" 10...	672	E. H. Hardy.....	Socks.....	0 10 4
" 11...	673	John Coward.....	White Bread.....	4 8 11
" 11...	674	William Caldwell.....	Travelling allowance.....	1 0 0
" 11...	675	Thomas Cavanah.....	Attending Lime Kiln..	1 0 0
" 14...	676	George Andrews.....	Forge.....	9 15 4
" 14...	677	John Campbell.....	Quarrying.....	39 7 9
" 16...	678	G. M. Wilkinson.....	Groceries.....	6 15 9
" 17...	679	John Carruthers.....	Oil.....	17 4 6
" 17...	680	M. Mulkins.....	Salary.....	5 0 0
" 30...	681	Mrs. Moxon.....	Nursing.....	1 0 6
" 30...	682	Mary Porter.....	Socks.....	1 12 6
" 30...	683	Samuel Wright.....	Yarn.....	2 8 1
" 30...	684	The Warden.....	Salary.....	125 0 8
Oct. 4...	685 to 730	} Officers Pay	For September.....	349 1 5
" 5...	731	Edward Rovell.....	Sand.....	8 17 6
" 5...	732	E. P. Ross.....	Shoemaking.....	12 0 11
" 5...	733	Ross & Co.....	Iron Work.....	153 8 5
" 6...	734	John Simpson.....	Travelling allowance..	0 10 0
" 6...	735	R. Hastings.....	ditto.....	0 13 9
" 6...	736	S. Hamilton & Co.....	Castings.....	55 4 7
" 6...	737	P. Mogrogen.....	Stone.....	3 15 0
" 7...	738	William Patterson.....	Cord Wood.....	57 17 9
" 7...	739	John McColley.....	Travelling allowance..	0 15 0
" 7...	740	Robert Johnson.....	ditto.....	0 15 0
" 8...	741	A. McDonell.....	Copying.....	2 10 0
" 8...	742	North American.....	Advertising.....	3 17 8
" 9...	743	M. Keely.....	Travelling charges.....	1 5 0
" 9...	744	J. D. Bryce & Co.....	Clothing.....	34 8 8
" 12...	745	James Waller.....	Milk.....	0 15 7
" 12...	746	William Breden.....	Rations.....	381 11 3
" 12...	747	James Hicky.....	Clothing.....	7 5 5
" 13...	748	Brown & Hartly.....	Clothing.....	45 13 1
" 13...	749	John Watkins & Co.....	Hardware.....	25 1 8
" 13...	750	Hiram Corner.....	Yarn.....	3 3 9
" 13...	751	Argus Office.....	Advertising.....	2 2 8
" 14...	752	John Fraser.....	Hardware.....	57 3 0
" 14...	753	Joseph Bruce.....	Groceries.....	6 5 1
" 14...	754	James Baker.....	Combs.....	2 12 0
" 14...	755	McNee & Co.....	Yarn, &c.....	6 5 11
" 16...	756	Charles Beckwith.....	Travelling allowance..	1 3 9
" 16...	757	Samuel McCorkey.....	ditto.....	0 15 0
" 16...	758	Benjamin Babcock.....	ditto.....	0 10 0
" 16...	659	John Duff.....	Stationary.....	3 18 4
" 18...	760	John Campbell.....	Quarry stones.....	48 3 5
" 18...	761	E. W. Palmer.....	Medicines, &c.....	22 7 0
" 18...	762	ditto.....	Stationary.....	15 3 9
" 18...	733	James Eccles.....	Cord Wood.....	109 3 6

Account of Disbursements at the Provincial Penitentiary, during the year ending
31st December, 1852.—(Continued.)

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
1852.	No.			£ s. d.
Oct. 19...	764	Mary Hawthorn.....	Socks.....	1 14 6
	765	Mary Lumbrick.....	Travelling allowance...	12 9
" 20...	766	Mrs. Moxon.....	Nursing.....	1 4 0
" 22...	767	Ep. Dufre.....	Travelling allowance...	0 15 0
" 23...	768	Jean Bullard.....	ditto.....	0 15 0
"	769	Onim Jelicon.....	ditto.....	0 15 0
"	771	G. Dalacour.....	ditto.....	0 15 7
" 25...	772	Post Office.....	Postages.....	2 19 7
	773	Michael Assatstine.....	Flannel.....	30 9 4
" 28...	774	Joseph Matthews.....	Travelling allowance...	0 15 0
	775	Cyrell St. Jean.....	ditto.....	0 15 0
	776	J. Humphreys.....	ditto.....	0 15 0
	777	Deykes & Co.....	Clothing.....	18 13 0
" 20...	778	Mrs. Betsy.....	Salary.....	3 17 10
	779	D. Branogan.....	Reins.....	0 5 0
" 30...	780	J. Farquhar.....	Lunatic charges.....	7 1 11
	781			
Nov. 2...	to	} Officers pay.....	For October.....	345 17 3
	824			
	825	Thomas Cavanna.....	Lime Kiln.....	1 2 0
	826	James Scott.....	Travelling allowance...	12 6
	827	William Britton.....	ditto.....	12 6
" 5...	828	George Ferguson.....	ditto.....	15 0
	829	Louis Lapointe.....	ditto.....	15 0
	830	E. P. and A. Ross.....	Shoemaking.....	44 1 2
	831	ditto.....	Iron Work.....	15 4 11
	832	D. McIntosh.....	Freight.....	7 11 0
" 8...	833	Andrew Dickson.....	Salary.....	100 0 0
" 13...	834	John Campbell.....	Stone Quarry.....	43 11 10
" 19...	835	Ancaster W. C. C.....	Flannel.....	96 6 0
" 20...	836	Dr. Nelson.....	Salary.....	100 0 0
" 22...	837	G. McKelpin.....	Travelling allowance...	0 15 0
	838	Hiram Ames.....	ditto.....	0 10 0
	839	Matthew Stinson.....	ditto.....	0 10 0
" 24...	840	C. Kelly.....	Salary.....	5 15 4
	841	R. McCormick.....	Broom.....	0 4 6
	842	William Patterson.....	Cod.....	38 11 10
	843			
Dec. 4...	to	} Officers pay.....	For November.....	397 4 4
	888			
	889	William Breden.....	Rations.....	2 10 0
	890	George Andrews.....	Forage.....	7 6 8
	891	The Herald.....	Advertising.....	1 12 4
" 8...	892	E. P. and A. Ross.....	Shoemaking.....	10 0 6
" 10...	893	John Coward.....	Bread.....	1 14 11
" 11...	894	Johnson Day.....	Bricks.....	125 8 0
	895	John Campbell.....	Quarrying.....	47 6 11
" 14...	896	P. C. Murdock.....	Soap.....	22 1 5
	897	Ancaster W. C. C.....	Flannel.....	35 19 5
" 16...	898	R. J. James & Co.....	Lumber.....	2 17 6
" 23...	899	E. P. Ross.....	Shoemaking.....	31 4 7
" 26...	900	James McIlroy.....	Wages.....	3 9 7
	901	D. McKay.....	ditto.....	3 12 8
	902	E. Revell.....	Sand.....	10 2 6
	903	The Warden.....	Salary.....	125 0 0

£13154 16 9

L.

STATEMENT of Debts owing by the Provincial Penitentiary to Officers, Contractors, Tradesmen and others, 31st December, 1852.

To whom due.	On what account.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
John Watkins & Co.,	Hardware,	51	15	3
J. D. Bryce & Co.,	Clothing, &c.,	18	9	2
William Ford,	Leather,	11	2	11
William Bredon,	Rations,	982	15	1
E. W. Palmer,	Stationery,	7	6	6
Do.	Medicines,	13	8	1
Deykes & Co.,	Clothing,	6	19	9
Perry, Gillivary, & Co.,	Woollen Cloth,	18	4	0
William Willson,	Clothing,	23	14	9
E. P. Ross & Co.,	Shoemaking,	40	8	6
Do.	Iron Work,	10	3	2
John Campbell,	Quarrying,	41	1	3
Johnson Day,	Bricks,	159	12	0
Samuel Morley & Co.,	Hardware,	4	3	6
McNee & Waddell,	Socks,	14	1	6
John Duff,	Stationery,	12	19	11
William Anglem,	Lumber,	68	17	0
James Morton,	Lumber and Cordwood,	85	5	10
John Carruthers,	Water Lime,	8	3	1
George Marriot,	Lumber,	4	12	1
James Creighton,	Blank Vouchers,	3	0	0
James Hickey,	Clothing,	13	16	10
George Andrews,	Forage,	30	1	7
William McCracken,	Socks,	3	11	6
T. Hamilton & Co.,	Castings,	132	15	1
Edwin Chorra,	Do.	7	1	0
Brown and Harty,	Clothing,	166	1	7
John Fraser,	Hardware,	157	3	1
William Patterson,	Cordwood,	208	8	4
The Ancaster, W. C. Company,	Flannel,	47	9	2
Kingston Company, (Gas)	Bricks,	12	11	3
W. J. Goodeve,	Clothing,	3	17	6
John Carruthers,	Oil and Candles,	69	18	0
P. C. Murdock,	Soap and Candles,	17	17	6
Henry Armstrong,	Shovels,	1	10	0
Abram Foster,	Rations,	272	14	2
Do.	Groceries,	0	14	3
G. W. Wilkinson,	Do.	1	9	6
John Wyley,	Forage,	10	1	8
Holmes & Stevenson,	Castings,	4	8	7
Officers, Keepers, &c.,	Salaries for December	555	7	5
		£3303	1	4
Less from Statement, mark (L. L.)		£2441	8	9
Deficiency,		861	12	7
		£3303	1	3

D. Æ. MACDONELL, W. P. P.

Provincial Penitentiary,
31st December, 1852.

L. L.

STATEMENT of Debts owing to the Provincial Penitentiary by Sundries, 31st December, 1852.

From whom due.	On what due.	Amount.
		£ s. d.
T. W. McDonald,.....	Cut Stone,.....	2 15 7
Macpherson & Crane,.....	Rubble Stone,.....	15 15 0
Mrs. R. Cartwright,.....	Broken do.	1 4 0
Mrs. Cruikshanks,.....	Do. do.	6 1 6
Dr. Stewart,.....	Do. do.	1 1 0
William Patterson,.....	Junk,.....	3 15 0
James Hopkirk,.....	Sundries,.....	78 5 5
Kingston Corporation,.....	Road Metal,.....	53 19 6
James Morton,.....	Building Stone, &c.,.....	12 4 8
William Breden,.....	Fresh Pork,.....	57 2 8
J. & S. W. Stevenson,.....	Convict Labor,.....	118 18 7
E. P. & Ross, Shoe Shop,.....	Do. do.	239 13 3
Do. Blacksmith,.....	Do. do.	127 19 9
Do. do.	Old Tools,.....	11 10 0
Mr. Sheriff Waddell,.....	Building Stone,.....	40 19 2
W. Welsh,.....	Rent of Pasturage,.....	1 0 0
Holmes & Stevenson,.....	Carpenter's Work, &c.,.....	19 4 7
John Counter,.....	Oakum,.....	16 10 10
T. Morley & Co.,.....	Carpenter's Work,.....	2 3 2
William McCracken,.....	Tailoring do.	30 17 8
Rev. Mr. Anderson,.....	Building Stone,.....	5 0 0
James Stewart,.....	Do. do.	22 19 5
George Stewart,.....	Tailoring,.....	8 8 9
Robert Cunningham,.....	Matron's Work,.....	2 18 0
William Wilson,.....	Tailor's Shop,.....	16 13 0
Benjamin Seymour,.....	Cut Stone,.....	1 12 6
Jeremiah Maighar,.....	Road Metal,.....	2 19 0
Sundry Small Accounts,.....		0 13 3
Todd,.....	Wash Tubs,.....	0 6 6
		£902 11 9

Balance owing by Government on the grant for 1852, but

since received,..... £1400 0 0

Cash on hand,..... 138 17 0

£1538 17 0

Carried to Statement of Debts owing, mark L.,..... £2441 8 9

D. Æ. MACDONELL, W. P. P.

Provincial Penitentiary,
31st December, 1852.

M.

SUMMARY of Personal Property belonging to the Provincial Penitentiary, 31st December, 1852.

	Purchased.			Made in Penitentiary.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Hospital Department,	17	10	7				
Military "	79	18	4	157	6	9	
Clothing "	37	9	0	937	15	0½	
Bedding "	157	16	6	148	8	11	
Matrons "	42	17	8	175	7	10	
Armory "	178	17	6		17	6	
Stable "	60	10	0	66	16	3	
Carpenters' and Coopers' Department,	78	18	0	85	9	1½	
Painters' "	3	10	9		10	0	
Watchmakers' "	0	10	0		1	9	
Cabinetmakers' "				66	16	6	
Tailors' "	4	13	8	38	4	6	
Shoe Shop, "	9	4	5	20	3	8	
Store Room, "	81	19	3½	15	5	2½	
Ropery, "	60	5	2	33	14	9	
Kitchen, "	264	14	7	276	3	11	
Blacksmiths' "	149	0	0	429	5	7½	
Masons and Stone Cutters' "	326	19	0	1527	14	4½	
Protestant Books "	83	15	6				
Catholic Books "	26	17	0				
No. 1 Engine and Hose,	308	0	0				
Five others,				100	0	0	
Sundries,	0	5	0	44	14	0	
Warden's Office,	8	10	0	19	5	0	
Clerk's "	20	18	9	15	3	0	
Minor buildings outside the wall,				595	0	0	
	£	2412	19	8½	4756	1	6

M.

SUMMARY of the value of buildings within the walls of the Penitentiary, as also all drains, excavations, and all other works whatever, from the 31st December, 1847, to the 31st December, 1852, as ascertained from parties in the employ of the Institution.

	£	s.	d.
Dining Hall, Chapel, Kitchen, Wash-house, Areas, &c.,	7695	14	8
Tower to West Lodge, raising boundary wall,	281	4	0
Levelling yard and building cistern, rear of dining hall,	80	13	9
Work performed in west wing,	781	18	0
Drying Kiln,	450	19	0
Engine House to East Shop,	272	1	6
Foundry,	368	10	0
Hospital, with drains to do.,	6987	14	2
Work performed in shops,	4104	3	8
Military Shed,	94	10	0
Painting the roof of shops, lodges, and erecting the large bell,	109	7	0

Levelling various portions of yard, and excavating and making drains,	£310	15	0	
Ladders,	30	0	0	
Ash house, and leach to do.,	25	15	0	
Work performed in south wing for Military,	55	3	9	
				£21648 9 6
Personal property purchased, ..	£2012	19	8½	
“ “ made in Penitentiary,	4756	1	6	
				6769 1 2
To omitted in Store-room, purchased,	119	9	5	
To land, consisting of 100 acres, more or less,	2000	0	0	
To do in Gore or West Side, ..	75	0	0	
				£30612 0 1

We, the undersigned Valuers, ho hereby certify that the above, to the best of our knowledge and belief, is correct

(Signed,)

A. THIBODO,

(“)

W. COVERDALE.

Sworn before me, at Kingston,
the 11th of February, 1853.

(Signed,)

WM. FORD, Jr., J. P.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct copy.

F. BICKERTON. Clerk, P. P.

N.

ESTIMATE of the sum required for the support of the Provincial Penitentiary,
for the year 1853.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Salaries.</i>						
2 Inspectors	800	0	0			
1 Warden	500	0	0			
1 Deputy Warden	200	0	0			
1 Clerk	175	0	0			
2 Chaplains	500	0	0			
1 Surgeon	200	0	0			
1 School Master.....	150	0	0			
1 Clerk of the Kitchen	125	0	0			
1 Matron	75	0	0			
1 Assistant Matron	50	0	0			
1 Master Builder	200	0	0			
5 Overseers, at £112 10s.....	562	10	0			
3 Keepers, a £90	270	0	0			
30 Guards, att:£65	1950	0	0			
				5757	10	0
<i>Provisions, Fuel, &c.</i>						
169,000 Rations	3427	18	6			
1,500 Cords	871	10	10			
400 bushels Charcoal.....	7	0	0			
				4306	9	4
<i>Kitchen Furniture.</i>						
12 doz. Tin Dishes, at 10s.....	6	0	0			
15 doz. Plates, at 7s. 6d. ; 15 doz Cups, at 5s.	9	7	6			
2 doz. Knives and Forks and 6 doz. Spoons	4	17	6			
6 doz. Salts, at 2s. ; 18 Oil Cans, at 1s. 6d.....	1	19	0			
8 Tin Dippers	0	19	0			
2 large Cans, at 7s. 6d	0	15	0			
3 doz. Razors, at 24s.....	3	12	0			
2 doz. W. W. Brushes, at 75s.....	7	10	0			
				35	0	0
<i>Hospital.</i>						
Medicine, Provisions, &c.	50	0	0			
				50	0	0
<i>Prison Furniture.</i>						
75 BedTic ks, at 4s.....	15	0	0			
2000 Bundles Straw, at 1½d.....	14	11	8			
180 pairs Blankets, at 11s. 6d.....	103	10	0			
50 Rugs, at 3s.....	7	10	0			
300 Towels, at 4½d.	5	12	6			
50 Combs, at 5d.....	1	0	10			
				147	0	0
<i>Oil, Candles, and Soap.</i>						
1200 lbs. Candles, at 6½d.	32	10	0			
4000 lbs. Soap, at 3d.....	50	0	0			
30 gallons Olive Oil, at 5s. 6d.	8	5	0			
500 gallons Seal Oil, at 4s.	100	0	0			
				190	15	0
Tools for Convicts				25	0	0
Office Books and Stationery				25	0	0
Convicts Travelling. Allowance	80	0	0			
Do Clothing	150	0	0			
				230	0	0

ESTIMATE of the sum required for the Provincial Penitentiary, &c.—(Continued.)

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Clothing.</i>						
163 Suits Winter Cloth, at 26s. 6d.....	215	19	6			
75 do Summer, at 15s.	54	5	0			
400 Flannel Shirts, at 7s. 6d.	150	0	0			
300 pairs Drawers, at 6s.	90	0	0			
425 do Shoes, at 6s. 3d.....	132	16	3			
410 do Socks, at 1s. 3d.....	25	12	6			
200 Pocket Hdfs, at 3d.....	2	10	0			
200 pairs Braces, at 4d.....	3	6	8			
150 Caps and Stocks, at 1s. 8d.	12	10	0			
1000 yards Cotton, at 6d.	25	0	0			
75 pairs Canvas Slips, at 3s. 9d.....	14	1	3			
				728	1	2
<i>Stable.</i>						
800 bushels Oats, at 1s. 8d.....	66	13	4			
12 tons Hay, at 65s.	39	0	0			
320 bundles Straw, at 1½d.....	2	6	8			
				108	0	0
<i>Building Materials.</i>						
Timber, Iron and Stone, Tinplates, Locks, Hinges, Door Gratings, Glass, Bricks, Lime, &c., &c. ...				746	19	6
<i>Less, Estimated Amount to be received, viz :</i>						
Contract Labour	5500	0	0	12350	0	0
Military Authorities	350	0	0			
Stone and Sundries.....	500	0	0	6350	0	0
Arrears of Salaries to be paid to Officers by Order of Government.....	282	6	6	£6000	0	0

Provincial Penitentiary, 1st Jan., 1853.

O.

RETURN shewing how the Convicts at the Provincial Penitentiary were employed on the 31st December, 1852.

Stone Cutters, Masons, &c.	33	Seamstresses	31
Carpenters	13	Barber.....	1
Tailors	12	Cook	1
Quarrymen	4	Labourers	102
<i>On Contract Work.</i>			
Shoe Makers.....	118	Sick.....	17
Cabinet Makers	47		
Blacksmiths	68	In all.....	447

Provincial Penitentiary,
31st December, 1852.

D. Æ. MACDONELL,
W. P.

P

AN ABSTRACT STATEMENT shewing the Expenses incurred and moneys received on account of the Penitentiary for the year 1852, exclusively.

Expenses incurred.	Amount..		Moneys received.		Amount.			
	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£		
Hospital, ...	57	14	Government Grant, ...	6000	0	0		
Soap, Candles and Oil, ...	162	0	Contract labour, ...	4880	2	10		
Contingencies, ...	61	17	Stone Account, ...	471	13	4		
Firewood, ...	292	3	Tailors do	147	13	3		
Prison Buildings, ...	1931	18	Carpenters Account, ...	15	18	7		
Clothing and Bedding, ...	513	7	Blacksmiths do	2	8	4		
Furniture and Tools, ...	117	4	Lime do	5	16	7		
Provisions, ...	2943	11	Matron's Room, ...	9	6	6		
Stable, ...	91	14	Rents, ...	6	17	0		
Stationery, ...	45	5	Sale of Junk and Oakum Picking, ...	16	6	0		
Junk, ...	6	14	Sale of Stone and Charcoal, ...	6	9	9		
Salaries of Officers, ...	5471	5	Sale of Bricks and Mortar, ...	3	9	10		
Allowance to Convicts, ...	105	13	Military Prisoners, ...	476	5	10		
Balance in favor of the Institution, ...	308	19	Sale of Pork, ...	57	2	8		
	£	12099	10	6	£	12099	10	6

Provincial Penitentiary,
21st December, 1852.

Q

A CONDENSED FORM of the Building Operations performed at the Provincial, the disbursements and cost of Materials, also the amount of labour, the Con- its respective heading for every month, and their sum for the year 1852.

	Quarrymen and Labourers.	Masons and Brick-layers.	Stone Cutters.	Plasterers.	Carpenters.	Painters and Glaziers.	Total No. of days per month.	Amount of labour at 1s. 6d. per day.
January ...	1408	320	859	25	386	...	2398	224 17 0
February ...	1284	162	749	...	349	...	2544	190 16 0
March ...	1173	752	112	24	325	...	2386	178 19 0
April ...	1147	83	610	138	275	...	3273	245 9 0
May ...	1578	117	504	272	333	...	2628	212 2 0
June ...	1404	116	553	174	325	...	2578	193 7 0
July ...	1735	134	815	161	411	...	3289 1/2	246 14 3
August ...	1493	240	654	6	382 1/2	...	2767 1/2	205 16 3
September ...	1256	210	759	18	324	...	2615	196 2 6
October ...	1682	120	893	6	348	...	3127	234 10 6
November ...	1552	530	247	...	314	...	2685	201 7 6
December ...	1728	384	575	...	396 1/2	...	3083 1/2	232 0 3
Total for the year...	17440	3168	7340	830	4130 1/2	257	34174 1/2	22563 1 9

Materials of Carpenters,

	2 inches Plank.	1 1/2 inch Plank.	1 1/4 inch Plank.	1 inch Boards.	1/2 inch Boards.	Lbs. Cut Nails.	Lbs. Wight Nails.	Lbs. of Clout Nails.	Boxes of Glass.	Lights of Glass.	Lbs. of Putty.	Lbs. of Paint.	Lbs. of Hoop Iron.	No. of Rivets.	No. of Files.	No. of Locks.	No. of Screws.	No. Thumb latches.	No. T Hinges.	No. door Springs.	Boxes of Tin.	Boxes of Sheet Iron.	
January ...	250	...	...	11675	...	371	31	...	...	55	8	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	...	...	...	550	42	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	...	2250	150	200	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	10	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April ...	300	475	6825	350	56	352	...	...	108	30	9	16	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May ...	60	...	500	225	50	26	...	...	76	10	130	49	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June ...	225	...	...	6000	...	163	6	...	...	58	11	7	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July ...	308	...	...	997	100	55	3	16	...	77	12	56	40	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August ...	1283	25	...	313	150	12 1/2	6	1	...	68	11	8	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September ...	1525	12500	300	1672	50	492	16	28	...	72	25	294	25	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	1665	3640	625	2575	50	136	224	1	17	56	214	78	75	400	19	8	864	1	5	...	...	...	...
November ...	150	185	150	2325	...	100	38	4	...	98	15	38	18	100	8	2	96	2	2	1	3	...	...
December ...	1432	100	...	2825	50	216	27	...	...	35	32	28	12	17	...	...	96	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total for the year...	7188	16925	10650	29657	506	2165 1/2	351	50	17	727	344	652	319	2317	105	16	2504	10	8	1	3	7	...

Provincial Penitentiary,
February 2, 1853.

Q

Penitentiary, shewing the number of Artificers and Labourers in each Department victs being estimated at one shilling and six pence per day,—each placed under

QUANTITY OF STONE.							Amount of Stone.	Lime.	Sand.	Bricks.	Lath Nails.	Water Lime.	Lead.	Laths.	Amount of Lime, Sand, &c.	
13 in. and 14 in. Bed.	9 in. to 12 in. Bed.	7 in. and 8 in. Bed.	5 in. and 6 in. Bed.	Toise Coursers.	Toise of Rubble Stone.	£ s. d.										
...	...	1473	2594	1 1/2	10 1/2	£ 18 12 2 1/2	...	...	187169	...	...	...	...	...	342 0 2
...	755	846	2803	...	...	16 9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1250	10 0 11
...	1309	2130	...	...	...	12 12 4 1/2	...	...	500	10	6	...	...	25250	23 10 10
...	603	1435	3797	...	...	21 18 0	...	...	...	215	1	...	...	18250	42 1 10
...	1137	1738	6 1/2	...	...	13 0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5000	24 18 0
135	1762	737	1984	...	20	31 11 6	...	...	4300	75	...	...	...	4250	10 17 1
308	458	378	1288	11 1/2	...	61 2 4	...	...	1068	...	...	...	...	...	16 18 3
35	489	1782	2364	19 1/2	...	49 7 0	...	...	930	2000	...	...	450	...	25 6 8
204	506	2185	906	23	30	39 8 3	...	...	340	2020	3200	...	1	200	69 13 6
14	990	1238	1338	6	32	44 11 3	...	...	291	1746	31500	...	...	...	175 6 6
...	913	327	3933	13 1/2	13 1/2	25 2 5	...	...	484	2904	67000	...	...	300	145 4 0
728	7565	13903	25454	89 1/2	106	£333 15 6	3193	17914	395000	525	15	1050	65000	£885 17 9

Painters, Glaziers, &c.

	Sheets of Tin.	Sheets of Iron.	Square piece Tim-ber.	Square Oak Tim-ber.	Lbs. of Gluc.	Lbs. Sheet Lead.	3 in. Pine Plank.	Feet of Fine Scant-ling.	No. of Hinges.	No. of Iron Bolts.	Lbs. of spike Nails.	No. Sash Lights.	No. Brads.	Quarts of Varnish.	Pcs. of Butt-hinges.	Lbs. Whiting.	Bar Tin.	Brass Taps.	Bar Pins.	Feet Walnut.	Wheel Pipe Boxes.	Yards Canvas.	Tacks.	Oak Plank.	Sash Pullies.	Sash Weights.	Sash Cord.	Brass Wrought and Cast Iron.	
...	...	600	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10422	100 10 0
...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	537 1/2	44 17 3
...	12 19 3 1/2
...	29 17 10
...	102 11 4
...	7 10 5
...	140 8 10 1/2
...	63 13 8
...	143 16 6 1/2
...	20 8 6 1/2
30	10	861	18	18	1142	783	810	1	5	182	24	2800	4	15	20	25	5	32	12	4	6	1000	100	13	2604	24	32231 1/2	£712 5 3 1/2	

Total amount expended in materials ... £1931 18 6 1/2
Total amount of Labour as above... £2563 1 9

EDWARD HORSEY,
Master-builder.

MONTREAL 26th *February*, 1853.

SIR,—I am under the painful necessity of making a few remarks on the "Appendix," which my colleague has deemed it incumbent on him, to have drawn up and attached to the Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary for the last year, to be laid before His Excellency the Governor General, as well as in support of the position which I conceived I was warranted in assuming, with reference more especially to the Sabbath Schools.

I arrived at the Penitentiary on the 29th January last, and did not leave it until the evening of the 9th February, during which time, I was in constant communication with my colleague, making him acquainted with the views I entertained in regard to our Annual Report, in every particular of which he did not appear cordially to concur, and stated that he would make a few "short remarks," and send them to me, with the Report and other documents. I signed that part of the Report which he made, and termed "Fiscal:" with reference to the financial affairs of the Institution; with the correctness of the figures I was satisfied, but I was not "highly gratified" either with his arrangement of the items, or with some of his reflections. These papers, however, did not reach me till the 21st instant, in the evening. On perusal of his strictures upon my views with regard to the Sabbath Schools, as well as from the "conscientious" scruples which he entertains on other matters in the Report, I became convinced that it would be a loss of time to forward to him the alterations I might deem it advisable to make in his "Fiscal" Statement, which he doubtless deems very perfect and lucid.

This will explain, I hope, to the satisfaction of His Excellency, how it is that my name is appended to a document of which I did not entirely approve. I have subjoined a statement of the Cash affairs of the Penitentiary, as extracted from the documents and vouchers forwarded with the Report, as I understand them, and I trust, it will meet with the support of His Excellency.

I conceive myself, however, bound to make a few observation on the dissertation of my colleague on Sunday Schools, and I beg, with profound respect, to assure His Excellency, that I am not actuated by any personal or invidious motives on the occasion, but solely to the desire of advancing to the utmost of my humble abilities, the success and the interests of a most important and valuable Institution, to which His Excellency has been pleased to appoint me, as one of the Inspectors.

My colleague "felt it due to Your Excellency and Country at large, on matters not merely speculative," to dissent from the sentiments entertained by me with regard to the Sabbath Schools, and has entered upon a lengthy disquisition of the subject. While I am far from wishing to insinuate that my colleague wished intentionally to give an incorrect interpretation to my sentiments and language, I cannot but think, that to sustain his position, he has introduced, not only the Secular School, but education generally, and even far beyond the walls of the Institution. He would almost give it to be understood, that the Penitentiary should be converted into an Academy, where "a good education" was to be obtained; thus losing sight of the fact, that it is instituted for a penal Institution; one to punish, reform and deter, and by these means to exercise a wholesome influence over the evil disposed, and the evil doer; and to secure thereby, as far as possible, the peace, the property, and the life of every member of the community.

Should the system of education and instruction, which he seems to advocate, be carried out, there is no doubt, that in many instances, the astounding spectacle would be witnessed of a certain class of people making criminals of their children, that they might obtain gratuitously an education in the Penitentiary, which they had neither the means nor the inclination to procure for them in any

other way. Nay, it would in no small measure have the effect of entirely effacing every principle of rectitude in that particular class, and destroy that solicitude which all parents more or less must entertain for the future welfare of their offspring. It would, in all probability, destroy the penal character of the Penitentiary; it would no longer be looked upon with terror, but instead of this, it would actually be sought after, as a place of refuge, where a good education could be obtained for nothing, and as an asylum where people are well fed, well treated, but moderately worked, and in the meanwhile taught some useful trade.

The education which it is my most anxious desire to secure to all prisoners, and to poor, destitute, vagrant and criminal children, is one of a purely useful description, not as my Colleague would attribute to me, to prevent aspirations for education, but such an education, as would not foster "undue aspirations" or such as could not reasonably be gratified, but on the contrary, which would prepare them to become respectable mechanics, cultivators, and useful members of society.

In these sentiments, I am extremely happy to be enabled to state, that I am borne out and supported by many of the most distinguished and most learned men, (in this particular,) in Europe, and especially by Colonel Jebb, perhaps the first authority in matters of this nature now living, my Colleague's ideas and experience, to the contrary notwithstanding.

My colleague correctly remarks that "reading and writing are not education," but he must be aware, that with the modicum of knowledge, many men have acquired literary celebrity, wealth, and standing. He remarks with equal truth, that "ignorance leads to presumption," &c., but, (although some glaring instances certainly exist, to prove the truth of this maxim,) this is not invariably the case, for we frequently see children of poor parents, whose domestic training is exceedingly good; we find them polite, obedient and amiable, and quite the reverse of many others we sometimes meet with, who, having only learnt to read and write, and having been badly "reared" are disobedient, presumptuous, and arrogant.

To support the principle he would lay down, he adduces certain prison statistics, to show that far fewer committals of "well educated" men take place, than of those destitute of instruction,—without considering that the number of uneducated far exceeds that of the instructed, all the world over, and especially in Canada; and also, that those who have received anything more than an ordinary education have, in most instances, had besides, the advantage of "good breeding;" their habits and associations have been of a nature to make them well behaved and moral; this is one of the great reasons why a less amount of delinquency obtains in one class than in the other, and why a well educated man has less to plead in extenuation of his conduct and crime, and is therefore the more culpable. Neither does my colleague take into account the circumstance, that the educated criminal has, in the majority of cases, a profession or calling he can resort to, when he returns to the world: his general education besides, will always afford him the means of gaining with comparative ease, an honest livelihood, and withal, he commonly has relatives and friends, eager for his reformation and welfare, prepared to second every virtuous effort, and to place him again in a respectable situation in life:—it is his own fault, when out of duance, if he suffer; not so the poor needy convict; oftentimes a stranger; there is no kind friend to tender him succour,—he can only live by manual labour: he often leaves his prison debilitated equally in body and mind from long confinement—he is looked upon with suspicion.—he is met with a frown, his earnest appeal for work is disregarded, and he has little else before him than to return, through the medium of crime, to the prison, or to die from want by the way side.

A more extended view of the subject complained of, I am satisfied, would have induced my colleague to have been less dogmatical, and had he been untrammelled, I am equally certain, he would not have experienced the compunctions of conscience he now labours under, and at most, would have confined himself to the few "short remarks" he promised at the time he signed the Report.

My colleague asserts positively that he "was never able to detect a solitary instance of a convict conversing on other subjects than the lessons; yet doubts not that *more or less* conversation takes place at the Sunday School." He also avers that "they, the convicts have never been *required* to expound the doctrines contained in the Sunday lesson."

Is not this an indirect admission that the expounding does take place? and cannot the same likewise be inferred from these words: "a truth uttered by a convict is as great a truth as if spoken by the Chaplain himself." Were it necessary for more positive evidence, it could be obtained from several, if not, from all the Guards and Keepers; several of them have assured *me* that much conversation takes place during the Sunday School, and this is admitted reluctantly enough in page 11 of that disquisition.

"The places where conversation is more freely held, are the yard, &c., &c., and in the *Secular* and *Sunday* Schools." I assert, without fear of contradiction, that I have heard a convict, who was pointed out as a man of education and great information, expound a certain part of the Holy Scriptures in a manner to excite my astonishment and indignation, and to marvel that such a man should have been selected as a teacher to his fellow convicts. The awful events attending the crucifixion and death of our Saviour, he explained "as arising from natural causes, an earthquake, and not from supernatural or Divine power." This was expounding the "Sacred Record" with a vengeance.

The attempt which is made to deduce from my opposition to the present method of teaching the Sabbath School by convicts, that I am averse to the School, and to education in general (in the Institution, I can suppose alone is meant), is to say the least, extremely disingenuous and bears strong evidence that some object is sought to be arrived at, little in accordance with that harmony and spirit of unanimity and candour, which should prevail in all public establishments;—this is made more manifest still, by the following remark, which betrays moreover, a captious desire to find fault.—"There is no necessity to introduce such sentiments in an Annual Report."

Now, the *advice* and *device* in this, as in not a few other parts, is unfortunate for the parties with whom they originated, and must recoil back upon themselves, as shewing that a very imperfect conception of the duties devolving upon the Inspector is entertained. This is abundantly proved by the last paragraph of Section XII of the Penitentiary Act, 14 and 15 Victoria, cap. 2, viz:—

"And the said Annual Report of the Inspectors shall make a reference to the remarkable features presented in these several documents; shall shew the progression or retrogression of the Institution in its several departments, and the probable causes thereof; and shall make *special reference to the moral effects of the discipline upon the convicts*, and the general success of the Institution, as regards its higher aims; and it shall be the duty of the said Inspectors to bring under the notice of the Governor General, any facts which may have come under their notice in regard to the working of the Criminal Laws and the Penal System of the Province, or any injustice or inequality which their experience may have shown to arise therefrom, with whatever suggestions for the amelioration of the same, or generally for the prevention of crime and the reformation of the criminal they may deem necessary and expedient."

There are certain other passages in the document under consideration, on which no comment is intended to be made, lest the impression may go abroad, that there may be a spirit of party and sectarianism in and about the Institution, which might tend to destroy that good feeling which it is so pre-eminently necessary should exist among the officers, as well as to the destruction of that unity of action which is so essential in all large establishments,—a disposition, I beg most respectfully to state, that so long as I may be connected with the Penitentiary, I shall conceive it my duty, and use my best efforts to prevent and remove.

At the very first page of the "Appendix" my colleague states that he dissented for "*many and substantial* reasons," and in other places, "that there were several other matters to which he could not *conscientiously* agree;" and at the last page he avers, "there are several other matters of *minor* importance from which he dissents." So, that towards the end of the chapter, the "many substantial reasons have dwindled down to minor importance." If these were not hasty or gratuitous expressions, which should never have found their way into an official document, it was the bounden duty of the Inspector to have entered into a detail of the specific nature of these "matters" which pressed so heavily on his conscience, that the weight might be removed from his breast, and the errors or the crimes at once corrected. His forbearance, however, I must be allowed to state, is attended at least with one advantage—that of saving the trouble and expense of examining a folio volume of no ordinary magnitude, if each of the said "matters" were to occupy as many pages as the very plain matter of the Sunday School has given rise to.

I must be permitted, with all due deference, but with equal frankness, to observe, that of all the Officers of the Institution, the Inspectors should stand aloof, and not constitute themselves part and parcel of the executive power of the Penitentiary—they should not identify themselves with the daily and hourly transactions which take place in the Institution, as that would be to infringe at once upon the legitimate province of the Warden, as well as to convey the impression that that high Officer was inadequate to the discharge of his official duties, as well as to remove from him that amount of responsibility which the law wisely intends he should bear, and for which in the first instance he is to render an account to the Inspectors. But how could the Inspectors arraign his conduct, if they had usurped his functions? On the contrary, under every consideration it is advisable, that neither of the Inspectors should be so situated as to give the smallest pretext possible for suspicion, cavil or complaint, that he was too intimate with certain of the functionaries, or was liable to become a partizan or the abettor of sectarianism, or the doer of all work for the Institution.

The compilers of the Penitentiary Act, gentlemen well conversant with the subject, deemed it advisable, and justly too, that the visits of the Inspectors should be made only at certain periods, leaving, with equal wisdom, to them the right of entering the Establishment at any time they might deem proper—but certainly never intended that this latitude could be construed into daily visits there, or official intrusion or interference.

By this judicious provision all undue familiarity would be prevented, and the advent of the Inspectors would naturally lead the officers to be more cautious, and to see in them, men, who came in the capacity of Superintendents, to examine all that had occurred in the interval since their last visit, unshackled and unimplicated with the events during that period, and prepared to see things as they were; whereas if one of the Inspectors were constantly on the spot, he would, of necessity, become entangled with the daily affairs of the Institution, and consequently could not be that impartial, that disinterested judge which it is so necessary he should be. Under such circumstances there would be *de facto* but one Inspector, who, were he to find anything to censure, would be immediately met by the

opposition of his colleague. Indeed, if such a practice should obtain, there would be no necessity for two Inspectors, as one of them might be constituted the Chief Warden, with the present Warden and his deputy as auxiliaries, and then where would be the Supervising Officers?

I beg to repeat, that I unfeignedly regret being under the very disagreeable necessity of making any comment on the production that has been fyled in the name of my colleague, for whom I desire to entertain every sentiment of consideration and esteem, but I consider that I was imperatively called upon, in justice to my most intimate convictions, to support them as above, deeming it incumbent on every public officer to express, with all due deference, but with equal frankness, his views on matters connected with his office, be the consequences to himself personally, what they may.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

WOLFRED NELSON,
Inspector.

Summary referred to in the foregoing Letter.

With respect to that portion of the Report having reference to financial affairs, being the Accounts for the year 1852, and marked "Fiscal," I have already remarked, that I did not consider the statement, as therein set forth, sufficiently lucid, nor was I satisfied with the arrangement of the items, although perfectly so with regard to the correctness of the figures and conclusions arrived at. I would therefore merely observe, that among the general accounts and statements accompanying the Report will be found two separate accounts; the one shewing the amount of actual receipts and disbursements during the year, irrespective of sums received or paid on account of moneys due or incurred previous to the 1st January, 1852; this Account is marked P. By this Statement it appears that the exact amount of Expenditure, from 1st January to 31st December,

1852, is	£11,790 10 9	
And that the total of Receipts for the year, including Grants &c., were	£12,099 10 6	
Amount of Receipts over Disbursements,		308 19 9
	<u>£12,099 10 6</u>	<u>£12,099 10 6</u>

The other Account or Balance Sheet is marked K, and shews the total amount or moneys of every nature and kind paid and received on account of the Institution, during year 1852.

The total amount of Expenditure by this Account, as appears by Abstracts of Disbursements and Vouchers, appears to be...	£13,154 16 9	
And the amount of Receipts during same period, including balance on hand 1st January, 1852,	£14,150 1 1	
Amount of money stated to have been returned to Commercial Bank,		856 7 4
Balance on hand,		138 17 0
	<u>£14,150 1 1</u>	<u>£14,150 1 1</u>

By a Statement, also annexed to the Vouchers and Accounts, shewing the expense incurred for each Convict during the year 1852, it will appear, that under all the different heads of Expenditure, 413 Convicts have cost £24 2s 3d. each, making a total sum of £9958 8 0

On the other hand, on reference to the second folio of the same Sheet, it will be found that the earning of the Convicts for the same period—say 413 at 1s. 6d. per diem, will make (say 118,830 days,) £8912 15 0
Or (£21 11s. 7d. each.)

Shewing a difference between cost and earnings of 1045 13 0

£9958 8 0

£9958 8 0

From the above Summary it will be seen, that there is a deficiency of only £1045 13s. Od., between the amount received for the earnings of the Convicts and the actual cost of their maintenance; this leads to the conviction, that so soon as a fair remuneration can be obtained for the labor of the Convicts, the Provincial Penitentiary will be enabled to support itself, without over-taxing them with labour or stinting them either as to the quantity or quality of the food.

An additional three pence per diem, added to the present allowance for each convict, say 1s. 9d. instead of 1s. 6d. per day, would, according to the above Statement, more than pay the actual amount of their maintenance, and leave a balance of over £400, to be applied in such way, for the benefit of the Institution as might be deemed most expedient.

During the ensuing summer, such of the convicts as have no trade and who will not be employed at the wharf in finishing the Female Prison and the Warden's yard, will be occupied in levelling the premises, and in preparing the site for more work-shops, which, in a year or two, no doubt, will be required; and it is, with no small degree of satisfaction that it can be stated, that new work-shops, &c., &c., can be erected at far less cost than the present ones. And His Excellency may rest assured that the most rigid economy will be observed on all subjects, as far as is consistent with the safety and well being of the Institution.

Nor will the recommendations of our predecessors be lost sight of, and as is mentioned in the VII Section of the Act,—there is an absolute necessity for keeping a certain class of prisoners “separate and solitary,” not only for their own good and reformation, but likewise for that of the inmates of the Penitentiary.

WOLFRED NELSON,

Inspector.

Montreal, 26th February, 1853.

KINGSTON, 10th March, 1853.

SIR,—I have the honor to send herewith a Report on Houses of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders.

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

ANDREW DICKSON,
Inspector of Gaols and I. P. P.
Canada West.

Hon. A. N. Morin, M. P. P.,
Provincial Secretary,
Quebec,
Canada East.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable JAMES, EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, Knight of the most Ancient and most Noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The Inspector of Gaols for Canada West, in his Preliminary Report, merely glanced at one most important matter, reserving it for more mature deliberation before he presented it fully before Your Excellency. Defective as the Common Gaols or County Prisons in Canada West are in many respects, his inspection, hurried as it was, convinced him that their effect upon young persons must be most pernicious and even ruinous, and that in nine cases out of ten, the youthful delinquent, whether innocent or guilty, at the time he was therein confined, would leave the Gaol, more conversant with crime than when he entered, a greater adept in acts of villany, with less regard for the claims of society upon him, with less terror of prison restraint, with less reverence for the laws of God and man, and more hardened and determined in criminal pursuits. This result arises from the fact, that no pains are taken to separate the young from the old, from the contaminating influence of an experienced villian upon the youthful culprit, and from the almost entire absence of all reformatory means. Shut out from communion with his relations and virtuous friends, already degraded in his own eyes, alternately pitied and jeered by his seniors in crime, now excited by some story of the rapid gains of fraud, now thrilled with the perils and exploits of some heroic son of iniquity, and then taught that hundreds of the best men in society are more criminal than himself, coupled at the same time with the total want of instruction and the ordinary means of reform, it is in no way extraordinary that the youthful transgressor should leave the prison more corrupted than he found it, with less prospect of making a useful member of society, and two-thirds more a child of iniquity than before. The Inspector's conviction on this subject is strongly confirmed from the testimony of prisoners released from the Provincial Penitentiary, who in answer to the question "whether persons imprisoned in the Common Gaol for their first offence, leave them better or worse," almost uniformly reply, "worse." As prevention is far easier and better than cure, and the instruction and right training of a young person, far cheaper than frequent prosecutions and convictions; as the welfare of society demands that crime should be seized and destroyed in its first stages, rather than struggled with in its *pristine* vigour, when the result shall be far more doubtful; as Christianity requires the young to be rightly trained, and indeed, as every British subject ought to have as his birthright inheritance, substantial instruction in what is essential to his good citizenship and happiness, as a rational being, it seems absolutely necessary that some step should now be made for arresting crime in the young, and for reforming those that have fallen, instead of subjecting them to further contamination, and then afterwards punishing them for effects arising from that contamination, and thereby hazarding the interests of society at large.

The Inspector having addressed his attention to this matter, and believing the Government are about to take it up on an earnest and right spirit, deems it his duty to lay down the views which he has formed, under the following heads:—

I. Juvenile Delinquents;

II. The leading purposes of an Institution for their reform;

III. The kind of an Establishment needed for their reformation.

The characters for whom this humane and necessary provision should be made, demand the first consideration.

Juvenile
Delinquents

For let it be borne in mind, it is not for the veteran in crime, one who has lost all respect for the rights of others, who is vicious in spite of experience and criminal in defiance of law, one who is not only morally loathsome himself, but who has corrupted and is still corrupting others; one, in short, who totally disregards his fellow creatures and seeks to invade their rights, violate their property and contaminate their morals with impunity; it is not for such, but for those, in many cases, who are more or less imbecile in mind, whose parents have left them in many ways impaired, many of whom were orphans at an early age, and others, victims of nefarious men; for those, in some instances, who were schooled in nothing else than crime, who never had any other teaching than how to defraud; and of others who from intemperate parents, depraved associations, want and poverty, or innate depravity require seclusion and instruction, for those who have no means of providing for themselves, who, often wander about from place to place without knowing what they shall do, or where they shall rest at night; who are sometimes reduced to the awful alternatives of starving or stealing, and who are nevertheless children of the civil state and for its own safety, as well as their usefulness must not be overlooked; for these and various others, for their safe-keeping, and instruction, for their right thinking and right acting, some provision is most urgently required.

Classes of De-
linquents.

From these remarks it may be seen that there are several classes of young persons whose morality, usefulness and safety, the State cannot with impunity neglect. In older countries, more densely peopled than Canada, these various classes can be provided for in separate establishments. This will, beyond doubt, ultimately be the case in this country, and at no very remote period. In the meanwhile, the establishment which the Inspector proposes will for many years, and until the Province is abundantly able to provide other Institutions, answer every purpose. Indeed the most consistent and judicious way of proceeding in regard to humane and reformatory Institutions seems not to anticipate, but to construct them when indications of their necessity are obvious and irresistible.

The numbers of young persons who need some place of refuge, instruction and isolation from the evils and temptations of society, and especially of the dangers attending youths in Cities and large Towns, are far more numerous than at the first glance they might seem to be. Considering how many persons under twenty years are now in our Provincial Penitentiary and Prisons, the many crimes which escape so severe punishment, the numbers of vagrant, idle, ignorant, quarrelsome, obstinate, drunken children; how many paupers who must steal or starve; how many, especially of young females, who ought to be rescued from destruction before it is too late; and when it is also added that for many years the Public Works of Canada will produce a vast influx of the poorer and more criminal classes into the country, it is unquestionable that the number to be provided for, if society is to be saved, is very considerable.

Numbers.

The whole number of delinquents in the New York House of Refuge since 1824, has been 5318 or 253 on an average annually, and on the 1st of January, 1852, 407; in the House of Refuge at South Boston, the average number is not far from 100; in the State Farm School at Westboro, in the second year of its existence there were 300; and in 1851, 324 inmates; and the House of Refuge in Philadelphia, about 173. The average number in the House of Refuge in Edinboro is something more, being not far from 300.

The following Table will presents a fair view of the yearly and average numbers in five Houses of Refuge :

NAMES OF HOUSES.	Numbers in Houses of Refuge.			
	Number at the commencement of the year.	Number at the close of the year.	Average Number.	Number received during the year.
State Reform School at Westboro' Massachusetts	23	310	116	311
House of Reformation at South Boston	61	59	60	30
House of Refuge in New York City	335	338	346	308
House of Refuge in Rochester, N. Y.	27			
House of Refuge, Philadelphia, for Whites.	109	234	217	198
Total	665	941	798	842

Judging from these and many other facts there can be no question but that a House of Reformation is now most urgently demanded. But if we glance at the humane and disciplinary Institution in the State of New York, whose population, more than any other State in the Union, is analagous to our own, we behold the results that should stir every soul and awaken every energy, to save our young people and those that may come among us from the fearful prevalence and contamination of crime.

	Number of persons committed in 1851.
To Singing Prison,	318
To Auburn,	298
To Clinton,	42
To the Albany County Penitentiary,	627
To the 1st, 2nd and 3rd District City Prisons,	21792
To the Work House,	637
To the House of Refuge,	397
To the Alms House proper,	2783
To the City Penitentiary, New York,	3450
Total	29,944

These statements exhibit on the one hand, to a most alarming extent, the prevalence of vice, vagrancy, pauperism and crime, and on the other unparelled exertion to save the offenders themselves and protect society from their depredations.

In this vast army of the idle, vagrant, vicious and criminal, it is worthy of notice to remark to what extent the juvenile element prevails.

In Singing 84 out of 280, or nearly one-third, are under twenty years of age ;
 In Auburn 85 out of 771, or nearly one-eighth are under twenty.
 In Clinton 35 out of 113, or nearly one-third are under twenty.

In the New York Work-house 35 out of 865, or one-seventeenth are under twenty.

Assuming that one in twenty in the other Institutions is under twenty years, there will then number upwards of 1500 juvenile delinquents in New York alone; and all the Institutions have by no means yet been named.

Number in the Provincial Penitentiary, The number of convicts under 20 years of age in the Provincial Penitentiary is 103. These delinquents are associated with all kinds of criminals, the worst of villains, murderers &c. They are imprisoned for small offences, and generally for the shortest periods, and although much exposed to contamination, yet from the strict silence enforced, and means of reformation used, it is hoped that they will make great improvement; yet how much better it would have been either to have had some House of Reformation to which they might at first have been committed and reclaimed.

It has already been noticed that the committals to the New York District Prisons in 1851, were 21,792. Of the number of young offenders in that vast multitude the Warden remarks as follows:

“The astounding facts that more than one-fourth (5443) of the entire number committed to the prison, and that nearly one half of those charged with petty offences against person and property, had not attained the age of twenty-one years, call loudly for the adoption of some measure that may stay the progress of these Cadets of crime, before they have irrecoverably enlisted in the ranks of that army whose line of march is to the door of the State Prison and the foot of the gallows.”

There is not, probably, a Township in Canada that would not furnish for restraint and reform one or more young delinquents to an Institution adapted to the work of enlightening, purifying, and fitting them for their proper sphere and duties in life, and preparing them for apprenticeship at some of the trades, or for agricultural labour, by imparting to them adequate knowledge to pursue these avocations, and training them in regular and active habits, seclusion, cultivation of mind, industrial habits, and moral training, for one or two years, would lay the foundation for future competency, usefulness, and honesty. Beyond all question there is a far greater proportion of crime committed in youth than in any other portion of human life. The period bordering on adolescence shows most evidently a greater tendency to crime than any other. This obviously arises from the power and energy of the passions, and as yet the defective cultivation of the mind and training of the morals.

Criminals in England. In England the proportion of criminals to the whole population, is between the ages of 16 and 20, ten per cent; from 20 to 50, 15 per cent; from 17 to 21 years, there is one criminal to every 252; from 41 to 50, only 1 criminal to 841; and above 60, 1 to 2391.—*Chambers.*

Criminals in Canada. In Canada there is no means of knowing the precise number of criminals under 21 years of age. But there are in the Provincial Penitentiary 103. There are by no means so numerous, and great temptations to crime, in a new as in an old country. The proportion of criminals in the Provincial Penitentiary is 18 to 4500 of the inhabitants; and assuming 30 per cent to be under 21, there will be one juvenile transgressor to every 1800 of the population.

The inquiries which, for many years, have been conducted with great strictness at home in regard to the age of offenders, exhibit most strikingly uniform results, as are shewn in the following Tables for three successive years, giving the centesimal proportion at each period of life, in Scotland:

	1836.	1837.	1838.	Greatest difference.
Under 12 years,	1-84	1-52	1-58	0-32
From 12 to 16,	9-71	9-72	9-92	0-21
“ 17 to 20,	29-63	29-23	29-13	0-20
“ 22 to 30,	31-42	31-74	31-24	0-50
“ 31 to 40,	14-43	14-56	14-75	0-32
“ 41 to 50,	6-75	6-65	7-02	0-37
“ 51 to 60,	3-33	3-24	3-00	0-33
Above 60,	1-40	1-55	1-58	0-18
Not known,	2-08	1-79	1-78	0-30
Total,	100-00	100-00	100-00	

Thus it appears that in the years 1836, 1837, and 1838, 40½ per cent. of the criminals in England were under 21 years of age! And there is no reason to suppose that the proportion has since varied, or is materially different in other Countries. In this Province, as near as can be ascertained, it is as follows:

In 1850, 90; in 1851, 98; in 1852, 103.

Being on an average, one Juvenile Offender for every three criminals, or thirty-three and one-third per cent.

There are, no doubt, young persons of various classes, not all criminals, that should be assigned to a Reformatory Institution. To the unprotected and homeless it would be a place of shelter; to the tempted and friendless, a refuge; to the orphan and wandering, a home; to the idler and vagrant, a Work-house; to the erring, a House of Correction; to the innocent and indigent, protection; to the vagrant and ignorant, a School; to the unregenerate, a Temple; to the miserable, an Asylum; to the guilty and criminal, reformation; and to all, a place of industrial and agricultural improvement.

The impression is daily acquiring depth and strength in this Province that these various classes must be provided for, or Society must become demoralized and retrograde. None can dispute for a moment that the great army of criminals in the world is recruited from day to day from these respective classes of the human family. So alive are they in the great adjoining Republic, especially in the middle and northern States, to the importance of saving the Country from the magnitude of the dangers arising from these classes, that Institutions for their reformation are springing up, as if by magic, in all their large Towns. They feel and so should we, that this gigantic evil must be met and crushed in its incipient existence; the monster must be strangled before he has acquired his full vigor; the youth should be seized hold upon and converted into blessings to the common weal, instead of being left to be its greatest curse, and the work should be done now, while it can be done, and ere crime has sunk its mine under the very foundations of order, and all is rife for explosion. “An ounce of prevention *now* is better than a pound of cure *then*.”

Other classes not strictly criminal.

By reference to the table subjoined, it may be seen that there are numerous classes, scarcely yet in the ranks of crime, yet rapidly approaching them, to whose welfare Society should look if it would profit itself. The Table is compiled from the returns of inmates in the first, second, and third District Prisons in New York for 1851. It may be added that it does not include the inmates for the more criminal offences, amounting in all to 21,792.

	Third District Prison.	Second.	First.
Abandonment,	25	14	53
Abduction,	1	.....	5
Disobedient Apprentices,.....	14	.....	50
Disorderly Conduct,.....	817	885	1241
Keeping Disorderly Houses,.....	1	.....	64
Malicious Mischief,.....	4	56	26
Intoxication,.....	1213	369	6109
Vagrancy,.....	.....	.....	3116
Petty Larceny,.....	.....	.....	2406
Selling Obscene Books or Prints, .....	.....	.....	7
Fraud,.....	.....	1	11
Bastardy,.....	17	27	33

The classes which are likely to derive the greatest benefits from a House for reforming Juvenile Offenders, are chiefly presented in the following Table, from "Documents relating to the State Reform School," Westboro', Massachusetts:

	1850.	Previously.	Total.
For Larceny,	41	119	160
Stubbornness,	47	110	157
Idle and Disorderly,	3	20	23
Vagrancy,	6	23	29
Shop-breaking and Stealing,	3	17	20
House-breaking and Stealing,.....	.....	4	4
Burglary,	1	1	2
Shop-breaking, with intent to Steal,	1	1	2
Pilfering,	2	7	9
Having obscene books and prints for circulation, .....	.....	2	2
Common Drunkenness, .....	.....	2	2
Malicious Mischief,	1	13	14
Assault,	1	2	3
Trespass, .....	.....	2	2
Arson, .....	.....	3	4
Runaway,	1	.....	.....

By recurring to these Tables it cannot fail to be remarked, that a very large proportion of the inmates to be detained in Houses of Reformation, will be comprised of the idle, disorderly, loose, obscene, vagrant, malicious, quarrelsome, and stubborn Juveniles, members of which infect all communities, classes which possess in themselves all the elements of crime, and many of which have been early schooled both in vices and criminal pursuits.

The largest numbers are imprisoned for stubbornness, disobedience to parents, vagrancy and similar faults. In the State Reform School are 157, for vagrancy,

29. In the District Prisons, for disorderly conduct, 1241; for vagrancy, 3116; and for intoxication, 6109. These are some of the elements that demoralize society, that supply the place as the ranks of detected criminals are thinned, and that must be reformed, if any important progress is made by man in the course of virtue and civilization.

It may be instructive to notice how many offenders from these classes are now learning good habits, virtue and wisdom, in some of the Houses of Reformation in the United States.

	At commencement of the year.	At its close.	Average.	Received.	Apprenticed.	Discharged.	Otherwise dis- posed of.
State Reform School,	310	324	317	108	43	18	33
House of Refuge, Philadelphia,	196	231	213	219	156	50	14
House of do. for Colored, Philadelphia, .....	.....	118	59	148	7	29	2
House of Refuge, Rochester,	543	771	665	536	206	97	50

It would be improper to pass from this subject without noticing another class of Juveniles, namely, young females, as especially demanding attention, as at once the most wretched, pitiable, and demoralizing. These are numerous in all countries, especially in large Towns and Cities. They often become depraved at an early age, and are frequently the victims of seduction. Pride, vanity of dress, love of money, indisposition to labour, defective education, carelessness of families, orphanage, want and intemperance, are among the prominent causes of juvenile depravity in this department of crime.

Juvenile Delinquents.

There yet remains on this head several topics of great importance to be considered. Among these are the probability of their improvement; the necessity of some Refuge for them, and the term for which they should be detained.

Improvement.

Before any Government expenditure is made on any subject, it is but just to inquire—Is it probable that the outlay will be followed by results beneficial to Society? or will it be a useless waste? Public economy and sound charity demand alike, that this reasonable inquiry should be satisfied.

That vast improvement can be effected on the classes proposed to be benefitted in a House of Refuge, is in every way probable. First—From the fact that many of them are not criminals, properly so called, but houseless, friendless vagrants, who require protection, not punishment; encouragement to pursue virtue, not reclamation from vice or crime. Secondly—From the causes which it has already been seen produced crime. If these causes cease to operate and impel—if ignorance no longer blinds—if poverty no longer urges—if temptation no longer allures—if wicked companions no longer solicit—if intemperance no longer maddens—why should there not be improvement?

Again, if detention is likely to deter—if good examples are impulsive to right—if just instruction in all things, and especially in morality and religion, be not useless—if habits of industry and a useful trade, are not worthless—if a sound, social and moral training, is not totally ineffectual, then will fruits a hundred fold reward the judicious laborer in the departments of Christian love.

Thirdly.—From the fact that *youth* is the best time for reforming, that it is more easily done than at any other period. If the head and heart cannot then be reached, good impressions made, and righteous feelings implanted, it never can be done. It is best to make the trial now, when vice and crime are yet young—when modesty and shame and virtue yet remain—when the greater part of life lies yet open, adorned with pleasing prospects, and hope is yet not perished from the breast. All must feel that this is the best time to plant the seeds of virtue in the hearts of human beings.

Fourthly.—From the fact that the experiment has been made and has proved successful. It is no longer doubted by any persons who have paid attention to the working of improved prisons in this respect. As far back as 1836, the Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary recorded their opinion in the strongest language.

“The vice and depravity to be found in every jail has led to an impression by far too general, that most criminals are beyond the reach of reformation.”
 “There can be no limits to the sacred influences of religious impressions upon the hearts of the most guilty; and I cannot doubt, that by the employment of means adequate to the occasion, minds, however hardened, may be raised from degradation and reclaimed by the power of the Gospel.”

In 1853, the Chaplain of the Sing Sing Prison writes:—

“In the course of my inquiries, verbal and written, I have found a sufficient number in the pursuit of lawful and honorable avocations, accumulating property, useful members of Society, and sometimes members of Churches, to encourage me and the friends generally of Penitentiary Institutions.”

In Colonel Jebb's second Report, in reference both to the Parkhurst and Pentonville Prisons, he remarks:—

“There exists abundant proof of the religious and moral improvement of the prisoners, among whom a cheerful spirit of industry prevails.”

The Chaplain of the Prison at Pentonville makes a very gratifying statement:—

“Out of 1000 prisoners, 265 were admitted during their imprisonment, to the Communion. I have anxiously watched the conduct of these men—wishing to test every thing connected with this Institution impartially and fully for myself, as well as for the information of others, and I can find of that number only eleven reported subsequently by civil authorities, either in prison, on board ship, on the passage, or at liberty, as having acted in a manner inconsistent with that profession.”

See also pages 43, 52, 90, 91, 172, 181.

The subjoined tabular statement exhibits in one view the beneficial reforms which are effected by moral instruction and humane treatment in Penitentiaries.

In 1841, in fifteen State Prisons:

	Number of Prisoners.	Number Discharged.	Number Recommitted.
	4306	904	69
In 1842.	3257	862	27
15 in 1843.	4083	1053	20
15 in 1843.	3558	827	21
16 in 1849.	3088	853	29
20 in 1850.	4060	1255	35
Total,....	22352	5754	201

Moral improvement in Penitentiaries. This is a most important table as it distinctly shows in all these prisons, in a great number of years, that only 1 in 28½, or about 3 per cent. of released convicts, were recommitted, and that only one out of every

112 convicts in prison, were returned, it also shows that the number in prison for 8 years has gone on decreasing; that the number in 16 prisons in 1849 was 1218 less than the number in 15 prisons in 1842 seven years before; and in 1850, twenty prisons contained 212 less than fifteen prisons in 1842, eight years before. A result, no doubt, ascribable to the moral improvement of the prisoners.

Similar statements of the moral results of sound instruction in Prison can be collected in reference to all similar institutions in England and America. It is true that these improvements have taken place where the great majority were over twenty years of age. But this fact affords additional encouragement, since if so admirable results have been obtained where the subjects were old and hardened, far greater good may certainly be anticipated when the persons to be reformed are as yet young, and not far led astray from the path of virtue.

The next inquiry, therefore, is, has this anticipation been realized in establishments for the Reformation of juvenile delinquents?

By attention to the following table it may be seen that, annually, in four Houses of Reformation in the States, hundreds are every year apprenticed out, and hundreds more returned in a changed state to parents and friends;

Places.	Number of Inmates.	Number of Apprentices.	Number Discharged.
House of Reformation, Boston,.....	61	24	14
State Farm Westboro',.....	143	47	4
House of Refuge, New York,.....	355	168	32
House of Refuge, Philadelphia,.....	199	89	63
Total,.....	758	281	113

These figures distinctly evince that through the agency of these houses, in the course of one year, that more than 33½ per cent. were so far reformed as to be put out as apprentices; while 14 per cent. were sufficiently reformed to be returned to their friends; and between the apprentices and the discharged, more than fifty per cent. reformed.

Again in 1850, 370 out of 380 were apprenticed; and in 1851, returned as improved and apprenticed, 303. The number of boys received into the House of Refuge in Philadelphia since 1828, are 2607, of which more than 2000 have been introduced as apprentices. Since 1824, 5318 have been received into the House of Refuge in New York, and more than 3000 apprenticed. Looking at these and similar facts, an American writer very justly asks:—

“Who would withhold the sustenance of the Houses of Refuge after knowing how many juvenile delinquents are cared for in these houses; how fast they are extending their benefits; how many of this unhappy class are reformed; how their lives are preserved; how they are rescued from vice and ruin; how often and how honorably they are apprenticed; how much they can earn at their labour at the average age of twelve years; how frequently and gratefully they return, as respectable men and women, with their children, to attend worship in the Chapel of the House of Refuge, and express their gratitude to God and their Benefactors?”

LOUIS DWIGHT.

Houses of Reformation are therefore at the present not a mere experiment, a measure of doubtful utility, but of undeniable benefit. Nearly thirty years' experience has enabled the Managers of the New York House of Refuge to say:—

“The training bestowed on the pupils has in a majority of instances produced the desired results—health, industry, moral improvement, and correct deportment.”

But independent of all these facts and figures, thousands of considerations obviously declare that *youth* is the only period when the seeds of virtue can be sown with a certainty that their fruits shall be gathered in the subsequent stages of life. Among nations, where the same habits are enforced in youth from age to age. The deep reverence of the Scotch for the Sabbath, inculcated in early life, and enforced by strict example, wherever the Scotchman may wander, and however he may err, lingers in his mind to the last, the first in possession and latest in the field, struggling against opposing vice. The solemn reverence of the Friend or Quaker for *truth*, being taught that it is of the same solemnity and obligation as an oath, and never to be departed from without leaving the stain of perjury on the soul, becomes the ruling sentiment in life, and retains its impression and power to its end.

In regard to fallen women, it is a most lamentable fact, that their reformation in maturer years or advanced age, rarely, if ever occurs; while it is one of the most cheering results, that ninety per cent. of the young in the House of Refuge in New York, have been reclaimed—an argument the most powerful for placing young vagrants in establishments where idleness and vice and crime are checked, and industry and virtue cultivated.

The facts heretofore adduced to show the numbers of young persons of both sexes for which the State is as much bound to provide, as it is to detect and punish crime; and the chain of facts and reasoning by which it has been proved that hopes of the utility of Reformatory Houses are not chimerical, are irresistible in proving their necessity, both for the purpose of protecting society and reforming the culprits.

But the chief necessity of Houses of Reformation lies in this fact, *that now there is no means of reaching their case*. As things are, there is no place for reforming these large classes. Nothing has been done for them at all. Heretofore, we have waited till they had become full-grown criminals, and then they have been seized and punished. It has all along been the reserve list of the army of criminals. Society has not educated nor reformed them; they are in its midst, and will live and riot on its happiness. The County and City Gaols, instead of reforming, corrupt them more and more. The Penitentiary is not the fittest place to reclaim offenders of this description. Besides several of its classes can neither be sent to the County Gaols nor the Provincial Prison. There is no place for them. They may not as yet be guilty of crime, but to that goal their deeds are tending, and they are now disturbers of the peace of society.

They must be subjected to more or less restraint, enough at least to secure their safe-keeping, and the enforcement of industry and instruction. Vagrant, mendicant, and idle, they will not willingly for some time choose to sacrifice *their liberties*, and devote themselves to honest and hard labour. Ignorant and stubborn, they will not give up their old and cherished pursuits without an effort, and devote themselves to ready obedience and instruction. Hence arises the necessity for an establishment where they can be treated with less rigour than in a prison, where they can have more time and means for instruction, and where they will be free from contamination while there, and from its degradation on release, to which in after life they shall look back as to a home, with many happy and grateful feelings, and from which they may be sent forth as useful apprentices to the trades, or as reformed members to their friends and society. The greatest energy is required in this measure, since much time must elapse before the site can be selected and the requisite buildings erected.

The Establishment recommended for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.

The Inspector has given much reflection to the kind of establishment best adapted to promote the great object desired by the country, namely, the reformation of young offenders. In his opinion, as most fully comprehending all the

interests and especially the highest interest of its existence, the establishment should be named, if in Canada West, the House of Reformation for Canada West; if in Lower Canada, the House of Reformation for Canada East.

In treating of this establishment he must necessarily remark on the following topics, viz: the site, the building, walls, yard, officers, and inmates

I. *The Site.*

First feature of the Location:

It is by no means an easy matter to find a spot perfectly, or even tolerably adapted to this establishment. Most material advantages, not often found to centre in one spot, must here unite. Myriads of lives have been sacrificed in consequence of disciplinary, educational, and charitable Institutions being situated in improper places. In an establishment of this kind respect must be had to all departments, to the fiscal, industrial, sanitary, educational and moral aspects of the Institution. The situation ought to be on some considerable elevation; by this position an abundance of fresh air at all seasons would be secured; the health of the Juveniles would be promoted; less medical attendance required; greater cheerfulness of spirits would prevail among them; many agreeable views and pleasant aspects, rising villages, thriving farms or busy towns, with falling waters, or calm lakes, sloping ascents, bold hills, or winding valleys, would unquestionably impress the young mind both with agreeable feelings and beneficial resolves, clear healthful air, bright skies over, and pleasant sights and sceneries spread below and around as far as the eye can reach, are among those external objects which most wonderfully and deeply impress the mind in the season of youth, and leave their marks cut as it were into its very being, when other feelings are irretaceable and fled.

Second Feature. This establishment should be in the next place where it could avail itself of a full supply of clear, healthy and running *water*. This secures at once a great saving of expense, contributes to the cleanliness and comfort of delinquents, and is of the first importance as an element of health, not to speak of its essential utility in all the arrangements of the Institution, and especially for frequent ablutions.

Third Feature. This Institution should have attached to it a *farm of productive land*, on which improvements may be made without wasting the public money, and from which returns may be expected commensurate with the labor, on which the boys may work when from their good character they can be trusted beyond the walls, for the purposes of the Institution, and under the oversight of the officers.

Fourth Feature. The Institution should be *near a large Town or City* as daily intercourse will occur, that will be its market, buying and selling, there the steamboat will touch, and there the rail-car stop that brings its inmates, and there those juveniles, who by nature are unfitted for the laborious pursuits of the husbandman, can be apprenticed to less laborious occupations.

The situation near the City affords a greater likelihood of giving out the labor of the boys on contracts for light work, such as working daguerrotype cases, basket, and broom making, &c.

Fifth Feature. This establishment should also be situated in *the midst of a rich and flourishing Agricultural Country*. Both because agriculture is one of the most virtuous callings, and because in such a country there would be a demand for lads and girls that could be sent out with a good recommendation from the inspectors. Persons thus apprenticed would be received into the families and treated as members of them, weekly taken to church, and properly rewarded when the term of service would have expired. However, they would finish the course of agricultural training which they had begun in the Institution. In such a country their treatment would be far more humane and moral than in any comparatively new settlement, where they are still struggling with poverty and ignorance. Wealthy farmers would much prefer boys apprenticed for a series of years, and the boys themselves far removed from temptations, no longer surrounded with old companions, and under

the guidance of experienced men, would, in a few years, complete the work of reformation begun in their detention. As Canada seems destined to be a great agricultural country, all that are so disposed can earn a competency in farming occupations, nor is there any probability that for many years to come the pursuit will be overstocked.

Sixth Feature: It would also seem necessary that within the limits of the Establishment there should be a good and abundant quarry of stone, both to supply materials for erecting the requisite buildings and walls, and, as occasion demanded, for other purposes.

It is difficult to find a place in which all these advantages meet; and in addition to which in a part of the country generally healthful and free from periodical agues, fevers, and other diseases. Such a place, however, is indispensable, and can in all likelihood be secured somewhere in the vicinity of our larger Towns.

Buildings.

The grounds around being of a description to admit of improvement and ornament without great expense, the buildings should then be erected, of such size, and at such times, as the numbers of inmates, and the wants of the Province might require. They ought to have a southern aspect, and if upon a very gentle slope from the buildings so much the better.

The Centre.

In the first place, and perhaps for a few years, nothing further might be needed than the erection of the central part of the building, leaving the wings to be put up as circumstances demanded. This part would require to be sufficiently large to afford a residence to the Warden, a kitchen, a dining room, dormitory, and school room or chapel. There would also be required a separate department for females, with corresponding provision in rooms. This seems all that at first would be required in order to the commencement of operations.

The objects to be realized in the buildings are fully comprized under the following heads; position, extension, supervision, security, light, warmth, ventilation, cleanliness, instruction, correction, and general convenience.

Position. In its position it ought not to be overlooked by higher grounds, should be easy of access for heavy articles, of easy drainage, with a pleasant appearance.

Extension. *Extension*; it should be so constructed, as to admit of any enlargement, to meet future wants, without disturbing what has already been done, or any of the general purposes of its erection.

Supervision. *Supervision*; to obtain this the buildings should command a view of the whole premises, and admit of an easy oversight of all the inmates by the officers.

Light. *Light*; securing light is a most material point, and every room should be accessible to it; and especially those rooms in which the inmates might be confined for any length of time, particularly the rooms allotted to public instructions.

Security. *Security*; Beauty in the exterior, is quite compatible with security within, which is essential to the comfort and safe-keeping of the inmates, and the general tranquillity of the House. Every part should be impregnable, so as to cut off all hope of escape in the mind of the offender, and reduce him at once to submission.

Warmth. *Warmth*; Can be secured at certain seasons through large windows, shining upon much of the interior, and shedding a cheerful and healthful influence. To produce sufficient warmth in winter in so large an establishment, and with the greatest economy, and security of the building from fire, will require the utmost care in its construction, and the most scientific apparatus for giving out heat, and diffusing it throughout so extensive an area.

Ventilation. *Ventilation*; Is another most important point to be observed, as without good ventilation the health of the whole establishment must be placed in jeopardy.

Cleanliness. *Cleanliness*; Can but be promoted by an abundance of water, by letting it in on every room, and more particularly, by supplying every dormitory with it in any desirable quantity.

Instruction. *Instruction*; For this purpose there must be one large and convenient room, easily approached from all parts of the House. This room may answer for many years, both as a school room and chapel.

Correction. *Correction*; A few rooms of a more dark and sombre appearance might occasionally be needed, for correcting a stubborn offender, where he could be left for a night to reflect upon his disobedience and resolve for the better.

Convenience. In fact *general convenience* must be greatly studied so that the inmates may pass to and from all parts with the least possible delay and confusion, especially will this require to be studied in the position of the dining room, dormitory, school and chapel.

In this glance at some of the essential purposes of the building, it may be seen that no common or inexperienced Architect can with propriety undertake the work. None but a person thoroughly conversant with the creation of such buildings, with the various ends to be answered, economic, disciplinary, healthful and moral, and alive to the sentiments of the Inspectors and Warden can bring such a work to successful completion.

Walls.

No Institution of this kind can accomplish its just mission, unless there is effectual means used to prevent escape. State Farms worked by Juvenile Delinquents would, ere this, have been universally established in the United States, had it not been for the fact that, on a farm merely, *it is impossible to detain the offenders.* There can be no probability that persons who have been free from restraint during their whole life, idle, ignorant, vicious, and even criminal, will quietly remain and industriously toil on, with the hope that it will do them good in the end. The idea is simply an absurdity. They must first *feel* that they are really benefited, and *know* that their well being is studied, before they will voluntarily remain. And it is as notorious as it is reasonable, that the worst offenders would be the first deserters. In 1849, from two Institutions, no less a number than *fifteen* escaped; and in 1850, from two Institutions, nine escaped; and in 1851, about an equal number. Indeed the most watchful vigilance is demanded, especially for those committed on charges of crime, and for some time during the despondency and loneliness which all must feel at their first admission, and before they can realize the advantages resulting therefrom, to prevent constant escapes. *Detention*, without walls, is an impossibility; and hence the necessity of an Institution which shall combine at once all the advantages of a prison for detention, of a farm for agriculture, and of shops for the mechanical arts.

The Enclosure.

This Enclosure should contain not less than eight or ten acres. In this space must be erected the main building and shop; two yards totally separate, as places of recreation for the boys and girls; also gardens for the benefit of the Institution, and a large space for fruit trees. Ten acres may seem a large enclosure to erect a wall around; but when all the purposes for its creation are understood, and that considerable space must needs be required for fuel, kitchen and other objects, not above named, it will be manifest that a smaller space would by no means suffice.

Inmates.

On the arrival of a Juvenile, if sentenced from any of the Criminal Courts of the Province, there should be entered in a book kept for that purpose, a Minute of Reception. his person, height, complexion, colour of his hair and eyes, his weight, with any other circumstances necessary; together with his age, place of birth, where convicted, crime, term of sentence, and several particulars in regard to his education, its degree, whether totally ignorant, is able to read and write, and every available fact in connexion with it; also in reference to his moral instruction, what is his religion, and what degree of knowledge he possesses on those important subjects; and also in regard to his morality, what were his habits, regular, temperate or intemperate; together with any other information which the Inspectors might require.

And on the arrival of any Juvenile committed for any other cause, such as vagrancy, intoxication, idleness and stubbornness, a Minute must be made in another book kept for that purpose, of all the particulars before enumerated in regard to those committed for crime. Such information is not only useful to aid in retaking the offender, should he escape, but also as an index to his improvement during his detention in the House.

At the reception of every Juvenile, the Warden should read to him or cause to be read the Rules and Regulations of the Institution, and should also furnish him with a copy of them, informing him at the same time, that he will be cared for with great humanity, and that he will be educated and prepared for usefulness in life, in view of which he should consider his honour bound for his good behaviour. He should then be assigned to his room for meditation for a few hours, ere he goes to his allotted round of duties.

The Legislature would advance the interests of such an Institution, by making provision for the transfer to the Provincial Penitentiary of such Juveniles as continued incorrigible and unreformed in the House of Reformation, either to remain during their term, or to be returned to the House whenever their reformation would warrant such a change. If the Juvenile Delinquents saw before them a chance of such a transfer, there can be no doubt but that it would operate as a most powerful motive for good behaviour.

The Discipline in the House should combine firmness, justice and mildness. Juvenile Delinquents most materially require different treatment from that of Convicts. But in the treatment of all classes, great humanity is essential. In Convicts it often occurs that the experienced villain is also a most stubborn and hardened criminal, who for many reasons, and often for a long time, is insensible to acts of kindness; with such characters, mildness is imbecility, and a stringent discipline is required to enforce a strict observance of duty. Such hardened cases cannot be expected among Juvenile Offenders, and therefore a gentle, humane and Christian discipline, yet firm and commanding, will meet all that the Institution requires in this respect. The inmates, when once awakened to the importance of their position, and the probability of their future usefulness, and that their training in the House is preparatory to apprenticeship without, and that in all things their well-being is studiously contemplated, will yield in general a free and willing obedience. This will be greatly assisted by adopting a classification based on good behaviour, by holding out apprenticeship to the best disposed and conducted, as a reward of merit. Every effort should be made to inspire them with a sense of what is right; to create a proper self-respect within them, to stimulate them to act from a feeling of their own responsibility, and to acquire self-control over their tempers, passions, words and actions. But, at the same time, means should be at hand to enforce obedience against the stubborn, so as not by too great forbearance to diminish the authority of the Officers. For this purpose, bread and water for a few meals, loss of caste among the inmates, withholding the liberty of participating in the common amusement, or confinement in a dark room, would in general be amply sufficient.

If any thing further should on experiment be found requisite, the Inspectors should have ample power to make provision therefor. The *Trade* system is established in many Houses of Refuge, and it is found highly useful. The boys are, according to merit, arranged into one, two, three or four grades. The most meritorious are ranked in the first grade, the next in the second grade, and so on. When the numbers become large, each grade would comprehend several classes. Where this system is adopted, a Juvenile must reach the highest class in his own grade before he can be advanced to another; and to the highest grade of all, before he can be apprenticed.

The *Industrial Department* of the House would, as a matter of course, require the labour of the boys to be divided into domestic, mechanical, and agricultural. A sufficient number would require to be employed for all domestic purposes—cooking, cleansing and waiting. Those whose term is drawing to a close, who are highest in the grade, who are expected soon to be apprenticed, and who have given the best evidence of reformation, might be permitted, under the most vigilant oversight of the Officers, to work on the farm outside the walls. The remaining Delinquents should be employed diligently in the gardens when required, and at some mechanical employment in the shops. The hours allotted to labour should be actively and energetically employed, no idleness or lounging admitted for a moment. And for all general purposes six hours a-day, the time usually devoted to labour in Houses of Reformation—three in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, would be sufficient.

During the winter season, the *labour* in doors will become most available; and if possible, should be contracted or given out, in some light employment, such as manufacturing razor strops, pocket books, paper cases, or any other profitable occupation. The girls should be kept at needle-work, knitting and binding, and diligently employed for the six hours allotted to work. Contracts might be taken to manufacture flannel and cotton shirts for parties residing in the city, and a great amount of work accomplished.

The health, spirits, improvement, and good morals, all require that Juvenile Delinquents should have a large amount of *recreation*. Exercise combined with amusement, have been found indispensable in Reformatory Institutions. It is now considered as essential a part of the arrangement as labour or instruction. At stated hours every day they should have permission to enter freely upon their play. Let the lessons for a moment be forgotten, and the toil cease, and let them rush with full glee to their out-door exercise and recreation, and when the time has expired, they will return with more cheerfulness to duty.

A place for the girls to take out-door exercise in, where every day a portion of time should be spent in recreation, and perfectly separated from the enclosure occupied by the boys, is a further and necessary element. Perhaps also small plots of ground might be laid out, and the girls, or even the boys, allowed to devote the recreation-time to the cultivation of their respective plots with flowers. This would be a healthful amusement, a source of great pleasure, cultivating the grounds and their own taste at once; adorning the enclosure, and at the same time affording one of the purest enjoyments. And who can tell what good results might in future years flow from such an application of a few minutes devoted to a recreation so congenial to the female character and taste?

The time allotted to daily instruction should not be less than an hour and a half or two hours in the morning, and a second session of the same time, in the afternoon. This should comprise the common School and secular department; one hour each day should be devoted to daily prayers and moral and religious training; in such a course great proficiency would be made, and a foundation laid for future progress. As to the degree of instruction to be given, the general rule should be this—let them get all the learning they can, and it will not be too

much. It should be the aim, in addition to the due preparation for the business they may follow, thoroughly to train the mind, to teach thinking and just reasoning, to give a clear definition of words, to impart an adequate knowledge of things, the just ruling of the passions, and the supremacy of the moral feelings. The Teacher must be able to impart all such knowledge as goes to make the man, morally and mentally; as will contribute to elevate the thoughts, to purify the mind, regulate the life, and enforce all just obligations to society, to study its welfare, and the paramount duty of respecting all its interests. In the infancy of such an Institution, and until the members are very considerable, the religious instruction might safely be left in the hand of the Warden, who should be very particularly cautious to avoid all sectarian teaching. In this work he might be aided by the subordinate officers, and those charitable persons who might volunteer their services, especially for the benefit of such inmates as were members of their own communion. Ultimately, as soon as the number of delinquents would seem to call for it, the Governor in Council might, with propriety, appoint two Chaplains, one of any of the Protestant denominations, and another from the Roman Catholic persuasion. Much indeed will, in this event, depend on the disposition of the Chaplains to do good; the importance of the office can scarcely be exaggerated, they will hold in their hands the weal or woe of the Institution; the position will call for more than common men—not merely for good scholarship—more than a teacher of theology is required. A self sacrificing, a laborious man, a philanthropist, not a mere hireling, but a teacher of pure christianity from a heart that feels it, and by an example that is sanctified by it. The subjoined remark from the *Encyclopædia Britannica* is not only true and excellent in itself, but full of admonition:

“ We need hardly remark, that if the Chaplain is not what he ought to be, if he is a man of weak or ill-formed mind, or not thoroughly imbued with a Christian spirit, his labour will be in vain.”

The time embraced in the last three particulars, should be as follows:

For labour.....	6 hours.
For instruction	3½ “
For recreation.....	1½ “

If to these be added three hours for meals, and one for sweeping and cleaning, &c., and nine for sleep, the whole twenty-four is occupied, and this nearly corresponds with the time actually taken in the State Farm School, Westboro', Massachusetts.

“ The division of time is 2 sessions of 2 hours each, to School; 6 hours—3 in the forenoon, and 3 in the afternoon, to labour; 5½ hours to moral and religious instruction, recreation, and miscellaneous duties; and 8½ hours to sleep.”

The following is a statement of the manner in which the day is spent in the House of Reformation, in South Boston:

“ Rise at 5 o'clock in summer; make their own beds, sweep their own rooms, and get ready for prayers, reading the Scriptures, and singing, at a quarter before 6 o'clock; breakfast at 6; play in a yard about 100 feet by 80, from breakfast till 7 o'clock; work from 7 to 10; attend school from 10 to 3, with an hours' intermission for dinner and play; sup at 6; play till dark; settle accounts for good or bad behaviour every evening; the remainder of the evening being spent in intellectual exercises for recreation and amusement; retire at half past 8 o'clock.”

Prison discipline Report, 1843.

Sabbath- Sunday, in an Institution for reforming the young, should be observed as a day of rest from labor, and devoted solely and seriously to religious pursuits. By this observance, not only will reverence for the day be inspired, but the habit of distinguishing that day from the rest, and devoting it to sacred purposes, be formed. If possible, two religious services ought to be held on this day; and especially should a Sunday School be established, and perseveringly kept open

on that day for the benefit of these young offenders. A good Sunday School library should be attached to the School. Who can deny a Sabbath so spent is not the best preparation for the duties of the coming week, and a powerful help in the reformation of juvenile offenders?

Apprentices. So soon as any of the inmates are found sufficiently reformed to render it expedient, the Warden of the House ought to be empowered to indenture them out to suitable persons, who must give sufficient security for their good treatment during minority, at the same time they must be instructed that on any attempt to escape they will sacrifice all that they have gained, and be returned back again to the house to commence anew. And when the apprentice is committed for any criminal offence, he should be made to understand that bad behaviour, or attempt to escape, would subject him not merely to a return to the house, but to the liability of being subjected for the rest of his term to imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary. Advertisements should be made in public papers, and if possible those eligible to apprenticeship should be indentured to respectable farmers.

The term of commitment is a matter that will require serious consideration.

Term of Sentence. The House of Reformation not being intended as a place for furnishing, but for *reforming* the manners, in all commitments, strict regard must be paid to this purpose. There can be little hope of accomplishing such a change where the term is very short, a few months cannot be sufficient for this work, when vicious habits have to be shaken off, and new habits formed. It is a work for years to do; it may be slow, and there is no prospect of its being done speedily; time, toil, patience and perseverance will all be called into requisition; it has already been seen that much good has been accomplished in Houses of Refuge in the United States, it is evident that far greater good would have resulted had the commitments been for a longer time. The evil of short terms is fast finding a remedy in that Country. In Westboro', in 1849, terms were :

During minority,.....	238.
Until twenty years old,.....	5.
Until fourteen,.....	1.
For one year,.....	16.
One year and a half,.....	3.
For two years,.....	15.
For three,.....	18.
For four,.....	3.
For five,.....	4.
For six,.....	5.
For eight,.....	2.
For ten,.....	1.

On these short terms the trustees very properly remark; "From experience of the past year we are confident in making the assertion, that short terms of sentence have an injurious effect upon the inmates."

The most judicious course would seem to be this: that the term should always be during minority; but that on reformation, the inmates might be apprenticed, or in cases where their parents or guardians would wish to have them returned, it can be done, at the discretion of the Inspectors, provided security for their good conduct is given.

There would also be a large proportion of delinquents that have no parents or guardians to take care of them on releasal; or whose parents and guardians are unable, unwilling or unfit, from their poverty or intemperance, or degradation, to do so. Such delinquents would have many advantages under the oversight of the Institution, and it would be mistaken clemency to remove them till thoroughly reformed. They would be far better provided for than they could possibly provide for them-

selves; they would be protected from contamination again by their old associates, and from falling into their old habits; they would there secure to themselves kind usage, a good moral training, and if their conduct was good, something to start with at the end of their apprenticeship.

Officers.

One of the most important matters in connexion with a House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders, is the election of Officers for its management. Its success as a means of moral reformation depends more upon this than any other particular. The officers ought to be persons who practically observe the great command of loving God with all their heart, and their neighbour as themselves. They must be men of unblemished character, but at the same time they ought to be persons heartily interested in the purposes of the Institution, persons who have a deep insight into human nature and a thorough knowledge of the world. Benevolence and kindness ought to be manifest in all their acts; they ought never to lose their evenness of temper, or their firmness to command, tempered with love. To a profound reverence for religion, they will require to add a strict attention to the worldly matters connected with the Institution; and while labouring to promote the moral reformation of offenders, which indeed is the great object society has in view, they ought at all times to shew that they themselves are actuated by the pure and renewing principles of Christianity. Under the influence of such men, the young mind touched perhaps with kindness for the first time, will gradually yield to be moulded as they choose. The delinquents will soon see the advantages of their position, new hopes and aspirations will spring into life, and the darkness and despondency of their minds will effectually disappear.

III. *The Purpose or Object of an Institution for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.*

The Inspector deems it incumbent upon him to state explicitly what he conceives ought to be the great purpose aimed at in all Institutions of a reformatory character, and most anxiously to solicit the earnest attention of the Legislature and of the public at large to a just consideration of this great purpose.

It has long been the prevalent feeling, that persons committed to Prison, no matter on what pretence, were there deserving of the severest and often the most brutal treatment, that they might be subjected with impunity to insult, starvation and dirt and filth, be associated with the worst of villains, exposed to infection from virulent diseases, without intercourse with the world, and especially with their friends. Happily, however, since the days of HOWARD, a better spirit has in general prevailed among all nations, having any pretension to be called Christian. The labours of that illustrious man can never be forgotten, but must live recorded in the hearts and affections of good men while the world endures. Yet notwithstanding his exertions, and the greater prevalence of humanity since, in the treatment of Prisoners and criminals of all classes, the vestiges of barbarous ages are no doubt yet lingering in the world. The efforts in the United States to establish Prisons and conduct them on humane principles, have to a considerable extent been crowned with success; and yet the subordinate position of *reformation* in their establishments shows that the *real object* of a Christian people in these Institutions is not made sufficiently prominent. The eager desire evinced that all Penal Institutions should be self-supporting, is patriotic and laudable in itself; but when this becomes the end and aim in these establishments, it is then too obvious that the great purpose—the one which every good man must contemplate with unsullied delight—the one in comparison of which all others dwindle into insignificance, namely, the reformation of the culprit, is totally forgotten or overlooked. The Inspector feels deeply that every just effort

should be made to diminish the expenses of crime and vice in the country ; but he contends that this object will be best and soonest realized in Institutions for the prevention of crime, rather than by following up its commission with cruel treatment, as if the only purpose of detention was to convince the inmates that respectable people, keepers, and the like, were as cruel, unfeeling, and in heart as criminal as themselves. Such treatment of the detained cannot benefit society, and will prove a costly system in the end.

It is unquestionable beyond all doubt that although the utmost humanity be shown to criminals, still sorrow and sufferings must attend them to a degree that cannot fail to excite commiseration. But much of this is unavoidable, and nearly all is incidental to the prisoner's position. Crime and happiness in their own nature are incompatible. As the man sows he must reap, and the way of the transgressor cannot be otherwise than hard. The sentence of a criminal to the Penitentiary, independent of the hard labor which is the chief ingredient, involves many other sufferings which are unavoidable, but yet absolutely necessary to the due execution of the sentence. Labor is in itself no great hardship ; it is the common lot of man, and often essential to his health and happiness. But there are many elements in the sufferings of a criminal ; loss of years of valuable time, loss of his personal liberty, a sense of his disgrace, with the suffering and degradation of his family, association by day with the most degraded of his race, and solitary confinement by night, the constant surveillance of vigilant officers, denial of all recreation, subjection to the same monotonous round of duty, the exaction of strict silence for years, separation from all his friends, and the keen feeling of guilt in his own mind, which altogether constitute an amount of suffering nearly overwhelming. A person of humanity, when he sees that this burden is unavoidable, should assuredly labor not to make it more intolerable, but to mitigate it as much as possible. Officers ought to know and feel in such Institutions, that the purpose of their appointment is not to punish, to add to sufferings which are none the less keen because self-induced, but to guard, protect, and REFORM.

More particularly should this end be kept in view in the House of Reformation. The spot should be selected, the structure erected, the arrangements made, and the officer appointed with this praiseworthy purpose constantly in view. It should indeed be so prominent, stand so boldly out as to meet the observation of the inmates in all its departments. Their recreations and teaching and working, return to their parents, their apprenticeship, should all have respect to the crowning purpose of the Institution, *the reclamation to Society of the young offenders.* A house of reformation will, nevertheless, involve much suffering. Treat the inmates with as much humanity as possible, mitigate their sufferings to the utmost extent, and then it will have terrors of no light description. There the offender is separated from his companions, is subject to rigid though mild discipline, strict silence will be enforced during school time and labor ; there is much of personal restraint, penalties for breaches of discipline, and hanging over the heads of the incorrigible, is the liability of removal to the Provincial Penitentiary.

The hope of such an Institution, therefore, must depend on the strength with which its purpose is impressed on the minds of the inmates and officers. Should the inmates be made to feel that they are treated unjustly or without humanity ; should they lose faith in the purpose of the House, or see in the officers, tyrants and oppressors, instead of instructors and friends ; little good will result. Or should officers deem themselves in their position merely to make a livelihood, or display their authority over the unfortunate, the inmates will not be reformed. Cruelty may break down and brutalize the human mind, but cannot reform it. Nor should this purpose be lost sight of because the expense may seem considerable. Crime is always expensive, and, in a pecuniary point of view, the question is, which is cheapest, prevention or punishment ? Every matter carefully weighed, it is but too evident,

that the entire expense of such an Institution, would be but an item of the general outlay required to compensate for crime, for its assaults on person and property, combined with the expense of detecting, of trying, committing and punishing, when once crime is pursued as a profession, and for a living. Once hardened in crime their lives are spent in war on society, which is not only exposed to their constant depredations, but suffers financially, whether they succeed in their villiany or are detected and punished. Aiming at the noble purpose of reformation, one of the first steps to be taken, is to gain the confidence of the delinquents, by convincing them that their commitment is for another end than merely their punishment, that society has not cast them off, but taken them by the hand to lead them quietly on in the right way, that the law of the Institution is not "an eye for an eye," but the law of the Christian, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

Conclusion.

The Inspector has now glanced at the several subjects proposed, the delinquents, the establishment of a House of Reformation for them, and the great Christian end to be sought in such an Institution. In closing his remarks, he has only to add that he has been earnestly seeking the welfare of society, and in the most feasible way, that he has been pleading for the unfortunate who in many cases undeniable have claims of protection, from vice and crime, from the country where they live, and that humanity and true policy unite in urging onward an Institution for the well-being of the young and erring. There indeed seems no other department where the same outlay would warrant the same hopes of reward. The axiom would seem to be realized, of doing the greatest possible amount of good to the greatest possible number, and with the least possible means.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ANDREW DICKSON,
Inspector of Gaols and I. P. P., Canada West.

Kingston, 10th March, 1853.

Quebec:

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RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly to the Governor General, dated the 11th ultimo; for copies of any appointments made between the month of December, 1849, and the 30th of August, 1851, under the hand and seal of the Governor, of persons to sit as *ad hoc* Judges in the Court of Queen's Bench, in the place and stead of Judges lawfully recused or disqualified, or rendered incompetent; whether such persons were taken from among the Judges of the Superior Court or the Circuit Judges, or from among the members of the Bar of Lower Canada; with a list of the persons who sat in the said Court of Queen's Bench under such appointments, and the occasions on which they so sat; also, a list of the persons who refused or omitted to sit under any appointments so made, and the reasons assigned for their having done so; also, copies of correspondence with the Government on the subject; also, a statement of causes in which it has become necessary since the 30th August, 1851, to complete the number of Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench from the Judges of the Superior Court, under the provisions contained in the last mentioned statute; with a list of the Judges of the Superior Court selected to act as *ad hoc* Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench; the causes in which they were required to sit, and the occasions on which they so sat; and generally all information respecting the mode in which the Chief Justice of the Superior Court communicates with the other Judges of his Court, and arranges with them what Judge or Judges shall so act as *ad hoc* Judge or Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, in the cause or causes in which they are required; and any correspondence or information shewing why the duty imposed upon the Chief Justice and Judges of the Superior Court under the 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 88; has been so distributed, that, in some instances two members of the Superior Court, in the degree of relationship of brothers, should be made to act as *ad hoc* Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, in the same cause, whilst the Chief Justice and the senior Judges of the Superior Court have in no one instance been selected for the performance of the duties required by the last mentioned Statute.

By Command,

A. N. MORIN,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 3rd November, 1852.

(Translation.)

IN THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—(Appeal Side.)

LIST of *ad hoc* Judges appointed by His Excellency the Governor General, under the 12th Victoria, Cap. 37, between the months of December, 1849, and the 30th August, 1851.

No.	NAMES OF PARTIES.	JUDGES DISQUALIFIED.	<i>ad hoc</i> JUDGES.	REMARKS.
	John Munn <i>et al.</i> & Thérèse L. Belleney.	Sir James Stuart, Hon. Mr. Justice Panet, Hon. Mr. Justice Aylwin— having sat in the Court below.	18th February, 1850. Hon. Mr. Justice Day, N. Dumas, Esquire, G. E. Cartier, Esquire.	
	Peter Langlois, & Anne Jeffery.	Hon. Sir J. Stuart. Hon. Mr. Justice Panet, Same reason.	18th February, 1850. Hon. Mr. Justice Day, N. Dumas, Esquire.	
	Hon. J. R. Rolland, <i>et ux.</i> & Dlle. M. T. DeLanaudière, <i>et al.</i>	Hon. Sir J. Stuart, Hon. Mr. Justice Panet,—sat in the Court below. Mr. Justice Rolland, one of the parties.	18th February, 1850. Hon. Mr. Justice Day, N. Dumas, Esquire, G. E. Cartier, Esquire.	Mr. Justice Day having resigned on the 24th September, 1850, Mr. Justice Smith was appointed in his stead.
	William Ramsay, & Edward Stavely.	Hon. Sir J. Stuart, Hon. Mr. Justice Panet, Hon. Mr. Justice Aylwin,—sat in the Court below.	10th February, 1850. Hon. Mr. Justice Day, N. Dumas, Esquire, G. E. Cartier, Esquire.	Same Remark.
	Richard W. Longmuir, & Dunbar Ross, <i>et al.</i>	Hon. Sir J. Stuart, Hon. Mr. Justice Panet,—dis- qualified for the same reason.	18th February, 1850. Hon. Mr. Justice Day, N. Dumas, Esquire.	Mr. Justice Day having resigned, Mr. Justice Smith was appointed in his stead, in Sep- tember, 1850.
91	Edouard Desbarats, & La Fabrique de Québec.	Hon. Sir J. Stuart, Hon. Mr. Justice Panet. Same reason.	28th February, 1850. Hon. Mr. Justice Day, N. Dumas, Esquire.	Mr. Justice Day having resigned on the 24th of September, Mr. Justice Smith was appointed in his stead.
93	Edouard Desbarats, & La Fabrique de Québec.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Ursulines de Québec, & Thomas Botherell.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Mark Wilkins, & Nathaniel Holbrook.	Hon. Mr. Justice Rolland, Hon. Mr. Justice Aylwin,— having sat in the Court below.	24th June, 1850. Hon. Mr. Justice Bacquet, Hon. Mr. Justice Duval.	Their Commission appears to have been revoked, and Messrs. Henry Judah and P. R. An- gers appointed in their stead on the 24th September, 1850.
	Hon. T. C. Aylwin, & Mary Green.	Hon. Sir J. Stuart, Hon. Mr. Justice Panet,—sat in the Court below. Hon. Mr. Justice Aylwin, one of the parties.	27th June, 1850. Hon. Mr. Justice Bacquet, Hon. Mr. Duval, Charles Panet, Esquire.	
	Hon. T. C. Aylwin, <i>et al.</i> , & Dominick Gilloran.	Hon. Sir J. Stuart, sat in the Court below. Hon. Mr. Justice Aylwin, one of the parties.	24th September, 1850. Henry Judah, Esquire, François R. Angers, Esq.	

LIST of *ad hoc* Judges, appointed by His Excellency, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF PARTIES.	JUDGES DISQUALIFIED.	<i>ad hoc</i> JUDGES.	REMARKS.
	William Ramsay, & Edward Staveley.	Hon. Sir J. Stuart.—sat in the Court below. Hon. Mr. Justice Aylwin, one of the parties.	16th December, 1850. Charles Panet, Esquire, Hon. J. Chabot, Esquire, Dunbar Ross, Esquire.	In the stead of Mr. Justice Smith and Messrs. Dumas and Cartier who had resigned.
	Hon. J. R. Rolland, <i>et ux.</i> , & Dlle. L. T. DeLanaudière.		16th December, 1850. Hon. J. Chabot, Esquire, F. R. Angers, Esquire, Dunbar Ross, Esquire.	Same Remark.
91	Edouard Desbarats, & La Fabrique de Québec.		16th December, 1850. Charles Panet, Esquire, Dunbar Ross, Esquire.	In the stead of Mr. Justice Smith and N. Dumas, Esquière, who had resigned.
93	The same, & The same.		16th December, 1850. The same <i>ad hoc</i> Judges.	Same Remark.
	Richard W. Longmuir, & Dunbar Ross, <i>et al.</i> ,		16th December, 1850. Hon. Jean Chabot, F. R. Angers, Esq.	In the stead of the same.
	Ursulines of Quebec, & Thomas Botherell.		15th December, 1850. F. R. Angers, Esquire, Dunbar Ross, Esquire.	Do.
	Mark Elkins, & Nathaniel Holbrook.		18th December, 1850. Charles Panet, Esquire, Dunbar Ross, Esquire.	In the room and stead of Henry Judah and F. R. Angers. Es- quires, whose Commission was revoked in consequence of their resignation.
	Hon. T. C. Aylwin, <i>et al.</i> , & Dominick Gilloran.		Hon. Jean Chabot, Dunbar Ross, Esquire.	In the room and stead of Messrs. H. Judah and F. R. Angers, whose Commission had been revoked.
23	Murdo McIver, & Isidore Charrest.	Mr. Justice Rolland, & Mr. Justice Panet.	18th December, 1850. Charles Panet, Esquire, Hon. Jean Chabot.	
95	James O'Neil, & Thomas Mahaffey.	Sir James Stuart, Chief Jus- tice. Hon. Mr. Justice Aylwin.	30th December, 1850. Frs. Réal Angers, Esquire, Dunbar Ross, Esquire.	
95	Thomas A. Young, Tutor. & J. F. Bradshaw.	Hon. Mr. Justice Panet, Hon. Mr. Justice Aylwin.	Hon. Mr. Justice Meredith, F. R. Angers, Esquire.	

(Signed,)

J. U. BEAUDRY,
Clerk of Appeals.

(Copy.)

MONTREAL, 22nd February, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honor of acknowledging your letter of the 18th instant, informing me that the Governor General has been pleased to appoint me Judge *ad hoc* in certain causes pending in appeal. I respectfully request that His Excellency will not urge my acceptance of this appointment, inasmuch, as independently of objections of a personal nature which I have to it, I find my present judicial duties to be such, that I cannot with a due regard to the efficient performance of them assume any others.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) C. D. DAY.

To the Honorable James Leslie,
Provincial Secretary,
Toronto.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, 27th February, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honor by command of the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, in which you request that His Excellency will not urge your acceptance of the appointment of Judge *ad hoc*, to sit in the Court of Queen's Bench (Appeal side) in several cases in which the Judges of that Court are disqualified.

His Excellency would willingly have complied with the request contained in your letter, did it not appear to him that such a compliance so near the commencement of the term in which those cases are, it is understood, set down for argument, and are expected by the parties to come on, might prove a serious inconvenience to the litigants, there not being sufficient time left before the holding of the Court to prepare and issue in due course such new Commissions as would relieve you from sitting as a Judge *ad hoc*, under those already issued.

Under these circumstances His Excellency relies upon your performance of the duties assigned to you under the Commissions sent down; your colleagues discharging in the interim your ordinary duties, as a Judge of the Superior Court.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

To the Honorable Charles D. Day,
Judge of the Superior Court, &c., &c., &c.,
Montreal.

MONTREAL, 4th March, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honor of acknowledging your letter of the 27th instant, in answer to mine of the 23rd., on the subject of my appointment as Judge *ad hoc*, in certain cases pending in appeal.

I have been for some day past, and still am, confined to the house by a severe cold and influenza, and have not been able to take communication of the Commissions sent down. It is likely, however, that in a day or two my health will permit me to take my place in Court, and hear the cases inscribed for argument this term. There are two cases, however, which I must except, that of Rolland and Lanaudiere and the Ursulines and Botherell. In both these cases my opinion was long ago settled against the appellants and has been frequently expressed in the former case, especially since the establishment of the present system, when I ceased to be a member of the Court of Appeals, and could not anticipate that I should be called to adjudge upon them. It is obvious that I cannot with propriety sit in these cases. I should be subject to recusation. As to the appeals in which the parties do not proceed during this Term, I would respectfully suggest that, as they are Quebec cases and the Counsel resident there, there are strong considerations for appointing Judges *ad hoc* from the Bench or the Bar there.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) CHAS. D. DAY,
Secretary.

To the Honorable Jas. Leslie,
Provincial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.,
Toronto.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, 10th September, 1852.

SIR,—With reference to that part of your letter of the 4th March last, wherein you state that you should be subject to recusation in certain cases in appeal in which you have been appointed Judge *ad hoc*, by reason of your having long ago formed and expressed an opinion upon the same; I am commanded to request that you should send a formal resignation of your appointment in those cases; such a course being considered necessary, in order to enable the Governor General to appoint another person in your place.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) E. PARENT,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Honorable Charles D. Day,
Judge of the Superior Court, &c., &c., &c.,
Montreal,

MONTREAL, 16th September, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honor of acknowledging your letter, dated 10th instant, and I now beg leave to declare my resignation of the office of Judge *ad hoc*, in the following cases pending in the Court of Queen's Bench, among which are included the cases alluded to in your letter.

Wm. Ramsay and Edward Stavelly; Ed. Desbarats and the Fabrique of Quebec, No. 91; Ed. Desbarats and the Fabrique of Quebec No. 93; the Honorable J. R. Rolland and De Lanaudiere *et al*; R. W. Longmuir and D. Ross *et al*; Dames Ursulines of Quebec, and Thos. Botherell.

I take the foregoing list from the letter of the Provincial Secretary, dated the 18th February last, as in consequence of the reasons assigned in my answer to that letter, and the reply by command of His Excellency the Governor General, I have not been sworn, or acted in the cases.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

CHAS. D. DAY,
Montreal.

To Etienne Parent, Esqr,
Assistant Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.,
Toronto,

MONTREAL, 30th September, 1852.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge to receipt this day of your letter, dated Toronto, the 27th September instant, informing me, that by His Excellency's commands, an Instrument under his hand and seal had been transmitted to the Clerk of Appeals, appointing me a Judge *ad hoc*, in six cases now pending in the Court of Appeals, to sit therein. And I have now the honor to state, for His Excellency's information, that the business of the Superior Court, during the last Term, has been of a very heavy and fatiguing character, much of which is still undetermined, and which requires a very large portion of my time; that, in addition, the weekly Court calls, also, for a portion of my time, in the necessary discharge of my duty, leaving, in fact, no time at my disposal for the performance of any other additional duty. I may also state, that I shall be compelled to proceed to Three Rivers, for the Court beginning the first of November, so that I feel it impossible for me to do more than barely perform my duty in the position I now occupy. I may also state, that the absence of Mr. Justice Vanfelson, during the whole Term of September, and the temporary absence of Mr. Justice Day from indisposition, have somewhat added to this duty.

I therefore, most respectfully beg that you will place the foregoing information before His Excellency the Governor General, with my request, that I may be relieved from the performance of the duties referred to in your letter, the more particularly as I feel that under the circumstances they cannot be efficiently performed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. SMITH.

The Honorable James Leslie,
Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.
Toronto.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 4th October, 1852.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ulto., requesting that you might be relieved from performing the duties of Judge *ad hoc* in certain cases now pending before the Court of Queen's Bench, (Appeal side) and to state in reply that at this advanced stage, the Court being already in session, it would be impossible to perfect the appointment of another person in your place, and that it is expected, under these circumstances, you will do all in your power to perform the said duties.

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

(Signed,) J. LESLIE.
Secretary.

Honorable Mr. Justice Smith,
&c. &c., &c.
Montreal.

(Translation.)

MONTREAL, 10th October, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th September last, (which was only placed in my hands yesterday, at the office of the Clerk of Appeals, at Montreal, where it had been received on the 29th of last month) wherein you inform me that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint me a Judge *ad hoc*, in a cause between Elkins and Holbrook, and in another cause between the Honorable Mr. Justice Aylwin and Gilloran. As regards the first of these causes, I accept, with pleasure, the honor conferred upon me; but with respect to the second, I must resign the office, inasmuch as I am the Attorney of one of the parties.

Not knowing that I was to be appointed in these causes, I greatly regret, in the interest of the parties, that the Government has not been informed by the proper officer of the mistake which has occurred in the second case, and that in the first case your letter did not reach me in time to enable me to be at my post.

Having been advised by the parties, however, I proceeded to Montreal with all possible speed, but, having been detained on the road, I arrived too late for this Term.

I think it my duty to inform you of these facts, for my own justification and the interest of the parties concerned.

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

The Honorable James Leslie,
Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.
Toronto.

(Signed,) F. R. ANGERS.

P. S. Up to this moment I have not received the *factums* in these cases, which ought to have been transmitted to me by the Clerk, according to the Rules of Practice.

(Signed,) F. R. A.

MONTREAL, 24th November, 1850.

SIR,—I have honor to inform you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that as I am about to leave the Province for a few months, it will be impossible for me to discharge the duties of Judge *ad hoc* in the cases, Mark Elkins, Appellant, and Nathaniel Holbrook, Respondent; and Honorable T. C. Aylwin and James Motz, Appellants, and D. Gilloran and Henry H. Porter, Respondents.

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

The Honorable James Leslie,
Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.
Toronto.

(Signed) H. JUDAH.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 5th December, 1850.

SIR,—I have received, and laid before the Governor General, your letter of the 24th ultimo, and in reply, am commanded by His Excellency to signify to you, His acceptance of your resignation of the office of Judge *ad hoc*, in the cases in appeal therein designated.

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

H. Judah, Esquire,
&c., &c., &c.
Montreal.

(Signed) J. LESLIE.
Secretary.

QUEBEC, 10th December, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honor to request that you will be pleased to tender to His Excellency my resignation as Judge *ad hoc* in the following causes: "Mark Elkins and Nathaniel Holbrook; Honorable T. C. Aylwin and D. Gilloran."

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

(Signed) F. R. ANGERS.

To the Honorable James Leslie,
Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.
Toronto.

(Translation.)

MONTREAL, 10th December, 1850.

SIR,—As my professional engagements will not allow me to proceed to Quebec, in the month of January next, I beg you will move His Excellency the Governor General, to accept my resignation as Judge *ad hoc*, in all the cases now pending in Appeal, in which His Excellency has been pleased to confer that honor upon me.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

GEO. ET. CARTIER.

The Honorable James Leslie,
Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.
Toronto.

(Translation.)

MONTREAL, 10th December, 1850.

SIR,—As my professional engagements will not allow me to proceed to Quebec, in the month of January next, I beg you will move His Excellency the Governor General, to accept my resignation as Judge *ad hoc*, in all the cases now pending in Appeal, in which His Excellency has been pleased to confer that honor upon me.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

NORBERT DUMAS.

The Honorable James Leslie,
Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.
Toronto.

QUEBEC, 14th October, 1852.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, transmitting to me, by command of the Governor General, an extract from an address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 11th instant, and requesting that I will be so good as to favor you with such information as will enable the government to answer that portion of it, or those points at least, on which I may be supposed to furnish the information asked for; and in reply, I have the honor to submit, for His Excellency's information, that the statements and lists mentioned in the extract, can only be correctly furnished by the Clerk of Appeals, in whose possession the records of the causes referred to are to be found, and also the official correspondence on the subject from which the information sought for may be gathered; but having no control over the officer of that Court, I am unable to give directions to him for the preparation of the statements, lists, and copies of correspondence referred to.

“ As to the mode in which the Chief Justice of the Superior Court communicates with the other Judges of his Court, and arranges with them what Judge or Judges shall so act as an *ad hoc* Judge, or as *ad hoc* Judges in the Court of Queen’s Bench, in the cause or causes in which they are required,” I have the honor to state that, upon being officially notified by the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, the course pursued by me has been, to communicate orally with my brother Judges at Quebec, and by letter to those of the Superior Court resident in the District of Montreal; and that it has been mutually understood, that when cases were to be heard at Montreal, the *ad hoc* Judges were to be supplied, as far as possible, from that section of the Court, and when the cases were to be heard at Quebec, the Judges *ad hoc* would be taken, as far as circumstances would allow, from the Quebec Bench.

As to that part of the inquiry, “ Why the duty imposed upon the Chief Justice and Judges of the Superior Court under the 14 and 15 Vic., chap. 88, has been so distributed, that in some instances, two members of the Superior Court, in the degree of relationship of brothers, should be made to act as *ad hoc* Judges of the Court of Queen’s Bench in the same cause, whilst the Chief Justice and the senior Judges of the Superior Court, have in no one instance, been selected for the performance of the duties required by the last mentioned Statute,” I beg to state, that the only instance within my recollection, is that in which The Honorable Dominique Mondelet, (being the senior Puisné Justice of the Superior Court,) and The Honorable C. Mondelet, his brother, were named, in the case of Rollin *et al.*, Appellants, and Delanaudière *et al.*, Respondents.

In this case, two of the Judges at Quebec, Bowen and Duval, and also Judge Gairdner were legally *disqualified*; Mr. Justice Bacquet’s state of health would not permit of his being appointed; and Mr. Justice Mercedith having acted as Counsel for Mr. Rolland during nearly the whole period of his being at the Bar, and being also under the strong conviction of his having expressed an opinion upon the merits of that case, expressed a wish not to be named.

I may be here permitted to add, that the fact of the Honorables Dominique Mondelet and Charles Mondelet being brothers, does not amount to any legal disqualification—they are members of the same Court, named by the Crown, and sit together every year in the Superior Court at Three Rivers.

From severe injury received on a former Circuit at Portneuf and Lotbinière, having frequently fallen in the darkness of the night, from logs piled and covered with snow, blocking up the hill leading from the Saint Lawrence towards the Church at Cap Santé, to which, from the almost impassable state of the land roads, I was necessitated to take a boat to reach my destined places, I have become wholly unable to travel over *cahots* in the winter season, and therefore must request to be excused from any such service.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

EDWARD BOWEN.

The Honorable,
The Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

(Translation.)

LOWER CANADA.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—*Appeal side.*LIST OF CASES IN APPEAL, in which *ad hoc* Judges were appointed under the Act 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 88.

No. 23	Murdo Melver—Appellant, & Isidore Charest—Respondent.	14th January, 1852. Hon. Mr. Justice Gairdner, Hon. Mr. Justice VanFelson, Hon. Mr. Justice C. Mondelet.	Appointment set aside by an order of the Court, of the 9th July, 1852.
68	Hon. J. R. Rolland, <i>et al.</i> , & M. T. DeLanaudière, <i>et al.</i>	13th January, 1852. Hon. Mr. Justice D. Mondelet, Hon. Mr. Justice VanFelson, Hon. Mr. Justice C. Mondelet.	Mr. Justice D. Mondelet declared himself incompetent, being related to one of the parties, 6th October, 1852.
98	Hon. T. C. Aylwin, & Dominick Gilloran.	2nd March, 1852. Hon. Mr. Justice VanFelson, Hon. Mr. Justice C. Mondelet.	
20	Mark Elkins, & Nathaniel Holbrook.	15th June, 1852. Hon. Mr. Justice VanFelson, Hon. Mr. Justice C. Mondelet.	
95	James O'Neil, & Thomas Mahaffy.	26th January, 1852. Hon. Mr. Justice VanFelson, Hon. Mr. Justice C. Mondelet.	
	Léon Charlebois, & Henry Headley.	3rd October, 1851. Hon. Mr. Justice VanFelson, Hon. Mr. Justice C. Mondelet.	
	Robert Philbin, & Louise Badelard Panet.	28th January, 1852. Hon. Mr. Justice VanFelson, Hon. Mr. Justice C. Mondelet, Hon. Mr. Justice Gairdner.	
	John Molson, & Quebec Fire Assurance Company.	6th October, 1851. Hon. Mr. Justice VanFelson, Hon. Mr. Justice C. Mondelet.	
	Jacob DeWitt, & Benjamin O. Tyler, <i>et al.</i>	12th January, 1852. Hon. Mr. Justice VanFelson, Hon. Mr. Justice C. Mondelet.	
	Benjamin O. Tyler, <i>et al.</i> , & Jacob DeWitt.	Same Judges.	
	The Montreal Mutual Assurance Company, & Joseph Aimbault, <i>et al.</i>	23rd February, 1852. Hon. Mr. Justice Gairdner, Hon. Mr. Justice Smith.	
	James Halero, & P. F. C. Delesderniers.	2nd March, 1852. Hon. Mr. Justice C. Mondelet.	
	Sir James Stuart, & James Blair.	15th June, 1852. Hon. Mr. Justice VanFelson.	
	Murdo Melver, & Isidore Charest.	28th September, 1852. Hon. Mr. Justice C. Mondelet.	
	Thomas Young, & James F. Bradshaw.	20th September, 1852. Hon. Mr. Justice VanFelson, Hon. Mr. Justice C. Mondelet.	
48	Joseph McKillip, <i>et al.</i> , & Paul Kauntz.	26th January, 1852. Hon. Mr. Justice VanFelson, Hon. Mr. Justice C. Mondelet.	

(Signed,)

J. U. BEAUDRY,
Clerk of Appeals.

(1)

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Right Honorable JAMES, EARL OF ELGIN AND KINGARDINE, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, 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 Charles Dewey Day, Judge of the Superior Court in and for Lower Canada, Norbert Dumas, Esquire, Advocate, and George Etienne Cartier, Esquire, Advocate, all of the City of Montreal,—GREETING :

Whereas in and by an Act of Parliament of Our Province of Canada, made and passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign and intituled, "*An Act to establish a Court having Jurisdiction in Appeals and Criminal Matters for Lower Canada,*" it is amongst other things enacted, that whenever two or more of the Judges of the said Court, to wit, the Court of Queen's Bench thereby established, shall be law-

Instrument appointing Judges *ad hoc* in Appeal in the case of John Munn Appellant, and William H. Bréhaut and others, Respondents.

Recorded in the Registrar's Office of the Records at Toronto, the twenty-second day of February, 1850, in the Register, B. of Privy Seal Commissions, Folio 27.

R. A. Tucker,
Registrar.

fully recused or disqualified, or rendered incompetent either by reason of interest or otherwise, to sit in the said Court in any cause cognizable thereby, or shall be suspended from office, or absent from the Province with the permission of the Governor, so as to leave the said Court without a *Quorum* to take cognizance of such cause, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of Appeals, when duly required so to do in writing by any of the parties, to report the fact under his hand and the seal of the Court, to the Governor, who may thereupon, by an Instrument under his Hand and Seal appoint *ad hoc*, a like number of persons to sit in the said Court, in the place and stead of the Judges so recused or disqualified or rendered incompetent, or suspended or absent, for the purpose of hearing and determining such cause as aforesaid, and of

doing all such Judicial acts therein, as may be required before or after the determination thereof, as in and by the said Act, reference being thereunto had, may more fully appear. AND WHEREAS it hath been reported and certified unto me by the Clerk of Appeals of the said Court, that in a certain cause now pending before the said Court, under the number

wherein John Munn, of the City of Quebec, in the County and District of Quebec, Esquire, is Appellant, and Thérèse LeMaitre Bellenois, of the Town of Three Rivers, in the County of St Maurice, in the District of Three Rivers, widow, by her first marriage of the late Peter Bréhaut, deceased, is Respondent; and William Henry Bréhaut, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Esquire, William Crosby Hanson, of the Town of Three Rivers, in the District of Three Rivers, Esquire, and Mary Elizabeth Bréhaut, his wife, and William Edmund Romer Antrobus, heretofore of the City of Quebec, now of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Esquire, and Catharine Esther Bréhaut, his wife, are *reprenans l'instance* in the room and place of the said Thérèse LeMaitre Bellenois, deceased; being an appeal brought by the said John Munn, against a Judgment rendered in a certain cause lately pending in Her Majesty's late Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Quebec, in which Henriette Guichard, of the City of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, widow of the Honorable Thomas Dunn, late of the said City of Quebec, Esquire, deceased, "*commune en biens*" with him; and Thomas Dunn and William Dunn, both of London, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called England, Esquires, two of the heirs and universal legatees of the said late Thomas Dunn, were Plaintiffs; the said Thérèse LeMaitre Bellenois, of the said Town of Three Rivers, in the County of Saint Maurice, in the District of Three Rivers, widow by her first marriage of the late Peter Bréhaut, deceased, as well in her own name as "*commune en biens*" with the said Peter Bréhaut, and also heirs as to "*acquets*" of Peter Perceval Bréhaut, her son,

deceased ; the said William Crosby Hanson and Mary Elizabeth Bréhaut, his wife, Edmund William Romer Antrobus, and Catherine Esther Bréhaut his wife, and the said Mary Elizabeth Bréhaut, Catherine Ester Bréhaut and William Henry Bréhaut, being heirs of the said Peter Bréhaut, and also heirs as to "*propres*" of the said Peter Perceval Bréhaut, their brother, were Defendants ; the said Thérèse LeMaitre Bellenois was an Opposant, and the said John Munn was *Adjudicataire*, as appears by the Records of the said Cause ; the Honorable Sir James Stuart, Philippe Panet and Thomas Cushing Aylwin, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench are disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the said Appeal, by reason whereof, the said Court is left without a *Quorum* to take cognizance of the said cause. Now, know you that, in virtue of the authority conferred upon me in and by the said Act, I have appointed, and by this Instrument under my hand and seal do appoint you, the said Charles Dewey Day, Norbert Dumas and George Etienne Cartier, to sit in the said Court, in the place and stead of the said Sir James Stuart, Philippe Panet and Thomas Cushing Aylwin so as aforesaid, disqualified, for the purpose of hearing and determining such cause as aforesaid, and of doing all such Judicial acts therein, as may be required before and after the determination thereof. To have and to hold unto you the said Charles Dewey Day, Norbert Dumas and George Etienne Cartier, the said appointment, together with all the powers and authority thereunto belonging or appertaining, subject in all things to the provisions on the above mentioned and in part recited Act contained.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Toronto, this eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and in the thirteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

By command,
J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

(A synopsis only of the remaining Instruments is published, by virtue of a Resolution of the House, passed 8th November, 1852.)

(2)

Instrument appointing The Honorable Charles Dewey Day, Judge of the Superior Court, in and for Lower Canada, and Norbert Dumas, Esquire, Advocate, of the City of Montreal, Judges *ad hoc*, in a cause wherein Peter Langlois, the younger, of the City of Quebec, merchant, *Adjudicataire*, is Appellant ; and Anne Jeffery, of the City of Quebec, wife of Thomas Ruston, of Quebec, merchant, and the said Thomas Ruston, Opposants *afin de conserver*, are Respondents :—

The Honorable Sir James Stuart and Philippe Panet, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench, (Appeal side) being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the said Appeal, by reason whereof the said Court is left without a *quorum* to take cognizance of the said cause.

Toronto, 18th February, 1850.

(3)

Instrument appointing The Honorable Charles Dewey Day, Judge of the Superior Court, in and for Lower Canada, Norbert Dumas, Esquire, Advocate, and George Etienne Cartier, Esquire, Advocate, all of the City of Montreal, Judges *ad*

hoc, in a cause wherein The Honorable Jean Roch Rolland, Esq., one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, for the District of Montreal, residing in the City of Montreal, in the County and District of Montreal, and Dame Marguerite D'Estimauville, his wife, are Appellants; and Dame Marie Anne Tarrieu De Lanaudière, widow of the late Honorable François Baby, in his lifetime one of the Executive Councillors of Her Majesty for the Province of Lower Canada, residing in the City of Quebec, in the County and District of Quebec; Demoiselle Charles Marguerite Tarrieu De Lanaudière, spinster, of the City of Quebec, aforesaid; François Baby, of the City of Albany, in the United States of America, merchant; Joseph Baby, Notary Public, in the City of Montreal aforesaid; Jacques Baby, of the Parish of Saint Pierre les Becquets, in the County of Nicolet, District of Three Rivers; Dame Marguerite Baby, widow of the late William Selby, in his lifetime of the City of Montreal aforesaid; Demoiselle Josephite Baby, spinster, of the City of Quebec aforesaid; Demoiselle Marie Ann Baby, spinster, of the same place; Thomas Ainslie Young, Esquire, of the City, County and District of Quebec, in his quality of tutor, duly elected in justice to Thomas Ainslie Young, John Young, Anne Young, George Young and Sophia Charlotte Young, all minor children, issue of the marriage which has existed between the said Thomas Ainslie Young and the late Dame Monique Ursule Baby, his wife, deceased; Philippe Aubert De Gaspé, Esquire, Advocate, of the City of Quebec, in the County and District of Quebec; Thomas Gervais Aubert De Gaspé, joiner, of the Village of Sault Saint Louis, in the District of Montreal; Dame Catherine *alias* Louise Catherine Aubert De Gaspé, wife of Constant Macomber, joiner, of the said Village of Sault Saint Louis, and the said Constant Macomber, her husband; Dame Louise Aubert De Gaspé, wife of Antoine Desparais dit Champagne, joiner, at Chateauguay, in the District of Montreal aforesaid, and the said Antoine Desparais, her husband; Dame Marguerite Aubert De Gaspé, wife of Louis Desparais dit Champagne, Notary, of the said place of Chateauguay, and the said Louis Desparais dit Champagne, her husband; Dame Louis Giasson, heretofore of the said Village of Sault Saint Louis, now of the said Parish of Chateauguay, widow of the late Thomas Aubert De Gaspé, Esquire, in his lifetime of the said Village of Sault Saint Louis, the said Louise Giasson, in her quality of tutrix, duly elected in justice to Agatha Olive, her minor child, issue of her marriage with the said late Thomas Aubert De Gaspé; Dame Catherine Tarrieu De Lanaudière, wife of the Honorable Barthélemy Joliette, Esquire, member of the Legislative Council of this Province of Canada, residing in the Parish of Saint Paul, in the District of Montreal aforesaid, and the said Honorable Barthélemy Joliette, Esquire, her husband; Dame Antoinette Tarrieu De Lanaudière, wife of Peter Charles Léodel, Esquire, Surgeon, of the same place, and the said Peter Charles Léodel, Esquire, her husband; Dame Marie Angélique Josephite Tarrieu De Lanaudière, wife of Antoine Toussaint Voyer, Esquire, Surgeon, of the Parish of La Valtrie, and the said Antoine Toussaint Voyer, Esquire, her husband; and again, the said Honorable Barthélemy Joliette, Esquire, in his quality of Tutor, duly elected in justice to Charles Barthélemy Gaspard Tarrieu De Lanaudière and Susanne Antoinette Tarrieu De Lanaudière, both minor children, issue of the marriage which has existed between the late Pierre Paul Tarrieu De Lanaudière, Esquire, in his lifetime of the Parish of La Valtrie aforesaid, District of Montreal aforesaid, and Dame Véronique Gordon, his wife, are Respondents;—

The Honorable Sir James Stuart, Philippe Panet and Jean Roch Rolland, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench, being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the said Appeal.

TORONTO, 18th February, 1850.

(4.)

Instrument appointing the Honorable Charles Dewey Day, Judge of the Superior Court in and for Lower Canada, Norbert Dumas, Esquire, Advocate, and George Etienne Cartier, Esquire, Advocate, all of the City of Montreal, Judges *ad hoc*, in a cause wherein William Ramsay, of the city of Quebec, in the County and District of Quebec, Cooper, is Appellant, and Edward Stavely, of the same place, Architect, is Respondent;—

The Honorable Sir James Stuart, Philippe Panet, and Thomas Cushing Aylwin, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench, being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the said Appeal.

TORONTO, 18th February, 1850.

(5.)

Instrument appointing the Honorable Charles Dewey Day, Judge of the Superior Court in and for Lower Canada, and Norbert Dumas, Esquire, Advocate, of the City of Montreal, Judges *ad hoc*, in a cause wherein Richard White Longmuir of the Parish of St. Joseph of Pointe Levi, in the District of Quebec, Merchant, is Appellant, and Dunbar Ross, of the City of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, Advocate, and Alexander Provan, of the said City of Quebec, Merchant, Assignees of the estate and effects of James Tibbits of the said City of Quebec, Merchant, a Bankrupt according to the provisions of the Statutes concerning Bankrupts now in force in this Province, are Respondents;—

The Honorable Sir James Stuart and Philippe Panet, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench are disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the said Appeal.

Toronto, 18th February 1850.

(6.)

Instrument appointing the Honorable Charles Dewey Day, Judge of the Superior Court in and for Lower Canada, and Norbert Dumas, Esquire, Advocate, of the City of Montreal, Judges *ad hoc*, in a cause wherein Edward Desbarats, of the City of Quebec, in the County and District of Quebec, Esquire, Advocate, and heretofore Clerk of the Court of Appeals for the Province of Lower Canada, is Appellant; and the Curate and Churchwardens of L'Œuvre et Fabrique of the Parochial Church of Notre Dame de Québec, in the District of Quebec, for and in the name of the said Fabrique, are Respondents, and Dame Emma Gravely, *Reprenant l'instance en appel*;—

The Honorable Sir James Stuart and Philippe Panet, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench (Appeal side) being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the Appeal.

TORONTO, 18th February, 1850.

(7.)

Instrument appointing the Honorable Charles Dewey Day, Judge of the Superior Court in and for Lower Canada, and Norbert Dumas, Esquire, advocate, of the City of Montreal, Judges *ad hoc*, in a cause wherein Edward Desbarats of the Parish of St. Roch of Quebec, in the County and District of Quebec, Esquire, advocate, is Appellant, and the Curate and Church Wardens of l'Œuvre and Fabrique of the

Parochial Church of Notre-Dame of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, for and in the name of the said Fabrique are Respondents, and Dame Emma Gravely, *Re-prenant l'instance en appel*;—

The Honorable Sir James Stuart and Philippe Panet, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench (appeal side) being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the Appeal.

TORONTO, 18th February, 1850.

(8.)

Instrument appointing the Honorable Charles Dewey Day, Judge of the Superior Court in and for Lower Canada, and Norbert Dumas, Esquire, Advocate, of the City of Montreal, Judges *ad hoc*, in a cause wherein "Les Dames Religieuses Ursulenes de Québec," in the City, County and District of Quebec, are Appellants; and Thomas Botherell, of the City of Quebec, in the County and District of Quebec, Joiner, is Respondent;—

The Honorable Sir James Stuart and Philippe Panet, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the said Appeal.

TORONTO, 18th February, 1850.

(9.)

Instrument appointing Norbert Dumas, Esquire, Advocate, and George Etienne Cartier, Esquire, Advocate, of the City of Montreal, Judges *ad hoc*, in a cause wherein Murdo MacIver, of the City of Quebec, in the County of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, Gentleman, in his capacity of Tutor in due form of law appointed to Isabella MacIver, otherwise called Maria Isabella MacIver, minor under twenty-one years, issue of the marriage of the late Evander MacIver, in his lifetime of the City of Quebec, Merchant, with Adélaïde Méthot his wife, both deceased, is Appellant; and Isidore Charest, of the Parish of Sainte Anne de la Pérade, in the County of Champlain, in the District of Three Rivers, Yeoman, is Respondent;—

The Honorable Jean Roch Rolland and Philippe Panet, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the said Appeal.

TORONTO, 18th February, 1850.

(10.)

Instrument appointing the Honorable Edouard Bacquet and the Honorable Jean François Joseph Duval, Judges of the Superior Court in and for that part of the Province of Canada heretofore constituting Lower Canada, Judges *ad hoc*, in a cause wherein Mark Elkins, of the Township of Potton in the District of Montreal, yeoman, is Appellant, and Nathaniel Holbrooke, of the same place, yeoman, is Respondent;—

The Honorable Jean Roch Rolland and the Honorable Thomas Cushing Aylwin, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the said Appeal.

TORONTO, 24th June, 1850.

RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly to the Governor General, dated the 11th ultimo; for copies of any appointments made between the month of December, 1849, and the 30th of August, 1851, under the hand and seal of the Governor, of persons to sit as *ad hoc* Judges in the Court of Queen's Bench, in the place and stead of Judges lawfully recused or disqualified, or rendered incompetent; whether such persons were taken from among the Judges of the Superior Court or the Circuit Judges, or from among the members of the Bar of Lower Canada; with a list of the persons who sat in the said Court of Queen's Bench under such appointments, and the occasions on which they so sat; also, a list of the persons who refused or omitted to sit under any appointments so made, and the reasons assigned for their having done so; also, copies of correspondence with the Government on the subject; also, a statement of causes in which it has become necessary since the 30th August, 1851, to complete the number of Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench from the Judges of the Superior Court, under the provisions contained in the last mentioned statute; with a list of the Judges of the Superior Court selected to act as *ad hoc* Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench; the causes in which they were required to sit, and the occasions on which they so sat; and generally all information respecting the mode in which the Chief Justice of the Superior Court communicates with the other Judges of his Court, and arranges with them what Judge or Judges shall so act as *ad hoc* Judge or Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, in the cause or causes in which they are required; and any correspondence or information shewing why the duty imposed upon the Chief Justice and Judges of the Superior Court under the 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 88, has been so distributed, that, in some instances two members of the Superior Court, in the degree of relationship of brothers, should be made to act as *ad hoc* Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, in the same cause, whilst the Chief Justice and the senior Judges of the Superior Court have in no one instance been selected for the performance of the duties required by the last mentioned Statute.

By Command,

A. N. MORIN,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 3rd November, 1852.

(Translation.)

IN THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—(Appeal Side.)

LIST of *ad hoc* Judges appointed by His Excellency the Governor General, under the 12th Victoria, Cap. 37, between the months of December, 1849, and the 30th August, 1851.

No.	NAMES OF PARTIES.	JUDGES DISQUALIFIED.	<i>ad hoc</i> JUDGES.	REMARKS.
	John Munn <i>et al.</i> & Thérèse L. Bellenoy.	Sir James Stuart, Hon. Mr. Justice Panet, Hon. Mr. Justice Aylwin—having sat in the Court below.	18th February, 1850. Hon. Mr. Justice Day, N. Dumas, Esquire, G. E. Cartier, Esquire.	
	Peter Langlois, & Anne Jeffery.	Hon Sir J. Stuart, Hon. Mr. Justice Panet, Same reason.	18th February, 1850. Hon. Mr. Justice Day, N. Dumas, Esquire.	
	Hon. J. R. Rolland, <i>et uz.</i> & Dlle. (M. T. DeLanaudière, <i>et al.</i>	Hon. Sir J. Stuart, Hon. Mr. Justice Panet,—sat in the Court below. Mr. Justice Rolland, one of the parties.	18th February, 1850. Hon. Mr. Justice Day, N. Dumas, Esquire, G. E. Cartier, Esquire.	Mr. Justice Day having resigned on the 24th September, 1850, Mr. Justice Smith was appointed in his stead.
	William Ramsay, & Edward Stavely.	Hon. Sir J. Stuart, Hon. Mr. Justice Panet, Hon. Mr. Justice Aylwin,—sat in the Court below.	10th February, 1850. Hon. Mr. Justice Day, N. Dumas, Esquire, G. E. Cartier, Esquire.	Same Remark.
	Richard W. Longmuir, & Dunbar Ross, <i>et al.</i>	Hon. Sir J. Stuart, Hon. Mr. Justice Panet,—disqualified for the same reason.	18th February, 1850. Hon. Mr. Justice Day, N. Dumas, Esquire.	Mr. Justice Day having resigned, Mr. Justice Smith was appointed in his stead, in September, 1850.
91	Edouard Desbarats, & La Fabrique de Québec.	Hon. Sir J. Stuart, Hon. Mr. Justice Panet. Same reason.	28th February, 1850. Hon. Mr. Justice Day, N. Dumas, Esquire.	Mr. Justice Day having resigned on the 24th of September, 1850, Mr. Justice Smith was appointed in his stead.
93	Edouard Desbarats, & La Fabrique de Québec.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Ursulines de Québec, & Thomas Botherell.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Mark Elkins, & Nathaniel Holbrook.	Hon. Mr. Justice Rolland, Hon. Mr. Justice Aylwin,—having sat in the Court below.	24th June, 1850. Hon. Mr. Justice Bacquet, Hon. Mr. Justice Duval.	Their Commission appears to have been revoked, and Messrs. Henry Judah and F. R. Angers appointed in their stead on the 24th September, 1850.
	Hon. T. C. Aylwin, & Mary Green.	Hon. Sir J. Stuart, Hon. Mr. Justice Panet,—sat in the Court below. Hon. Mr. Justice Aylwin, one of the parties.	27th June, 1850. Hon. Mr. Justice Bacquet, Hon. Mr. Duval, Charles Panet, Esquire.	
	Hon. T. C. Aylwin, <i>et al.</i> , & Dominick Gilloran.	Hon. Sir J. Stuart, sat in the Court below. Hon. Mr. Justice Aylwin, one of the parties.	24th September, 1850. Henry Judah, Esquire, François R. Angers, Esq.	

LIST of *ad hoc* Judges, appointed by His Excellency, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF PARTIES.	JUDGES DISQUALIFIED.	<i>ad hoc</i> JUDGES.	REMARKS.
	William Ramsay, & Edward Stavely.	Hon. Sir J. Stuart.—sat in the Court below. Hon. Mr. Justice Aylwin, one of the parties.	16th December, 1850. Charles Panet, Esquire, Hon. J. Chabot, Esquire, Dunbar Ross, Esquire.	In the stead of Mr. Justice Smith and Messrs. Dumas and Cartier who had resigned.
	Hon. J. R. Rolland, <i>et ux.</i> , & Dlle. L. T. DeLanaudière.		16th December, 1850. Hon. J. Chabot, Esquire, F. R. Angers, Esquire, Dunbar Ross, Esquire.	Same Remark.
91	Edouard Desbarats, & La Fabrique de Québec.		16th December, 1850. Charles Panet, Esquire, Dunbar Ross, Esquire.	In the stead of Mr. Justice Smith and N. Dumas, Esquire, who had resigned.
93	The same, & The same.		16th December, 1850. The same <i>ad hoc</i> Judges.	Same Remark.
	Richard W. Longmuir, & Dunbar Ross, <i>et al.</i> ,		16th December, 1850. Hon. Jean Chabot, F. R. Angers, Esq.	In the stead of the same.
	Ursulines of Quebec, & Thomas Botherell.		16th December, 1850. F. R. Angers, Esquire, Dunbar Ross, Esquire.	Do.
	Mark Elkins, & Nathaniel Holbrook.		18th December, 1850. Charles Panet, Esquire, Dunbar Ross, Esquire.	In the room and stead of Henry Judah and F. R. Angers. Es- quires, whose Commission was revoked in consequence of their resignation.
	Hon. T. C. Aylwin, <i>et al.</i> , & Dominick Gilloran.		Hon. Jean Chabot, Dunbar Ross, Esquire.	In the room and stead of Messrs. H. Judah and F. R. Angers, whose Commission had been revoked.
23	Murdo McIver, & Isidore Charrest.	Mr. Justice Rolland, Mr. Justice Panet.	18th December, 1850. Charles Panet, Esquire, Hon. Jean Chabot.	
96	James O'Neil, & Thomas Mahaffey.	Sir James Stuart, Chief Jus- tice. Hon. Mr. Justice Aylwin.	30th December, 1850. Frs. Réal Angers, Esquire, Dunbar Ross, Esquire.	
95	Thomas A. Young, Tutor. & J. F. Bradshaw.	Hon. Mr. Justice Panet, Hon. Mr. Justice Aylwin.	Hon. Mr. Justice Meredith, F. R. Angers, Esquire.	

(Signed,)

J. U. BEAUDRY,
Clerk of Appeals.

(Copy.)

MONTREAL, 22nd February, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honor of acknowledging your letter of the 18th instant, informing me that the Governor General has been pleased to appoint me Judge *ad hoc* in certain causes pending in appeal. I respectfully request that His Excellency will not urge my acceptance of this appointment, inasmuch, as independently of objections of a personal nature which I have to it, I find my present judicial duties to be such, that I cannot with a due regard to the efficient performance of them assume any others.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

C. D. DAY.

To the Honorable James Leslie,
Provincial Secretary,
Toronto.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, 27th February, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honor by command of the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, in which you request that His Excellency will not urge your acceptance of the appointment of Judge *ad hoc*, to sit in the Court of Queen's Bench (Appeal side) in several cases in which the Judges of that Court are disqualified.

His Excellency would willingly have complied with the request contained in your letter, did it not appear to him that such a compliance so near the commencement of the term in which those cases are, it is understood, set down for argument, and are expected by the parties to come on, might prove a serious inconvenience to the litigants, there not being sufficient time left before the holding of the Court to prepare and issue in due course such new Commissions as would relieve you from sitting as a Judge *ad hoc*, under those already issued.

Under these circumstances His Excellency relies upon your performance of the duties assigned to you under the Commissions sent down; your colleagues discharging in the interim your ordinary duties, as a Judge of the Superior Court.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

To the Honorable Charles D. Day,
Judge of the Superior Court, &c., &c., &c.,
Montreal.

MONTREAL, 4th March, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honor of acknowledging your letter of the 27th instant, in answer to mine of the 23rd., on the subject of my appointment as Judge *ad hoc*, in certain cases pending in appeal.

I have been for some day past, and still am, confined to the house by a severe cold and influenza, and have not been able to take communication of the Commissions sent down. It is likely, however, that in a day or two my health will permit me to take my place in Court, and hear the cases inscribed for argument this term. There are two cases, however, which I must except, that of Rolland and Lanaudiere and the Ursulines and Botherell. In both these cases my opinion was long ago settled against the appellants and has been frequently expressed in the former case, especially since the establishment of the present system, when I ceased to be a member of the Court of Appeals, and could not anticipate that I should be called to adjudge upon them. It is obvious that I cannot with propriety sit in these cases. I should be subject to recusation. As to the appeals in which the parties do not proceed during this Term, I would respectfully suggest that, as they are Quebec cases and the Counsel resident there, there are strong considerations for appointing Judges *ad hoc* from the Bench or the Bar there.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) CHAS. D. DAY,
Secretary.

To the Honorable Jas. Leslie,
Provincial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.,
Toronto.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, 10th September, 1852.

SIR,—With reference to that part of your letter of the 4th March last, wherein you state that you should be subject to recusation in certain cases in appeal in which you have been appointed Judge *ad hoc*, by reason of your having long ago formed and expressed an opinion upon the same; I am commanded to request that you should send a formal resignation of your appointment in those cases; such a course being considered necessary, in order to enable the Governor General to appoint another person in your place.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) E. PARENT,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Honorable Charles D. Day,
Judge of the Superior Court, &c., &c., &c.,
Montreal,

MONTREAL, 16th September, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honor of acknowledging your letter, dated 10th instant, and I now beg leave to declare my resignation of the office of Judge *ad hoc*, in the following cases pending in the Court of Queen's Bench, among which are included the cases alluded to in your letter.

Wm. Ramsay and Edward Stavely; Ed. Desbarats and the Fabrique of Quebec, No. 91; Ed. Desbarats and the Fabrique of Quebec No. 93; the Honorable J. R. Rolland and De Lanaudiere *et al*; R. W. Longmuir and D. Ross *et al*; Dames Ursulines of Quebec, and Thos. Botherell.

I take the foregoing list from the letter of the Provincial Secretary, dated the 18th February last, as in consequence of the reasons assigned in my answer to that letter, and the reply by command of His Excellency the Governor General, I have not been sworn, or acted in the cases.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

CHAS. D. DAY,

Montreal.

To Etienne Parent, Esqr,
Assistant Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.,
Toronto,

MONTREAL, 30th September, 1852.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge to receipt this day of your letter, dated Toronto, the 27th September instant, informing me, that by His Excellency's commands, an Instrument under his hand and seal had been transmitted to the Clerk of Appeals, appointing me a Judge *ad hoc*, in six cases now pending in the Court of Appeals, to sit therein. And I have now the honor to state, for His Excellency's information, that the business of the Superior Court, during the last Term, has been of a very heavy and fatiguing character, much of which is still undetermined, and which requires a very large portion of my time; that, in addition, the weekly Court calls, also, for a portion of my time, in the necessary discharge of my duty, leaving, in fact, no time at my disposal for the performance of any other additional duty. I may also state, that I shall be compelled to proceed to Three Rivers, for the Court beginning the first of November, so that I feel it impossible for me to do more than barely perform my duty in the position I now occupy. I may also state, that the absence of Mr. Justice Vanfelson, during the whole Term of September, and the temporary absence of Mr. Justice Day from indisposition, have somewhat added to this duty.

I therefore, most respectfully beg that you will place the foregoing information before His Excellency the Governor General, with my request, that I may be relieved from the performance of the duties referred to in your letter, the more particularly as I feel that under the circumstances they cannot be efficiently performed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. SMITH.

The Honorable James Leslie,
Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.
Toronto.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 4th October, 1852.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ulto., requesting that you might be relieved from performing the duties of Judge *ad hoc* in certain cases now pending before the Court of Queen's Bench, (Appeal side) and to state in reply that at this advanced stage, the Court being already in session, it would be impossible to perfect the appointment of another person in your place, and that it is expected, under these circumstances, you will do all in your power to perform the said duties.

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

(Signed,) J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

Honorable Mr. Justice Smith,
&c., &c., &c.
Montreal.

(Translation.)

MONTREAL, 10th October, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th September last, (which was only placed in my hands yesterday, at the office of the Clerk of Appeals, at Montreal, where it had been received on the 29th of last month) wherein you inform me that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint me a Judge *ad hoc*, in a cause between Elkins and Holbrook, and in another cause between the Honorable Mr. Justice Aylwin and Gilloran. As regards the first of these causes, I accept, with pleasure, the honor conferred upon me; but with respect to the second, I must resign the office, inasmuch as I am the Attorney of one of the parties.

Not knowing that I was to be appointed in these causes, I greatly regret, in the interest of the parties, that the Government has not been informed by the proper officer of the mistake which has occurred in the second case, and that in the first case your letter did not reach me in time to enable me to be at my post.

Having been advised by the parties, however, I proceeded to Montreal with all possible speed, but, having been detained on the road, I arrived too late for this Term.

I think it my duty to inform you of these facts, for my own justification and the interest of the parties concerned.

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

The Honorable James Leslie,
Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.
Toronto.

(Signed,) F. R. ANGERS.

P. S. Up to this moment I have not received the *factums* in these cases, which ought to have been transmitted to me by the Clerk, according to the Rules of Practice.

(Signed,) F. R. A.

MONTREAL, 24th November, 1850.

SIR,—I have honor to inform you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that as I am about to leave the Province for a few months, it will be impossible for me to discharge the duties of Judge *ad hoc* in the cases, Mark Elkins, Appellant, and Nathaniel Holbrook, Respondent; and Honorable T. C. Aylwin and James Motz, Appellants, and D. Gilloran and Henry H. Porter, Respondents.

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

The Honorable James Leslie,
Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.
Toronto.

(Signed,) H. JUDAH.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 5th December, 1850.

SIR,—I have received, and laid before the Governor General, your letter of the 24th ultimo, and in reply, am commanded by His Excellency to signify to you, His acceptance of your resignation of the office of Judge *ad hoc*, in the cases in appeal therein designated.

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

H. Judah, Esquire,
&c., &c., &c.
Montreal.

(Signed,) J. LESLIE.
Secretary.

QUEBEC, 10th December, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honor to request that you will be pleased to tender to His Excellency my resignation as Judge *ad hoc* in the following causes: "Mark Elkins and Nathaniel Holbrook; Honorable T. C. Aylwin and D. Gilloran."

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

(Signed,) F. R. ANGERS.

To the Honorable James Leslie,
Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.
Toronto.

(Translation.)

MONTREAL, 10th December, 1850.

SIR,—As my professional engagements will not allow me to proceed to Quebec, in the month of January next, I beg you will move His Excellency the Governor General, to accept my resignation as Judge *ad hoc*, in all the cases now pending in Appeal, in which His Excellency has been pleased to confer that honor upon me.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

GEO. ET. CARTIER.

The Honorable James Leslie,
Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.
Toronto.

(Translation.)

MONTREAL, 10th December, 1850.

SIR,—As my professional engagements will not allow me to proceed to Quebec, in the month of January next, I beg you will move His Excellency the Governor General, to accept my resignation as Judge *ad hoc*, in all the cases now pending in Appeal, in which His Excellency has been pleased to confer that honor upon me.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

NORBERT DUMAS.

The Honorable James Leslie,
Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.
Toronto.

QUEBEC, 14th October, 1852.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, transmitting to me, by command of the Governor General, an extract from an address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 11th instant, and requesting that I will be so good as to favor you with such information as will enable the government to answer that portion of it, or those points at least, on which I may be supposed to furnish the information asked for; and in reply, I have the honor to submit, for His Excellency's information, that the statements and lists mentioned in the extract, can only be correctly furnished by the Clerk of Appeals, in whose possession the records of the causes referred to are to be found, and also the official correspondence on the subject from which the information sought for may be gathered; but having no control over the officer of that Court, I am unable to give directions to him for the preparation of the statements, lists, and copies of correspondence referred to.

“As to the mode in which the Chief Justice of the Superior Court communicates with the other Judges of his Court, and arranges with them what Judge or Judges shall so act as an *ad hoc* Judge, or as *ad hoc* Judges in the Court of Queen’s Bench, in the cause or causes in which they are required,” I have the honor to state that, upon being officially notified by the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, the course pursued by me has been, to communicate orally with my brother Judges at Quebec, and by letter to those of the Superior Court resident in the District of Montreal; and that it has been mutually understood, that when cases were to be heard at Montreal, the *ad hoc* Judges were to be supplied, as far as possible, from that section of the Court, and when the cases were to be heard at Quebec, the Judges *ad hoc* would be taken, as far as circumstances would allow, from the Quebec Bench.

As to that part of the inquiry, “Why the duty imposed upon the Chief Justice and Judges of the Superior Court under the 14 and 15 Vic., chap. 88, has been so distributed, that in some instances, two members of the Superior Court, in the degree of relationship of brothers, should be made to act as *ad hoc* Judges of the Court of Queen’s Bench in the same cause, whilst the Chief Justice and the senior Judges of the Superior Court, have in no one instance, been selected for the performance of the duties required by the last mentioned Statute,” I beg to state, that the only instance within my recollection, is that in which The Honorable Dominique Mondelet, (being the senior Puisné Justice of the Superior Court,) and The Honorable C. Mondelet, his brother, were named, in the case of Rollin *et al.*, Appellants, and Delanaudière *et al.*, Respondents.

In this case, two of the Judges at Quebec, Bowen and Duval, and also Judge Gairdner were legally *disqualified*; Mr. Justice Bacquet’s state of health would not permit of his being appointed; and Mr. Justice Meredith having acted as Counsel for Mr. Rolland during nearly the whole period of his being at the Bar, and being also under the strong conviction of his having expressed an opinion upon the merits of that case, expressed a wish not to be named.

I may be here permitted to add, that the fact of the Honorables Dominique Mondelet and Charles Mondelet being brothers, does not amount to any legal disqualification—they are members of the same Court, named by the Crown, and sit together every year in the Superior Court at Three Rivers.

From severe injury received on a former Cirenit at Portneuf and Lotbinière, having frequently fallen in the darkness of the night, from logs piled and covered with snow, blocking up the hill leading from the Saint Lawrence towards the Church at Cap Santé, to which, from the almost impassable state of the land roads, I was necessitated to take a boat to reach my destined places, I have become wholly unable to travel over *cahots* in the winter season, and therefore must request to be excused from any such service.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

EDWARD BOWEN.

The Honorable,
The Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

(Translation.)

LOWER CANADA.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—*Appeal side.*LIST OF CASES IN APPEAL, in which *ad hoc* Judges were appointed under the Act 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 88.

No. 23	Murdo Melver—Appellant, & Isidore Charest—Respondent.	18th January, 1852. Hon. Mr. Justice Gairdner, Hon. Mr. Justice VanFelson, Hon. Mr. Justice C. Mondelet.	Appointment set aside by an order of the Court, of the 9th July, 1852.
63	Hon. J. R. Rolland, <i>et al.</i> , & M. T. DeLanaudière, <i>et al.</i>	13th January, 1852. Hon. Mr. Justice D. Mondelet, Hon. Mr. Justice VanFelson, Hon. Mr. Justice C. Mondelet.	Mr. Justice D. Mondelet declared himself incompetent, being related to one of the parties, 6th October, 1852.
98	Hon. T. C. Aylwin, & Dominick Gilloran.	2nd March, 1852. Hon. Mr. Justice VanFelson, Hon. Mr. Justice C. Mondelet.	
20	Mark Elkins, & Nathaniel Holbrook.	15th June, 1852. Hon. Mr. Justice VanFelson, Hon. Mr. Justice C. Mondelet.	
95	James O'Neil, & Thomas Mahaffy.	26th January, 1852. Hon. Mr. Justice VanFelson, Hon. Mr. Justice C. Mondelet.	
	Léon Charlebois, & Henry Headley.	3rd October, 1851. Hon. Mr. Justice VanFelson, Hon. Mr. Justice C. Mondelet.	
	Robert Philbin, & Louise Badclard Panet.	26th January, 1852. Hon. Mr. Justice VanFelson, Hon. Mr. Justice C. Mondelet, Hon. Mr. Justice Gairdner.	
	John Molson, & Quebec Fire Assurance Company.	6th October, 1851. Hon. Mr. Justice VanFelson, Hon. Mr. Justice C. Mondelet.	
	Jacob DeWitt, & Benjamin O. Tyler, <i>et al.</i>	12th January, 1852. Hon. Mr. Justice VanFelson, Hon. Mr. Justice C. Mondelet.	
	Benjamin O. Tyler, <i>et al.</i> , & Jacob DeWitt.	Same Judges.	
	The Montreal Mutual Assurance Company, & Joseph Aimbault, <i>et al.</i>	23rd February, 1852. Hon. Mr. Justice Gairdner, Hon. Mr. Justice Smith.	
	James Halcro, & P. F. C. Delesderniers.	2nd March, 1852. Hon. Mr. Justice C. Mondelet.	
	Sir James Stuart, & James Blair.	15th June, 1852. Hon. Mr. Justice VanFelson.	
	Murdo Melver, & Isidore Charest.	26th September, 1852. Hon. Mr. Justice C. Mondelet.	
	Thomas Young, & James F. Bradshaw.	29th September, 1852. Hon. Mr. Justice VanFelson, Hon. Mr. Justice C. Mondelet.	
48	Joseph McKillip, <i>et al.</i> , & Paul Kauntz.	26th January, 1852. Hon. Mr. Justice VanFelson, Hon. Mr. Justice C. Mondelet.	

(Signed,)

J. U. BEAUDRY,
Clerk of Appeals.

deceased; the said William Crosby Hanson and Mary Elizabeth Bréhaut, his wife, Edmund William Romer Antrobus, and Catherine Esther Bréhaut his wife, and the said Mary Elizabeth Bréhaut, Catherine Ester Bréhaut and William Henry Bréhaut, being heirs of the said Peter Bréhaut, and also heirs as to "*propres*" of the said Peter Perceval Bréhaut, their brother, were Defendants; the said Thérèse LeMaitre Bellenois was an Opposant, and the said John Munn was *Adjudicataire*, as appears by the Records of the said Cause; the Honorable Sir James Stuart, Philippe Panet and Thomas Cushing Aylwin, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench are disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the said Appeal, by reason whereof, the said Court is left without a *Quorum* to take cognizance of the said cause. Now, know you that, in virtue of the authority conferred upon me in and by the said Act, I have appointed, and by this Instrument under my hand and seal do appoint you, the said Charles Dewey Day, Norbert Dumas and George Etienne Cartier, to sit in the said Court, in the place and stead of the said Sir James Stuart, Philippe Panet and Thomas Cushing Aylwin so as aforesaid, disqualified, for the purpose of hearing and determining such cause as aforesaid, and of doing all such Judicial acts therein, as may be required before and after the determination thereof. To have and to hold unto you the said Charles Dewey Day, Norbert Dumas and George Etienne Cartier, the said appointment, together with all the powers and authority thereunto belonging or appertaining, subject in all things to the provisions on the above mentioned and in part recited Act contained.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Toronto, this eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and in the thirteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

By command,
J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

(A synopsis only of the remaining Instruments is published, by virtue of a Resolution of the House, passed 8th November, 1852.)

(2)

Instrument appointing The Honorable Charles Dewey Day, Judge of the Superior Court, in and for Lower Canada, and Norbert Dumas, Esquire, Advocate, of the City of Montreal, Judges *ad hoc*, in a cause wherein Peter Langlois, the younger, of the City of Quebec, merchant, *Adjudicataire*, is Appellant; and Anne Jeffery, of the City of Quebec, wife of Thomas Ruston, of Quebec, merchant, and the said Thomas Ruston, Opposants *afin de conserver*, are Respondents:—

The Honorable Sir James Stuart and Philippe Panet, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench, (Appeal side) being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the said Appeal, by reason whereof the said Court is left without a *quorum* to take cognizance of the said cause.

Toronto, 18th February, 1850.

(3)

Instrument appointing The Honorable Charles Dewey Day, Judge of the Superior Court, in and for Lower Canada, Norbert Dumas, Esquire, Advocate, and George Etienne Cartier, Esquire, Advocate, all of the City of Montreal, Judges *ad*

hoc, in a cause wherein The Honorable Jean Roch Rolland, Esq., one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, for the District of Montreal, residing in the City of Montreal, in the County and District of Montreal, and Dame Marguerite D'Estimauville, his wife, are Appellants; and Dame Marie Anne Tarrieu De Lanaudière, widow of the late Honorable François Baby, in his lifetime one of the Executive Councillors of Her Majesty for the Province of Lower Canada, residing in the City of Quebec, in the County and District of Quebec; Demoiselle Charles Marguerite Tarrieu De Lanaudière, spinster, of the City of Quebec, aforesaid; François Baby, of the City of Albany, in the United States of America, merchant; Joseph Baby, Notary Public, in the City of Montreal aforesaid; Jacques Baby, of the Parish of Saint Pierre les Becquets, in the County of Nicolet, District of Three Rivers; Dame Marguerite Baby, widow of the late William Selby, in his lifetime of the City of Montreal aforesaid; Demoiselle Josephite Baby, spinster, of the City of Quebec aforesaid; Demoiselle Marie Ann Baby, spinster, of the same place; Thomas Ainslie Young, Esquire, of the City, County and District of Quebec, in his quality of tutor, duly elected in justice to Thomas Ainslie Young, John Young, Anne Young, George Young and Sophia Charlotte Young, all minor children, issue of the marriage which has existed between the said Thomas Ainslie Young and the late Dame Monique Ursule Baby, his wife, deceased; Philippe Aubert De Gaspé, Esquire, Advocate, of the City of Quebec, in the County and District of Quebec; Thomas Gervais Aubert De Gaspé, joiner, of the Village of Sault Saint Louis, in the District of Montreal; Dame Catherine *alias* Louise Catherine Aubert De Gaspé, wife of Constant Macomber, joiner, of the said Village of Sault Saint Louis, and the said Constant Macomber, her husband; Dame Louise Aubert De Gaspé, wife of Antoine Desparais dit Champagne, joiner, at Chateauguay, in the District of Montreal aforesaid, and the said Antoine Desparais, her husband; Dame Marguerite Aubert De Gaspé, wife of Louis Desparais dit Champagne, Notary, of the said place of Chateauguay, and the said Louis Desparais dit Champagne, her husband; Dame Louis Giasson, heretofore of the said Village of Sault Saint Louis, now of the said Parish of Chateauguay, widow of the late Thomas Aubert De Gaspé, Esquire, in his lifetime of the said Village of Sault Saint Louis, the said Louise Giasson, in her quality of tutrix, duly elected in justice to Agatha Olive, her minor child, issue of her marriage with the said late Thomas Aubert De Gaspé; Dame Catherine Tarrieu De Lanaudière, wife of the Honorable Barthélemy Joliette, Esquire, member of the Legislative Council of this Province of Canada, residing in the Parish of Saint Paul, in the District of Montreal aforesaid, and the said Honorable Barthélemy Joliette, Esquire, her husband; Dame Antoinette Tarrieu De Lanaudière, wife of Peter Charles Léodel, Esquire, Surgeon, of the same place, and the said Peter Charles Léodel, Esquire, her husband; Dame Marie Angélique Josephite Tarrieu De Lanaudière, wife of Antoine Toussaint Voyer, Esquire, Surgeon, of the Parish of La Valtrie, and the said Antoine Toussaint Voyer, Esquire, her husband; and again, the said Honorable Barthélemy Joliette, Esquire, in his quality of Tutor, duly elected in justice to Charles Barthélemy Gaspard Tarrieu De Lanaudière and Susanne Antoinette Tarrieu De Lanaudière, both minor children, issue of the marriage which has existed between the late Pierre Paul Tarrieu De Lanaudière, Esquire, in his lifetime of the Parish of La Valtrie aforesaid, District of Montreal aforesaid, and Dame Véronique Gordon, his wife, are Respondents;—

The Honorable Sir James Stuart, Philippe Panet and Jean Roch Rolland, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench, being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the said Appeal.

TORONTO, 18th February, 1850.

(4.)

Instrument appointing the Honorable Charles Dewey Day, Judge of the Superior Court in and for Lower Canada, Norbert Dumas, Esquire, Advocate, and George Etienne Cartier, Esquire, Advocate, all of the City of Montreal, Judges *ad hoc*, in a cause wherein William Ramsay, of the city of Quebec, in the County and District of Quebec, Cooper, is Appellant, and Edward Stavely, of the same place, Architect, is Respondent;—

The Honorable Sir James Stuart, Philippe Panet, and Thomas Cushing Aylwin, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench, being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the said Appeal.

TORONTO, 18th February, 1850.

(5.)

Instrument appointing the Honorable Charles Dewey Day, Judge of the Superior Court in and for Lower Canada, and Norbert Dumas, Esquire, Advocate, of the City of Montreal, Judges *ad hoc*, in a cause wherein Richard White Longmuir of the Parish of St. Joseph of Pointe Levi, in the District of Quebec, Merchant, is Appellant, and Dunbar Ross, of the City of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, Advocate, and Alexander Provan, of the said City of Quebec, Merchant, Assignees of the estate and effects of James Tibbits of the said City of Quebec, Merchant, a Bankrupt according to the provisions of the Statutes concerning Bankrupts now in force in this Province, are Respondents;—

The Honorable Sir James Stuart and Philippe Panet, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench are disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the said Appeal.

Toronto, 18th February 1850.

(6.)

Instrument appointing the Honorable Charles Dewey Day, Judge of the Superior Court in and for Lower Canada, and Norbert Dumas, Esquire, Advocate, of the City of Montreal, Judges *ad hoc*, in a cause wherein Edward Desbarats, of the City of Quebec, in the County and District of Quebec, Esquire, Advocate, and heretofore Clerk of the Court of Appeals for the Province of Lower Canada, is Appellant; and the Curate and Churchwardens of L'Œuvre et Fabrique of the Parochial Church of Notre Dame de Québec, in the District of Quebec, for and in the name of the said Fabrique, are Respondents, and Dame Emma Gravely, *Reprenant l'instance en appel*;—

The Honorable Sir James Stuart and Philippe Panet, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench (Appeal side) being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the Appeal.

TORONTO, 18th February, 1850.

(7.)

Instrument appointing the Honorable Charles Dewey Day, Judge of the Superior Court in and for Lower Canada, and Norbert Dumas, Esquire, Advocate, of the City of Montreal, Judges *ad hoc*, in a cause wherein Edward Desbarats of the Parish of St. Roch of Quebec, in the County and District of Quebec, Esquire, Advocate, is Appellant, and the Curate and Church Wardens of l'Œuvre and Fabrique of the

Parochial Church of Notre-Dame of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, for and in the name of the said Fabrique are Respondents, and Dame Emma Gravely, *Reprenant l'instance en appel* ;—

The Honorable Sir James Stuart and Philippe Panet, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench (appeal side) being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the Appeal.

TORONTO, 18th February, 1850.

(8.)

Instrument appointing the Honorable Charles Dewey Day, Judge of the Superior Court in and for Lower Canada, and Norbert Dumas, Esquire, Advocate, of the City of Montreal, Judges *ad hoc*, in a cause wherein "Les Dames Religieuses Ursulenes de Québec," in the City, County and District of Quebec, are Appellants; and Thomas Botherell, of the City of Quebec, in the County and District of Quebec, Joiner, is Respondent ;—

The Honorable Sir James Stuart and Philippe Panet, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the said Appeal.

TORONTO, 18th February, 1850.

(9.)

Instrument appointing Norbert Dumas, Esquire, Advocate, and George Etienne Cartier, Esquire, Advocate, of the City of Montreal, Judges *ad hoc*, in a cause wherein Murdo MacIver, of the City of Quebec, in the County of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, Gentleman, in his capacity of Tutor in due form of law appointed to Isabella MacIver, otherwise called Maria Isabella MacIver, minor under twenty-one years, issue of the marriage of the late Evander MacIver, in his lifetime of the City of Quebec, Merchant, with Adélaide Méthot his wife, both deceased, is Appellant; and Isidore Charest, of the Parish of Sainte Anne de la Pérade, in the County of Champlain, in the District of Three Rivers, Yeoman, is Respondent ;—

The Honorable Jean Roch Rolland and Philippe Panet, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the said Appeal.

TORONTO, 18th February, 1850.

(10.)

Instrument appointing the Honorable Edouard Bacquet and the Honorable Jean François Joseph Duval, Judges of the Superior Court in and for that part of the Province of Canada heretofore constituting Lower Canada, Judges *ad hoc*, in a cause wherein Mark Elkins, of the Township of Potton in the District of Montreal, yeoman, is Appellant, and Nathaniel Holbrooke, of the same place, yeoman, is Respondent ;—

The Honorable Jean Roch Rolland and the Honorable Thomas Cushing Aylwin, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the said Appeal.

TORONTO, 24th June, 1850.

(11.)

Instrument appointing the Honorable Edouard Bacquet and the Honorable Jean François Joseph Duval, Judges of the Superior Court of and for that part of the Province of Canada, formerly constituting Lower Canada, and Charles Panet of the City of Quebec, Esquire, Judges *ad hoc*, in a cause wherein Thomas Cushing Aylwin, Esquire, of the City of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, Advocate, is Appellant, and Mary Green of the Parish of Cap Santé, in the County of Portneuf, and said District of Quebec, widow of the late John Graves; in his life time of the same place, is Respondent;—

The Honorable Sir James Stuart, Philippe Panet and Thomas Cushing Aylwin, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the Appeal.

Toronto, 27th June, 1850.

(12)

Instrument appointing Henry Judah, Esquire, of the City of Montreal, Advocate, and François Réal Angers, Esquire, of the City of Quebec, Advocate, Judges *ad hoc*, in a cause wherein the Honorable Thomas Cushing Aylwin, of the City of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, Esquire, one of the Justices of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Quebec, James Motz, of the same place, Esquire, Advocate, are Appellants; and Dominick Gilloran of the said City of Quebec, Trader, and Henry Howard Porter, also of the said City of Quebec, Trader, are Respondents;—

The Honorable Sir James Stuart and Thomas Cushing Aylwin, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench (in Appeal) being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the Appeal.

Toronto, 24th September, 1850.

(13)

Instrument appointing the Honorable James Smith, Judge of the Superior Court in and for Lower Canada, Judge *ad hoc*, (instead of the Hon. C. D. Day, resigned,) in a cause wherein William Ramsay, of the City of Quebec, in the County and District of Quebec, Cooper, is Appellant; and Edward Stavelly, of the same place, Architect, is Respondent;—

The Honorable Sir James Stuart, Philippe Panet and T. C. Aylwin, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the Appeal.

Toronto, 24th September, 1850.

(14.)

Instrument appointing the Honorable James Smith, Judge of the Superior Court in and for Lower Canada, Judge *ad hoc*, (instead of the Hon. C. D. Day, resigned,) in a cause wherein the Honorable Jean Roch Rolland, Esquire, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal, residing in the City of Montreal, in the County and District of Montreal, and

Dame Marguerite D'Estimauville, his wife, are Appellants; and Dame Marie Anne Tarricu De Lanaudière, widow of the late Honorable François Baby, in is lifetime one of the Executive Councillors of Her Majesty, for the Province of Lower Canada, residing in the City of Quebec, in the County and District of Quebec, &c., &c., &c. (*The remaining parties are the same as in the Instrument numbered 3.*)

The Honorable Sir James Stuart, Philippe Panet, and Jean Roch Rolland, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench, being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the said Appeal.

Toronto, 24th September, 1850.

(15.)

Instrument appointing the Honorable James Smith, Judge of the Superior Court in and for Lower Canada, Judge *ad hoc* (instead of the Honorable C. D. Day, resigned), in a cause wherein Edward Desbarats of the City of Quebec, in the County and District of Quebec, Esquire, Advocate, and heretofore Clerk of the Court of Appeals for the Province of Lower Canada is Appellant, and the Curate and Churchwardens of l'Œuvre and Fabrique of the Parochial Church of Notre Dame de Quebec, in the District of Quebec, for and in the name of the said Fabrique, are Respondents, and Dame Emma Gravely *Repenant l'instance en appel*;—

The Honorable Sir James Stuart and Philippe Panet, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench, (Appeal side) being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the Appeal.

Toronto, 24th September, 1850.

(16.)

Instrument appointing the Honorable James Smith, Judge of the Superior Court in and for Lower Canada, Judge *ad hoc*, (instead of the Hon. C. D. Day, resigned,) in a cause wherein Edward Desbarats of the Parish of St. Roch of Quebec, in the County and District of Quebec, Esquire, Advocate, is Appellant, and the Curate and Church wardens of l'Œuvre and Fabrique of the Parochial Church of Notre Dame of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, for and in the name of the said Fabrique, are Respondents, and Dame Emma Gravely, *Repenant l'instance en appel*;—

The Honorable Sir James Stuart and Philippe Panet, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench (Appeal side), being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the Appeal.

Toronto, 24th September, 1850.

(17.)

Instrument appointing the Honorable James Smith, Judge of the Superior Court in and for Lower Canada, Judge *ad hoc*, (instead of the Hon. C. D. Day, resigned,) in a cause wherein Richard White Longmuir of the Parish of Saint Joseph of Pointe Levy, in the District of Quebec, Merchant, is Appellant, and Dunbar Ross, of the City of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, Advocate, and

Alexander Provan, of the said City of Quebec, Merchant, Assignees of the estate and effects of James Tibbits, of the said City of Quebec, Merchant, a Bankrupt according to the provisions of the Statutes concerning Bankrupts, now in force in this Province, are Respondents ;—

The Honorable Sir James Stuart, Baronet, and Philippe Panet, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench, being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the Appeal.

Toronto, 24th September, 1850.

(18.)

Instrument appointing the Honorable James Smith, Judge of the Superior Court in and for Lower Canada, Judge *ad hoc*, (instead of the Hon. C. D. Day, resigned,) in a cause wherein *Les Dames Religieuses Ursulines de Québec*, in the City, County and District of Quebec are Appellants, and Thomas Botherell of the City of Quebec, in the County and District of Quebec, Joiner, is Respondent ;—

The Honorable Sir James Stuart and Philippe Panet, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench, being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the Appeal.

Toronto, 24th September, 1850.

(19.)

Instrument appointing Henry Judah, Esquire, of the City of Montreal, Advocate, and François Réal Angers, Esquire, of the City of Quebec, Advocate, Judges *ad hoc*, in a cause wherein Mark Elkins, of the Township of Potton, in the District of Montreal, Yeoman, is Appellant, and Nathaniel Holbrooke, of the same place, Yeoman, is Respondent ;—

The Honorable Jean Roch Rolland and Thomas Cushing Aylwin, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench (in Appeal), being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the Appeal.

Toronto, 24th September, 1850.

(20.)

Instrument appointing the Honorable James Smith, Judge of the Superior Court in and for Lower Canada, Judge *ad hoc*, (instead of the Hon. C. D. Day, resigned,) in a cause wherein Peter Langlois, the younger, of the City of Quebec, Merchant, Adjudicataire, is Appellant, and Anne Jeffery of the City of Quebec, wife of Thomas Ruston of Quebec, Merchant, and the said Thomas Ruston, *opposants afin de conserver*, are Respondents :—

The Honorable Sir James Stuart and Philippe Panet, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench (Appeal side), being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the Appeal.

Toronto, 24th September, 1850.

(21.)

Instrument appointing the Honorable James Smith, Judge of the Superior Court in and for Lower Canada, Judge *ad hoc*; (instead of the Hon. C. D. Day, resigned,) in a cause wherein John Muun of the City of Quebec, in the County and District of Quebec, Esquire, is Appellant, and Thérèse Lemaitre Bellenoy, of the Town of Three Rivers, in the County of St. Maurice, in the District of Three Rivers, widow by her first marriage of the late Peter Bréhaut, deceased, is Respondent, &c., &c., &c. (*The remaining parties are the same as in the Instrument numbered 1.*)

The Honorable Sir James Stuart, Philippe Panet and Thomas Cushing Aylwin, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the appeal.

24th September, 1850.

(22.)

Instrument appointing the Honorable Jean Chabot, of the City of Quebec, Advocate, and François Réal Angers, and Dunbar Ross, Esquires, of the same place, Advocates, Judges *ad hoc*, (instead of the Honorable C. D. Day, Norbert Dumas, and George E. Cartier, Esquires, and the Honorable James Smith, resigned,) in a cause wherein the Honorable Jean Roch Rolland, Esquire, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal, residing in the City of Montreal, in the County and District of Montreal, and Dame Marguerite D'Estimauville his wife, are Appellants, and Dame Marie Anne Tarrieu DeLanaudière, widow of the late Honorable François Baby, in his lifetime, one of the Executive Councillors of Her Majesty for the Province of Lower Canada, residing in the City of Quebec, in the County and District of Quebec; &c., &c., &c. (*The remaining parties are the same as in the Instrument numbered 3.*)

The Honorable Sir James Stuart, Philippe Panet and Jean Roch Rolland, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench, being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the Appeal.

TORONTO, 16th December, 1850.

(23.)

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Right Honorable JAMES, EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, Knight of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may concern:
GREETING.

Whereas in and by a certain Instrument under my Hand and Seal, bearing date at Toronto, the twenty-fourth day of June now last past, and executed under the authority of an Act of Parliament of this Province made and passed in the

twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and intituled, "An Act to establish a Court having jurisdiction in Appeals and criminal matters for Lower Canada," I did appoint the Honorable Edouard Bacquet and Jean François Joseph Duval to sit as Judges *ad hoc*, in the Court of Queen's Bench for Lower Canada (Appeal side) in a certain cause then and now pending before the said Court, under the number 20, wherein Mark Elkins of the Township of Polton, in the District of Montreal, Yeoman, is Appellant, and Nathaniel Holbrook, of the same place, Yeoman, is Respondent, and in which cause the Honorable Jean Roch Rolland and the Honorable Thomas Cushing Aylwin, Judges of the said Court were duly reported and certified unto me to be disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the said Appeal; and whereas it is

expedient to appoint other Judges *ad hoc* in the said cause in the stead of the said Honorable Edouard Bacquet and Jean François Joseph Duval, and for that purpose to revoke the said appointment. Now therefore know ye, that I, as the authority in whom the power of appointment aforesaid is vested in and by the Act hereinbefore mentioned, and under and by virtue of the power conferred upon me as such authority as aforesaid, in and by a certain other Act of the Parliament of the said Province, made and passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign and intituled, "An Act for putting a legislative interpretation upon certain terms used in Acts of Parliament, and for rendering it unnecessary to repeat certain provisions and expressions therein, and for ascertaining the date and commencement thereof, and for other purposes," revoked and do hereby revoke the said appointment of them the said Edouard Bacquet and Jean François Joseph Duval as Judges *ad hoc*, as aforesaid, and I have removed and do hereby remove them from the same for the purpose aforesaid of appointing other Judges *ad hoc* in their stead, hereby making void and annulling the said Instrument of the twenty-fourth day of June now last past, so issued under my Hand and Seal as aforesaid.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Toronto, this seventeenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and in the fourteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

By command,
J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

(24.)

Instrument appointing Charles Panet and Dunbar Ross, of the City of Quebec, Esquires, Judges *ad hoc*, (instead of the Honorable C. D. Day, and Norbert Dumas, Esquire, and the Honorable James Smith, resigned,) in a cause wherein Edward Desbarats of St. Roch of Quebec, in the County and District of Quebec, Esquire, Advocate, is Appellant, and the Curate and Churchwardens of l'Œuvre and Fabrique of the Parochial Church of Notre Dame of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, for and in the name of the said Fabrique are Respondents, and Dame Emma Gravely *Reprenant l'instance en appel* ;—

The Honorable Sir James Stuart and Philippe Panet, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench in Appeal, being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the Appeal.

TORONTO, 16th December, 1850.

(25.)

Instrument appointing Charles Panet, of the City of Quebec, Advocate, the Honorable Jean Chabot and Dunbar Ross of the same place, Esquires, Advocates, Judges *ad hoc*, (instead of the Hon. C. D. Day, Norbert Dumas, and George Cartier, Esquires, and the Hon. Jas. Smith, resigned), in a cause wherein John Munn, of the City of Quebec, in the County and District of Quebec, Esquire, is Appellant, and Thérèse Lemaitre Bellemois, of the Town of Three Rivers, in the County of St. Maurice, in the District of Three Rivers, widow by her first marriage of the late Peter Bréhaut, deceased, is Respondent; &c., &c., &c. (*The remaining parties are the same as in the Instrument above numbered 1.*)

The Honorable Sir James Stuart, Phillippe Panet, and Thomas Cushing Aylwin, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the Appeal.

TORONTO, 16th December, 1850.

26.

Instrument appointing Charles Panet and Dunbar Ross, of the City of Quebec, Esquires, Judges *ad hoc*, (instead of the Hon. C. D. Day and Norbert Dumas, Esquire, and the Hon. James Smith, resigned), in a cause wherein Edward Desbarats, of the City of Quebec in the County and District of Quebec, Esquire, Advocate, and heretofore Clerk of the Court of Appeals for the Province of Lower Canada, is Appellant, and the Curate and Churchwardens of l'Œuvre and Fabrique of the Parochial Church of Notre Dame de Quebec, in the District of Quebec, for and in the name of the said Fabrique are Respondents, and Dame Emma Gravely *Reprenant l'Instance en appel*;

The Honorable Sir James Stuart and Philippe Panet, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench (Appeal side) being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the Appeal.

TORONTO, 16th September, 1850.

(27.)

Instrument appointing François Réal Angers and Dunbar Ross, of the City of Quebec, Esquires, Judges *ad hoc*, (instead of the Hon. C. D. Day and Norbert Dumas, Esquire, and the Hon. James Smith, resigned), in a cause wherein Les Dames Religieuses Ursulines de Quebec, in the City, County and District of Quebec are Appellants, and Thomas Botherell of the City of Quebec in the County and District of Quebec, Joiner, is Respondent.

The Honorable Sir James Stuart and Philippe Panet, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the Appeal.

TORONTO, 16th December, 1850.

(28.)

Instrument appointing the Honorable Jean Chabot and François Réal Angers, of the City of Quebec, Esquires, Judges *ad hoc*, (instead of the Hon. C. D. Day and Norbert Dumas, Esquire, and the Hon. James Smith, resigned), in a cause wherein

chard White Longmuir, of the Parish of St. Joseph of Pointe Levi in the District of Quebec, Merchant, is Appellant, and Dunbar Ross, of the City of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, Advocate, and Alexander Provan, of the said City of Quebec, Merchant, Assignees of the estates and effects of James Tibbits, of the said City of Quebec, Merchant, a bankrupt according to the provisions of the Statutes concerning bankrupts now in force in this Province are Respondents;

The Honorable Sir James Stuart and Philippe Panet, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the Appeal.

TORONTO, 16th December, 1850.

(29.)

Instrument appointing Charles Panet, of the City of Quebec, Advocate, the Honorable Jean Chabot and Dunbar Ross, of the same place, Esquires, Advocates, Judges *ad hoc*, (instead of the Hon. C. D. Day, Norbert Dumas and George E. Cartier, Esquires, and the Hon James Smith, resigned), in a cause wherein William Ramsay, of the City of Quebec, in the County and District of Quebec, Cooper, is Appellant; and Edward Stavely, of the same place, Architect, is Respondent;

The Honorable Sir James Stuart, Philippe Panet and Thomas Cushing Aylwin, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench, being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of Appeal.

TORONTO, 16th December, 1850.

(30.)

Instrument appointing Charles Panet and Dunbar Ross, Esquires, of the City of Quebec, Advocates, Judges *ad hoc*, (instead of the Hon. C. D. Day, Norbert Dumas, Esquire, and the Hon. James Smith, resigned), in a cause wherein Peter Anglois, the younger, of the City of Quebec, Merchant, adjudicataire, is Appellant; and Anne Jeffery, of the City of Quebec, wife of Thomas Ruston, of Quebec, Merchant, and the said Thomas Ruston, *opposants afin de conserver*, are Respondents;

The Honorable Sir James Stuart and Philippe Panet, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench, (Appeal side) being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the Appeal.

TORONTO, 17th December, 1850.

(31.)

Instrument appointing Charles Panet, Esquire, and the Honorable Jean Chabot, of the City of Quebec, Advocates, Judges *ad hoc*, (instead of Norbert Dumas and George E. Cartier, Esquires, resigned), in a cause wherein Murdo MacIver, of the City of Quebec, in the County of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, Gentleman, his capacity of Tutor in due form of law appointed to Isabella MacIver, otherwise called Maria Isabella MacIver, minor, under twenty-one years, issue of the marriage of the late Evander MacIver, in his lifetime of the City of Quebec, Merchant, with Isabella Méthot, his wife, both deceased, is Appellant; and Isidore Charest, of the Parish of Sainte Anne de la Pérade, in the County of Champlain, in the District of Three Rivers, Yeoman, is Respondent;

The Honorable Jean Roch Rolland and Philippe Panet, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench, being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the Appeal.

TORONTO, 18th December, 1850.

(32.)

Instrument appointing Charles Panet and Dunbar Ross, Esquires, of the City of Quebec, Advocates, Judges *ad hoc*, (instead of the Honorables Edouard Bacquet and Jean François J. Duval, whose appointment (10) was revoked, (23) and Henry Judah and François Réal Angers, Esquires, resigned), in a cause wherein Mark Elkins, of the Township of Potton, in the District of Montreal, Yeoman, is Appellant, and Nathaniel Holbrook, of the same place, Yeoman, is Respondent ;

The Honorable Jean Roch Rolland and Thomas Cushing Aylwin, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench, being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the Appeal.

TORONTO, 18th December, 1850.

(33.)

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Right Honorable JAMES, EARL OF ELGIN AND KINGARDINE, Knight of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

To All to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may concern,—

GREETING.

Whereas in and by a certain Instrument under my Hand and Seal, bearing date at Toronto, the twenty-fourth day of September now last past, and executed under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of this Province made and passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and intituled, "An Act to establish a Court "having jurisdiction in appeals and criminal matters for Lower Canada," I did appoint Henry Judah and François Réal Angers, Esquires, to sit as Judges *ad hoc*, in the Court of Queen's Bench for Lower Canada, (Appeal side) in a certain cause then and now pending before the said Court, wherein the Honorable Thomas Cushing Aylwin, of the City of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, Esquire, one of the Justices of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Quebec, and James Motz, of the same place, Esquire, Advocate, are Appellants, and Dominick Gilloran, of the said City of Quebec, Trader, and Henry Howard Porter, also of the said City of Quebec, Trader, are Respondents, and in which cause the Honorable Sir James Stuart and Thomas Cushing Aylwin, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench for Lower Canada were duly

reported and certified unto me to be disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the said Appeal, and whereas it is expedient to appoint other Judges *ad hoc* in the said cause in the stead of the said Henry Judah and François Réal Angers, and for that purpose to revoke the said appointment. Now, know ye that I have as the authority in whom the power of appointment aforesaid is vested in and by the Act hereinbefore mentioned, and under and by virtue of the power conferred upon me, as such authority as aforesaid, in and by a certain other Act of the Parliament of the said Province, made and passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and intituled, "An Act for putting "a legislative interpretation upon certain terms used in Acts of Parliament and for "rendering it unnecessary to repeat certain provisions and expressions therein, and for "ascertaining the date and commencement thereof, and for other purposes," revoked, and do hereby revoke the said appointment of them the said Henry Judah and Fran-

L. H. LaFontaine,
Atty. Gen.

INSTRUMENT
revoking the ap-
pointment of Henry
Judah and François
Réal Angers, Es-
quires, (12) as Jud-
ges *ad hoc* in
Aylwin & al.
vs.
Gilloran & al.

Recorded 28th De-
cember, 1850.

R. A. Tucker,
Registrar.

çois Réal Angers as Judges *ad hoc* as aforesaid, and I have removed and do hereby remove them from the same for the purpose aforesaid of appointing other Judges *ad hoc* in their stead hereby making void and annulling the said Instrument of the twenty-fourth day of September, now last past, so issued under my Hand and Seal as aforesaid.

(Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Toronto, this nineteenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and in the fourteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

By command,
J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

(34.)

Instrument appointing the Honorable Jean Chabot, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, Advocate, and Dunbar Ross, of the same place, Esquire, Advocate, Judges *ad hoc*, (instead of Henry Judah and François Réal Angers, Esquires, whose appointment, by a former Instrument (12) was revoked, (33) in a cause wherein the Honorable Thomas Cushing Aylwin, of the City of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, Esquire, one of the Justices of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Quebec, James Motz, of the same place, Esquire, Advocate, are Appellants, and Dominick Gilloran, of the said City of Quebec, Trader, and Henry Howard Porter, also of the said City of Quebec, Trader, are Respondents;—

The Honorable Sir James Stuart and Thomas Cushing Aylwin, Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench (in Appeal), being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the Appeal.

Toronto, 20th December, 1850.

(35.)

Instrument appointing François Réal Angers and Dunbar Ross, both of the City of Quebec, Esquires, Judges *ad hoc*, in a cause wherein James O'Neil of the City of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, Stevedore, is Appellant, and Thomas Mahaffy, of the Township of Shipton, in the District of Saint Francis, Farmer, Petitioner to set aside the nomination of a Tutor and Sub-Tutor to Mary Ann Broderick, is Respondent;—

The Honorable Sir James Stuart and Thomas Cushing Aylwin, Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the Appeal.

TORONTO, 30th December, 1850.

(36.)

Instrument appointing the Honorable William Collis Meredith, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Lower Canada and François Réal Angers, Esquire, Advocate, both of the City of Quebec, Judges *ad hoc*, in a cause wherein Thomas Ainsley Young, of the City of Quebec, in the County and District of Quebec, Esquire, in his quality of Tutor in due form of Law elected to Ann and Sophia Charlotte, minor children, issue of his marriage with the late Monique Ursule Baby deceased, is Appellant, and James Foster Bradshaw, of the said City of Quebec, is Respondent;—

The Honorable Philippe Panet and Thomas Cushing Aylwin, Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, being disqualified from sitting at the hearing of the said Appeal.

TORONTO, 5th July, 1851.

QUEBEC:

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, AT HIS STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

MOUNTAIN STREET.

R E T U R N

To so much of an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 30th September last, as prays that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House,—
 “A Statement, in detail, shewing what Books, Maps, and other articles for Schools or Teachers have been purchased and sold by the Superintendent of Education, West, within the last three years; whether as advertised for sale in his official paper, *The Journal of Education*, or otherwise offered to the Public, and to School Teachers, and upon the said Journal, and to what purpose the said profits are applied; Also, shewing, in detail, the manner in which £2,000 granted for School Libraries, and the £2,700 for School Architecture and Normal School Con-tingencies and Student Teachers, have been disposed of and applied; and informing His Excellency that it would advance the public interests if the Annual Reports of the Superintendent of Education, West, for each year, could be prepared before nine months of the following year had expired.”

By Command.

A. N. MORIN,
 Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
 Quebec, 6th November, 1852.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

TORONTO, 2nd November, 1852.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, enclosing an Extract from an Address of the Legislative Assembly, representing “That it would advance the public interests if the annual Reports of the Superintendent of Education, East and West, for each year, could be prepared before nine months of the following year had expired.”

I have to state on this subject, that the School Act requires each School Corporation to report annually, to the local Superintendent of Schools, on or before the 15th January, and requires each local Superintendent to report annually to this Department, on or before the first day of March; and requires me to report annually to the Governor General, on or before the 1st day of July.

The preparation of my own Annual Report requires, at least, three months labour in the Department, with the assistance of an additional clerk; and then it is difficult to prevent an accumulation and delay in the current correspondence of the Department. It was July before I could succeed in getting all the local School Returns required by law; and many local Superintendents represented that it was not till then that they could obtain satisfactory returns from all the Trustees within their respective charges.

Should a provision be made, as in some of the neighbouring States, to impose a fine upon Trustees not making their annual School Reports at the time required by law, these delays would be prevented, and I could get my Annual Reports prepared before the first July. The Appendix B, Nos. 3 and 4, to my last Annual Report will shew the pains I took, from February to June, of the current year, to get the School Returns required by law.

In the State of New York, the State Superintendent's Annual School Report is required by the 1st January, but it never includes returns later than the 1st of the July preceding. I am unable to prepare my Annual School Report earlier than the period now required by law. But if I should be permitted to have my Report printed before the meeting of the Legislature, as is the Superintendent of Schools in the State of New York, I could present my Report printed, as early as it is now presented in manuscript; the expense to the country would not be a penny more than it now is, and the inconvenience indicated in the extract from the address of the Legislative Assembly would be avoided.

I therefore take the liberty of respectfully submitting to the favorable consideration of His Excellency, the Governor General, whether I may not be permitted to get my Report printed, at the stipulated prices, by the Sessional Printer to the Legislative Assembly, as soon as I can prepare it, without reference to the meeting of the Legislature.

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

E. RYERSON.

RETURNS relating to the Receipts and Expenditure of the Upper Canada I. NORMAL and MODEL SCHOOLS,.....II. JOURNAL of EDUCATION, and of the Funds for Promoting.....III. SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE and Practical Science; and, IV. PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES in Upper Canada; with an Appendix, containing various Explanatory Documents relating thereto. By the Chief Superintendent of Schools.

EDUCATION OFFICE, U.C., November, 1852.

GENERAL CONTENTS.

Letter from the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, to the Assistant Secretary of the Province, dated the 2nd of November, 1852, transmitting this Return.

I. Account in detail of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Normal and Model Schools for Upper Canada for the year 1851, including the annual grant of one thousand five hundred pounds for current expenses and the additional sum of one thousand pounds, granted to facilitate the attendance of Students at the Normal School—Authorised by the Act, 13 & 14 Vic. cap. 48, Section 39.

II. Account in detail of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Journal of Education for Upper Canada, since its establishment in 1848, five years.

III. Account in detail of the Receipts and Expenditure of "the sum of two hundred pounds, [granted annually,] to procure plans and publications for the improvement of School Architecture and Practical Science in connection with the Common Schools in Upper Canada, as authorized by the Act 13th & 14th Vic. cap. 48, section 41.

IV. Account of the Receipts and Expenditure of the fund appropriated for the establishment and support of school libraries, &c. in Upper Canada, as authorized by the Act, 13th & 14th Vic. cap. 48, section 41.

APPENDIX.

1. Letter from the Chief Superintendent of schools for Upper Canada to the Secretary of the Province, dated the 21st of September, 1850, submitting remarks and suggestions on the subject of school libraries, and enclosing the following letter No. 2.

2. Letter from the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, to the Secretary of the Provinces, dated the 16th of July, 1849, (enclosed in the foregoing) containing remarks and recommendations with a view to the introduction of School Libraries into Upper Canada.

3. Letter from the Secretary of the Province to the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, dated the 27th of September, 1850, concurring in the foregoing recommendations.

4. Letter from the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 3rd of December, 1850, soliciting the concurrence and aid of Her Majesty's Government, with a view to procure publications and maps upon the same terms as those adopted by the Privy Council Committee on Education.

5. Letter from the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, dated the 4th of January, 1851, enclosing a report from the Secretary of the Privy Council Committee on Education upon the application of the Chief Superintendent of Schools.

6. Letter from the Secretary of the Privy Council Committee on Education, to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 18th of December, 1850, (enclosed in the foregoing) containing a report upon the application of the Chief

Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, and enclosing the following circular letter No. 7.

7. Circular letter from the Secretary of the Privy Council Committee on Education to the Publishers of works mentioned in the Schedules of the Privy Council Committee, dated December, 1850, and enclosed in the foregoing.

8. Extracts from the Circular letter of the Secretary of the Privy Council Committee on Education, to Managers of Schools throughout England and Wales, explanatory of the principles upon which books, maps and other publications, can be furnished to School authorities by the Committee.

9. Circular Letter from the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, to clerks of County Municipalities, dated the 1st of December, 1851, transmitting various Educational Reports, Publications, Text Books, Maps, Illustrations, &c., &c., for the uses of Municipalities and local School officers in Upper Canada.

10. A Statement, in detail, shewing what Books, Maps, and other articles for Schools or Teachers have been purchased and sold by the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, within the last three years, with their prices, descriptive notices, and other information relating thereto, &c., &c.

11. Schedule, shewing the number of volumes of specimen books, (classified under their appropriate heads,) purchased with a view to examination and recommendation by the Council of Public Instruction for introduction into School and Public Libraries in Upper Canada.

12. Original Prospectus of the Journal of Education for Upper Canada, dated December 1847, the first number of which was issued in January, 1848.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

TORONTO, 2nd November, 1852.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th ultimo, requesting me, by direction of His Excellency the Governor General, to furnish certain Returns which had been applied for by the Legislative Assembly, I have the honor to transmit herewith the Returns required, with the following references and explanatory remarks:—

1st. The first of these Returns contains an account in detail of the receipts and expenditures of the grants made in support of the Normal and Model Schools for Upper Canada, under the authority of the 13th and 14th Vic. cap. 48. This account is contained in my Annual School Report for 1851, Table H., page 54. It had already been laid before the Legislative Assembly and ordered to be printed.

2nd. The second of the accompanying statements contains an account in detail of the receipts and expenditures of the *Journal of Education for Upper Canada*, since its establishment in 1848. The expenses of this publication have varied from time to time, according to the type used, the edition printed, and the number of engravings procured and inserted. It was undertaken with the permission of the Governor General. The original Prospectus, which will be found in the Appendix to these Returns, No. 12, shows that it was voluntarily undertaken by me upon my own responsibility, and with the certainty of not receiving a farthing for the labor and responsibility incurred. The account shows that during the first two or three years, the expenses of the *Journal of Education* considerably exceeded the receipts, while the increasing sales of it during the last two years, have re-imbursed me for the advances I had previously made to sustain it, besides the voluntary contribution

of the labor of editing it. The accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the *Journal of Education* are kept separately from all other accounts; and they will show that I have never derived one farthing's "profit" from that publication. Though the account is, strictly speaking, a private affair, I am glad of this opportunity afforded me to repel and refute the insinuations and statements which had been made that I was deriving pecuniary advantage from the *Journal of Education*, instead of making a voluntary and gratuitous contribution of the editing of five volumes of that periodical, which I have reason to believe, from various testimonials, has been of some service in promoting the interests of general education in Upper Canada. Nor should I have been at all able, in addition to other duties, to sustain this monthly publication to the present time, had it not been for the cordial and able assistance of Mr. J. George Hodgins, who, besides keeping the accounts, has contributed largely to the editorial management of it. In the State of New York, the Legislature has granted, for many years, \$2,400 per annum, for the publication of a monthly *School Journal*. I have asked no Legislative aid for doing the same work in Upper Canada, and I hope that if I should continue voluntarily to perform the same service, upon my own responsibility, and without Legislative aid, I may, at least in the Legislature, be protected from unjust attacks for so doing.

3. The third of the accompanying statements, contains a detailed account of the receipts and expenditures of the two hundred pounds per annum granted under the authority of the School Act, 13th & 14th Vic. cap. 48, section 41, for the purpose of "procuring plans and publications for the improvement of School Architecture and Practical Science in connection with Common Schools in Upper Canada." "The sum originally introduced into this clause of the School Act; and Mr. Bell, late member for Lanark and Renfrew, moved that the sum should be £200 instead of £100 per annum. My first step towards giving effect to this most useful provision of the School Act, was to procure a copy of the best and most comprehensive work extant on School Architecture for each Township, City, Town, and Village in Upper Canada—400 copies in all. My next step was to furnish each county with specimens of maps and various School requisites, which I had selected in both England and the United States, and which are admirably adapted to improve the schools, to save the time of youth, and greatly to facilitate their acquisition of knowledge. I have believed, and I am now assured by experience, that one of the most effectual means of introducing School improvements into the various municipalities, is to furnish their local representatives with specimens of them and facilities for procuring them. The replies of the various Councils (as given in the Appendix B, Nos. 1 to 27, pages 133-145, to my annual School Report for 1851,) acknowledging the receipt of the various specimens of School Apparatus and publications which I presented to them last year, will shew the influence they are likely to exert, and I may add that during the current year, the purchases by local School authorities of these publications have amounted to several hundred pounds, and are rapidly increasing. It will be seen by the account that I have in this way expended £268 4s. 1d. more than I have yet received under the authority of the clause of the Act referred to.

4. The accompanying statement, number four, contains the return desired respecting the appropriation made for the establishment of Public School Libraries. Next to providing plans for School houses, School text-books, maps and other requisites, I deemed the establishment of public School Libraries of the greatest importance, and learning how many errors had been committed, and how many comparative failures had been experienced, in attempts to establish public School Libraries in the neighbouring States, I thought to avoid such mistakes and disappointments, as far as possible, by selecting a variety of the most suitable and popular reading books in each department of human knowledge, and by making arrangements for procuring

them and supplying them to each municipality and School Corporation, upon the lowest terms possible—thus partially aiding parties establishing libraries in the selection of them, and giving them the assurance that every book included in the list from which they might make their selection, had been carefully examined and recommended by disinterested persons (*i.e.* the Council of Public Instruction,) and rendered accessible to them at the lowest cost prices, from a department the buildings and all the contingent expenses of which were otherwise provided for. With a view to these objects I submitted to the Governor General the recommendations contained in letters 1 and 2 of the accompanying appendix; and my recommendations having been approved by His Excellency, I proceeded to make the preliminary arrangements to give them effect, in the manner detailed in Letters 3, 4, and 5, of the accompanying appendix. Lord Grey and the Marquis of Lansdowne (who was then chairman of the Privy Council Committee on Education,) took a lively interest in the arrangements which I proposed: and the letters referred to, will show the pains they took to promote the objects I had in view. It will be seen by papers 6, 7, and 8, in the appendix to these returns, that Her Majesty's Government had made arrangements to procure, for the Schools aided by Parliamentary grants in England, School Maps and books at an average of forty-three per cent. below the ordinary selling prices; and through the interposition of Her Majesty's Government, I was enabled to render that arrangement available to Schools in Canada.

5. At the same time, it occurred to me that I might make a still further and more advantageous arrangement. In the arrangement with the Privy Council Committee, I was restricted to the transmission of four orders per year—to the publications contained in their list—and also to their agents, (Messrs. Longman & Co.) who were allowed *five per cent* for executing their orders. After conferring with the Secretary of the Privy Council Committee on Education, who entered fully into my views, I called personally upon the principal publishers concerned, to ascertain whether they would execute my orders directly from Canada for their publications, upon the terms to which they had consented through the medium of the Privy Council Committee on Education. To my proposition, all the publishers to whom I applied, both in England and Scotland, unanimously and readily assented—having no wish that a London House should receive five per cent. for packing and forwarding their publications, and being desirous of extending their business connections in Canada. By this arrangement I saved the five per cent otherwise payable to the Longmans on all publications procured through them. I was enabled to extend the arrangement to other publications than the text books and maps contained in the Privy Council Committee's list, and to make it available for maps and school apparatus of every description, and to books for libraries, for which I selected specimens to the number of nearly 2,000 volumes. But to accomplish all these objects, I found, required as many months as I had calculated weeks.

6th. After my return from England, I made arrangements with publishers in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, similar to those which I had made with British publishers, for procuring such school maps and other school requisites as I might require, and also books for libraries, selecting about 2,000 volumes as specimens.

7th. As all the publications included in these arrangements were to be paid for on the receipt of the invoices from England, and on the receipt of the books themselves from the United States, and were to be disposed of to no other parties than Municipalities and School Authorities, and for school purposes alone, the publishers agreed, of course, to supply them below the ordinary wholesale prices.

8th. Papers 9 and 10 in the Appendix to this return, will show the publications which have been procured by these arrangements for *Schools*, and the number of volumes on various subjects for School Libraries—the number of volumes for the latter being 2776.

9th. The result of these arrangements is, that every description of the best school maps, apparatus and text books required for the schools, and the books for libraries, are and will be supplied to the remotest Municipalities in Upper Canada at lower prices than the same publications can be purchased by the public where they are printed, either in the United States or Great Britain.

10th. As to the rule by which the prices of these publications are determined, inquiries were made of several parties in Toronto, as to the average expenses per cent for books or stationery imported from England and the United States; and a corresponding charge was added to the original prices of the publications in question. In case the expenses are not, at any time, equal to the estimate made of them, the balance is added to the *Depositary Fund*, the accounts in connection with which are kept distinct from all other accounts of the department. Should this fund amount to about a thousand pounds, it would replace the advances temporarily made from the library appropriation.

11th. It will be obvious to all persons who know any thing of such matters, that these arrangements could not have been made except at the expense of much time and pains; nor can they be carried into effect without much additional responsibility and labor in the Department. But if the Department is made instrumental, not only for the administration of the School Law, but also in issuing an Educational Periodical, and in procuring and supplying to all the schools in the land, the latest and most approved maps and school apparatus and requisites of every description, and books for public libraries, and all that at mere cost prices, its usefulness will be greatly increased beyond the estimate made at the time of its establishment.

12. I should be happy if the Government would appoint, from time to time, fit and proper persons to inspect all the books and operations of my department as a protection to myself against unworthy calumnies, and a disinterested examination into the measures I have adopted and am pursuing, to improve the public Schools and diffuse useful knowledge throughout the land.

13. On account of the greatly increased and pressing duties of the Department during the last twelve months, I have not yet been able to examine and classify and prepare proper catalogues of the books for public libraries, a labor of several months, assuming that, on an average, one hundred volumes could be examined per week; but I hope to be able to do so, in the course of the next six or eight months.

14. This is the first time I have made a formal report of the measures I have adopted in regard to the several subjects involved in the matters herewith transmitted. I had intended to defer them until my next annual School Report, by which time the arrangements and regulations in respect to public libraries will be finally completed. But I trust this premature detail of them, which has been rendered necessary by the returns required, will show that if I have not yet formally reported on this voluntarily added branch of my department, I have done the best I could to promote it.

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

E. RYERSON.

E. A. MEREDITH Esquire,
Assistant Secretary of the Province,
Quebec.

ACCOUNT in detail of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the JOURNAL of EDUCATION for UPPER CANADA, since its establishment in January, 1848—Five years.*

No. 2.

Year.	EXPENDITURE.			Year.	RECEIPTS.			Year.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1848...	<i>First Volume.</i> Amount paid for Printing two thousand Octavo Copies, Extra Copies and Incidentals Paid for Periodicals and various Educational Documents			1848...	<i>First Volume.</i> Amount received for Subscriptions, &c., during the year Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.			1848...	146	1	8
1849...	<i>Second Volume.</i> Balance, being Excess of Expenditure over Receipts in 1848 Paid for Printing two thousand five hundred Copies in Quarto, Extra Copies, and Incidentals Periodicals and Documents			1849...	<i>Second Volume.</i> Amount received for Subscriptions to Second Volume, and for copies of the First Volume, &c..... Excess of Expenditure over Receipts..			1849...	203	10	6½
1850...	<i>Third Volume.</i> Balance, being Excess of Expenditure over Receipts in 1849 Paid for Printing three thousand Copies in Quarto, Extra Copies, and Incidentals, including the single Numbers containing the new School Law, Forms, Regulations, Instructions, and Circulars Paid for Periodicals, Reviews, and Educational Documents..... Paid for Engraving and Stereotyping.			1850..	<i>Third Volume.</i> Amount of Receipts for Subscriptions to the Third Volume, for copies of the First and Second Volumes, and for extra single copies, &c... Excess of Expenditure over Receipts..			1850..	262	15	9
									20	7	2
									288	2	11
									20	7	2
									253	15	4
									126	18	8
									380	113	0

No. 4.

ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the FUND appropriated for the establishment and support of SCHOOL LIBRARIES, &c., in UPPER CANADA,—13th & 14th Vic. cap. 48, sec. 41.*

EXPENDITURE.		Amount.			RECEIPTS.			Amount.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1850-52.	Paid for Books, Maps, &c., in London	852	17	3½						
	do Maps, &c., in Paris	16	17	6						
	do Books and Maps, &c., in Edinburgh	274	17	3	500	0	0			
	do Books, &c., in Dublin	91	6	2						
	do Books, &c., in New York	251	4	5						
	do Books, &c., and Maps, in Philadelphia	75	3	9½	1000	0	0			
	do Books, &c., in Boston	176	13	5						
	do Common School Registers, &c., in Toronto	169	5	10	1000	0	0			
	do Freight and Charges on the above							2500	0	0
	do for Travelling Expenses and Incidentals in procuring the above:—									
	1. To Europe, from October the 8th, 1850, to the 10th June, 1851, eight months and two days	396	0	0						
	2. Two journeys to various Cities in the United States	37	10	0				762	9	8
	Balance				3262	9	8			
					£	3262	9	8		

* See Appendix to these Returns, Numbers 1-8.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, October, 1852.

E. and O. E.

Appendix No. 1.

Letter from the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, to the Secretary of the Province, submitting remarks and suggestions on the subject of School Libraries, and enclosing a former letter.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA.

(Copy.)

EDUCATION OFFICE,

TORONTO, 21st September, 1850.

Sir,—I beg most respectfully to solicit the attention of His Excellency the Governor General, in Council, to the letter which I had the honor to address you the 16th of July, 1849, on the steps preparatory to the introduction of School Libraries in the several Counties, Townships, Cities, Towns and Villages of Upper Canada. That letter was printed as part of the correspondence on the School Law of Upper Canada, laid before the Legislature at its last session, and printed, pages 55, 56. I hereto annex a copy of it.

I am fully satisfied of the propriety and practical character of the recommendations contained in the annexed copy of letter. During the last few weeks, I have attended at Philadelphia, a National Educational Convention of three days' continuance, the object of which was the universal diffusion of thorough Christian Education throughout the several United States, embracing a consideration of the several systems of Public Instruction and Educational Institutions, from Primary Schools up to the Universities—their defects and the remedies for them. This Convention was attended by State Governors and State Superintendents of Schools, Presidents and Professors of Colleges, Educationists and distinguished Teachers, from various States. In my intercourse with many of these gentlemen of large experience in matters of popular education, I found, without exception, the most unreserved approval of the plan which I propose for the introduction of School Libraries into Upper Canada. I was informed by several of them, that the most serious drawback to the success of their system of School Libraries in the older States, is the heterogeneous collection of unsuitable books which have been largely introduced into them, by the pressing competition of the rival publishers, and itinerant book venders, in the absence of any disinterested and judicious State Board to select and recommend library books. Repeated attempts have been made in the States of Massachusetts and New York, to remedy this evil, which has brought discredit upon their library system, and paralyzed it in many places; but though the subject has been discussed in books, pamphlets, and addresses, and pressed in official reports, the evil continues, from opposition made by the rival parties who are each interested in selling his own books, and at as high prices as possible. I was assured without exception, by these experienced American Educationists, that had they at the commencement of their State systems, adopted regulations and measures similar to those provided by law in Upper Canada, in regard to school *text* and *library* books, the progress of their schools and libraries would have been much more rapid and satisfactory; and some of them expressed the opinion that there was little hope of much improvement in their Common Schools, beyond the limits of Cities and Towns, until some such system as had been provided by law among us, should be adopted among them, in regard to text and library books, and the inspection of schools. Indeed, one gentleman, who has, for some time, been President of the Board of Education for the State of Michigan, and who devotes most of his time to delivering Educational Lectures throughout the State, applied and obtained from me, documents that would enable him to prepare a Lecture on the system of Public Instruction in Upper Canada, which he intends to make the subject of one of the short course of four or five lectures which he is accustomed to deliver in each of

the principal towns in the State. The Connecticut State Superintendent of Schools (who has been an Educational State Officer for many years, has visited Canada, and made himself familiar with our system and school statistics) stated, on one occasion, that more progress has been made in Upper Canada, in the system of Common Schools, during the last five years, than in any State of the American Union, and that the new School Law in Upper Canada, was an improvement upon that of any of their States.

Such opinions from such quarters were not a little gratifying and encouraging to me; and I found by conversation with Booksellers, that the plan detailed in the annexed copy of letter, in regard to the mode of procuring and selecting books for School Libraries will be found eminently economical and advantageous to our local Councils and all engaged in the establishment of public School Libraries.

I propose, during the next three or four months, to make the necessary tour and arrangements for carrying that plan into effect, and therefore pray that His Excellency will be pleased to order a warrant for five hundred pounds (£500) to issue in my favor, to be expended and accounted for in the manner stated in the annexed copy of letter.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.

E. RYERSON.

The Honorable JAMES LESLIE,
Secretary of the Province,
Toronto.

Appendix No. 2.

Letter from the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, to the Secretary of the Province, (enclosed in the foregoing) containing remarks and recommendations with a view to the introduction of School Libraries into Upper Canada.

(Copy.)

EDUCATION OFFICE,
TORONTO, 16th July, 1849.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit to the favorable consideration of the Governor General, in Council, the following remarks and recommendations with a view to the introduction of School Libraries into Upper Canada, as contemplated by each of the Common School Acts which have been sanctioned by the Legislature. There can be but one opinion as to the great importance of introducing into each Township of Upper Canada, as soon as possible, a Township Library, with branches for the several School sections, consisting of a suitable selection of entertaining and instructive Books, in the various departments of Biography, Travels, History (Ancient and Modern), Natural Philosophy and History, Practical Arts, Agriculture, Literature, Political Economy, &c., &c., &c. It is not easy to conceive the vast and salutary influence that would be exerted upon the entire population, the younger portion especially, in furnishing useful occupation for leisure hours, in improving the taste and feelings, in elevating and enlarging the views, in prompting to varied and useful enterprise that would flow from the introduction of such a fountain of knowledge and enjoyment in each Township in Upper Canada.

But in order even to commence such a noble and patriotic undertaking, two things are necessary, the first is, to obtain, and for the Board of Education to examine and select the proper Books; the second is, to render such Books easily and cheaply accessible to every part of the Province. As the Books are not and cannot be published in

this country, they must for some time, at least, be obtained from abroad—from England and the United States, arrangements must be made for that purpose, as the ordinary agencies of Book trade are insufficient.

When in England in 1833, I made an arrangement with certain Booksellers in London in behalf of the Wesleyan Body in Upper Canada, on the basis of which Books have been obtained from that time to this, much below the printed wholesale prices. When in Dublin, in 1845, I arranged with the National Board to obtain their Books for Schools in Upper Canada at cost prices, much below the wholesale prices to the British public; and by means of that arrangement those excellent Books are now sold in Upper Canada about twenty per cent. cheaper than they were three years since, and we now say to each of our Canadian Booksellers, that if he will agree not to sell those books at more than two pence currency for every penny sterling that he pays for them, we will give him a Certificate to the National Board in Dublin to obtain them at the reduced prices. By this simple arrangement private trade is encouraged, at excellent profits, rather than interfered with; and the Books are then sold at much lower prices than heretofore. The selling prices of the Books are published in the printed forms and regulations for Schools, and are uniform in every part of the Province, and known to every Trustee and Teacher. A Canadian House has re-printed an Edition of most of these Books (*fac similes* of the Dublin Edition) at even lower prices than the imported Editions.

Now I propose the adoption of an extension of the same arrangements to procure Books for School Libraries. I propose to make an arrangement with some of the Book Societies in London (such as the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, &c., &c.) and the cheap Library Publishers in London and Edinburgh for procuring such of their Books as may be required for School Libraries in Canada at the lowest prices. I propose to make the same arrangement with the National Board in Dublin, for procuring portions of the series of Books which they have lately selected and adopted for School Libraries, that we have heretofore made in order to procure their School Books. And as but few of the Books composing the School Libraries in the neighbouring States of New York and Massachusetts are of an exclusively local and politically objectionable character, and as the greater part of their School Library Books are as suitable to the youth of Canada as to those of the United States—many of the Books being re-prints of English Works and translations from the French and German—I propose to make a similar arrangement with School library (and perhaps some other) publishers in New York and Boston that I have above proposed to make with English Publishers.

According to this arrangement, I propose to secure, at the cheapest rate possible, to the reading youth and people of Canada, the best popular works which emanate from the British and American Press. There will thus be a *British* and an *American* series, with the prices affixed to each, and directions where and how they may be procured, leaving to local councils or committees the option of selecting from either series, or from both, at their discretion.

In the catalogue of these library books, I think a characteristic notice of each book should be inserted (including two or three sentences, but of course, requiring considerable thought, judgment and labor in the preparation.) A catalogue should be furnished to each local council, and the books generally be also brought to the notice of the public in the columns of the *Journal of Education*, and personally by the Chief Superintendent, during his visits to the various Districts, one of which I had intended to make during the latter part of the current year. Should the plan thus briefly explained be approved of by the Governor General, in Council, I propose to devote the next three or four months to its accomplishment, by going to the United States and England, to make the arrangements suggested, and to select and procure specimen books for the School Libraries, to lay before the Board

of Education for Upper Canada, for their examination and judgment. My own personal expenses will, I think, in all, including difference of exchange, &c., be under £200, and that £250 or £300 will be sufficient to purchase copies of the books required. It is not likely that many Townships will desire, at least for a time, a Library worth half of £300; but the School Authorities of several Cities and Towns will doubtless soon demand a Library of greater value than that sum. The sums mentioned, in all, £450 or £500 would, of course, be deducted from the first money apportioned for establishing Public School Libraries in Upper Canada. The books thus obtained and approved of by the Board of Education, would be either purchased to increase the Normal School Library, or be disposed of to any of the local Councils or Committees establishing Libraries, as part of their apportionment; and thus the only deduction from the Legislative grant for School Libraries would be the amount of my travelling expenses, which would be abundantly compensated by the importance and economical advantages of the arrangements which I would be able to effect, and which, in some shape and form, are of course indispensable to the establishment of School Libraries. I look forward to the day when such Libraries will be increased and enriched by Canadian contributions and publications.

With these remarks, I submit this important subject to the favorable consideration of the Governor General, in Council; and should the task I have proposed be approved of, I will lose no time in prosecuting it. In the mean time, I would respectfully recommend that John George Hodgins, Esquire, (Senior Clerk in the Education Office) be authorized by the Governor General, in Council, to act as Deputy Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, during my absence—as I have entire confidence in his integrity, knowledge, and ability.

I have the honor to be,
&c., &c., &c.,
(Signed),

E. RYERSON.

The Honorable JAMES LESLIE,
Secretary of the Province,
Montreal.

Appendix No. 3.

Letter from the Secretary of the Province to the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, concurring in the foregoing recommendations.

(Copy.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, 27th September, 1850.

Reverend Sir,—I am commanded by the Governor General to inform you that His Excellency has had under his consideration, in Council, your letters of the 16th of July, 1849, and the 21st instant, suggesting the propriety of your proceeding to Europe, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the establishment of School Libraries in the various Townships in Upper Canada, and requesting the issue of an accountable warrant for the sum of £500, for that purpose; to be charged on the grant for establishing School Libraries in the various Townships of Upper Canada.

His Excellency has been pleased to direct the issue of a warrant in your favor, for the above amount, and has also granted you leave of absence to proceed to Europe to make the arrangements contemplated in your letter. His Excellency has

also been pleased to authorize John George Hodgins, Esquire, to act as your Deputy during your absence.

I have the honor to be,
&c., &c., &c.
(Signed,)

J. LESLIE, Secretary.

The Reverend E. RYERSON, D.D.,
Chief Superintendent of Schools for
Upper Canada.

Appendix No. 4.

Letter from the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, soliciting the concurrence and aid of Her Majesty's Government, with a view to procure publications and maps upon the same terms as those adopted by the Privy Council Committee on Education.

(Copy.)

27, CRAVEN STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, December 3rd, 1850.

My Lord,—I have the honor to submit to the favorable consideration of your Lordship, the advantage and importance of obtaining, by means of your Lordship's good offices, the sanction of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to an arrangement for supplying Schools in Canada, through the department of Public Instruction there, with Books, Maps, and Apparatus for Schools at the same prices at which Schools, aided by the Committee of Council in England, are supplied.

From official documents, with copies of which I have been favored since my arrival in London, I learn that the Committee of Council on Education have adopted the same method, which the Government of Canada has authorized me to employ, for supplying Schools and Municipalities in Upper Canada with Books for Schools and Libraries. To anglicize our school system as much as possible in the Books used, the School Law of Upper Canada expressly provides "That no foreign book in the English branches of Education shall be used in any School without the express permission of the Council of Public Institution." In the spirit of this legal provision (for originating which I have been much abused by one section of the Canadian press), I have come to England, determined to leave no means unemployed to give effect to the design of the Law, not by mere arbitrary authority, but by procuring and recommending better and cheaper English and Canadian Books than can be imported from the United States; at least so far as it relates to Text Books, Maps, &c., in the Schools, the publications which exert the most potent influence over the youthful mind and domestic associations of the country.

In former years, Upper Canada was filled with objectionable American School Books, from the zeal of American book-venders, and from the paucity of other good School Books; but during the last four years I have succeeded in reducing the use of American School Books in Upper Canada at least five hundred per cent.; by means of procuring and recommending other good and cheap books; and should the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education sanction the arrangement which I now propose, I have strong confidence that we shall be able to supply our Schools with English maps and books in every branch of elementary instruction.

In the list of Books and Maps sanctioned and provided by the Committee of Council on Education, are included all the School publications we will require in our Schools, except some prints and Books in Natural History, which I have arranged for obtaining on moderate terms from the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge; and the prices which the Committee of Council on Education dispose of the publications recommended by them to Managers of Schools, aided out of the Parliamentary grant, are lower than the prices at which I can procure them from the individual publishers themselves, apart from the trouble and expense and almost impossibility of treating and dealing with so many parties.

The publications procured for Canadian Schools, will be ordered by the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada; the orders will not exceed four in any one year; and the publications will be paid for at the time of ordering them through the London Agents of the Bank of Upper Canada. All that I would presume to ask in the shape of grant, is, that the Lords of the Committee of the Council on Education may be pleased to order a copy of each of the publications on their list as a specimen for the use of the Department of Public Schools in Upper Canada, that I may be enabled to show to the Government there, that the application of a portion of our School Fund in procuring such publications, upon such terms, will be justified by good economy as well as sound policy. I therefore submit the matter into the hands of Your Lordship, and it will be to me a pleasurable duty to associate with Your Lordship's name, and with Her Majesty's Government, an arrangement, the visible results of which will be exhibited on the walls and in the classes of every village and country School in Upper Canada, and which will tend, not a little, to perpetuate and strengthen British Associations and feelings in that Western and valuable portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed,) E. RYERSON.

The Right Honorable EARL GREY,

&c.,

&c.,

&c.

London.

Appendix No. 5.

Letter from the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, enclosing a Report from the Secretary of the Privy Council on Education, upon the application of the Chief Superintendent of Schools.

(Copy.)

COLONIAL OFFICE,

4th January, 1851.

Sir,—I am directed by Earl Grey, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd ultimo, expressing your wish to obtain the sanction of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, to an arrangement for supplying Schools in Upper Canada with books, maps, &c., upon the same terms on which Schools in this country, aided by the Committee of Council, are supplied.

In reply, I am to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Lords of the Committee of Council, to whom your application has been referred, and to state that as soon as the answers to the circular, which has been addressed

by their Lordships to the Publishers, are received, a further communication will be made to you.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed,)

B. HAWES.

Reverend Dr. RYERSON,

27, Craven Street, Strand.

Appendix No. 6.

Letter from the Secretary of the Privy Council Committee on Education, to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, (enclosed in the foregoing,) containing a Report upon the application of the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada.

(Copy.)

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION,

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,

DOWNING STREET, 18th December, 1850.

UPPER CANADA.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 10th instant, in which, by direction of Earl Grey, you recommend the application of Dr. Ryerson, Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada, to obtain supplies of books and maps for the Schools in that Province, through the agency which the Education Committee of the Privy Council has provided the supply of Schools under inspection in England and Wales.

Their Lordships are desirous of meeting the wishes of Earl Grey, as far as may be in their power. I am, however, to make the following remarks:—

The terms upon which the various works named in their Lordship's book schedules, are supplied by the publishers, have been the subject of separate agreements, and part of the understanding into which the Committee entered with the Publishers, was to the effect that orders for books at the prices specified, should be issued by their Lordships on account of those Schools only which would be admissible to receive other assistance from the Education grant. This grant being applicable to Great Britain only, and not to the Colonies, My Lords cannot, under the existing agreements, carry Dr. Ryerson's proposal into effect. They will, however, issue a circular to the Publishers, inquiring, whether they are willing that Dr. Ryerson's orders should be included in those issued to them by the Committee.

My Lords do not anticipate any objection on the part of the Publishers; the increased sale at the reduced prices being likely to more than counterbalance the profits of the smaller sale at unreduced prices which it may supersede.

The collection and distribution of the works, from time to time, ordered by their Lordships, is managed by Messrs. Longman, as their agent. For this service Messrs. Longman receive a per centage of five per cent. on the total value of the books ordered. This per centage includes the cost of packing, but not the carriage or delivery, which has to be defrayed by the persons receiving the books. The per centage for agency is not charged to the promoters of Schools in England and Wales, but is borne upon the Education grant. In the case of Canada, however,

(for the reason above stated) a proportional part of this per centage, according to the amount of the quarterly order, would have to be paid as well as the value of the books, by the agents for the Colony.

The orders from Canada would also have to be strictly limited to the number proposed (four in the year,) in order not to increase materially the pressure upon that part of their Lordship's establishment in which these grants are administered, and which is not more than adequate to the existing calls upon it.

It will be time, after receiving an answer from the Publishers, to fix upon a correspondent in London, to whom the books may be addressed.

A specimen copy of each book and map, upon their Lordship's schedules, costs, in the whole, somewhat more than £40. Their Lordships would not be at liberty to make such a grant to Dr. Ryerson out of the Education Funds. Their Lordships do not keep any Depot of the books named in their schedules. They are ordered twice in every month, according to the demand, by their agents from the several publishers. The specimens therefore which Dr. Ryerson requires may be included in one of the orders from Canada.

Some time must necessarily elapse before My Lords can give a specific answer.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) R. R. W. LINGEN.

P.S.—I beg to request your attention to the last paragraph of the enclosed copy of the circular to the Publishers.

(Signed,) R. R. W. L.

B. HAWES, Esquire, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Colonial Office.

Appendix No. 7.

Circular Letter from the Secretary of the Privy Council Committee on Education, to the Publishers of works mentioned in the schedules of the Committee on Education (and enclosed in the foregoing.)

(Copy.)

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION,

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,

DOWNING STREET, December, 1850.

Gentlemen,—I beg leave to request your attention to the following extract from a letter addressed by the Superintendent of Education in the Province of Upper Canada, to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and strongly recommended by His Lordship to the favorable attention of the Education Committee of the Privy Council.

I am directed by their Lordships to inquire, whether you are willing to supply the Canadian Schools upon the same terms as those under inspection in England and Wales, with such of your publications as are named in their Lordship's schedules.

In case (as their Lordships hope) you should consent to this proposal, I am to state, that the works needed for the Canadian Schools will be included in their Lordship's usual orders.

I am to request the favor of an answer from one fortnight from this date.

My Lords would require a specific assurance from the Colonial Government that the works thus obtained should be supplied to the Canadian Schools at a price not exceeding that paid by their Lordships to the Publishers in this country.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

R. R. W. LINGEN.

Appendix No. 8.

Extracts from the Circular of the Secretary of the Privy Council Committee upon Education, to the Managers of Schools throughout England and Wales, explanatory of the principles upon which books, maps, and publications can be furnished to School Authorities by the Committee.

The Reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors have shown that, while by the aid of Religious Associations, the Managers of Elementary Schools have generally been enabled to procure a sufficient supply of bibles, religious formularies, and books of religious instruction, other lesson books, text books and maps, have often been either wanting or very scantily furnished, and this evil has been increasingly felt since the standard of instruction has been raised by the operation of the Minutes of Council of August and December, 1846. The Committee of Council on Education have therefore acceded to an almost universal sense of the importance of introducing a better supply of such lesson books, text books, and maps, in addition to the books of religious instruction, and have determined to make grants for this purpose.

I am to afford you, as managers of your School, an opportunity of obtaining the books and maps, enumerated in the accompanying schedules, at the reduced prices therein specified, and with the aid of a pecuniary grant from their Lordships.

Two schedules have been prepared, one containing books suitable to Scholars; the other containing books more suitable to the teachers and pupil teachers. These books have been selected because they are extensively used in Schools under Inspection, and the schedules will, from time to time, be varied by the exclusion of those books which may fall into disuse, or by the addition of others which may come into general use. My Lords are not responsible for the character of these books, otherwise than for the fidelity with which they have chosen those which have received the most extensive sanction from public opinion.

The Publishers of the books and maps, now included in the schedules, have allowed a discount which averages 43 per cent., to those Schools which purchase them through the medium of this Committee; and towards the purchase at the reduced prices their Lordships make two classes of grants. The first grant to any School is called a *supply grant*, and is made at a rate not exceeding 8d. a scholar, in a School having no pupil teacher; and 10d. a scholar in a School having a pupil teacher; provided that not less than 16d. a scholar in the former case, and 20d. in the latter, be subscribed on the part of the School to meet such grant.

The Managers may apply for a grant for less than the average number of scholars. An order to obtain, at the reduced prices, books and maps costing not less than three pounds, may be applied for once in each year; but a pecuniary grant towards the purchase, cannot be made oftener than once in three years. After the lapse of three years from the first grant, the Managers may obtain a *renewal grant*, which

will not exceed the rate of 4½d. instead of 8d., and 6d. instead of 10d., to meet local contributions of not less than 18d. in the former case, and 24d. in the latter case.

The Committee will, however, at any time, entertain applications for grants, in consideration of an increase amounting to 25 per cent. in the number of scholars.

Appendix No. 9.

Circular from the Chief Superintendent of Schools, to Clerks of County Councils in Upper Canada, transmitting various Reports, Publications, Maps, &c., for the use of the Municipalities and local School Officers.

(Copy.)

Sir,—I forward to your Address a sufficient number of copies of my Annual School Report for 1850, to supply the County Council, the County Board of Public Instruction, each Township Council, each local Superintendent of Schools, and each School Corporation in your County with a Copy.

This is the first Annual Report which has been prepared under the present School Act, no pains have been spared in collecting its varied Statistics; a copy of the School Act is given in the Appendix, and various documents and papers are inserted, to render it a particular expositor of the School system, and a convenient manual of reference for Councillors and all other persons concerned in the execution of the law and in promoting education.

I also transmit to you the first, second, and third volumes of the Journal of Education for each of the local Superintendents in your County; likewise a copy of the second and third volumes (not having any more copies of the first volume,) of the Journal of Education for each of your Township Councils, and a copy of the first three volumes for the County Council, and County Board of Public Instruction.* The Indices in these volumes and in my Annual School Report, will enable the Municipal Councils to satisfy themselves on all doubtful matters, in the performance of their duties, without the trouble and loss of time occasioned by frequent references to the Department. I hope you will lose no time in seeing that these publications and documents are forwarded to the parties to whom they are addressed, that if they do not receive them as a New Year's Gift, they may at least receive them by New Year's day, I should have transmitted them to you earlier, could my Annual Report (of nearly 400 royal octavo pages, and a large proportion of it statistical tables,) have possibly been sooner got through the press.

2. I likewise forward to you for the acceptance of the County Council, and for reference by all School Officers, between £7 and £8 worth of specimen maps, Natural History prints, &c., &c., for the use of Schools. These are as samples of the great variety of School publications and requisites, for sale at the Educational Depository, a descriptive catalogue of which (with prices annexed, occupies the last sixteen pages of the Appendix to my Annual Report, and which from the advantageous arrangements which I have made with the publishers,) can be procured through this Department at lower prices than they can be purchased at retail in the cities where they are published.

In 1847, I had the pleasure of presenting to each County Council in Upper Ca-

* The first volume was transmitted, on the 6th of February, 1849, to the Wardens of Counties for the use of the Educational Committees of the various Municipal Councils.

nada a complete set of the National School Books, &c., (a donation from the Board in Dublin, with a list of the prices at which they could be procured.* The examination of these Books produced at once an almost, (and so far as I know,) a unanimous impression upon the local Representatives of the people, and soon through them, upon the public mind at large, in favor of the National Books, both on account of their excellence and cheapness.

And now as appears by the Returns which will be found in my Annual Report, the great majority of our Schools are supplied with these excellent Books, instead of the old, inappropriate, multitudinous, and often pernicious Books which were formerly inflicted upon children and Teachers. Last year I was enabled to present each Municipal Council in Upper Canada with a copy of a practical and valuable work on School Architecture, containing also, various plans of School houses. By the same means, I am able this year to present the County Council through you, with the maps and publications above referred to, I may add, that I have recently procured samples of improved School house furniture which can be seen by inquiring parties at this office, and a supply of which I hope to get manufactured in this city, as I am assured it can be manufactured in Canada as cheaply as it can be imported from the United States. At all events I trust soon to be able to announce that all Trustees who may wish to furnish their School houses in the best manner, can procure furniture for that purpose either through this Department or from some furniture establishment in this city.

3. From the beginning I have had no desire, nor have I ever made any attempt to force any part of our School system upon the Country, but to reason, to persuade, and to diffuse information in every way possible, to provide as far as possible for the more thorough training, the more careful licensing, and the better protection and support of Teachers, and not only to ascertain the best School publications and various School requisities devised and introduced into Schools in other Countries, but to provide facilities for rendering them accessible, at the least expense to the authorities of every school, even in the remotest townships of Upper Canada. These efforts have been most cordially aided by the Government, and heartily responded to, with very few exceptions, by the municipalities throughout Upper Canada.

* This Donation was announced to each County Council in Upper Canada, in the following terms:—The Council has been heretofore apprised that the Board of Education has recommended the use of the School Books prepared and published by the National Board of Education in Ireland: also, that the Canadian Board has used means to procure the importation and re-printing of those excellent Books at the lowest prices possible. I am happy to be able to state, that Messrs. Eastwood and Co., and Messrs. Brewer & McPhail and Company, of this City, have already got three of this series of Books stereotyped, and that several Booksellers have begun to import them at reduced prices. But in order that the Representatives of the people, in the several District Councils, might have an opportunity of examining these books for themselves, and from their own examination, concur with the Board of Education in encouraging the use of them in our schools, I wrote to the National Board in Dublin, explaining the object that I had in view, and requesting to be informed as to the lowest terms on which I could procure, on my own account, twenty-three sets of their School Books—one set for the Council of each District and City in Upper Canada. The noble generosity of the National Board is best expressed in the following extract of a letter from their Secretaries, in reply to my application, dated Education Office, Dublin, 1st May, 1847:—"Sir, Having laid before the Commissioners of National Education your letter of the 22d March last, we are now to inform you, that the Commissioners, appreciating your earnest and sincere desire to promote liberal education in Upper Canada, and also, to facilitate the dissemination of the Irish National School Books in that Colony, have great pleasure in presenting you with twenty-five sets of the publications of this Board, for the important purpose stated in your gratifying communication, free of any charge, except for freight, &c.

"In addition, the Commissioners send for your acceptance twenty-five sets of School Books, not published but sanctioned by them in the Irish National Schools; also, a complete series of the Annual Reports of the Commissioners, Daily Report Books, Class Rolls, &c., in sets of twenty-five each.

"We enclose a list of the Books, &c., contained in the several parcels. The various packages have been made up in five chests, addressed to you, Education Office, Toronto, and consigned to Messrs. Elliott, Liverpool, to be shipped for Montreal; the freight and shipping charges will be paid by the Messrs. Elliott, and when we receive their account of the same it shall be forwarded to you."

Extract from a Circular to Wardens of Counties in Upper Canada, dated 17th June, 1847.

4. Between one and two thousand volumes of Books have been selected for County, Township, and School section libraries, and arrangements have been made for procuring them on advantageous terms in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, New York, Philadelphia, and Boston.

Before these Books can be finally recommended, by the Council of Public Instruction, to be introduced into public libraries, they must be carefully examined, which will be a work of some months—when a descriptive catalogue of them will be published in the Journal of Education for 1852, together with regulations for the establishment and the management of the proposed libraries.

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

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 1st December, 1851.

(Signed,) E. RYERSON.

Appendix No. 10.

STATEMENT IN DETAIL:

Shewing what Books, Maps, and other Articles for Schools or Teachers have been purchased or sold by the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, within the last three years, with their prices, descriptive notices, and other information relating thereto, &c., &c., &c.

PREFATORY NOTE.

In this catalogue are given the net prices for cash at which the maps and School requisites enumerated therein may be obtained by Public Educational Institutions, from the depository connected with the Education Office for Upper Canada.

In transmitting an order for any of the articles for sale at the depository, care must be taken to accompany it with the amount which may be required to pay for the quantity ordered—and also to give directions as to the mode of transmitting those articles to the parties sending the order. It will be observed, that the price of the maps, &c., are much lower than they have ever been procured at in this country, owing to the satisfactory arrangements which the Chief Superintendent of Schools has been enabled to make in England. The terms are strictly cash in all cases. The sole object of the Department is to provide facilities for supplying the Public Schools of Upper Canada with approved books, maps, and apparatus, at cost.

The following are the provisions of the law authorizing Trustees of Common Schools to furnish the Schools under their charge with all necessary school requisites, &c.

Section XII of the School Act makes it the duty of the Trustees:—

Fourthly.—To do whatever they may judge expedient with regard to the building, repairing, renting, warming, furnishing and keeping in order the section school house, and its appendages, wood-house, privies, enclosures, lands, and moveable property, which shall be held by them, and for procuring apparatus and text-books for their Schools; also, to rent, repair, furnish, warm, and keep in order a school-house, and its appendages, if there be no suitable school-house belonging to such section, or if a second school-house be required.

* * * * *

Fifteenthly.—To see that no unauthorized books are used in the school, but that the pupils are duly supplied with an uniform series of text books, sanctioned and

recommended according to law; and to procure, annually, for the benefit of their school section, some periodical devoted to education.

XIV. And be it enacted, That no foreign books in the English branches of education shall be used in any Model or Common School, without the express permission of the Council of Public Instruction; nor shall any pupil in any such School be required to read or study in or from any religious book, or join in any exercise of devotion or religion, which shall be objected to by his or her parents or guardians; provided always, that, within the limitation, pupils shall be allowed to receive such religious instruction as their parents or guardians shall desire, according to the general regulations which shall be provided according to law.

By section XVI of the Act it is "the duty of every Teacher of a Common School" in Upper Canada,

"Secondly, to keep the daily, weekly and monthly, or quarterly Registers of the Schools; * * Also to keep a Visitors' Book—which the Trustees shall cause to be provided for that purpose."

As the law requires that the School fund shall be distributed among the several School Sections according to the average attendance of pupils, it is absolutely essential that no School should be without its School Register; and as it is the duty of the Trustees of each School Section to provide such a Register, no party need complain should a local Superintendent withhold the School fund from the Section whose Trustees neglect their duty in this particular. See Section XXIV of this catalogue.

CONTENTS.

GEOGRAPHICAL MAPS.

- I.—IRISH NATIONAL MAPS.—1. Modern Geography;—2. Ancient and Scripture Geography.
- II.—VARTY'S MAPS.—1. School Room Maps;—2. Large Outline Maps, corresponding with the above;—3. Combination Maps, *i.e.*, full and outline;—4. Miscellaneous Maps, Physical, Political, &c.;—5. Scripture Geographical Maps and Charts;—6. Historical Charts, &c.;—7. Map Projections;—8. Vignette series of outline Maps;—9. Plain Outline Maps.
- III.—CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY'S MAPS.—1. Modern Geography;—2. Ancient and Scripture Geography.
- IV.—JOHNSTON'S MAPS.—1. Large School Room Maps;—2. Small School Room Maps;—3. Modern Geography;—4. Classical and Scripture Geography.
- V.—CHAMBERS' MAPS.
- VI.—WHITE'S MAPS, (Published by the Scottish School Book Association.)
- VII.—PELTON'S Outline Maps, with key.
- VIII.—BLISS' Outline Maps.
- IX.—FRENCH Embossed Maps.
- X.—VARIOUS MISCELLANEOUS MAPS.—1. Crutchley's Prince of Wales' Maps;—2. Macphail's Maps;—3. Map of Upper Canada, by W. H. Smith.

OTHER SCHOOL REQUISITES.

- XI.—ATLASES.—1. Physical, Political and Astronomical;—2. School Geography.
- XII.—National School Books, (Dublin editions.)
- XIII.—Object Lessons and Prints, (small type series).—1. Natural History; 2. Natural Phenomena;—3. Prophetic and Scripture Sites.—Large type series.—1. Scripture Natural History;—2. Natural History, &c.;—3. Scripture Scenes;—4. Scripture Manners and Customs;—5. Scripture Prophetic Sites;—6. Forest Trees.
- XIV.—Illustrations of Natural History, Zoology, &c. (chiefly Charts of Animals, &c., grouped.)
- XV.—Historical and Miscellaneous Prints.
- XVI.—Diagrams, Charts and various Pictorial Illustrations.—1. Natural Philosophy;—2. Chemistry;—3. Physiology;—4. Various Pictorial Illustrations of Science.
- XVII.—Astronomy, (chiefly charts and diagrams.)
- XVIII.—Tablet Reading Lessons, (Alphabets, Reading, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar.)
- XIX.—Vocal Music, (Manuals, &c.)
- XX.—Writing, (Manuals, and Copy Lines, Books, &c.)
- XXI.—Drawing, (books and materials.)
- XXII.—School Apparatus.
- XXIII.—Agricultural text books.
- XXIV.—Miscellaneous, (Registers, Manuals for teaching, Gymnastics, &c.)

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of the Maps, School Books, Charts, &c. &c. for sale at the Depository, in connection with the Education Office, Toronto.

TITLE OF MAPS.	SIZE OF MAP.		NET CASH			EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
			PRICE.			
	<i>Width.</i>	<i>Depth.</i>	£	s.	d.	
1. IRISH NATIONAL MAPS. (a)						(a) These Maps are on a scale sufficiently large to show, with a peculiar boldness, the boundaries of the different countries. The courses of the rivers and the mountain ranges are so prominently marked, that at one view the attention of the pupil is directed to this important branch of the study; the introduction of only such names as are of importance, gives
1. MODERN GEOGRAPHY.						
Canvas, Rollers, and coloured.						
Map of the World on a Globular Projection.....	6 : 8	by 3 : 6	0	17	6	
Do Europe.....	5 : 8	by 4 : 4	0	15	0	
Do Asia.....	5 : 8	by 4 : 4	0	15	0	
Do Africa.....	4 : 4	by 5 : 8	0	15	0	
Do America.....	4 : 4	by 5 : 8	0	15	0	
Do Pacific Ocean and Australia.	5 : 8	by 4 : 4	0	15	0	
Do England.....	4 : 4	by 5 : 8	0	15	0	
Do Scotland.....	do	do	0	15	0	
Do Ireland.....	do	do	0	15	0	
Do British Isles.....	7 : 0	by 8 : 0	1	5	0	

TITLE OF MAPS.	SIZE OF MAP.		NET CASH			EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
			PRICE.			
	Width.	Depth.	£	s.	d.	
2. ANCIENT AND SCRIPTURE GEOGRAPHY.						
Map Orbis Veteribus Notus.....	5 : 8	by 4 : 4	0	15	0	to the Maps a distinctness which cannot fail to be appreciated.
Do Italia Antiqua, with Plan of Rome.....	5 : 8	by 4 : 4	0	15	0	The size of the Map of the British Isles, the largest ever published, cannot fail, from its imposing appearance, to impress the mind of the pupil.
Do Graecia Antiqua, with Plan of Athens.....	5 : 8	by 4 : 4	0	15	0	Orbis Veteribus Notus, contains the Map of the World as known to the ancients, with plans of Rome, Athens, Syracuse, the World, according to Ptolemy, and the environs of Rome.
Do Asia Minor, or Antiqua.....	4 : 4	by 2 : 10	0	8	9	
Do Terra Sancta, combining the Geography of the Old and New Testaments.....	2 : 10	by 4 : 4	0	8	9	
Do Palestine, comprising Canaan, Land of Promise, the Holy Land, and Plan of Jerusalem, 4 maps in one.....	4 : 4	by 5 : 8	0	15	0	
Do Ancient or Scripture World...	5 : 8	by 4 : 4	0	15	0	
—						
II. VARTY'S MAPS. (b)						
1. SCHOOL ROOM MAPS.						
Map of the World (Mercator's).....	2 : 8	by 4 : 2	0	12	6	(b) These Maps are constructed with bold outlines, to fix permanently in the minds of learners the physical form of each portion of the earth; the names of places are not numerous; confusion is avoided; and these advantages are combined with portability and cheapness.
Do do Globular.....	do	do	0	11	3	
Do Europe.....	2 : 8	by 2 : 2	0	6	3	
Do Asia.....	do	do	0	6	3	
Do Africa.....	do	do	0	6	3	
Do America.....	do	do	0	6	3	
Do Australia and New Zealand..	do	do	0	6	3	
Do England.....	do	do	0	6	3	
Do Scotland.....	do	do	0	6	3	
Do Ireland.....	do	do	0	6	3	
Do British Isles.....	4 : 3	by 3 : 4	0	15	0	
2. LARGE OUTLINE MAPS. (c)						
Corresponding with the above.						
Map of the World (Globular).....	4 : 3	by 2 : 3	0	8	9	(c) The advantages offered by these outlines are two-fold, since they may be used as a preparatory exercise, and as successors to the other maps.
Do Europe.....	2 : 10	by 2 : 2	0	5	0	
Do Asia.....	do	do	0	5	0	
Do Africa.....	do	do	0	5	0	
Do America.....	do	do	0	5	0	
Do England.....	do	do	0	5	0	
Do Scotland.....	do	do	0	5	0	
Do Ireland.....	do	do	0	5	0	
(See Scripture Geographical Maps.)						
3. COMBINATION MAPS. (d)						
(2 each, Full and Outline, on one Mounting.)						
Map of the World, Mercator, with Outline Hemispheres.....	5 : 4	by 4 : 2	0	17	6	(d) This Series combines, at one view, the full and the outline Map affording great advantages to the teacher, by enabling him to instruct both analytically and synthetically, and also facilitates more correct conceptions of the varied physical forms of countries and localities.
Do World Hemispheres, full and Outline.....	do	do	0	16	3	
Do Europe.....	2 : 9	by 4 : 2	0	10	0	
Do Asia.....	do	do	0	10	0	

TITLE OF MAPS.	SIZE OF MAP.		NET CASH PRICE.			EXPLANATORY REMARKS.	
			£	s.	d.		
<i>COMBINATION MAPS.—(Continued.)</i>							
Map of Africa	2 : 9	by 4 : 2	0	10	0		
Do America.....	do	do	0	10	0		
Do England.....	do	do	0	10	0		
Do Scotland.....	do	do	0	10	0		
Do Ireland.....	do	do	0	10	0		
(See Scripture Geographical Maps.)							
4. FULL MAPS. (c)							
Map of the Roman Empire.....	2 : 8	by 2 : 2	0	7	6	(c) I. A large Physical Map of the World, Stereographic projection. 1. Showing its various features and phenomena; with the regions of its more useful productions, and the zones. 2. The Terrestrial or Northern Hemisphere. 3. The currents of the Atlantic, Indian, and Great, or Pacific Oceans. 4. The heights of Mountains to scale in America, Asia and Europe. 5. The Glaciers and Mountains of the Alps. 6. Geological figure of the Earth and a Theoretical figure of a segment of the Mineral crust of the Globe, equal to one-sixtieth part of the radius. 7. The heights of mountains shewn in their respective latitudes.	
Do India or Hindostan, exhibiting the boundaries of each of the British Presidencies..	2 : 3	by 2 : 9	0	6	3		
Political Map of the World, Globular.	4 : 4	by 5 : 3	0	16	3		
Physical Map of the World, showing its various features and phenomena.	5 : 6	by 4 : 9	1	1	3		
Physical Map of Europe, exhibiting its physical features.....	5 : 0	by 4 : 4	0	18	9		
Physical Map of the Earth, without names, Globular.....	5 : 4	by 2 : 10	0	16	3		
5. SCRIPTURE GEOGRAPHICAL MAPS.							
Canvas, Rollers, and coloured.							
Palmer's Map of Palestine and the adjacent Countries, showing their Ancient and Modern Geography, with the routes of various travellers traced thereon, beautifully engraved..	2 : 3	by 3 : 4	0	12	6	In this beautiful Map is boldly defined the general features of the Globe, viz:—the Mountain Ranges, their form and aspect. The Upland Plains or Table Lands. The Lowland Plains. The Steppes. The Savannas or Prairies. The Deserts and the Valleys. The oceans, seas, lakes and rivers, marking clearly the continents, islands, &c.— Together with other highly useful information.	
Archdeacon Wigram's Outline Map of Palestine, exhibiting the situation of the principle places mentioned in the Bible.....	1 : 8	by 2 : 2	0	5	0		
Sheets, and coloured.							
Archdeacon Wigram's Outline Map of Palestine, exhibiting the situation of the principal places mentioned in the Bible.....	1 : 8	by 2 : 2	0	2	6	II. A large political Map of the World, Stereographic Projection, showing its political divisions, — Mountain ranges, boldly defined,	
Canvas, Rollers, and coloured.							
Journeyings of the Children of Israel, (very full.).....	2 : 9	by 2 : 2	0	6	3		
The Land of Promise, prior to its conquest. (Sheet I.).....	2 : 2	by 2 : 8	0	6	3		
The Land of Canaan divided among the Twelve Tribes. (Sheet II.)...	do	do	0	6	3		
The Land of Canaan divided among the Twelve Tribes, beautifully engraved.....	1 : 9	by 2 : 2	0	7	6		
The Land of Judea, or Palestine in the time of our Saviour. (Sheet III.)	2 : 2	by 2 : 8	0	6	3		
The Land of Judea, or Palestine in the time of our Saviour, beautifully engraved.....	1 : 9	by 2 : 2	0	7	6		
St. Paul's Voyages and Travels.....	2 : 2	by 2 : 8	0	6	3		

TITLE OF MAPS.	SIZE OF MAP.		NET CASH PRICE.			EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
	Width.	Depth.	£	s.	d.	
SCRIPTURE GEOGRAPHICAL MAPS.— (Continued.)						
Plan of Jerusalem, or City of the Lord.....	2 : 2	by 2 : 8	0	6	3	and other useful information.
Initiatory Map Chart, of the Acts of the Apostles. (f).....	2 : 6	by 2 : 6	0	8	9	III. Map of the Earth in Hemispheres, without the lines of latitude or longitude, or any names of places. This novel and beautiful representation of the
Combination Map of the Land of Promise, illustrating Old Testament History.....	3 : 3	by 2 : 3	0	10	0	Globe is very striking, exhibiting its various physical features, the Mountain ranges, plains, Steppes, prairies, deserts, valleys, oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, continents, islands, &c. &c., clearly shewing the distribution of land and water.
Combination Map of Palestine, illustrating New Testament History...	do	do	0	10	0	IV. A large physical Map of Europe, exhibiting its physical features, comprehending its Mountain ranges, Table Lands, Plains, Steppes and Valleys, seas, rivers, &c.; also, lines denoting the Polar limit of the growth of the principal vegetable productions, &c.
Combination Map of Roman Palestine.	3 : 9	by 2 : 9	0	10	0	
Outline Map of the Land of Promise.	2 : 10	by 2 : 2	0	5	0	
Outline Map of Palestine.....	do	do	0	5	0	
6. HISTORICAL CHARTS, &c.						
Bertie's Historical and Illustrated Chart, exhibiting in one view a Record of the several ages of the world in sheets, £1 7s. 6d. Mounted on cloth and black roller, varnished...	.....		2	5	0	
Mempriss' School Room Chart of our Lord's Life and Ministry, with a series of initiatory Lessons; narrative, practical and geographical, for simultaneous and mutual instruction in the Gospel History, with a text book.....	4 : 2	by 6 : 0	0	18	9	
Baker's Chart of Bible Chronology...	1 : 10	by 4 : 0	0	6	3	
Baker's Tabular View of the Old Testament.....	4 : 6	by 5 : 2	0	12	6	
The Genealogical, Chronological, and Historical Chart of the Kings and Queens of England, compiled from the best authorities.....	3 : 2	by 2 : 4	9	7	0	
An Epitome of the History of England, with the Contemporary Sovereigns of Scotland, France, Russia, Germany, and the Roman Pontiffs....	2 : 2	by 3 : 3	0	7	6	(f) This initiatory Chart exhibits the gradual development of the Gospel scheme, from the Ascension of our Lord into Heaven, A.D. 30, to the time of St. Paul's imprisonment and release at Rome, A.D. 59-61. In order to aid in the study of this interesting period, the chart contains six divisions of itself, termed parts.—Each part embraces a definite term, and geographically delineates the labours of the
A Tabular View of European Geography, comprising a general Survey of Europe: Its natural geography; its political divisions, their extent; government, capitals, and principal inland and seaport towns, population, revenue, and naval and military forces; also a descriptive outline of the physical features, productions, manufactures, commercial geography and exports of each state, with a sketch of the progress of European commerce, by Edward Hughes. Printed on cloth and folded in book form.....	.....		0	1	6	Apostles.

TITLE OF MAPS.	SIZE OF MAP.		NET CASH			EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
			PRICE.			
	<i>Width.</i>	<i>Depth.</i>	£	s.	d.	
7. MAP PROJECTIONS. (g)						(g) These projections give the lines of latitude and longitude only.
First Series.						
Sheets.						
Eastern Hemisphere.....	1 : 9	by 1 : 3	0	0	6½	
Map of Europe.....	do	do ..	0	0	6½	
Do Asia.....	do	do ..	0	0	6½	
Do Africa.....	do	do ..	0	0	6½	
Do America.....	do	do ..	0	0	6½	
Do British Iscls.....	do	do ..	0	0	6½	
Do Palestine.....	do	do ..	0	0	6½	
Per set of eight.....			0	4	0	
MAP PROJECTIONS. (h)						(h) These projections give the principal Mountain ranges of the World and the courses of the rivers.
Second Series.						
Eastern Hemisphere.....	1 : 9	by 1 : 3	0	0	6½	
Western Hemisphere.....	do	do ..	0	0	6½	
Map of Europe.....	do	do ..	0	0	6½	
Do Asia.....	do	do ..	0	0	6½	
Do Africa.....	do	do ..	0	0	6½	
Do America.....	do	do ..	0	0	6½	
Do England and Wales.....	do	do ..	0	0	6½	
Do Palestine.....	do	do ..	0	0	6½	
Per set of eight.....			0	4	0	
8. VIGNETTE SERIES OF OUTLINE MAPS. (i)						(i) These outlines are minutely and distinctly marked.
Map of the World on Mercator's Pro- jection.....	1 : 7½	by 1 : 3	0	0	6½	
Do Europe.....	1 : 3	by 1 : 7½	0	0	6½	
Do Asia.....	do	do ..	0	0	6½	
Do Africa.....	1 : 7½	by 1 : 3	0	0	6½	
Do America.....	1 : 3	by 1 : 7½	0	0	6½	
Do England and Wales.....	do	do ..	0	0	6½	
Per set of six.....			0	3	0	
9. OUTLINE MAPS. (j)						(j) These outlines show the comparative heights of the Mountains, lengths of the rivers and sizes of islands and lakes.
World on Mercator's Projection, plain	2 : 6	by 1 : 7½	0	1	0	
World on Mercator's Projection, col'd	do	do ..	0	1	6	
—						
III. CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY'S MAPS.						
1. MODERN GEOGRAPHY.						
Canvas, Rollers, Coloured and Varnished.						
Map of the World.....	6 : 6	by 3 : 4	0	17	6	
Canvas and Rollers.						
Map of the World, (outline).....	do	do ..	0	8	9	

TITLE of MAPS.	SIZE of MAP.		NET CASH			EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
			PRICE.			
	<i>Width.</i>	<i>Depth.</i>	£	s.	d.	
Canvas, Rollers, Coloured and Varnished.						
Map of Europe	5 : 3	by 4 : 4	0	15	0	
Do Asia	do	do ..	0	15	0	
Do Africa	do	do ..	0	15	0	
Do North America	3 : 2	by 3 : 10	0	10	0	
Do South America	do	do ..	0	10	0	
Do England and Wales	5 : 0	by 6 : 3	0	17	6	
Do England and Wales	2 : 9	by 3 : 10	0	7	6	
Do Ireland	2 : 9	by 3 : 7	0	7	6	
Do Scotland	2 : 9	by 3 : 10	0	7	6	
Do British Isles	1 : 9	by 2 : 3	0	8	9	
Sheets, and Coloured.						
Map of the British Isles	do	do ..	0	0	7½	
Sheets.						
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Physical Map of the British Isles	do	do ..	0	1	3	
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Sheets.						
Outline General Map of the British Isles	do	do ..	0	0	10	
Outline Maps of the Hemispheres	2 : 3	by 1 : 2	0	0	4	
Plain Maps of the Hemispheres	do	do ..	0	0	3	
Sheets and coloured.						
Maps in the Atlas of "Educational Maps for Schoolmasters," 5d. each, plain; 7½d. coloured. See Atlases, section XI, page 17	1 : 9	by 1 : 3	0	0	0	
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Map of the Land of Promise, illustrating the Patriarchal Ages, and the periods previous to the Conquest under Joshua	1 : 10	by 2 : 3	0	4	0½	
Sheets and Coloured.						
Map of the Land of Promise, illustrating the Patriarchal Ages, and the periods previous to the Conquest under Joshua	do	do ..	0	1	8	

TITLE OF MAPS.	SIZE OF MAP.		NET CASH			EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
			PRICE.			
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Sheets and Coloured. Map of the Holy Land, in the time of our Saviour, with notes on its Physical Geography.....	1 : 10	by 2 : 3	0	1	8	
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Canvas, Rollers, Coloured and Varnished. Map illustrating St. Paul's Travels and Journeys.....	2 : 10	by 2 : 3	0	6	10½	
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TITLE OF MAPS.	SIZE OF MAP.		NET CASH PRICE.			EXPLANATORY REMARKS.	
	Width.	Depth.	£	s.	d.		
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Do Asia.....	do	do	0	11	10½		
Do Africa.....	do	do	0	11	10½		
Do America.....	do	do	0	11	10½		
Do Canaan and Palestine.....	do	do	0	11	10½		
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Do Africa.....	do	do	0	6	10½		
Do America.....	do	do	0	6	10½		
Do England.....	do	do	0	6	10½		
Do Scotland.....	do	do	0	6	10½		
Do Ireland.....	do	do	0	6	10½		
Do Canaan and Palestine.....	do	do	0	6	10½		
The above 10 Maps in a wooden case.....			4	0	0		
Sheets and Coloured.							
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TITLE OF MAPS.	SIZE OF MAP.		NET CASH			EXPLANATORY REMARKS.	
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Do Ireland.....	do	do ..	0	15	0		
Do Palestine.....	5 : 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	by 4 : 6	0	15	0		
Do Europe.....	5 : 3	by 4 : 6	0	15	0		
Do Asia.....	5 : 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	by 4 : 6	0	15	0		
Do Africa.....	5 : 3	by 4 : 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	15	0		
Do North America.....	5 : 3	by 4 : 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	15	0		
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Do North America.....	do	do ..	0	7	6		
Do South America.....	do	do ..	0	7	6		
Do England.....	do	do ..	0	7	6		
Do Scotland.....	do	do ..	0	7	6		
Do Ireland.....	do	do ..	0	7	6		
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Do Hindostan.....	do	do ..	0	7	6		
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Do Eastern Hemisphere....	do	do ..	1	0	0		
Do two Hemispheres, with key.....	do	do ..	2	0	0		
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Do United States.....	6 : 0	by 6 : 10	0	15	0		
Do Europe.....	do	do ..	0	15	0		
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Do North America.....	2 : 2	by 2 : 10	0	6	3		
Do United States.....	2 : 10	by 4 : 4	0	7	6		
Do South America.....	2 : 2	by 2 : 10	0	6	3		
Do Europe.....	do	do ..	0	6	3		
Do Asia.....	do	do ..	0	6	3		

TITLE OF MAPS.	SIZE OF MAP.		NET CASH			EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
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12. The Varieties of Mankind.			
REYNOLD'S Two Diagrams of the Steam Engine. Each $\frac{3}{4}$ feet by 2 feet, full colored. Price, each	0	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto At one View, mounted on canvas and roller	0	13	9
The Diagrams are correctly drawn, and engraved on steel, in a bold style, and on a large scale, displaying clearly all the working parts of the Engine. They comprise:—			
1. The Condensing Engine.			
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These Diagrams are designed to convey to the mind, in the clearest manner, a correct knowledge of the principle and mode of action of the Steam Engine.			
REYNOLD'S Chronological Chart of British History, from the Norman Conquest to the present time. Shewing the principal National Occurrences, the Progress of the Arts and Sciences, the Foundations of Institutions, Erection of Public Buildings, Important Events in General History, Discoveries, Inventions, &c., &c., on a large sheet, 4 feet long	0	1	3
REYNOLD'S Stream of History, displaying at one view the Rise, Progress, and Fall of Nations and States; the Periods of the Great Philosophers and Conquerors; Dates of Important Events, &c., &c., on a sheet, full colored.	0	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

XIX. VOCAL MUSIC.

	£	s.	d.
WILHELM'S Method of Teaching Singing, adapted to English use, by John Hullah.			
HULLAH'S Manual of Vocal Music. Parts I and II, bound together	0	5	0
Exercises and figures contained in the Manual, Parts I. and II. each	0	0	10
Large Sheets, containing the figures in Part I. of the Manual, Nos. 1 and 8, in one parcel	0	7	6
Ditto ditto stretched on frames and varnished	1	18	9
Large Sheets, containing the figures in Part of the Manual, Nos. 9 to 40, in parcels of 8 sheets, per parcel	0	7	6
Ditto ditto stretched on frames and varnished	1	18	9
Large Sheets, containing the figures in Part II. of the Manual, Nos. 41 to 52, in one parcel	0	11	3
Ditto ditto stretched on frames and varnished	1	18	9
Portfolios for Hullah's large sheets	1	15	0
HULLAH'S Grammar of Vocal Music	0	10	0
ILLUSTRATIONS to Hullah's Vocal Grammar, per set of 30 sheets.....	2	12	6
MUSIC Copy Books.....	0	1	3
MUSIC Paper, same size as Hullah's large sheets, 12 staves, per parcel of sheets	0	5	0
Ditto ditto ditto ditto 8 staves, per parcel of ditto...	0	5	0
STANDARD Tuning Forks, adjusted to 512 vibrations per second.....	0	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
GOD save the Queen, arranged by Hullah, in three, four and five parts, on both sides of a Card, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, or, per dozen	0	1	3

	£	s.	d.
SCHOOL Songs for two and three voices. Composed by Hullah. In two Books, pp. 16, each	0	0	7½
Contents of Book the First.			
1. Buttercups and Daisies.			
2. The Months.			
3. The Savoyard's Song.			
4. Lady Bird.			
5. The Week.			
6. A Pleasant Day.			
7. The Cricket.			
8. The Spring Journey.			
9. The Little Lark.			
10. Birds.			
11. The Milk Pail.			
12. The Seasons.			
Contents of Book the Second.			
13. The Sunbeam.			
14. Harvest Field and Flowers.			
15. Poor Robin.			
16. The Little Sister.			
17. Sing for the Oak Tree.			
18. The Poor Laborer.			
19. The First Swallow.			
20. The Father's Return.			
21. The Plough Boy.			
22. The Farm Yard.			
23. The Apple Tree.			
24. The Shepherd Boy's Song.			

XX. WRITING.

	£	s.	d.
MULHAUSER'S Manual of Writing, with 40 model Plates.....	0	2	6
WRITING Model, First or Elementary set, 40 Plates, mounted on card board	0	2	6
Ditto Second set; Medium, or half text hand, and the Ciphers	0	1	0
Ditto Third set; fine, or small hand, and for punctuation, Proverbs, and Moral Sentences	0	1	0
Ditto Fourth set; fine or small hand, and the ciphers. List of the Sovereigns of England since the Conquest	0	1	0
WRITING Books, ruled for Mulhauser's System, Nos. I., II. and III. No. I. ruled with diagonal lines throughout; No. II., the same ruling, alternated with leaves of cross lines only; No. III. ruled for half text, 2s. 6d. per doz.; each	0	0	3
SLATES ruled for the Method	0	0	10
NATIONAL Copy Lines, per set of six assorted sheets.....	0	1	10½
MEMORIAL Scripture Copies. By Archdeacon Burrow. Engraved in a neat round hand, and mounted on millboard, the set.....	0	1	9
The six cards present a series of names and words relating to the most remarkable persons, places, and events of Sacred History; as well as to the divisions of the Bible, and some of the doctrines of Christianity. These "Memorial" words are, with few exceptions, arranged according to the order of the Old and New Testaments; and will thus impress the succession of the Books and of their contents on the memory; but the main object proposed is, that they should afford distinct subjects for thought to the pupil, and for examination to the master.			
QUESTIONS on the Memorial Copies. 12mo. Price, bound	0	1	9
The "Questions" on the Copies have been framed with a view to enable the Master or Mistress of a School, or the Teacher, to find out whether the children understand what they write, and whether they are making any progress in the knowledge of their Bible.			
FULTON & EASTMAN'S Principles of Penmanship, illustrated and expeditiously taught by the use of a set of School Writing Books, appropriately ruled, and a Key :—			
I.—Fulton's Chirographic Charts. In two numbers. 3 feet 6 inches wide, by 4 feet 4 inches long, each, per pair, mounted on canvass and rollers, and varnished	0	17	6

	£	s.	d.
CHART No. 1.—Embraces Primary Exercises, and Elementary Principles in Writing, with illustrations of the correct and incorrect positions of the Scholar, &c. &c.			
CHART 2.—Embraces Elementary Principles for Capitals Combined, and Elementary Principles for small Letters Combined.			
II.—Key to Fulton & Eastman's Chirographic Charts. Containing directions for the Position at the Desk, and manner of holding the Pen.—Also, for the exact forms and proportions of letters, with rules for their execution. 16mo. pp. 62, with a Steel Plate of the Charts in Miniature	0	1	3
III.—Fulton's School Writing Books. Per set of four numbers	0	2	6
Ditto Per dozen	0	6	3
Ditto Singly	0	0	10
No. 1. Designed for Young Beginners. No. 2. Designed to be used after No. 1. No. 3. Designed for Advanced Pupils. No. 4. Contains only the Parallel Lines.			
BADLAM'S Writing Books. The Common School Writing Book. In five numbers. Per set	0	3	1½
Ditto ditto Per dozen	0	6	3
Ditto ditto Singly	0	0	10
The peculiarities of this system consist in light lined letters for tracing, which require more observation than perfect or outline letters to be traced or filled; in clearly illustrating by elements, &c., the manner of making and joining all letters without lifting the pen; in the use of oblique lines, which aid in sloping letters and attaining a movement of the whole hand, without the restraint, incident to their use as heretofore practised; in the distinct proportions of letters secured by horizontal and oblique lines and dots; in the practical exhibition of the most common errors of learners, &c. &c.			
GOULD'S Progressive in Penmanship, Practical and Ornamental, for the use of Schools, in Five Writing Books. per set	0	3	1½
Ditto ditto per dozen	0	6	3
Ditto ditto singly	0	0	10
The peculiarity in Gould's Writing Book is in the placing of the copy lines inside the cover folded down. In writing, the lines can be exposed, so as to use them on any or every one of pages of the copy book—an admirable plan.			
CHAMBER'S Writing—Plain, Current-hand, and Ornamental—In Fifteen prepared Copy Books. In those systems of writing which have come under the notice of the Editors, numerous formations are introduced which cannot be imitated by the pen without retouching; while, at the same time, the most difficult junctions and combinations are too frequently associated with the earlier and more simple exercises. In the present system, which aspires to some degree of originality, care has been taken to avoid every refinement of engraving inconsistent with practical penmanship; a simple yet graceful style of writing has been aimed at; and the series rendered strictly progressive. Post size. Price, each	0	0	6
WRITING—Plain, and Current Hand. In ten prepared Copy Books. Foolscap size. Price, each	0	0	3½
SMITH'S Copy Slips (oblong 12 mo.), contains:—			
1. First Writing Lessons.	12. Select Sentences.		
2. Large Text.	13. Ladies' Geographical.		
3. Small Text.	14. Ladies' Running Hand. Part 1.		
4. Round Hand.	15. Ditto do 2.		
5. Small Hand.	16. Ditto do 3.		
6. Large Text. Round style of Writing.	17. Scripture Round Hand.		
7. Small Text, do do.	18. Ditto do.		
8. Round Hand, do do.	19. Old English.		
9. Geographical Running Hand.	20. German Text.		
10. Commercial Running Hand.	21. Engrossing.		
11. Receipts, Bills of Exchange, &c.	22. Latin Copies.		
	23. School Ornamental Alphabets.		

	£	s.	d.
The foregoing, per dozen	0	5	7½
Singly	0	0	6
24. A set of Plain and Ornamental Alphapets, containing 11 various Hands ...	0	1	6
25. The Ladies' Writing Exemplar, (Edited by D. H. Edwin,) with Part 3, Ladies' Running Hand Copies	0	1	3
26. Astronomical Copies, (Edited by R. Mitchell,) Engraved by W. Smith ...	0	0	6
Nos. 1 to 23 and 26, assorted.—Per dozen.....	0	5	7½
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No. 25, do	0	10	0
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Pen-Holders, per dozen.....	0	3	9
Lead Pencils, per dozen, 10d, and	0	1	0

XXI. DRAWING BOOKS, &c.

"Any one who can learn to write can learn to draw."

CHAPMAN'S American Drawing Book, especially adapted to the use of Schools, Academies, and Home Instruction. The Wood Engravings in these works are most exquisitely finished. They embrace every variety of example, from the simple to the highly finished specimens of drawing of the Human Figure, antique and modern, Natural Scenery, &c., &c.

The following Branches of the Art are treated separately, viz:—

1. Primary Instruction and Rudiments of Drawing.
2. Drawing from Nature—material and method.
3. Perspective—Composition—Landscape—Figures, &c.
4. Drawing, as applicable to the Mechanic Arts.
5. Painting in Oil and Water Colors.
6. The Principles of Light and Shade.
7. External Anatomy of the Human Form, and Comparative Anatomy.
8. The various methods of Etching, Engraving, Modelling, &c.

	£	s.	d.
Drawing Book, No. I. Elementary. Quarto. Atlas form, pp. 56.....	0	2	6
Ditto No. II, Elementary. ditto ditto pp. 56.....	0	2	6
Ditto No. III, Perspective. ditto ditto pp. 56.....	0	2	6
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DRAWING for Young Children; containing 150 Drawing Copies, and numerous Exercises, accompanied with ample directions for both Teacher and Pupil. Published under the superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. London, 12mo., bound in cloth

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Ditto do, second quality, ditto	0	0	9
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(See "Raffaële's Outlines," Section XV. of this Catalogue.)			

XXII. SCHOOL APPARATUS.

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BRASS Mounted Orrery, (3 feet in diameter.) See 27th page of this Catalogue	2	10	0
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| 5. Paralleloiped No. 5. | 14. Prolate Spheroid. | |
| 6. Paralleloiped No. 6. | 15. Cylinder. | |
| 7. Paralleloiped No. 7. | 16. Prism. | |
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VARTY'S Collections of Geometrical Planes and Solids, in Boxes :—

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Dissected Cube, with Octahedron for its primitive Nucleus.....	0	3	9
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These models are all admirably suited to facilitate the study of Geometrical forms, to lead the Pupil to reflect and demonstrate, and gradually to cultivate in the mind a taste for Mathematical knowledge.

[See Illustrations of Geometrical Figures, Section XVI. No. 4.]

Numeral Frame, for teaching Arithmetic with ease.....	0	5	0
Lunarian, (for illustrating the Phases of the Moon and centre of gravity)	0	5	0
Two and a half inch Hemisphere Globe, hinged (singly, 6s. 3d.)	0	5	0
Explanatory Text Book	0	1	3
Box, varnished, with Lock and Key, to contain the above	0	5	0
Charge for entire set, as above, including Box, &c. &c.	5	2	6

BOX of Geological Specimens, appropriately labelled...	0	10	0
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CONTAINING :

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|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Calcareous Spar. | 5. Pumice. | 9. Anthophyllite. |
| 2. Pearl Spar. | 6. Petrified Moss. | 10. Copper Ore. |
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	£	s.	d.
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14. Chrystalized do.			
15. Gypsum.			
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23. Sandstone.			
24. Soapstone.			
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This box of Geological Specimens is specially adapted to illustrate the Lessons on Geology and Minerals in the Fifth Book of the National Series.

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	£	s.	d.
ELEMENTS of Scientific Agriculture, or the Connexion between the Science and Art of Practical Farming. A Prize Essay of the New York State Agricultural Society. By John P. Norton, A. M., late Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College. 12 mo., pp. 208, bound in cloth and gold lettered	0	2	6
ELEMENTS of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. By Professor James F. W. Johnston, A.M., (English Edition.) 12 mo. pp. 337	0	5	0
Ditto ditto (American Edition, Abridged). 12mo. pp. 249...	0	2	4
CATECHISM of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. By Professor James F. W. Johnson, A.M.; with an Introduction, by John P. Norton, A.M., and an Appendix, compiled by James W. Dawson, Esquire, Superintendent of Education, Nova Scotia, 24 mo., pp. 78, boards	0	1	0
Ditto ditto (English Edition.) 8vo. pp. 63. cloth, stitched	0	1	0
AGRICULTURAL Chemistry; or Chemistry applied to explain the practice, and to promote, upon rational principles, the improvement of Agriculture. With a large colored Diagram, showing a Geological Section of England—a table of British Strata, Glossary, &c. &c. Published by the Christian Knowledge Society. 12 mo., pp. 248, cloth, gold lettered.....	0	3	9
AGRICULTURAL Class Book; or how best to Cultivate a small Farm and Garden, together with Hints on Domestic Economy (one of the National Series of School Books). 12mo. pp. 317	0	1	6
LECTURES on Agricultural Chemistry, or Elements of the Science of Agriculture. by H. Y. Hind, 12mo., paper, pp. 167	0	2	0

XXIV. MISCELLANEOUS.

	£	s.	d.
TEACHER'S Common School Register, 5 sheets, per copy	0	1	3
Ditto ditto ditto in per dozen	0	12	6
Ditto ditto ditto in 10 sheets, per copy	0	2	6
Ditto ditto per dozen	1	5	0
The Registers, containing five sheets, are designed to last for two years in a School, with less than 50 pupils, and for one year in a school of less than 100 pupils. Those with ten sheets answer for the larger Schools, &c. As the Act contemplates the division of the School Fund among the different School Sections, according to the average attendance of pupils at each School, it is important that Trustees should provide themselves with a copy.			
PHYSICAL Training in Schools, in a Series of Gymnastic Exercises. Illustrated by upwards of 100 Engravings of the different positions of the Gymnast; with an introductory sketch of the Athletic Games of Antiquity. pp. 32. Price	0	0	7½

	£	s.	d.
PAGE'S Theory and Practice of Teaching. Svo. pp. 349	0	4	0
MANUALS for Collective Teaching: No. 1. Objects. No. 2. The Body, and its Parts. Price, each	0	0	6
QUESTIONS for Home Study, or several Branches of School Study. Price...	0	0	6
CLASS Papers for Home Study, or Examination Questions for Bible Scholars and Catechumens, &c., in four Parts. Price each Part	0	0	4
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REPORT on a System of Public Elementary Instruction for Upper Canada ...	0	2	6
CEREMONY of Laying the Corner Stone of the Normal School and Education Offices, Toronto, with an Introductory Sketch of the System of Public Elementary Instruction in Upper Canada. Superior Paper and Engravings, Svo. pp. 29	0	1	3
THE Growth and Prospects of Canada. Two Lectures. By the Rev. Adam Lillie	0	0	7½
PLAN of the Educational Department for Upper Canada: on a sheet, exhibiting the Front and Rear perspective views of the Normal and Model Schools and Education Offices, with Plans of the First and Second Stories of the Buildings. Four Engravings, with descriptive letter press. Single sheet.. Front or Rear perspective view of the Buildings, on superior paper	0	0	5
	0	0	3

Appendix No. 11.

SCHEDULE shewing the number of Volumes of Specimen Books (classified under their appropriate heads) purchased with a view to examination and recommendation by the Council of Public Instruction, for introduction into School and Public Libraries in Upper Canada.

GENERAL HEAD.		SUBDIVISION.	No. of Volumes.	Grand Total number of Volumes
I. History	1	Ancient	118	419
	2	Modern	269	
	3	Universal	19	
	4	Constitutional	13	
II. Biography	1	Historical Memoirs	195	325
	2	Biographical Sketches	130	

III. Travels, Voyages, &c	Various	99
IV. Physical Science..	1 Chemist	16
	2 Natural Philosophy	104
	3 Geology and Mineralogy	9
	4 Natural History.....	185
	5 Geography	29
		343
V. Ethics	1 Moral Philosophy }	48
	2 Political Philosophy }	
	3 Mental Philosophy }	
VI. Encyclopedias	Various	24
VII. Literature, including Poetry and Works relating to each Country	1 Greek }	75
	2 Roman }	
	3 English	276
	4 French	32
	5 German	9
	6 American	66
	7 Modern (Italian, &c)	25
	8 Essays }	36
	9 Orations }	
		519
VIII. Manufactures and the useful Arts.....	Various	66
IX. Agriculture	Various	79
X. Periodicals	1 Edinburgh Review.....	90
	2 Quarterly Review	77
	3 North American Review	60
		227
XI. Practical Life.....	Including Narratives, Counsels, and Suggestions for the Young, &c., &c	395
XII. Education	Including Books on School Teaching, and Text Books, &c	232
	Total Number of Volumes	2776

EDUCATION OFFICE, U. C.,

Toronto, October, 1852.

Appendix No. 12.

Original Prospectus of the *Journal of Education* for Upper Canada, the first number of which was issued in January, 1848.

The Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, in accordance with his prescribed duty "to employ all lawful means in his power to collect and diffuse information on the subject of Education, generally, among the people of Upper Canada," and in order to supply, to some extent, one of the widely felt intellectual wants of the Country, proposes to establish, and to conduct gratuitously,

assisted by Mr. George Hodgins, a monthly Journal of Education; to be devoted to the exposition of every part of our School system; to the publication of official papers on the subject of Schools; to the discussion of the various means of promoting the efficiency of Schools, and the duties of all classes of persons in respect to them; to accounts of systems of Public Instruction in other countries, both European and American; and to the diffusion of information on the great work of Popular Education generally.

After much consultation on the subject, it is believed that a monthly will be preferable to a semi-monthly Journal of Education, the same amount of matter being contained in the latter, as had been proposed to be given in the former.

Terms, one Dollar per annum, in all cases payable in advance. No subscription received for less than one year, commencing with each volume.

District Superintendents, Clergymen, and others, friendly to the objects of the publication, are respectfully requested to act as our agents, retaining one-tenth of the amount paid them in remuneration for their trouble. As the whole amount of subscription paid will be devoted to the support and improvement of the Journal, independent of Editorial management, it is hoped that no exertions will be spared in extending its circulation.

The correspondence of some able and experienced gentlemen has been promised, and that of others is requested.

In proceeding to issue the Journal of Education, we are not insensible to the pecuniary responsibility assumed; nor to the delicacy, difficulty, and labour of the task undertaken. The moral and intellectual development of the Country, is the well-spring of its Agricultural, Commercial, Manufacturing, Mineral and civil development. A country is great as it is educated and intelligent; and it is happy, as it is moral and virtuous. This two-fold object is the noblest work of patriotism and benevolence. As an humble auxiliary in the promotion of such a work, we present this monthly Journal. Such a publication is a desideratum in Canada, and is demanded by the interests of Schools and the claims of general knowledge. We volunteer the labour and responsibility of its production, upon the double ground of its necessity, and of its importance, and the assurances we have received in various Districts in Upper Canada, that in the event of our gratuitously undertaking so much, the friends of Education throughout the Province will cordially and efficiently co-operate. And as every farthing of the subscriptions will be devoted to the mechanical execution of the work, the more numerous the subscriptions are, the more may the value of the publication be increased, both in the amount of matter, and in engravings of plans of School houses, premises, &c.

The principle on which this Periodical is issued and is proposed to be sustained, that of voluntary co-operation, indicates the theory of the Educational system which it will seek to develop. In a free Country like Canada, the people cannot be educated without their own consent and their own voluntary co-operation. This is the basis of our system of Public Elementary Education, it is the vital principle which connects and pervades all its parts, and it furnishes the only key to a correct explanation of its philosophy. The Provincial School Grant and School Law are the voluntary creation of the Country, through its Legislative Representatives; the School Assessment of each District is the voluntary creation of its inhabitants, through their Township Representatives in Council; the erection of every School house, and the employment and support of every Teacher, is the voluntary work of the inhabitants of each School Section, through their Trustee-Representatives chosen by themselves. It is true, individuals may be compelled to support Schools, whether they desire to do so or not; but in a country where each individual's will

is sovereign and supreme, there is no law or government; there is no society; there is a state of nature. A state of civilization and free government supposes the subordination of individual will, in civil matters, to the will of Constituencies, whether they consist of the inhabitants of a School Section or Township, or County, or Province: as the inhabitants of any one of these Constituencies cannot act individually, even in employing a School Teacher; they elect certain persons to act for them, and are individually bound by the Acts of their Representatives.—Now the Executive Government itself, cannot establish even a Common School in the smallest of these Constituencies;—only the people themselves, by their own chosen Representatives, can do it. A despotic School system supposes the power of the Government to act irresponsibly and independently of the people, in the establishment and management of Schools. Our system is the reverse of that. The co-operation of the Government and people is, of course, essential to any system of Public Instruction in this or in any free Country; but the positive and acting power, in the application of our existing system, is with the people themselves in their several localities. The Governmental part of the system, is a power of motives, not of force. The Legislature, in the School Grant, offers, through the Executive Government, an inducement to each District, through its Council, to promote Common School Education in such District; and the Provincial Government and District Council thus unitedly present motives to the inhabitants of each School Division, through their own elected Trustees, to educate their own children. This compliance, or non-compliance with the condition offered—their yielding or not yielding to the motives presented—is with themselves. The general Rules and Regulations, are but guards against individual or local abuses of the Provincial and District School Fund; are aids to promote the benefit of its expenditure, and to supply the deficiency of local information; and will become less and less necessary, in proportion to the advancement of school experience and general knowledge throughout the Country. The progress of the system and the diffusion of knowledge will supersede the necessity of some provisions of the law, and create the necessity for new ones. Maturity in any thing imparts a character of simplicity.

Such being, in brief, the theory of our popular School System, the first requisite to its efficient operations, is information as to its general principles and various applications, and a just appreciation of its important objects. Any thing *new*, however simple, is difficult. The Alphabet is difficult to a child, as a new language or a new science is difficult to a student. It is so with our new School System, though simple in itself; and though as easy as the Alphabet to those who have learned and practiced it in other Countries. To aid in supplying the information thus needed, and in creating and strengthening a conviction thus essential, is the fundamental object of the *Journal of Education*.

Education Office, Upper Canada,
Toronto, December, 1847.

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, MOUNTAIN STREET, QUEBEC.

RETURN

IN PART—TO AN ADDRESS of the Legislative Assembly, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 20th September, 1852, for Documents and information respecting the practicability of forming a safe Dock and Harbor for the reception of Shipping arriving at the Port of Quebec, &c.; and for other information relative to the improvement of the Harbor of Quebec.

By Command,

A. N. MORIN,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 10th November, 1852.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
QUEBEC, 9th November, 1852.

In obedience to His Excellency the Governor General's order of reference, dated 22nd September last, to prepare so much of the Return to be made to the above Address as relates to this Department, the undersigned has the honor of transmitting—

Copy of the Report of the Commissioners for the Harbour of Quebec, dated 13th April, 1843.

Extract of an Order in Council, dated 1st October, 1847, approving the Report of the Harbor Commissioners.

Mr. A. Barrett's, Civil Engineer's Report on the Petition of Michael Scott, on the advantage of a Dry Dock at River Cap Rouge.

Mr. Begly's, Secretary of the Board of Works, letter transmitting the Report of Mr. Barrett.

Supplementary Report of the Commissioners for the Harbor of Quebec, dated 30th November, 1847.

Copy of Report of Council, approving the Report of the Commissioners of Public Works, and that the Supplementary Report of the Harbor Commissioners do regulate the future grants of the Crown, &c.

And lastly, a Copy of Mr. Ware's general plan of the Harbor of Quebec, on which is delineated the line which is to limit the future grants from the Crown on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, from Point à Pizeau to the River St. Charles, and up the said River to the site of the old Dorchester bridge. To which is sub-joined a copy of Captain Bayfield's plan of the basin of Quebec, showing the depth of water at low tide along both shores of the Harbor, in the vicinity of the line of limit, established by the Harbor Commissioners.

The undersigned begs leave to state that the survey of the beach of the St. Lawrence, within the limits of the harbor of Quebec, to ascertain the actual state and occupancy of the said beach on both sides of the Harbor, the extent of the

encroachments, or of any public reserves or public property, which may be most advantageously applied for public uses or future improvements, being still in progress. A Report that will contain as much as possible of the information called for in the Address, may by the next Session of Parliament be prepared, and at the same time be accompanied with a general plan of the Harbor, reduced from the voluminous plans of the survey performed by Mr. Ware, accompanying the last Report of the Harbor Commissioners, on which will be exhibited all the properties belonging to the Government, or forming part of the public domain on both sides of the said Harbor of Quebec, &c., resulting from the survey now in progress or ascertained.

All which is nevertheless respectfully submitted.

JOHN ROLPH,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The Honorable A. N. Morin,
Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

QUEBEC, 13th April, 1843.

SIR,—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Mr. Assistant Secretary Dunkin, of the 25th July last, addressed to the Inspector General of the Queen's domain, by desire of His Excellency the Governor General, stating that His Excellency's attention had been called strongly to the mischiefs resulting, and likely to result, to the Harbour of Quebec, from the system hitherto pursued in the granting of beach and deep water lots, and that he had arrived at the conclusion that a line requires to be authoritatively laid down without delay, beyond which no encroachments whatever in any part of the Harbor shall be suffered to exist, and directing that we should conjointly prepare a report and map, such as may enable His Excellency to lay down satisfactory rules for the future guidance of the public departments in regard to all encroachments existing or proposed within the Harbor; including, of course, the coves and the St. Charles River, inquiring, in the course of our investigation, respecting any lands which may remain in the hands of Government, whether any and what part of the same it may be advisable to retain for public purposes, civil, military, or naval, so that such reserves, if any should be thought advisable, may be distinctly set down, and all danger of their future alienation avoided. We are also desired, at the same time, to inquire into the cost and probable effect of a suggestion made by Captain Boxer, of the Royal Navy, for the improvement of the Cul-de-Sac, by the erection of a Steamboat wharf from the Queen's to within about fifty feet of the King's wharf. In reply to this communication, we have to state, for the information of His Excellency, that we met at Quebec, on the 15th August, when, after a personal examination of the Harbor, we sought for and engaged a competent Surveyor, whose map we now submit, having laid down a line beyond which, with every deference, we suggest that all present encroachments should be forthwith removed by such legal measures as may be necessary, and beyond which no future grants should be made for the erection of blocks, quays, or wharves. This line, proposed as the boundary of future grants of deep water lots, is represented on the plan and section by a line drawn from A, at the east pier of Mr. Pemberton's cove, at Point à Pizeau, to B, at the extremity of Conolly's wharf, thence to C, opposite to Wood & Gray's long wharf, thence to D, at Mr. Sheppard's easterly pier, thence to E, at Mr. Gilmour's easterly pier, thence to F, at Mr. Bonner's easterly, thence by the line marked on the plan and sections with letters G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, to O, at Pointe à Carsey, near the India wharf, thence up the River St. Charles, from O to P, at the light house at the extremity of

Ramsay street; thence to Q, at fifty feet south of the extremity of Mr. Munn's wharf; thence to R, at Dorchester bridge, thence to S at the extreme of a projected canal; thence to T and V at the extremity of two wharves at Hare Point; thence from the opposite or left bank of the River St. Charles at the point A, thence in a right line passing close to the south west extremity of the old Dorchester bridge to the point B; thence to C at Dorchester bridge, at the extremity of the north abutment, thence to D, thence to E, at a point formed by the prolongation of a wharf on the beach, three hundred and fifty feet towards the south east; thence on a right line F, G, G, passing at two hundred and five feet south east of the south east extremity of two long wharves on the River St. Charles.

We beg leave to suggest, at the same time, that the future grants of beach, or deep water lots, along this line should be made to extend to such line, and that the grantees respectively, on pain of forfeiture of the grant, should be compelled to build out their wharves to the line given, connecting them with the land at high water mark, and to face their wharves all round with substantial timber of proper quality, so as to prevent the loading from escaping into the River, and to keep the same in complete and proper repair; the fulfilment of these conditions to be put under the control of the proper Department.

We think that the system of granting blocks in deep water is injurious in many respects. We have ascertained that blocks have been laid down in some instances further out and in different positions than those specified in the grants. To remove these, in many instances, would entail an enormous expense, and when they have been put down with improper materials, impossible; whilst it is to be apprehended that, in process of time, they will decay and burst, and thus form shoals to the injury of the navigation. Were the grantees bound to carry out their wharves from the land to the extent of the line, these inconveniences could not happen; and were wharves of a sufficient breadth, of not less than sixty feet, erected on this plan at proper intervals, the grantees would have the use of the intermediate space for their timber and other purposes, which would keep the navigation clear, and the ships could load alongside the wharves. The great irregularity of the present wharves is practically very inconvenient to the shipping, and when erected in shallow water, as on the St. Charles, has an injurious effect in causing deposits and altering the proper line of the River.

We therefore are of opinion that if His Excellency should approve of the line which we have traced out, it would be most desirable that the present grants should be extended to that line, at as early a period as circumstances may enable the Government so to do, and which, if public notice of their intention was given, could probably be easily effected. In making these grants in extension we would also suggest that the Government might be able greatly to improve the communication; both as respects the convenience of the trade and the advantage of the citizens; in having an easy access to the water, by entering into arrangements with the proprietors of the old grants for the removal of such obstructions as now interfere with such improvements.

We have caused these suggested improvements to be traced on the plan, and from communications with the Municipal authorities, we have every reason to believe that they meet with their concurrence, having been communicated to the Honorable the Mayor, and to the City Road Inspector, who expressed their approval.

In respect to reserves for public purposes, civil, military or naval, we have the honor to suggest the following, as appearing to us to be required for public interests; namely, all the ground that may be necessary—

For a Canal, to be constructed from the point S, at the termination of the prolongation of Crown Street, across the narrow neck of land near the Marine Hospital, to communicate with the upper part of the St. Charles; and for a dam to be erected across that river below the upper point of communication.

For the prolongation of Crown Street, in St. Roch's Suburbs, to meet the ford across the St. Charles.

For a new street across the property now occupied by Mr. T. C. Lee, to the River St. Charles.

For the prolongation of Smith Street to the last mentioned new street.

So much of the Beach Lot, now occupied by Mr. T. C. Lee, as will then be bounded by Crown Street, the prolongation of Smith Street; such new street and the River St. Charles, to be appropriated either to civil or naval purposes.

For the prolongation of St. Roch Street to the River St. Charles, with the view of erecting a bridge at that place, as being in our opinion the most eligible site for a new bridge, if such should be determined upon.

Sufficient ground on the North shore of the St. Charles, immediately opposite the continuation of St. Roch Street, between high and low water mark, for a road and approaches to a projected bridge; and also two hundred feet on each side such road and approaches, to be kept clear of houses and buildings.

The whole of the space opposite the King's wood-yard, down to low water mark of River St. Charles, to be reserved for Government purposes; but until required for such purposes to be laid out in wharves only, without houses or other buildings, according to the plan; the same to be placed under the control of the Corporation, on consideration of their bearing the expense of erecting these wharves, on condition that the Government shall have the right to use the same for landing fuel, stores, &c., free of expense.

The improvements projected here are of essential importance to the public; this space being capable of affording what is much wanted, convenient landing places for the river craft, whilst the mode in which it is now occupied is an actual nuisance.

For the prolongation of the streets projected and reserved by the Seminary, on their property next the St. Charles, called St. Andrew and St. Jerome Streets, as far as Ramsay Street, thus communicating with St. Paul's Market.

For the prolongation of Dalhousie Street, across St. James Street, and St. Antoine Street to the Lower Town Market place, and for additional accommodation to be given to that Market by a projected wharf.

For the prolongation of Notre Dame Street through the Cul-de-Sac to De Sac Street.

For the erection of a steamboat wharf and store houses.

For a Trinity House wharf and a Trinity Hall at the Cul-de-Sac.

For carters' and calèche stands at the Cul-de-Sac.

For a street, forty feet wide, to be constructed parallel to Champlain Street, to commence beyond the new Custom House and to re-enter the present street beyond the Mariner's Chapel, from which point of junction that street should be at least, forty feet wide all the way to and through the Coves. This new street could not be carried through the Government Gun-boat Wharf without the consent of the Military authorities, which is understood to be at present inadmissible.

So much of the two Beach Lots, known as Munn's Beach Lot and Laporte's Beach Lot, as might be required for naval purposes. These two Beaches consist of, first, that formerly occupied by Munn and now by Mr. Lampson, joining to the east of Mr. Lampson's permanent property, and on the other to Laporte's Lot, has two arpents or three hundred and sixty French feet in front,--secondly, Laporte's Lot, occupied by him or Mr. Baird as his representative, and has five arpents eight feet, or nine hundred and eight French feet in front, and adjoins on the upper side to Mr. George Black, representing Mr. T. S. Campbell. These two Lots, together, form about twelve hundred and sixty-eight French feet in front, and is the only property belonging to the Crown ungranted, where men-of-war could winter, and which is of the utmost importance, being peculiarly eligible for such a purpose from

the bank there affording protection from the ice. Six hundred feet frontage, at least would be required for the purpose above mentioned, and which would be most advantageously selected at the upper end of Laporte's Lot, as being best protected.

The different communications of the streets and openings to the water along the whole of this line have also been traced on the plan, being, with a few exceptions, the same as recommended by a report and plan submitted by the Corporation to the Inspector General of Her Majesty's Domain, in June last, for the consideration of the Government.

In reference to the improvements of the Cul-de-Sac, we are all of opinion that instead of the erection of a steamboat wharf from the Queen's to within about fifty feet of the King's Wharf, as originally suggested by Captain Boxer; it would afford greater accommodation to the public were two wharves erected, as now shewn upon the plan, one of which is proposed to be appropriated to the steamboats, and the other to the Trinity House, that Corporation being in great want of a wharf for its own exclusive use.

This suggestion is necessarily connected with the proposed destination of another and adjoining portion of the Cul-de-Sac, to the erection of a Trinity Hall, by which a great saving of the public money would ultimately be effected, and suitable accommodation in the most eligible situation thus provided for that body. Part of the Cul-de-Sac is likewise proposed to be given over to the City Corporation for carters and calèche stands, as shewn on the plan, in consideration of which they would undertake to prolong Notre Dame Street, thus considerably diminishing the expense attendant upon the erection of the wharves.

We have caused the probable expense of the erection of these wharves, as well as of the Trinity Hall and appendages, to be estimated, of which we have subjoined a statement; to which we have also added the present receipts and expenditure in reference to these objects, in order to exhibit at one view the advantages to be derived from the proposed improvements at the Cul-de-Sac.

It will thus appear that the steamboat wharf would cost about £2600 currency, and that in whatever manner this expenditure may be effected, an income would be derived from it more than double that now received by the dock dues.

The Trinity House Wharf would cost about £1,600, and the Trinity Hall and appendages about £1,300. The interest on these two last mentioned sums would amount to only a trifle more than what the Trinity House is now obliged to expend for the accommodation they have, whilst that proposed would be infinitely preferable whether as regards its extent and locality, or the advantages consequent upon having a sea front, and the whole concentrated and under the eye of the proper authorities.

In respect to apparent encroachments upon the property of the Crown, either upon the beach or the deep water channels of the Rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles, beginning from Pointe au Pizeau, Messrs. Wood & Gray appear to have encroached by the erection of a wharf projecting about one hundred and fifteen feet beyond the low water mark, (section No. 1, opposite letter C,) and by erecting a pier at the extremity of a narrow wharf adjoining Mr. Sheppard's south west boundary. Mr. Sheppard appears also to have encroached by carrying out a wharf from the high water line to below the low water mark; these three last mentioned encroachments may probably be within the low water mark at extraordinary low spring tides, (Section No. 1, and repeated on No. 2.)

Mr. Lampson appears to have encroached by extending two narrow wharves eighteen and twenty feet beyond the low water mark of spring tides; he has also laid down a pier on Crown property, in deep water, without authority. Mr. Lampson has laid down two deep water blocks in front of his property, at Diamond harbor, beyond the line and in different positions from those designated in the Letters Patent granted to Mr. J. B. Forsyth, whom he represents. By these Letters Patent he was authorized to lay down four piers or blocks as represented on Section No. 3; whereas he has laid

down three only, also there represented, of which the two highest up the river are not in the positions they ought to be, and by being placed farther out in the channel of the river, have produced a very injurious effect to the navigation, by impeding the entrance to the channel which exists higher up inside the bank. These blocks, we much fear, could not now be removed unless by diving apparatus, which would entail a ruinous expense.

On the St. Charles, between the prolongation of St. Roch Street and the Dorchester Bridge, the four wharves, namely, Mr. Munn's two wharves and those of Sir Henry Caldwell and Mr. Burnet, have likewise encroached upon their proper line; of these encroachments those of Mr. Munn's project beyond the line proposed to be adopted as the limit of grants, and therefore they ought to be removed; with respect to the others, with the exception of Mr. Lampson's blocks before mentioned, as they are within the proposed line, it will be for the Government to adopt such measures in reference to them as may be deemed advisable.

Other encroachments, besides those above mentioned may be discovered on an examination of the titles of the different proprietors along the line, which we have had no means as yet to ascertain.

In making this Report we have found ourselves necessarily compelled to go beyond the literal terms of the reference made to us, inasmuch as we could not well point out the reserves on the line which we considered desirable to be made or established, without attending to the projected improvements which induced us to recommend them. In addition to those already mentioned, we would further observe, that as the line recommended to be established for the St. Charles is with a view of directing the course of that river to its southern channel, (the northern being now blocked up,) it would be necessary in carrying out this improvement that the obstructions to its navigation, from the point S, at the extremity of the proposed canal down to Pointe à Carcy, such as banks of sand and clay, and boulders should be removed, as likewise that the custom of depositing all sorts of rubbish and dirt in the winter time upon the ice and beaches, at the end of the streets and wharves, should be prohibited.

The cutting of the projected canal from the point S would be in length about three hundred French feet through clay; and the erection of a dam across the St. Charles, a little below the upper entrance of the canal, would not only by its water communication greatly improve that section of the City and its neighborhood, but would be the means of creating a great hydraulic power, applicable to a variety of purposes, and thus give an additional value to the Government and other properties.

To effect many of the objects thus held out for the consideration of Government, the aid of the Legislature would, no doubt, be required in order to alter the destination of the Cul-de-Sac, to vest in the Corporation of the Trinity House at Quebec the same powers and jurisdiction over the St. Charles as the St. Lawrence, and to settle and adjust the respective powers and authority of that body, and of the Corporation of the City of Quebec, over the landing places, beaches and wharves below high water mark, as also to regulate the wharfage or dues which it may become necessary to render payable for the use of the same.

It might also be requisite, in reference to encroachments, that the duty should be cast upon the Captain of the Port to report any that might occur, both to the Trinity House and to the Government.

It is necessary to observe that the wharves projected at the Cul-de-Sac are now laid down on the plan, only to the line of the existing wharves, but if, as suggested, the adjoining proprietors should have their grants extended to the general line traced out, we must be understood as recommending that the steamboat and Trinity House wharves should also be equally extended to the same line.

In conclusion, we desire to state, that this Report would have been sooner prepared but that it necessarily took the Surveyor a very long period to make his survey and draw out his plans, which had afterwards to be considered in detail. The survey itself,

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee, of the Honorable the Executive Council on Land applications, dated 1st October, 1847, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the same day.

Upon the application of Thomas Connolly, for a Patent to erect a wharf at Quebec.

The application of the Petitioner was, after the usual preliminary valuation and references, reported upon favorably by the Committee of Council, on the 22nd April last, and the grant was directed to be perfected accordingly, at the reserved rent reported by the Inspector of the Queen's Domain.

Upon the transmission of the Order in Council to the Department of Crown Lands, it was discovered that the proposed grant, if carried into effect, would materially interfere in this respect with the Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Government, in July, 1852, to suggest improvements in the Harbour of Quebec, and on the system thereafter to be pursued relative to the granting of beach and deep water lots in that City. By this Report a variety of improvements was recommended for adoption, and among others a line is laid down in the St. Lawrence as shewn in the plans of survey accompanying the Report, beyond which it is deemed inexpedient to extend further grants of beach and deep water lots. The Commissioners state in their Report: "We have caused these suggested improvements to be traced on the Plan, and from communications with the Municipal authorities we have every reason to believe that they meet with their concurrence, having been communicated to the Honorable the Mayor, and to the City Road Inspector, who signified their approval."

Although the Report has not been approved, the Committee are impressed with the necessity of adopting the suggestion contained in it, and with the view of carrying the same into effect for future action, it is recommended that the Report and accompanying plans be now finally approved, and be transmitted to the Department of Crown Lands, to be deposited in the Surveying Branch of that office, for the guidance of the proper officer to whom is entrusted the completing of surveys for grants of the nature sought by the said Petitioner.

With reference to the application of the Petitioner, the Committee recommend that the grant in his favor should be confined within the line of limit for future Government grants referred to above, and for that purpose that his application be re-transmitted to the Department of Crown Lands, for such action thereon as may be expedient and necessary.

Certified,

(Signed,)

J. JOSEPH, C. E. C.

To the Honorable,

The Commissioner of Crown Lands.

(Copy.)

PUBLIC WORKS, MONTREAL,
26th February, 1848.

SIR,—I herewith transmit Mr. Barrett's Report on the petition of Michael Scott, on the advantage of a Dry Dock at River Cap Rouge, and the letter of F. W. Primrose and Capt. Boxer, as to the future grants from the Crown, of water lots on the St. Lawrence, near Quebec, referred to this office for Report; and I am directed to state, that the Department fully concurs in the views expressed by Mr. Barrett in reference to them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

THOMAS A. BEGLY,

Secretary.

T. Bouthillier, Esq.

Dy. Commissioner Crown Lands.

MONTREAL, 24th February, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to the Department of Public Works, the following on the subject of leasing beach lots along the St. Lawrence, near the City of Quebec, referred to in the communication of Mr. Primrose and Captain Boxer, enclosed with the communication of the Crown Lands Department to this Department, a copy of which is annexed.

It is clearly evident that by the granting of leases for the occupation of the frontage along the river, the public accommodation and benefit will be very greatly extended and promoted, and the Government revenue increased. The only questions that appear to arise in the matter are, whether by leasing or occupying the beach in this way, generally, from "Cap Rouge" to "Pointe à Pizeau," or further down; and by the extension of piers and blocks, they will be in the way or interfere with any future public improvements. On this point I am decidedly of the opinion; from the character of the shore, and the location of the sites, that it cannot be in the way of any general public improvements.

The next question is the manner of placing buildings, regulating and maintaining any wharves, blocks or piers that may be built for the convenience of the trade, so as not to confine, restrict, or incommode the free and easy passage of vessels, or to endanger their safety.

In reply to this, I am of the opinion, that if a plan shall be adopted, based upon the general principles laid down in the communication of Mr. Primrose and Captain Boxer, under judicious and proper superintendance, the whole may be done so as to secure every desirable end.

To so place the piers as to cause the forming of ice bridges, referred to in this communication, would be highly detrimental, to apply the mildest term to the evil.

To allow blocks and cribs to be put, as many have heretofore been, too small for the safety of vessels to lay in high winds, and in the loose and unsound manner in which they have been built, is seriously objectionable. No block, or outer end of pier, should present a less face to the river than two-thirds at least of any vessel making fast to it; otherwise she is rocked about and damaged, or breaks loose, and is drifted against other craft or piers. There are many of these slight blocks now going to decay or falling over, and will soon be down, and their base be left to obstruct or endanger the passage of vessels, or otherwise occasion a heavy expense in their removal.

The whole line of beach is well adapted to the kind of improvement contemplated, and apparently suited to nothing else, at least so well; and by making grants of beach lots, great facilities will, by individual enterprise, be added to the benefit and convenience of the timber trade, as well as for the exchange of other cargoes.

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

(Signed,) ALFRED BARRETT.
Civil Engineer.

T. A. Begly, Esq.
Sec. Dept. P. Works.

(Copy.)

QUEBEC,
30th November, 1847.

SIR,—We have the honor to report to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that in pursuance of the instructions communicated to us by

the Hon. Mr. Secretary Daly's letter of the 19th August, 1844, we have caused a survey and plans of the Harbour of Quebec, on the South shore of the St. Lawrence, from Pointe Levy Church to the Chaudière, to be made and drawn by William Ware, Esq., Surveyor, as likewise the remaining part of the North shore from Pointe à Pizcau to Cap Rouge, to be completed, by the same gentleman; and we would respectfully submit, for the consideration of His Excellency, the following statement, as embodying the conclusions to which we have arrived, in reference to the line which we would recommend as the limit for grants from the Crown in these localities, the conditions of such grants as far as the public interests are concerned, as connected with the improvement of the Harbour of Quebec, and the accommodation required for shipping and for lumber establishments, as also the prevention of future injury thereto and the maintenance, in a proper state of repair, of any works to be erected under such grants.

We would, in the first place, recommend, as a general principle to be adopted, that all grantees should be bound to carry out any wharves to be erected in deep water, to a distance which should give at least twenty-two feet of water at low tides, and that such wharves should be built of a breadth of not less than seventy feet from low water mark to whatever point into deep water they may be carried, this breadth being, in our opinion, required as well for the safety and convenience of the shipping, as for the purpose of affording sufficient resistance to the pressure of the ice; that whenever blocks may be granted they should be at least of the same width of seventy feet, facing the river by not less than sixty feet in depth, and that such wharves and blocks should be constructed of materials fit and proper to give them sufficient solidity to resist the great pressure upon them, caused both by the tides and ice, that is to say, of such sorts of timber and of such dimensions and according to such a plan, as may be approved of by the Board of Works, or other competent authority appointed by the Government, and loaded with stones throughout, in such a manner as that such loading shall not escape with the stream, and that the grantees shall be compelled to keep them at all times in proper repair.

We would likewise recommend that in all cases the grants into deep water should be made to each individual at right angles to the front of his property, at low water mark, and that whether wharves be erected into deep water from low water mark, or block be granted into deep water, in no case should blocks be constructed so as to leave a less space than four hundred feet between each block, and that openings to be left between wharves should not be less than one hundred and fifty feet.

In reference to the plans and in explanation of this Report, and of the recommendations contained in it, it is proper to state that, soundings have been made by Captain Boxer, one of the undersigned, all along the several lines of beach, into deep water, so as to ascertain the average distance from low water mark to the points at which a depth of twenty-two feet water at low tide can be obtained; and, taking all circumstances into consideration, we are humbly of opinion that in respect to the South shore, beginning at the point opposite Pointe Levy Church, marked C., and going upwards towards E (on section 1) of the plan, no wharves or blocks should be permitted to be erected beyond low water mark, until the wharf lately erected by Mr. Henry be reached, inasmuch as such erections would greatly tend to the formation of an Ice Bridge in the winter, which we consider highly objectionable both in a military and commercial point of view, as weakening the defence of the City in time of war, and protracting the navigation at all times; that for the remaining space on that section, from E to F on the plan (section 2), wharves may be granted, extending from low water mark till they reach a depth of twenty-two feet at low water, but that no blocks in deep water be permitted in this locality, the narrowness of the Harbour rendering it inexpedient and improper to grant them. That from F. to G. on the plan (section 3) there is no objection to granting wharves

all along that line to the same depth of water, but that no blocks should be granted in that section nearer to the point F. than those now actually subsisting, of which the nearest is opposite to Mr. Tibbit's establishment. That there is no objection to the granting of wharves from G. to H. all along the line to the same depth of water (section 4 of the plan.)

That the same observation applies to the line from E. to F. on the fifth section of the plan, and to the other sections 6, 7, and 8, on that side of the River to the point M. near the Chaudière.

In respect to the North shore, from the Pointe à Pizeau upwards, we are of opinion that there is no objection to making grants into the same depth of water on the line contained in sections 7, 8, and 9 of the plan, as far as Mr. Wilson's property extends, from the upper extremity of which to the point in front of Mr. Tremain's property, at the lower extremity of Crescent Cove, as designated in section 10 of the plan, we would recommend that no wharves or blocks be granted beyond the line of low water mark, this being the narrowest part of the River, and such erections being calculated to facilitate the formation of an Ice Bridge in winter, which we consider objectionable in this locality likewise, both on military and commercial grounds, for the same reasons previously referred to.

There is no objections to granting wharves or blocks on the line contained in the remaining part of section 10 and the two following sections in the plan, including Cap Rouge River; provided always, that a sufficiently large space be left open opposite to the entrance to that River, as well for the convenience of those who now make use of it, as also in the event of its being found serviceable at some future period for naval purposes; this space should not be less than four hundred feet wide.

We would remark, that, although we adhere generally to the recommendation contained in the first Report of the Commissioners for the Harbor, approving of wharves being constructed continuously, from low water mark to deep water, in preference to blocks; yet we are disposed to modify that recommendation by stating, that, on mature consideration, we think there are particular localities at which it may be advantageous to permit blocks to be constructed, provided due care be taken that they be of such dimensions, materials and solidity, as shall guarantee their not being subject to turn over or encumber the Harbor by falling to pieces.

We would strongly recommend the retaining in the possession, or under the immediate control of Government, any wharves or property belonging to the Crown, bordering on the River St. Lawrence, opposite to the City of Quebec, as likely to be required for various public purposes; we would likewise, in reference to this part of the subject, state that we are of opinion that the Custom House, if not required for the purpose for which it was constructed, and the adjoining premises called Reynar's Wharf, should not be disposed of by Government, but should be retained under their control as eminently adapted for naval or military storehouses, or other like purposes, and which are much wanted.

A supplementary Report, pointing out the encroachments on the Harbor which have come under our notice, as well as the present condition of the wharves and blocks now erected, is in preparation, and will shortly be transmitted.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient and very humble servants,

(Signed,)

F W. PRIMROSE,

EDWARD BOXER,

W. W. HOLLOWAY,

Colonel Com. R. Eng'r, Canada.

(Copy.)

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council on Land Applications, dated 28th February, 1848, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the same day.

Upon the Petition of Michael Scott, representing the advantages of a Dry Dock at River Cap Rouge, and reservation for beach for that purpose, and upon the Report of the Commissioners of Public Works, transmitting plans of Survey of the Harbor of Quebec on the North and South shores of the River St. Lawrence, and their opinion as to grants from the Crown, of water lots in the Harbour of Quebec, and its approaches.

The Committee recommend that the Report of the Commissioners of Public Works, transmitting the Report of their Engineer, Mr. Barrett, upon the plans and supplementary Report of the Harbor Commissioners at Quebec, dated 30th of November last, be approved and adopted, and that the said Report of the Harbour Commissioners do regulate all future grants of beach and deep water lots on the shores of the River St. Lawrence, at and near Quebec, as stated in the Report of the Harbor Commissioners, and as set out on the plans and sections of survey transmitted by the Commissioners, and deposited in the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Certified,

(Signed,)

J. JOSEPH,
C. E. C.

To the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

(Copy.)

QUEBEC,
3rd November, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward to you for His Excellency's information, a plan for the improvement of the River St. Charles, the increased trade to Quebec, requiring the additional Harbor accommodation; and in the event of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence being granted, must still further increase, being of opinion, the produce of the Upper Provinces, as well as those States of America bordering on the Lakes, would send it direct to Quebec for trans-shipment to England; it therefore appears to me necessary that measures should be adopted for its improvement, and having given the plan herewith forwarded much consideration, and being aware that others will be submitted for this object, every professional opinion should be taken, before it is finally decided on; care also should be taken (the Palace Harbor having been granted to the Corporation, for the accommodation of the small trade, which was so much required, it being one of the best tidal harbors in the River) that in the plan adopted, no additional lumber establishments be granted in its vicinity, as it would cause great obstruction to its entrance, which is of importance should be avoided.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

E. BOXER.

The Honorable James Leslie,
Provincial Secretary, Montreal.

(True copy.)

QUEBEC, 7th November, 1848.

GENTLEMEN,—Having submitted to His Excellency the Governor General, the plan for the improvement of the River St. Charles, which I had the honor to propose

to the Corporation some time since, but having since that period given it much consideration in consequence of the increased trade to Quebec, requiring more harbor accommodation, and which must still further increase, should the free navigation of the St. Lawrence be granted, the St. Lawrence Canals being now in operation, I beg leave therefore again to submit it to you, but more in detail, the Palace harbor (granted to you for the accommodation of the small trade, which was so much required) comprising part of it, and which I trust will receive that consideration from you and the public, which in my opinion, appears of so much importance to the commercial prosperity of Quebec.

I am well aware to carry out the whole of these improvements at present would be impossible, unless it be made a Government measure, or assistance granted by them to enable you to do so; and as assistance has been granted to similar undertakings in other parts of the Province, it is but reasonable to expect this will meet with due encouragement likewise: and as other plans will no doubt be submitted to His Excellency for the same object, great care should be taken in not sanctioning any plans that would establish further lumber establishments in the vicinity of the St. Charles, as they would cause great obstruction to the entrance of the Palace harbor, which is of importance should be avoided; and the Government having adopted the Harbor Commissioners' Line for the future deep water grants, which in time will alter the great irregularity of the present wharves, which in many cases have been granted without due professional consideration for the safety and convenience of the trade, it therefore appears to be necessary that the plan for the improvement of the River St. Charles should be well considered by competent professional men, before it is finally adopted.

I beg leave also to call your attention to the plans proposed by the Commissioners for the improvement of the Harbor, who, in conjunction with the Corporation, recommended the opening of new streets between St. Pauls Street and the River St. Charles, which, in adopting the plan I have recommended, would at once enable you to carry out. A commercial road was also recommended, by continuing Notre Dame Street, along the front of the store house, on the River face to the Coves, which is very much required for the convenience of the trade. And Mr. Alford having with so much public spirit, liberally commenced the improvement of the Harbor, by extending his wharf to the Commissioners Line, and which Mr. Gillespie is now following, and no doubt will also be followed by other proprietors of wharves, it is therefore but right the Corporation should at once open the commercial road from Dalhousie Street to the Market place. In furtherance of this improvement, which is also much required, not only for the easy transport of merchandize, but for the safety (from fire) of the immense property warehoused in its vicinity, the access to the stores at present being very difficult. In the event of so serious a disaster, and as the commencement of this improvement could be obtained with a trifling expense to the public, it will therefore, I hope, be taken into your immediate consideration, and at once adopted, it appearing to me not only to be the interest, but the bounden duty, of the citizens to give every possible assistance in carrying out any improvement that might be required for the safety and convenience of ships and vessels trading to the Port of Quebec, the tonnage for the last three years averaging 541,296 annually, independent of the trade to Montreal, and which must be further increased by not only having a direct trade from the Upper Province, but also (with the free navigation of the St. Lawrence) that of the American States bordering on the Lakes; being satisfied (having a practical knowledge of the navigation from Chicago to the sea) that no Canals or Railroads can compete with the advantages in transshipping their produce through its waters to the markets of Europe; and Quebec, from its natural position, being the commercial Capital of Canada, must also (with its waters free) be the principal depot for their trade.

The Commissioners also recommended that a Trinity Hall and a wharf, which is so much required for the services of the Board, and a steam packet wharf should be erected in the Cul-de-Sac, recommending at the same time the Palace harbour be

granted to the Corporation for the small craft resorting to that place; the beaching place having also been superseded by the several Gridirons and Floating Docks established in the harbor, and the great danger, from fire, to the immense property in its vicinity, by vessels breaming and repairing there, with the place crowded with wood and combustible materials landed daily on the wharves surrounding, independent of the inconvenience arising from the accumulation of injurious deposits (its filth being sufficient to breed the most pestilential disease) the Commissioners, under these circumstances, felt it their duty to recommend it being appropriated for the above purposes.

But since that period I have given it further consideration, in consequence of the small steamers with marketable produce having so much increased, and when the small harbors recommended by the Board of Works are established on the South shores of the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, must still further increase, it is therefore necessary, not only for their accommodation, but also the public, more especially the *habitant* who brings his produce to the market, that further accommodation be provided for them, the present market place not even now being half large enough for their purposes, or is it possible it can in any way be made so? It therefore appears to me of importance that the Cul-de-Sac should be appropriated for that purpose, its site being so well calculated, and with sufficient room for all its purposes, and with an easy access to it: and as the market place is so well calculated for the crection of a Custom House and Trinity Hall (a river face being so necessary for those establishments, particularly the Trinity Board, whose establishment this year has been increased by two additional lights, and double the number of Buoys laid down on the dangers of the river, and with further contemplated improvements,) I should therefore strongly recommend that the above suggestions be adopted.

The proprietors in the vicinity of the market place will, no doubt, be fearful that their property will be depreciated in value by this change, but it is of so much importance to the growing wants of the City, that even a compensation should be given them rather than let so good an opportunity be lost, for it cannot be expected that the property in the Cul-de-Sac can long remain without being differently appropriated, but I am of opinion that as those public houses will be converted into merchant's offices, and the property surrounding become more valuable by the establishment of a Custom House and Trinity Hall, and other public offices in its vicinity, there will be no loss to the proprietors, therefore it is to be hoped that this improvement, which the growing wants of the population of the City so much require, will not be unnecessarily opposed.

I shall forward a copy of this letter to the Trinity Board and Board of Trade, for their consideration, and I hope co-operation, it being necessary that in all great public improvements, the public authorities should work together for the advantage of the community at large.

I therefore hope the suggestions I have felt it my duty to offer will meet with due consideration.

I have, &c., with respect,

(Signed,)

EDWARD BOXER,

The Corporation of the City of Quebec.

P. S.—Should you approve of the removal of the present market to the Cul-de-Sac, I shall have much pleasure in submitting a plan of the necessary wharves and buildings to be erected for its establishment; all it would require at present would be the erection of a wharf, from St. Peter Street, in a line with the River to the Queen's wharf, filling up and planking that space to the Cul-de-Sac Street, and with three wharves of sixty feet breadth extending from it to the River; two, to 10 feet water, and the centre one to about 14 feet low water, spring tides.

(Signed,)

E. B.

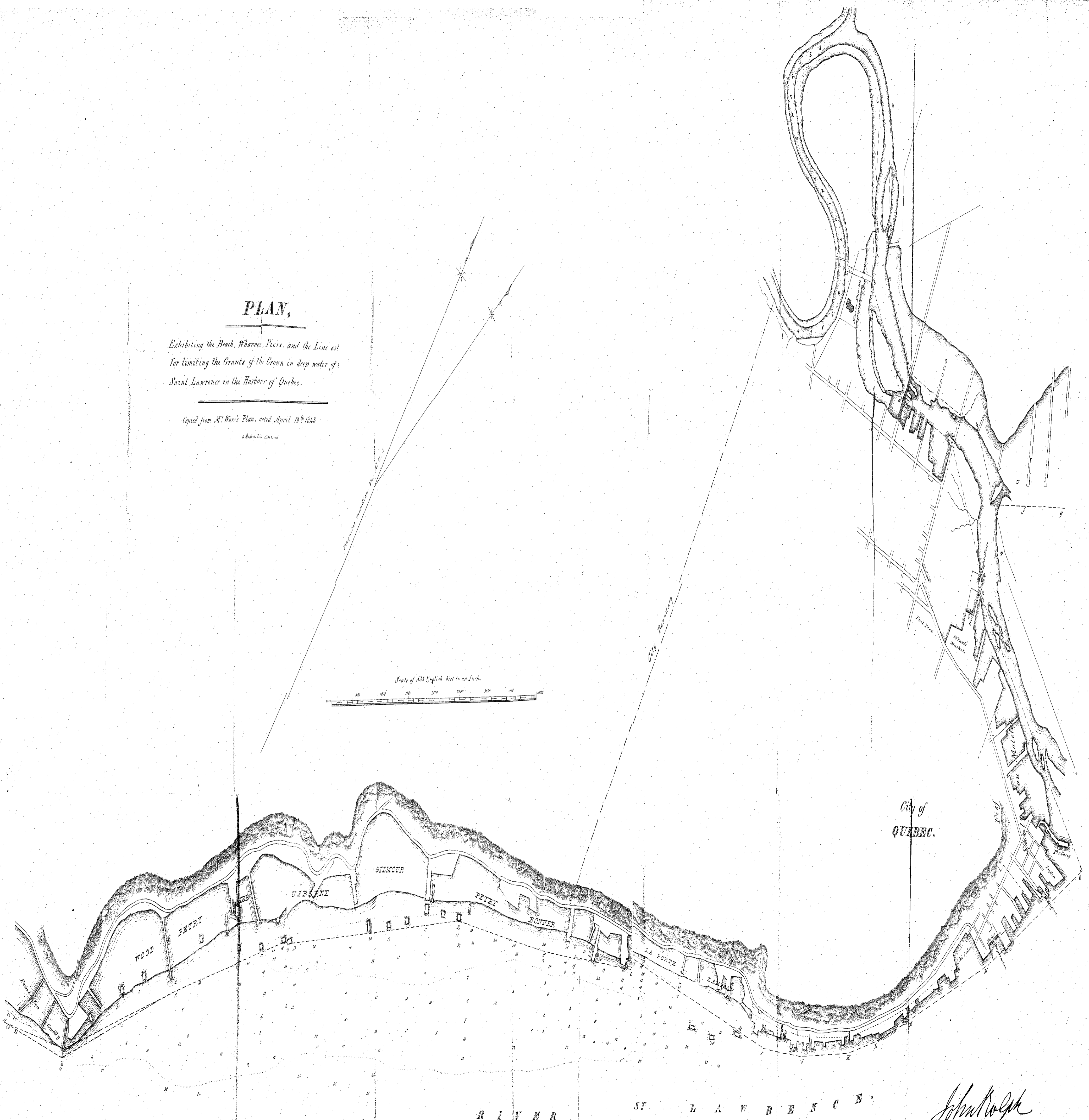
PLAN,

*Exhibiting the Beach, Wharves, Piers, and the Line est
for limiting the Grants of the Crown in deep water of
Saint Lawrence in the Harbour of Quebec.*

Copied from M^r Harris's Plan, dated April 13th 1843

G. H. Moore & Co. Surveyors

Scale of 533 English Feet to an Inch.

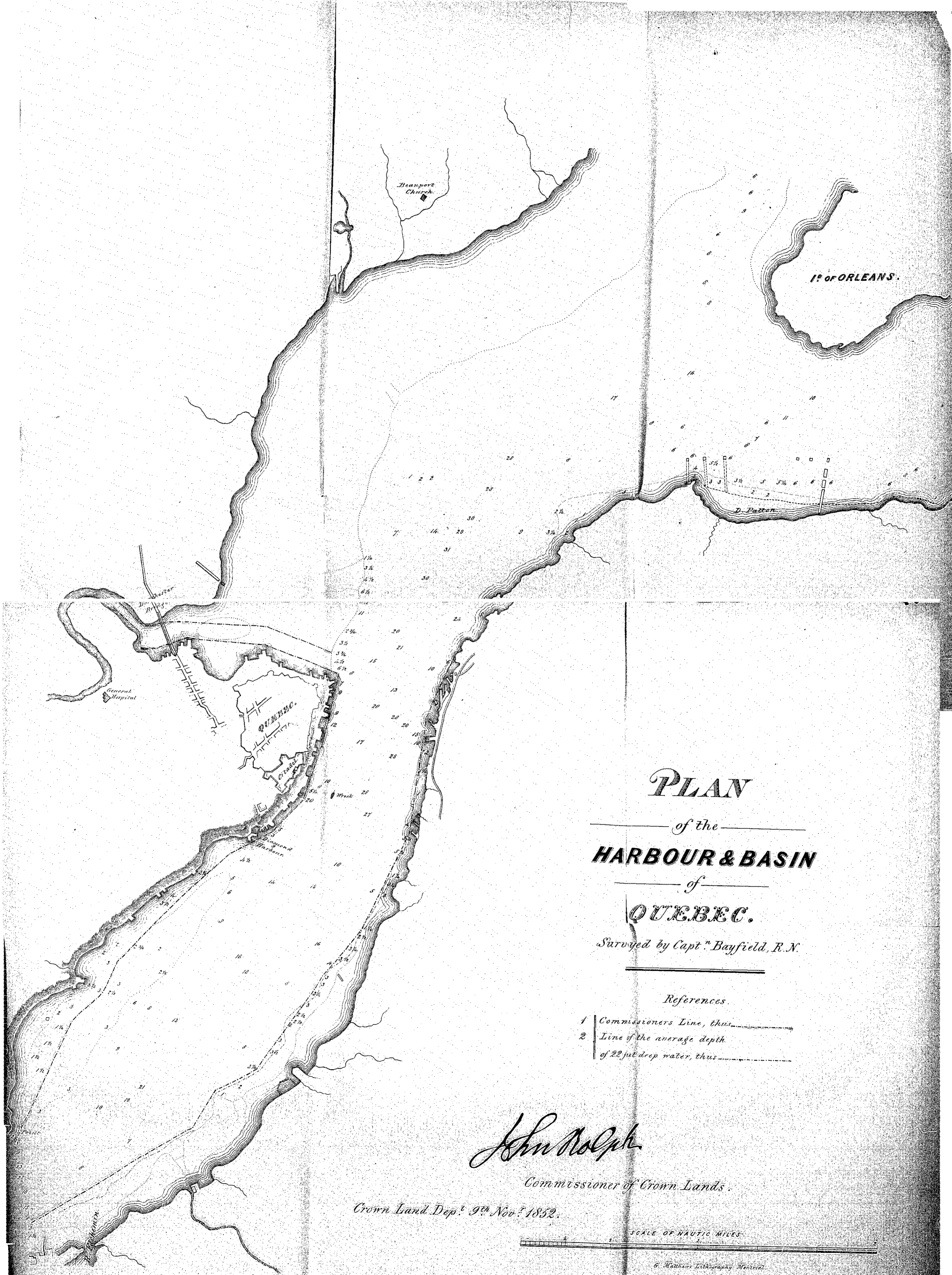


R I V E R S T L A W R E N C E

John Wolpe

Crown Land Dept. Nov 2^d 1852

Commissioner of Crown Lands

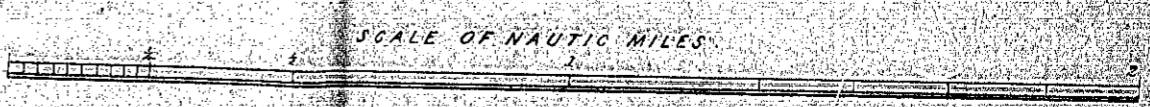


PLAN
 of the
HARBOUR & BASIN
 of
QUEBEC.
 Surveyed by Capt. Bayfield, R.N.

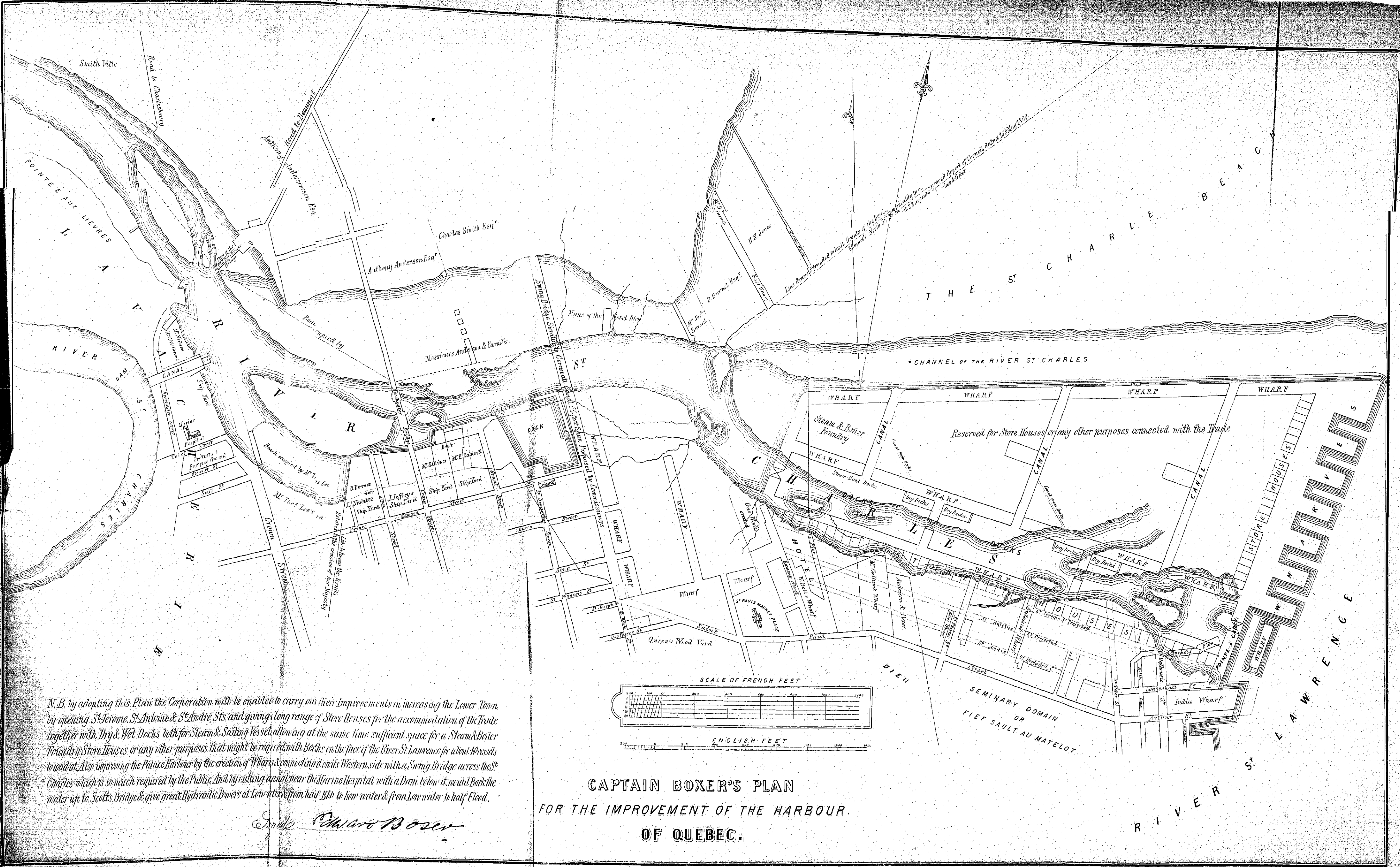
- References
- 1 Commissioners Line, thus
 - 2 Line of the average depth of 22 feet deep water, thus

John Rolph
 Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Crown Land Dep. 9th Nov. 1852.



G. Mathew's Lithography Montreal.



N.B. by adopting this Plan the Corporation will be enabled to carry out their Improvements in increasing the Lower Town, by opening St. Jerome, St. Antoine & St. Andre Sts. and giving a long range of Store Houses for the accommodation of the Trade together with Dry & Wet Docks both for Steam & Sailing Vessel, allowing at the same time sufficient space for a Steam & Boiler Foundry, Store Houses or any other purposes that might be required with Berths on the face of the River St. Lawrence for about 40 vessels to load at. Also improving the Palace Harbour by the erection of Wharves & connecting it on its Western side with a Swing Bridge across the St. Charles which is so much required by the Public. And by cutting a canal near the Marine Hospital with a Dam below it, would back the water up to Scott's Bridge & give great Hydraulic Powers at Low water & from half Ebb to low water & from Low water to half Flood.

James Munro Boxer

CAPTAIN BOXER'S PLAN
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE HARBOUR.
OF QUEBEC.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly of the 20th September last, praying for all Documents and certain information respecting improvements to Quebec Harbor.

By command,

A. N. MORIN,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 14th February, 1853.

PUBLIC WORKS,
QUEBEC, 9th December, 1852.

SIR,—I am directed to transmit to you herewith copies of Documents connected with the Quebec Harbor, as called for by your letter of the 22nd of last September, they are :—

1.—Report of Mr. Barrett upon his survey of the River St. Charles, 21st June, 1847.

2.—Report and estimate of Mr. Barrett upon proposed improvement of the River St. Charles, 26th April, 1848.

There is not in this Office any copy of a plan connected with the above, and the original is supposed to have been destroyed in the fire at the Parliament House in Montreal.

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

(Signed,) THOMAS A. BEGLY,
Secretary.

E. Parent, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary.

MONTREAL, June 21, 1847.

SIR,—I have the honor to communicate for the information of the Department of Public Works, that by the directions of the Commissioners, and in company with one of these gentlemen, Hon. W. B. Robinson, I made a visit to Quebec, on the 14 October last, at which time a part of one day was spent there. The principal object of the visit was to inspect the Valley of the River St. Charles at its mouth, the site in contemplation for extensive improvements for enlarging the

means for the convenience of the commerce connected with the Port of Quebec, which is now confined and seriously embarrassed for want of room.

Our intention was to see the gentlemen interested in the matter, and who had suggested plans for the improvement, especially those connected with the Corporation of the City of Quebec, the Trinity House, and the Board of Trade, many of whom were absent at the time.

After calling on the Officers of the Corporation, and the Trinity House, we were desired to attend a meeting at the room of the Board of Trade. At this time several plans were produced, for the contemplated improvements. After this a cursory examination was made of Flat Island, at the mouth of the St. Charles.

In the latter part of November, 1846, a second visit was made to Quebec in company with the Hon. C. E. Casgrain, Commissioner, agreeably to the promise previously made by Mr. Robinson, at which time one day was spent there. We were invited to meet with the Trinity House. Several of the members of the Board of Trade, and the Mayor and Corporation of Quebec, were present.

Several plans were on this occasion presented; Captain Boxer brought forward his plan, which is, I believe, the one preferred by the Corporation, to which objections were raised as it so directly interferes with the navigation of the River St. Charles, affecting mostly the St. Lawrence River craft, and as it would occasion serious individual damages along the St. Charles, between Palace Harbor and the India Wharf. A personal examination was made of the various localities to be affected by the improvements.

At this time it is clear that such delays and embarrassments are felt, which would not be, if the facilities were opened out on such a scale as they may be.

We had a view of the shipping in Port and the existing wharfage: And it appears at this time that all the available room is occupied, and the demand that will evidently be made soon for large accommodation, cannot be afforded without seeking some other site on which to make them.

On the completion of the St. Lawrence Canals, when a much larger class of Inland Craft, Steamboats and Propellers, will be employed, and by the rapid increase of Tonnage in the West, a much larger amount of business will evidently centre at Quebec, it is therefore desirable that the means therefor exchanging Cargoes, should be equal to the demands that shall be made upon it.

The question then arises, where shall be the site of this additional accommodation. The general and prevalent opinion at Quebec appears to be in favor of embracing the facilities available at the confluence of the St. Charles River with the St. Lawrence.

At that place there seems to be every opportunity, and quite sufficient room for adding to that important Port sufficient Harbor or Wharfage, for any increase of business that may be anticipated.

The Island visible at "ebb tide" between the two branches of the St. Charles River being sufficiently large to afford all the room for necessary commercial transactions (and if it is thought advisable and good policy to allow the Island to be inhabited) and to accommodate a very great increase of population.

The St. Charles River, after passing the Dorchester Bridge, diverges into two branches, which flow into the St. Lawrence, without again uniting, the one bears off towards the Beauport side, the other passes along the St. Roch's suburbs and Cape Diamond, entering the St. Lawrence at the India Wharf, leaving at "low ebb" tide a large bature, or "*Flat Island*," containing 100 to 130 superficial acres. It has an alluvial deposit of from 12 to 18 inches in depth, resting on rock (I believe lime stone), which will give a very substantial foundation for durable erections.

Looking forward for the completion of the line of the St. Lawrence improvements with other indications of the direction of a great increase of the Trade to this City, and from the increasing tonnage of the "*Great West*" the Citizens are anxious to be in readiness with ample accommodations.

Relative to the plan of improvements, it will be impossible to go into detail, as but a part of two days only was spent there, and no examinations but those of a very cursory nature were had; and the plans presented heretofore designed, are so at variance with each other, that several days would be indispensably necessary upon the ground, accompanied with instrumental examinations, before a plan could be matured and submitted.

There is one plan which will, I believe, meet the general approbation, that is to form a line of Pier in from 3 to 4 fathoms water in the St. Lawrence, at the base of "*Flat Island*," to admit of the approach of the largest class of sea going vessels. This apparently is the best plan of commencement to provide for immediate wants, which will form a basis on which all other improvements will be projected, whether the whole or a part only of the Island is to be occupied.

If this Pier alone was formed extending from 2000 to 3000 feet in length, of sufficiently width for the erection of Warehouses, with proper Jettys, the main wants of the place now called for, would be afforded so far as the exchange of cargo is concerned.

This Pier being placed in so deep water will admit the approach of sea going vessels on the River side, and all inland craft would enter the basin thus formed upon the lee or inner side of the Pier—the latter, which are less adapted to encounter the heavy sea that occurs, would be wholly covered, and protected by the Pier, and would be uninterrupted in making transshipments.

Another line of Pier of a cheaper kind may be placed close along, or upon the base of the Island, leaving a suitable width between the two for a basin. On this may be erected Warehouses for the convenience of the Island and River craft—whether this could be usefully employed as a depôt for sawed lumber I am not aware, but as the main Pier would form a break-water, rafts may be brought under cover of it, and the lumber stored ready for shipment at a much more convenient distance than at present.

There is an obstacle in the way of free communication between the Island or proposed Piers and the City, over the St. Charles River. The difficulty arises from the necessity there is for the frequent passing of the River craft, or other light vessels, which are now very numerous, and which will increase with the growth of the place, and with the improvements in the country below Quebec. Drawbridges may be constructed to secure a crossing, to remain stationary at low tides, but which will be subject to frequent interruptions when the tide is in. The free egress and ingress through this River should not be at all interfered with if it can be avoided.

I beg in passing to say a word upon the subject of permanently closing the channel, which idea is embraced in some of the plans of the improvement. That I am of opinion aside from the importance of this channel to River and other craft, that the health of St. Roch's suburbs is involved in this question, and that whatever plan is adopted, there should be left a free passage for the drainage of sewers to pass off into the St. Lawrence. Another question may arise connected with the matter is, whether it is not important to allow of a regular and uninterrupted flow of the tides, and the passage of the water of the stream, past the India Wharf, to prevent the deposit of earth which might otherwise be lodged there.

To return to the main proposed Pier, it is believed that there will be no trouble to find room for 2000 or 3000 feet in length of Pier in deep water, without interfering with either branch of the River St. Charles. This Pier would be best constructed of timber in cribs, substantially built and filled with stone or other coarse material. Timber can at all times be conveniently obtained at Quebec; stone for filling cribs are also convenient. There are great quantities of ballast brought annually out in ships, so much so, that it is difficult to find a place near Quebec to deposit it, without interfering with important Channels, or with approaches to the shores detrimental to the general interest. The Pier in con-

temptation may be made the general depôt for such discharges, thus reducing the ultimate cost of its construction.

A plan and estimate of the cost of the main Pier, and of other works that may be of importance to the port of Quebec, cannot be given as before observed without further and careful examination.

The nature of the improvements required, as well as the amount of means to make them, involves the necessity of careful deliberation as well as personal and minute inspection of the site. The commanding position of Quebec as a seaport Town, and its natural commercial advantages require that whatever is done should be so thoroughly considered and well established, not only to provide for the present wants, but for all future time, so as to promote in the highest degree the benefits sought for by the improvements in contemplation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

A. BARRETT,
Engineer.

T. A. Begly, Esq.,
Secretary Department,
Public Works.

MONTREAL, *April 26th*, 1848.

SIR,—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 23rd October, 1847, containing instructions from the Commissioners of Public Works to proceed with the examination of the mouth of the River St. Charles at Quebec, and to submit a plan for enlarging the accommodation for transshipping property, and that would also afford protection to River craft.

In obedience to which I proceeded to Quebec in October last, and made such examination as was possible within the time allowed me there : at this visit I was assisted by Mr. Rubidge, Engineer, who has made a full report on this Harbor.

I have prepared a plan and estimate of works, which will be found annexed to this Report ; the cost of the works now proposed is £93,268 5s. 8d.

The site for improvements at the mouth of the St. Charles River is indicated by a large batture belonging to Government, bared at low water, extending downwards from Palace Harbor to the St. Lawrence, its base resting on a line nearly in range with the India Wharf and the Flagstaff on Cape Diamond, and is embraced within the channels of the River St. Charles as seen at low water, called the South and North Channels. These channels are formed by the River separating into two branches a little below Dorchester Bridge, which continue to diverge as they approach the St. Lawrence, and joining that River at the foot of the batture or Flat Island, above 2000 feet ; a part enclose an area of more than 100 acres. This batture may be occupied with docks, wharves, dwellings, stores, &c., without at all interrupting these channels of the St. Charles, both of which may remain open and sufficiently free for the passage of the River craft and other vessels, or for the passage of timber or rafts.

Beyond the North branch of the River St. Charles on the Beauport side, a large beach is laid bare at low water, which is now much used, though to a small extent, when compared with its great surface as a timber depôt ; and this, notwithstanding its being completely exposed to the unbroken sea from the north-east, which at times causes much damage and destruction of property. This beach, if sheltered by a pier, would afford a very safe and valuable Harbor to that important branch of trade ; for timber deposited there could be shipped at

much less cost than it is at present, as vessels could be anchored in the stream near the pier head.

That Flat Island, and the Beauport Beach, are the only places for improvement taken into consideration at Quebec.

Proceeding then with the consideration of making a Harbor at this place, at the foot of Flat Island, and near the City, I beg to recommend the following work to be done at present, as an important part of a series of improvements in contemplation there, with the design to leave the whole remaining field in such a condition, that the other works can be extended in future as may be required by the demand of the trade.

1ST, BREAKWATER.

The work now recommended is the forming of a main Pier or Breakwater, at the foot of Flat Island, beginning at a point near the India Wharf, but sufficiently distant to admit a free passage to vessels going up or down the Saint Charles, and extending downwards along the bank 1500 feet, having its face placed in $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 fathoms at low water. This work will be nearly in a line with the present frontage or wharves, now in use at Pointe à Carey. The Pier is designed 60 feet wide, it being difficult to give it more width without closing too much of the channel for vessels; behind it the batture rises so abruptly from deep water.

2ND, PARALLEL PIER.

Behind the Breakwater and parallel to it, at a distance of 150 feet, it is proposed to place another Pier 40 feet wide, and 1500 feet long, with its face in 3 fathoms water, both to prevent the deposit of sand behind the Breakwater brought down the St. Charles, and to form a harbor for vessels, a frontage for wharves, and for a series of warehousing lots, where warehouses may be placed with any desirable depth back from the face of the Pier.

3RD, PIER ALONG THE ST. CHARLES.

From the head of the parallel Pier next the Town, it is recommended to build another, 30 feet wide, extending up the margin of the St. Charles 1000 feet, (which may be ultimately carried to advantage, as far as the Light-house and Palace Harbor) leaving a channel of at least 200 feet in width for passage of vessels, which will both afford a safe Harbor to the river craft, and greatly aid their transhipments,—warehouses and wharves for sawed lumber and other purposes may be extended backwards from this Pier, separated from the City by the channel above mentioned, across which communication by means of Draw or Pivot Bridges can be had with the Town, so as greatly to facilitate business, and thus offer inducements to parties wishing to occupy the improvements on the Island for the various purposes to which they may be applied. These bridges will not interfere with the free use of the channel for river craft; and as they will only require to be worked or opened when the tide is in, the road will at all times remain constantly open for the passing of teams.

4TH, BEAUPORT PIER.

On the Beauport side a Pier is intended to start from near the "*Priests' House*" and to be carried in a South-east direction 4000 feet, which will bring it fully to low water mark. The point at the "*Priests' House*" runs out so as to

leave a bay below it, that in gales receives a heavy sea at high tides. The Pier so carried out will cover the large Timber Depôt, which now suffers greatly from storms, and will also have the effect of checking the sea and throwing it off into the channel of the St. Lawrence towards Point Levy, where it will be met by the current of the River.

It is impossible from mere observations unaided by any works, to say precisely the effect these Piers will have on the sea, or to perceive all the changes that may be produced by them. Future improvements and extensions that cannot now be exactly pointed out, will no doubt be necessary, but which will be fully and readily determined by the observance of the operation of the above Works.

The permanency or stability of Piers if erected there, is a question of moment.

First.—Then in connection with this, I may say that there is every appearance of a good foundation for the base of the Pier. There is a heavy sea in the mouth of the St. Charles, but in cutting off a mile of its sweep and changing its direction, by the position of the Northern Pier, to where it will be checked, or influenced favorably by the descending current of the St. Lawrence, it is believed, the danger or ill effect upon the principal works will be much diminished.

Captain Boxer, who has for a long time observed the effect of the sea in gales and other times at this place, and who, from his profession, is well qualified to judge of its character and force, stated to me that no heavier sea need be anticipated, nor more destructive influence apprehended at the site for these works than at the "Cape" or "Pointe à Carey."

After an inspection of the site for these works, so far as their durability is concerned, I am led to believe they may be made permanent and capable of resisting the sea, by Timber Piers faithfully built, and filled with stone. These Piers when completed will directly accommodate and benefit the trade, even to the extent which it is now proposed to build them, leaving it to the experience and observations derived from these to determine the course to be followed with reference to future improvements, or additions, that may be required hereafter. With reference to the easy passage of Government, or other vessels, I beg to say that the works in contemplation will not interfere with their passing up the St. Charles, above the General Hospital, but will render their ascent more easy than at present.

The improvements at this place have been long and generally called for, by the Citizens of Quebec, and they are believed to be essential and necessary aids to the prosperity and growth of the place and the interest of the commerce, and that when done the limits of the City may be extended, and a large revenue may be ultimately derived by the sale or lease of lots on the Island.

I believe that a harbor may be made here with such accommodations as will cheapen and greatly aid the business of the place, and ample protection be afforded to "*River Craft*," a class of vessels engaged in an important and growing business worthy of encouragement, which will require increasing accommodations when the business of the country below Quebec shall increase as the country improves.

In the improvements proposed at the mouth of the River St. Charles, or in recommending the plan on which the present estimate is based, care has been taken, as before stated, not to place any obstruction in the present channels of the St. Charles, in the way of the passage of vessels, also to bring the improvement for general shipments as near the City and present point of business as possible, and to begin the work on such a plan that it shall form a useful part of any extension or enlargement hereafter desired, or that the future wants of the place shall call for.

If, hereafter, it should be found expedient to form an extensive system of Docks and Basins at this place, to extend the main Pier further down the bank, so that in connection with the one contemplated from Beauport side, the whole

Island, as well as the Lumber territory, shall be fully covered from the sea, that "*Flat Island*" may generally be occupied, built upon, and inhabited.

The work now estimated will not interfere with, but form a part of such improvement. The present work may at once, on being completed, be brought into profitable use, and meet the present necessities of the business, and, at the same time, afford evidence by which a better judgment can be formed of the direction and extent of other works (which time may shew to be necessary) than can possibly be obtained by an inspection of the open sea, presented there to the observer.

It is deemed unnecessary to consider the great variety of opinions entertained of the effects of these improvements, their form, plan, and extent, as there is a great diversity of opinion on this subject. If the question is settled that improvements are to be made here, the work now proposed to be done seems to be the most judicious for the beginning.

The plan proposed, or so far as it is recommended to go at present, appears to accord with the views of many who have taken an interest in the matter.

Captain Boxer has bestowed much time and thought on this subject, and has always been ready to communicate his views, and to afford every information and assistance whenever I have been in Quebec, or examined the site for works.

He has matured a plan of works, which has been sent to the Crown Land Office, and I beg to say, with reference to his design for works, that the plan now presented to the Department, does not interfere with that of Captain Boxer; that is particularly where he proposes closing the St. Charles, and forming Docks along the Quebec shore, as far up as Palace Harbor, which question is left entirely open for future consideration; and in regard to the necessity of the Break-water, I believe we fully agree in opinion.

But before that work (I mean that part of his plan directly interfering with the St. Charles) can be safely gone into, it is believed advisable to erect the Piers now proposed, and see their effect, and to let the right and expediency of closing the channel be beyond doubt established, and the amount it will cost to purchase the frontage now occupied, from Pointe à Carcy to Palace Harbor, as he proposes, with the use and value of this frontage to the general enterprise or to the Government, be first fully settled, by which it will be seen whether it will be wise, or not, to undertake it.

The parallel Piers, proposed to be carried out from near the India Wharf, are intended particularly for the convenience of Atlantic and Inland vessels, laden with merchandize and flour, in effecting changes of freight.

The outer Pier is intended principally for a break-water, although vessels deeply laden may at all times lie outside and discharge freight, and probably will do so in shipping timber. The space left between the Piers is designed for their berths. Cargoes may be discharged on to the break-water, and even warehouses may be at once established there, if allowed, and advantageously so, the Pier being sufficiently wide to admit of such erections, when the shipping within will be better covered from wind, and the shipments made easier and cheaper by not being liable to be disturbed, as they are at present, at the Cape or other Docks.

The channel being left 150 feet wide between the Piers, will admit two vessels abreast, for they will not be each more than 43 feet over all (many will be less). This gives for two vessels 86 feet over all, which leaves for freedom of passage 64 feet. Upon the inner side is contemplated (or it is expected there will be put up) a continuous line of warehouses, where freight may be discharged or loaded, or, if necessary, conveyed to the City by carts or drays. This place is, however, more particularly designed for such freight as has a direct foreign destination, and is only intended to be lodged there for the purpose of changing from one vessel to another.

If warehouses shall be established on these Piers, which there is every reason to suppose, should lots be offered for lease, there will at once be realized economy,

both in money and time, in exchanging freight and vessels, instead of being delayed for days and weeks, (declared now to be the case,) may transact their business and leave port without loss of time.

These Piers, intended to be 1500 feet long, may hereafter be extended, but even this distance will accommodate 14 to 20 vessels at a time (Atlantic and Inland), thus greatly increasing the present facilities at Quebec, the benefits of which must be at once felt.

The time may soon come when it will be necessary to extend Docks and Basins on "Flat-Island," but before this shall be commenced, the Trade should clearly indicate urgent demands for them, as they cannot be constructed without incurring a heavy expenditure. Yet, if demanded, they can be made, there being no impossibility in the matter, whenever the increased business of the place shall warrant the outlay, a design of such Docks and extension of Piers as may be adopted or demanded is given on the accompanying plan.

I beg leave to say with reference to Quebec, that it holds an important position, with favorable prospects of increasing business as a Commercial Port, and must evidently, under all ordinary circumstances, maintain a fair rivalry with other Atlantic Ports.

Situated at the foot of so great an extent of inland water communication with so small a portion of artificial channel, compared with the whole extent (an important place even before the improvements along the St. Lawrence were commenced, and much more so now that the public works are completed so as to pass with safety and ease a large class of vessels from the Western Lakes, bordering on and connected with the great producing territory in the West) the position of Quebec must always retain large advantages whatever other routes are opened to the Atlantic.

Here the largest Atlantic vessels and heavy inland craft, meet to exchange cargoes, connecting the extreme limits of Trade without breaking bulk, possessing advantages on this head not realized elsewhere on the Continent.

The Timber Trade alone is one of great importance to Quebec, and while Canadian Wood is demanded abroad it will continue mainly to be shipped from this Port.

Her position for a liberal share of Trade urges the importance of making such provision as shall equal the business it may command, that freight may be sent to its destination with the least delay, and in the cheapest manner possible, so that the advantages of this cheap and favorable route of water communication may not be defeated by delays and expensive modes of effecting transhipments.

The annexed extract from the "*American Railroad Journal*," contains such important information of the extent, connection, and commerce of the Western Lakes (of permanent value as a record), that I have thought it desirable to append it to my Report. The amount of business done on these waters in 1847, occurring in a country so recently opened to civilized man and to cultivation, must be received with surprise everywhere. The great valley of the Western rivers, and the whole adjoining territory, unsurpassed in climate and soil for the ordinary products of agriculture, have scarcely begun to be developed. The country is yet thinly populated, and canals and railroads, for conveying the surplus produce to the lake shores, by no means proportioned to the wants of even the limited population.

The growth of business within the last thirteen years, when the first shipments of flour west of Ohio commenced, has exceeded the expectations and estimates of every person who has devoted his attention to the subject of the prospective trade from that territory. As the country therefore fills up, and cheap and ample means of transport are provided, there will be such an increase of

business through the main channels of conveyance to the ocean, and at the Atlantic ports, as even the most sanguine do not at present contemplate.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) ALFRED BARRETT,
Civil Engineer.

T. A. Begly, Esq.,
Secretary, Department,
Public Works.

ESTIMATED EXPENSE of certain improvements at the mouth of the River St. Charles towards forming a Harbor.

Works.	Amount.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Breakwater,	34091	12	11			
Parallel Pier,	17732	10	0			
Pier along River St. Charles,	5641	5	0			
Pier from Beauport side,	18637	9	2			
Dredging.—This item is very uncertain. It may either be over or under the amount stated. }	10000	0	0			
	£					
	81102	17	1			
Contingencies, 15 per cent,	12165	8	7			
				£93268	5	8

There will be 26,437 toises of stone in the Breakwater and parallel Pier, the aggregate cost of the Piers may be reduced by whatever stone bullast is discharged into them from foreign vessels coming to Quebec, it being understood that masters of vessels are bound to discharge at such place as the Trinity House or the Captain of the Port shall direct.

PUBLIC WORKS, MONTREAL,

23rd October, 1847.

SIR,—I am directed by the Commissioners, to inform you of their wish that you should proceed with the examination and survey of the mouth of the River St. Charles, which you had begun last year.

As you are already well acquainted with the object of this survey, it is unnecessary, at present, to enter into any details on the subject.

You will not fail to put yourself into immediate communication with the Members of the Trinity House of Quebec, whose experience, suggestions and councils will be of the greatest service to you. F. J. Rubidge, Esquire, Engineer to this Department, has been instructed to assist you in the operations. In the projects or plans to be submitted by you to this Department, you will bear in mind that it is essential and indispensable to provide an easy access and shelter for the numerous small coasting vessels, especially for those from the lower part of the District of Quebec, which frequent the River St. Charles.

The Commissioners would call your attention to a Report of Mr. Rubidge, of proposed improvements at Cap Rouge River—a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

You will please survey and visit the entrance to that River, assisted by Mr. Rubidge, and see if any, and what alterations, deviations or additions can be made to the nature and description of the improvements recommended in his Report. The cost of such improvements as well as those of the River St. Charles should also be given.

I remain,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

THOMAS A. BEGLY.

Secretary.

A. Barrett, Esq.,
Civil Engineer,
&c., &c.

EXTRACT FROM THE AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL.

The commerce of these Inland Seas already exceeds that of the Mediterranean—what will they amount to fifty years hence?

The great Lakes of our Country, which may be justly considered Inland Seas, and to which the inland commerce described in this Report relates, are the following: Champlain, Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Michigan and Superior.

The Lakes are of great depth, as well as of great extent. The entire line of Lake coasts embraces about 5,000 miles—2,000 miles of which constitutes the coast of the Province of Canada.

				Greatest width.	Average width.
Lake Champlain	is 105 miles long	x	12 miles	or	8 miles.
“ Ontario	is 180 “ “	x	52 “	or	40 “
“ Erie	is 240 “ “	x	57 “	or	38 “
“ St. Clair	is 18 “ “	x	25 “	or	12 “
“ Huron	is 270 “ “	x	105 “	or	70 “
	not including Georgian Bay, 120 miles long x 45 miles wide.				
“ Michigan	is 340 miles long	x	83 miles	or	58 “
“ Superior	is 420 “ “	x	135 “	or	100 “

These Lakes may be considered as connected throughout their whole extent. Lake Champlain connects with Lake Ontario by means of the Chambly Canal and the River Richelieu, the St. Lawrence River and its Canals. The Ottawa River, the Rideau Canal through Canada, and the Champlain and Erie Canals of New York. Lake Ontario is connected with Lake Erie by means of the Welland Canal through Canada, and by means of the Oswego and Erie Canals through the State of New York. Lake Erie is connected with Lake St. Clair by the deep and navigable Straits of Detroit, 25 miles long. Lake St. Clair is connected with Lake Huron by the deep and navigable Straits of St. Clair, 32 miles long.

Lake Huron is connected with Lake Michigan by the deep and wide Strait of Mackinaw and with Lake Superior by the Strait of St. Mary's, 46 miles long. This Strait is navigable throughout, except for about 1 mile of its length immediately adjacent to Lake Superior, where from Rocks, and the extreme rapidity of the current, navigation ceases. These difficulties can, however, be easily surmounted by a canal of not more than a mile long with Locks to overcome a fall of about 21 feet. The only additional obstruction to this immense extent of inland Navigation is in St. Clair Lake on approaching the St. Clair Strait. This obstruction consists of an extensive bar, but not of great width, over which not

more than 7 feet water, in depressed conditions of the Lakes can be counted on. From one examination of this shoal, it has been found to consist of an indurated marl, leaving but little cause of doubt that, if a channel were once dredged through, it would remain a durable improvement.

Lake Champlain lies exclusively (except the Strait near Rouse's Point) within the States of Vermont and New York, the former occupying its Eastern and the latter its western Margin. It is not considered a dangerous Lake to navigate, and the principal protection which its commerce requires, is in form of Breakwaters to shelter its open Harbors.

The commerce of these Lakes was, for 1847 estimated, at £30,000,000—what will it be half a century hence ?

A true Copy from original,

W. R. SCOTT,
Clerk L. C.

I beg herewith to subjoin the following memoranda on the subject of charges on vessels loading and unloading at any of the wharves at Quebec, now in use.

On all goods landed per ton, 6d. and

On " " per register ton, 7s. 6d.

On all vessels under 300 tons register, and on all vessels above 300 tons, 10s.

Charges for vessels loading lumber at the Town wharves for vessels of

200 tons£5 0 0

300 tons 7 10 0

400 to 700 tons£8 to £12 0 0

(Signed,)

A. BARRETT.

QUEBEC :

PRINTED BY JHON LOVELL, AT HIS STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

MOUNTAIN STREET.

RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS of the Legislative Assembly, dated 27th October, 1852, to His Excellency the Governor General, for a Return of the Debentures issued under the authority of the 3rd Section of the Act, 12 Vic., cap. 112, for Loans towards defraying the Expenses of the Court House now in progress of erection in Montreal—for Court Houses and Gaols in Kamouraska, Aylmer and Chicoutimi, or for repairing or rebuilding Court Houses and Gaols in Gaspé and Bonaventure—said Return to shew the date and amount of each Debenture, when and where and to whom sold or paid, whether at a discount, at par, or at a premium; how any bonus that may have been received was applied, the names of the Broker or Agent who negotiated the Debentures, the Commission or Brokerage paid in each case, with copy of the Orders in Council upon which the same were issued by the Receiver General, to meet the requirements of the Department of Public Works, in the erection, repairing and rebuilding of the said Court Houses and Gaols; and shewing what other funds have been applied to these Works, with the Gross Expenditure.

By Command,

A. N. MORIN,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
10th November, 1852.

No. 502.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council on Matters of State, dated 31st May, 1850, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the same day.

On the communication of the Honorable the Commissioners of Public Works, dated 25th May instant, reporting that favorable tenders have been received for supplying the materials required for the construction of the new Court House and Gaol for the District of Ottawa, at Aylmer, and that the parties being willing to accept of Debentures therefor, in conformity with the Act 12 Vic., cap. 112, they request Your Excellency's authority for entering into the contracts, in order that the work may be proceeded with :

The Committee respectfully advise that the authority applied for be granted.

(Signed,) J. JOSEPH,
C. E. C.

To the Honorable
The Receiver General,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 503.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council on Matters of State, dated 31st May, 1850, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the same day.

On the communication of the Honorable the Commissioners of Public Works, dated 25th May instant, stating that they are about to advertise for tenders for the construction of the new Court House at Montreal, and that, in their opinion, much more favorable terms of tender might be obtained were the contracting parties to be paid in money instead of Debentures, payable from the fees, as stated in the account; and in order to effect this object, they suggest that the Honorable the Receiver General be authorized to issue and negotiate, in sums of ten thousand pounds, as funds may be required, Debentures in accordance with the Act 12 Vic., cap. 112, which, they are of opinion, in the present state of the money market, could be disposed of to advantage by that Officer :

The Committee respectfully advise that the above suggestions be approved and carried into effect.

(Signed,) J. JOSEPH,
C. E. C.

To the Honorable
The Receiver General,
&c., &c., &c.

QUEBEC:

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, AT HIS STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

MOUNTAIN STREET.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

WITH

THE LOWER PROVINCES.

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## RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY of the 3rd September last, praying for Statements of Imports and Exports with the Lower Provinces; the sums paid for Timber in certain Counties, and Vessels built therein, and therein constructed and loaded.

By Command.

A. N. MORIN,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 14th February, 1853.  
  
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RETURN of Sums Paid to Government and Agents of Crown Lands, on account of Sales of Timber, in compliance with the Resolution of the Honorable Legislative Assembly, dated the 3rd September, 1852.

Agents.	Counties.	1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.		1851.		Amount.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
A. Ross	Bellechasse	174	6 1	276	7 2	418	13 9	188	5 0	28	13 4	202	19 5
R. Bourdages	L'Islet	488	17 8	404	13 10	222	11 8	364	5 7	191	8 1	760	4 5
F. Tetre	do	4	14 9	685	14 7	157	19 0	188	5 0	206	5 4	200	7 3
C. F. Fournier	Kamouraska	1387	1 7	1403	9 11	287	6 1	222	11 8	258	18 1	4	14 9
J. B. Martin	do	483	11 1	1403	9 11	1086	10 6	364	5 7	206	5 4	823	7 7
F. Deguise	do	483	11 1	1403	9 11	1086	10 6	364	5 7	206	5 4	394	10 4
P. Gauvreau	do	2433	10 9	1403	9 11	1086	10 6	364	5 7	206	5 4	2893	11 6
	Part of Rimouski, and Cape Chat in Gaspé												
L. N. Gauvreau	Part of Rimouski												
E. Martel	Bonaventure	483	11 1	1403	9 11	1086	10 6	364	5 7	206	5 4	1019	16 2
		2433	10 9	1403	9 11	1086	10 6	364	5 7	206	5 4	1623	4 1
		£		£		£		£		£		7922	15 6

RECAPITULATION.

Bellechasse	£	202	19 5	d.	5	Rimouski, and Cap Chat in Gaspé	£	3913	d.	8
L'Islet	960	11 8	8	Bonaventure	1623	4 1	1623	4 1	1	
Kamouraska	1222	12 8	8		7922	15 6	7922	15 6	6	

Memorandum.—No Return from the County of Gaspé, excepting as above.

JOHN ROLPH.

**CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, October 5, 1852.**

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Quebec, 17th January, 1852.

Sir,—I have the honor, in accordance with the request contained in your communication of 27th October last, to wait upon you with the enclosed returns of the shipping and cargo, entered inwards at this Port from Gaspé and Bonaventure, during the years 1851 and 1852; and likewise the shipping and cargo cleared for those places during the same period.

There are no records in the Custom House, which will enable me to furnish this information previously to 1851.

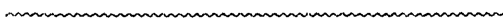
I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. W. DUNSCOMB.

E. PARENT, Esq.,

Assistant Secretary, &c., &c., &c.



STATEMENT of Vessels, Tonnage and Men entered at the Port of Quebec, during the years 1851 and 1852, shewing the description of Merchandize and Value from the following Counties.

Placcs.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.		Value.		
					£	s.	d.
Gaspé, 1851	82	3126	250	} Fish, Oil, and Sundries. {	16507	17	6
do 1852	84	3621	287		21197	12	6
Bonaventure, 1851	13	687	45		1538	19	0
do 1852	23	1028	79		3027	7	6

STATEMENT of Vessels, Tonnage and Men Cleared at the Port of Quebec, in the years 1851 and 1852, for the following Counties, shewing the description of Merchandize and Value for each place.

Places.	Ves- sels.	Tons.	Men.	Flour, Barrels.	Value.		Corn, or Meal, Barrels.	Value.		Grain, Bushels.	Value.		Pork and Beef, Barrels.	Value.		Lard, Kegs.	Value.	
					£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Gaspé, County, 1851	80	3253	302	10329	10473	5 0	65	58	0 0	1186	260	2 6	666	1864	2 6	94	175	10 0
do 1852	74	3081	239	12770	12795	0 0	55	44	5 0	1192	801	5 0	491	1654	15 0	53	99	0 0
Bonaventure, County, 1851	14	816	55	3685	3703	0 0	.....	.....	.....	2145	232	5 0	359	1271	10 0	.....	.....	.....
do 1852	27	1490	97	3772	3847	0 0	47	44	10 0	596	150	5 0	229	593	0 0	20	30	0 0

Places.	Butter, Kegs.	Value.		Candles, Boxes.	Value.		Soap, Boxes.	Value.		Timber.	Value.		Salt, Bushels.	Value.		Sundries.	Value.		Total Value.	
		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Gaspé, County, 1851	265	467	17 0	75	109	19 0	95	76	12 0	54	0 0	12095	560	15 0	4213	12 0	18313	15 0
do 1852	259	518	5 0	55	102	10 0	109	144	15 0	.....	.....	3098	258	10 0	.....	3653	7 6	19571	12 6
Bonaventure, County, 1851	46	75	0 0	45	53	0 0	73	49	10 0	.....	.....	150	12	10 0	.....	1009	6 0	6456	1 0
do 1852	77	136	10 0	68	102	13 4	126	109	14 8	21	10 0	1566	130	10 0	1683	1 5	7148	14 5

NOTE.—A Statement of the number of Vessels loaded, &c., during the last five years in the Counties of Bellechasse, L'Islet, Kamouraska, and Rimouski, has been asked from the late Census Commissioners for those localities, and will be transmitted when received.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
14th February, 1853.

IMPORTS.—PORT OF MONTREAL.—(Continued.)

NOVA SCOTIA.—(Continued.)

PORT OR HARBOUR.	ARTICLES.	DESCRIPTION OF PACKAGE.	YEARS.					TOTAL FOR FIVE YEARS.	
			1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.		
HALIFAX.—(Continued.)	Military Necessaries	Packages.	118					118	
	Molasses	Punchcons	456	319	817	446	597	2635	
	do	Hogshheads		127		98	93	318	
	do	Tierces	176	126	24	73	4	402	
	do	Barrels	96			71	46	213	
	do	Casks	111	290	125	393	219	1188	
	do	Barrels		91	14	295	582	982	
	Paints	do						60	
	Pitch.	do		20		25	75	120	
	Plaster	Tons			70			70	
	Rice	Boxes			56			56	
	Rosin	Barrels				75	25	215	
	Salt	Barrels	115					23032	
	Spirits, Rum	Bushels		7300	15932	1800		408	
	do	Punchcons	274	79		50	5	20	
	do	Hogshheads	20					12	
	do	Barrels	12					6	
	do	Pipes	6					5	
	do	Cases						18	
	Starch	Packages.						18	
	Stationery	Packages.	18					18	
	Sugar	Hogshheads	1905	954	1143	2349	2480	8831	
	do	Tierces	183	38	95	95	119	530	
	do	Barrels	1392	241	621	937	867	4058	
	do	Boxes	16		55		113	184	
	Tamarinds	Kegs	1			1		2	
	Tea	Chests		23	181	280		484	
	Tobacco, unmanufactured	Bales	20					20	
	Wearing Apparel	Packages.	48	73	23	67	20	231	
	Wine	Pipes			9			9	
	CANSO	do	Hogshheads	10		11			21
		do	Quarter Casks.	23	1	54		116	24
Spices, Ginger		Kegs					86	170	
do		Boxes						86	
do		do		7				7	
Fish		Barrels.	54	1376	2145	7583	4006	15164	
do		Boxes		4				4	
do		Quintals	60	527	808	229	835	2459	
Oil		Barrels.		36	27	56	137	256	
do		Casks				149		149	
Coals.		Chaldrons		458	25	596	798	1877	
Grindstones		Punchcons			40			40	
Molasses	Casks		7			100	100		
Oil							7		
ARICHEAT	Fish	Barrels.	1146	3377	1081	3973	26	9803	
	do	Quintals	307	93	530	425		1355	
	Plaster	Tons				100	205	305	
	Oil	Casks			10	80	22	112	
	Honey	Barrels				3		3	
	Gypsum	Tons				80		80	
	Coals.	Chaldrons			68			68	
	Fish	Barrels.			378			378	
	do	Bundles			13			13	
	do	Quintals			260			260	
	Plaster	Tons					160	160	
	Oil	Casks			42			42	
CAPE BRETON.	Fish	Barrels.	1146	3377	1081	3973	26	9803	
	do	Quintals	307	93	530	425		1355	
	Plaster	Tons				100	205	305	
	Oil	Casks			10	80	22	112	
	Honey	Barrels				3		3	
	Gypsum	Tons				80		80	
	Coals.	Chaldrons			68			68	
	Fish	Barrels.			378			378	
	do	Bundles			13			13	
	do	Quintals			260			260	
	Plaster	Tons					160	160	
	Oil	Casks			42			42	

CAPE BRETON.

ARICHEAT	Fish	Barrels.	1146	3377	1081	3973	26	9803
	do	Quintals	307	93	530	425		1355
	Plaster	Tons				100	205	305
	Oil	Casks			10	80	22	112
	Honey	Barrels				3		3
	Gypsum	Tons				80		80
	Coals.	Chaldrons			68			68
	Fish	Barrels.			378			378
	do	Bundles			13			13
	do	Quintals			260			260
	Plaster	Tons					160	160
	Oil	Casks			42			42
SYDNEY	Fish	Barrels.	1146	3377	1081	3973	26	9803
	do	Quintals	307	93	530	425		1355
	Plaster	Tons				100	205	305
	Oil	Casks			10	80	22	112
	Honey	Barrels				3		3
	Gypsum	Tons				80		80
	Coals.	Chaldrons			68			68
	Fish	Barrels.			378			378
	do	Bundles			13			13
	do	Quintals			260			260
	Plaster	Tons					160	160
	Oil	Casks			42			42

IMPORTS.—PORT OF MONTREAL.—(Continued.)

NEW BRUNSWICK.

PORT OR HARBOUR.	ARTICLES.	DESCRIPTION OF PACKAGES.	YEARS.					TOTAL FOR FIVE YEARS.
			1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	
BUCTOUCHE	Oysters	Baskets						600
	do	Bushels				200		200
	Oysters	Hogsheads					60	60
	Grindstones	Tons			20			20
	Fish	Barrels	238	195	376	580	400	1789
	do	Boxes	248	511		170		929
	do	Quintals	497	486	156	790	100	2029
	Grindstones		600	2661	75	116	1100	4552
	do	Tons				6	10	16
	Oil	Casks	10	14	80	36	42	182
Oysters	Tierces	25	100	115			240	
do	Hogsheads		10		227	130	367	
Potatoes	Barrels	100					100	
RICHEBUCTO	Fish	Barrels	3					3
	do	Quintals	270					270
	Oysters	Tierces	50					50

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

GASCOMPIE	Fish	Barrels	122			82	101	255
	do	Quintals	80				77	157
	Grindstones		800				200	1000
	Oil	Barrels				6		6
	Oysters	Hogsheads	350					350
	do	Bushels	250		500	300		1400
	do	Baskets					1000	1000

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.

I. G. O., CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 20th October, 1852.

EXPORTS.—PORT OF MONTREAL.

STATEMENT of EXPORTS to the PORT of HALIFAX, (N. S.,) *via* the
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, from the year 1847 to the year 1851,
inclusive.

Articles.	Description of Packages.	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
		1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.
		Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.
Ashes, Pot	Barrels	10				
Ale	Hogsheads	2				
Apples	Barrels	8	15	71	79	24
Bricks	Number				8000	
Biscuit	Barrels			215	61	
do	Bags					737
Butter	Kegs	143	53	163	611	1034
Beef	Barrels		14	32	140	64
Candles	Packages				65	
Coffee	Barrels					7
Fish	Cwt.			300		
Flour	Barrels	18061	13298	22498	45413	42597
Grain—Corn, Indian	Bags		595	4644		
do do	Bushels				7010½	16995½
do Barley	do		200	111	393	
do Beans	do		476			
do Oats	do			6865		
do Peas	Barrels		137	338	200	321
do Wheat	Bushels	3150	1560	7961		202
do Meal Corn	Barrels		393	2222	297	406
do do Oat	do		101	683	214	241
do Malt	Bushels			1045½		
do Bran	Bags			1466	334	
Glass	Boxes	350				
Grass Seed	Barrels					10
Hams	do					234
Lard	Kegs		144	285		81
do	Boxes			80		
Lumber—Boards	Pieces					50
do Staves	Number				9100	
Molasses	Puncheons				2	
Merchandize	Packages	78	52	226		184
Onions	Barrels		10	84	318	88
Pork	do		62	97	72	1159
Spirits—Brandy	Hogsheads	10				20
do Rum	Puncheons					28
do Whiskey	Packages					18
Soap	do				50	
Tar	Barrels			100		
Tea	Chests	123				
Tobacco—M.	Hogsheads					6
do Segars	Case					1
Tallow	Barrels		18			
Wine	Packages		91	123		
Vinegar	Barrels			5	17	

EXPORTS.—PORT OF MONTREAL.—(Continued.)

STATEMENT of EXPORTS to the ISLE OF CANSO, (N. S.) via the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, from the year 1847 to the year 1851, inclusive.

Articles.	Description of Packages.	Year 1847.	Year 1848.	Year 1849.	Year 1850.	Year 1851.
		Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.
Apples.....	Barrels.....			8		
Biscuit.....	Cwt.....			10		
Beef.....	Barrels.....				28	
Flour.....	do.....	704	275	2105	2758	3122
Grain—Peas.....	do.....			2		
do Corn.....	do.....		425		1478	
do Corn Meal.....	do.....			319	270	418
do Oat do.....	do.....			5		
Lumber—Boards.....	Pieces.....				100	
Merchandize.....	Packages.....			14	1	
Onions.....	Barrels.....					
Pork.....	do.....					20

STATEMENT of EXPORTS to MIRAMICHI, (N. S.) via the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, from the year 1847 to the year 1851, inclusive.

Articles.	Description of Packages.	Year 1847.	Year 1848.	Year 1849.	Year 1850.	Year 1851.
		Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.
Ale and Porter.....	Casks.....		2		38	
Apples.....	Barrels.....	8	9	9		
Biscuit.....	do.....				6	
Butter.....	Kegs.....	64	30			
Beef.....	Barrels.....			5	5	25
Barrels, empty.....	Number.....	100			100	
Candles.....	Boxes.....		1	1	1	
Cider.....	Casks.....	2	2	1		
Cheese.....	Boxes.....			7	2	
Currants.....	Barrels.....	1	2			
Flour.....	do.....	1246	1522	1904	1280	1074
Fruit.....	do.....		1			
Grain—Beans.....	Bushels.....	3		10		
do Peas.....	Barrels.....	24	49	50	1	
do Wheat.....	Bushels.....		51	600		
do Barley Meal.....	Barrels.....			52		
do Corn do.....	do.....			38		
do Oat do.....	do.....	218	120	20	20	206
Glass.....	Boxes.....	20	22½	17	28½	
Hams.....	Packages.....	1		1		
Hardware.....	do.....	4				
Merchandize.....	do.....		112	45	26	21
Nails.....	Barrels.....	16	6	14	16	10
Onions.....	do.....	3	3	3		
Pork.....	do.....			10		320
Saleratus.....	Boxes.....	4		8		
Tea.....	do.....		1		1	
Tobacco, manufactured.....	Half-Boxes.....				1	
Vinegar.....	Barrels.....			1	1	
Wine.....	Packages.....		1			

EXPORTS.—PORT OF MONTREAL.—(Continued.)

STATEMENT of EXPORTS to the PORT of ST. JOHNS, (N. B.), via the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, from the year 1847 to the year 1851, inclusive.

Articles.	Description of Packages.	Year 1847.	Year 1848.	Year 1849.	Year 1850.	Year 1851.
		Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.
Biscuit.....	Barrels.....				20	
Butter.....	Kegs.....				311	
Beef.....	Barrels.....				30	80
Bacon and Hams.....	do.....				27	
Candles.....	Boxes.....				120	
Flour.....	Barrels.....			400	10889	5021
Grain—Peas.....	do.....				150	
do Corn Meal.....	do.....				50	
do Oat do.....	do.....				120	50
Lard.....	Kegs.....				40	
Lumber—Boards.....	Pieces.....				200	
do Staves.....	Number.....				25938	
Merchandize.....	Packages.....				1	
Soap.....	Boxes.....				240	
Tongues.....	Kegs.....				1	
Pork.....	Barrels.....					260

STATEMENT of EXPORTS to the PORT of RESTIGOUCHE, (N. B.), via the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, from the year 1847 to the year 1851, inclusive.

Articles.	Description of Packages.	Year 1847.	Year 1848.	Year 1849.	Year 1850.	Year 1851.
		Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.
Butter.....	Kegs.....			17		
Flour.....	Barrels.....			250		
Grain—Barley.....	do.....			4		
do Peas.....	do.....			20		
Pork.....	do.....			110		

EXPORTS.—PORT OF MONTREAL.—(Continued.)

STATEMENT of EXPORTS to BATHURST, (N. B.) *via* the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, from the year 1847 to the year 1851, inclusive.

Articles.	Description of Packages.	Year 1847.	Year 1848.	Year 1849.	Year 1850.	Year 1851.
		Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.
Apples.....	Barrels.....		85			39
Butter.....	Kegs.....	40	70			20
Beef.....	Barrels.....	20				5
Candles.....	Boxes.....			1		
Cheese.....	Casks.....	1	7			3
Cider.....	do.....		1			
Grain—Oats.....	Bushels.....	969		100		
do Peas.....	Barrels.....		120	1		
do Oatmeal.....	do.....		60			
Glass.....	Half-Boxes.....		12			
Grass Seed.....	Barrels.....					7
Hams.....	Casks.....	1	1			
Lard.....	Kegs.....	10	33			
Leather.....	Sides.....	12	1			
Merchandize.....	Packages.....	11	2			16
Onions.....	Barrels.....	25	30			12
Pork.....	do.....	58	18	1		25
Soap.....	Boxes.....	33	35			
Spirits—Brandy.....	Casks.....	1				
do Gin.....	do.....	4				
do Shrub.....	Barrels.....	1				
do Syrup.....	do.....	4				
do Whiskey.....	do.....	1		1		
Tea.....	Chests.....	1		1		
Tar.....	Barrels.....			50		
Wine.....	Casks.....	2				
Flour.....	Barrels.....	430	1153	122		866

STATEMENT of EXPORTS to TATMAGOUGH, (P. E. I.) *via* the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, from the year 1847 to the year 1851, inclusive.

Articles.	Description of Packages.	Year 1847.	Year 1848.	Year 1849.	Year 1850.	Year 1851.
		Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.
Flour.....	Barrels.....					725

EXPORTS.—PORT OF MONTREAL.—(Continued.)

STATEMENT of EXPORTS to ARICHAT, (C. B.,) *via* the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, from the year 1847 to the year 1851, inclusive.

Articles.	Description of Packages.	Year 1847.	Year 1848.	Year 1849.	Year 1850.	Year 1851.
		Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.
Apples.....	Barrels.....		76	7	2	
Biscuit.....	do.....		65½			
Butter.....	Kegs.....			3		25
Flour.....	Barrels.....	600	893	1292	1120	371
Grain—Peas.....	do.....		34	105	35	4
do Corn Mcal.....	do.....			20	110	181
do Oat do.....	do.....			12	51	
Lard.....	Kegs.....			10		37
Merchandise.....	Packages.....			7	4	8
Onions.....	Barrels.....			6	2	
Pork.....	do.....				4	14

STATEMENT of EXPORTS to PICTOU, (N. S.,) *via* the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, from the year 1847 to the year 1851, inclusive.

Articles.	Description of Packages.	Year 1847.	Year 1848.	Year 1849.	Year 1850.	Year 1851.
		Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.
Biscuit.....	Barrels.....		16			
Flour.....	do.....		820		797	485
Grain—Peas.....	do.....		3			
do Wheat.....	Bushels.....				1292	
Lard.....	Kegs.....					40
Soap.....	Boxes.....		6			
Tallow.....	Barrels.....		2			
Pork.....	do.....					17

STATEMENT of EXPORTS to SYDNEY, (C. B.,) *via* the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, from the year 1847 to the year 1851, inclusive.

Articles.	Description of Packages.	Year 1847.	Year 1848.	Year 1849.	Year 1850.	Year 1851.
		Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.
Apples.....	Barrels.....		2			
Flour.....	do.....		625			
Grain—Peas.....	do.....		6			
Glass.....	Boxes.....		20			
Soap.....	do.....		30			

EXPORTS.—PORT OF MONTREAL.—(Continued.)

STATEMENT of EXPORTS to CARAQUET, (N. B.) via the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, from the year 1847 to the year 1851, inclusive.

Articles.	Description of Packages.	Year 1847. Quantity.	Year 1848. Quantity.	Year 1849. Quantity.	Year 1850. Quantity.	Year 1851. Quantity.
Apples.....	Barrels.....			13	10	2
Beef.....	do.....			1		
Butter.....	Kegs.....					3
Flour.....	Barrels.....		28	17	8	225
Grain—Peas.....	do.....		2	16	16	23
Glass.....	Boxes.....			2	12	9
Hardware.....	Packages.....		2	1		12
Lard.....	Kegs.....				6	
Leather.....	Sides.....					6
Molasses.....	Puncheon.....				1	1
Merchandize.....	Packages.....			6	2	6
Onions.....	Barrels.....			1	8	6
Pork.....	do.....		2	3	20	13
Rice.....	Bags.....					1
Soap.....	Boxes.....			2	2	4
Tea.....	do.....					1
Tobacco, manufactured.....	do.....					1

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.

I. G. O., CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 20th October, 1852.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

STATEMENT of EXPORTS from the PORT of QUEBEC to the PROVINCES of NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK and PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, shewing the Articles Exported and their Value, during the five years ended 5th January, 1852.

	Flour.			Corn Meal.			Grain.			Pork, Beef & Ham.		
	Quantity. Barrels	Value.		Quantity. Barrels	Value.		Quantity. Bush.	Value.		Quantity. Barrels	Value.	
		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.
1847.												
Halifax	21469	31327	0 0	274	308	10 0	1356	363	0 0	5	25	0 0
Miramichi	8999	12514	10 0	294	384	15 0	54	15	10 0	560	1840	10 0
Arichat	1351	1876	0 0	8	8	0 0	240	65	0 0	16	59	0 0
Restigoucho	2198	2345	0 0	.....	.....	.....	171	57	0 0	326	1612	6 9
Richibucto	2133	3260	0 0	150	188	0 0	30	5	10 0	283	905	0 0
Bathurst	862	1188	10 0	20	26	0 0	150	30	0 0	303	1097	2 6
Dalhousie	320	482	10 0	10	12	10 0	57	13	10 0	91	252	10 0
Pictou	1243	1741	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sydney	796	1060	17 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shediac	375	560	0 0	.....	.....	.....	9	1	10 0	25	75	0 0
Canso	250	455	0 0	25	35	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ragged Island ..	319	398	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlotte Town..	742	1166	0 0	.....	.....	.....	18	3	0 0	24	104	0 0
	41057	53874	7 6	781	962	15 0	2085	554	0 0	1833	5970	9 3
1848.												
Halifax	14951	18732	3 0	1482	1487	10 0	3032	492	0 0	177	340	15 0
Miramichi	7627	9574	0 0	733	820	15 0	140	27	18 0	316	822	10 0
Arichat	2012	2503	10 0	255	299	0 0	213	47	0 0	70	169	10 0
Restigoucho	1583	2044	11 0	21	22	12 0	4305	364	1 0	117	189	10 0
Richibucto	2195	2776	0 0	19	23	10 0	57	18	16 0	202	622	0 0
Bathurst	1462	1841	5 0	83	90	10 0	3046	360	12 0	89	248	0 0
Dalhousie	150	192	10 0	5	5	0 0	18	3	0 0	.....	.....	.....
Pictou	1086	1444	0 0	200	250	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sydney	610	650	0 0	.....	.....	.....	18	2	14 0	.....	.....	.....
Shippigan	850	450	0 0	.....	.....	.....	140	30	0 0	9	23	5 0
Canso	439	619	0 0	4	3	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carquet	275	317	10 0	.....	.....	.....	6	1	0 0	26	68	0 0
Shelburn	660	910	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	13	10 0
Charlotte Town..	1601	1885	0 0	.....	.....	.....	54	12	5 0	34	69	10 0
St. John's	1225	1662	10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falmagouche ..	340	437	0 0	.....	.....	.....	34	13	0 0	.....	.....	.....
Guysborough ..	337	426	5 0	.....	.....	.....	24	2	10 0	4	12	0 0
Ragged Island ..	606	780	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	10 0
Burrington	220	300	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	37729	47445	4 0	2807	3001	17 0	11137	1374	16 0	1054	2586	0 0

STATEMENT of EXPORTS from the PORT of QUEBEC to the PROVINCES of NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK and PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c.—(Continued.)

	Lard.			Butter.			Candles.			Soap.						
	Quantity. Kegs.	Value.			Quantity. Kegs.	Value.			Quantity. Boxes.	Value.						
1847.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.				
Halifax	2	2	10	0	1050	1877	15	0	20	36	10	0	39	58	10	0
Miramichi	9	17	10	0	249	491	15	0	24	33	10	0	217	149	12	0
Arichat	4	9	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	10	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	0	0
Restigouche	9	13	0	0	36	68	0	0	63	120	10	0	305	204	19	0
Richibucto	3	7	0	0	40	83	0	0	40	66	0	0	20	18	0	0
Bathurst	17	27	10	0	40	86	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dalhousie	4	6	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	10	0	18	17	2	0
Pictou .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sydney .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shediac .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canso .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ragged Island .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlotte Town ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	48	82	13	8	1415	2607	0	0	155	271	10	0	603 $\frac{1}{2}$	446	3	0
1848.																
Halifax	2	3	10	0	10	18	0	0	8	14	5	0	851	588	5	0
Miramichi .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	13	10	0	12	16	5	0	60	45	3	4
Arichat	2	4	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Restigouche	28	36	17	6	5	10	7	6	54	92	0	8	98	59	8	6
Richibucto .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	72	10	4	22	41	14	0	14	11	11	4
Bathurst	1	1	10	0	28	56	12	6	10	17	10	0	66	57	7	6
Dalhousie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pictou .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sydney .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	17	0	0
Shippigan	23	52	10	0	15	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canso .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caraquet .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	5	0	6	8	5	0
Shelburn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlotte Town ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	37	10	0
St. John's .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falmagouche .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guysborough .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0	15	0
Ragged Island .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burrington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	56	98	7	6	94	211	0	4	108	185	19	8	1176	825	5	8

STATEMENT of EXPORTS from the PORT of QUEBEC to the PROVINCES of NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK and PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c.—(Continued.)

	Salt.			Sundries.			Total			
	Quantity. Bushels.	Value.			Value.			Value.		
1847.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Halifax	6175	240	0	0	3042	12	0	37276	7	0
Miramichi					1344	5	0	16791	17	0
Arichat	2300	111	0	0	842	0	0	2979	13	8
Restigouche					1124	14	10	6045	10	7
Richibucto					334	10	0	4867	0	0
Bathurst					247	5	0	2702	17	6
Dalhousie					147	0	0	989	12	0
Pictou	3000	120	0	0				1861	0	0
Sydney	3000	150	0	0				1210	17	6
Shediac					548	0	0	1184	10	0
Canso					574	0	0	1064	0	0
Ragged Island								398	0	0
Charlotte Town					84	0	0	1357	0	0
	14475	621	0	0	8238	6	10	78078	5	3
1848.										
Halifax					1993	10	0	23669	18	0
Miramichi					694	1	6	12014	2	10
Arichat					323	15	0	2346	15	0
Restigouche					552	13	8	3372	1	10
Richibucto					245	11	6	3811	13	2
Bathurst					442	13	6	3116	0	6
Dalhousie					34	0	0	234	10	0
Pictou								1694	0	0
Sydney					120	0	0	789	14	0
Shippigan					42	0	0	637	15	0
Canso					20	5	0	642	5	0
Caraquet	200	10	0	0	132	15	0	541	15	0
Shelburn					27	10	0	951	0	0
Charlotte Town					235	10	0	2239	15	0
St. John's								1562	10	0
Falmagouche								450	0	0
Guysborough					44	10	0	486	0	0
Ragged Island					13	15	0	801	5	0
Burrington								300	0	0
	200	10	0	0	4922	10	2	60661	0	4

STATEMENT of EXPORTS from the PORT of QUEBEC to the PROVINCES of NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK and PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c.—(Continued.)

	Flour.			Corn Meal.			Grain.			Pork, Beef & Ham.		
	Quantity. Barrels	Value.		Quantity. Barrels	Value.		Quantity. Bush.	Value.		Quantity. Barrels	Value.	
1849.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Halifax	16808	17006	16 6	2163	1352	10 0	19272	2012	0 0	529	1089	0 0
Miramichi	7659	8161	10 0	1941	1608	0 0	1066	209	9 6	815	784	10 0
Arichat	1010	1010	0 0	1	1	0 0	459	76	0 0	8	20	0 0
Restigouche	1067	1024	5 0	107	86	9 0	6203	386	2 6	119	275	5 0
Richibucto	2190	2596	10 0	347	284	0 0	617	93	4 0	244	666	1 9
Bathurst	1447	1694	6 0	651	502	10 0	8029	582	0 0	49	214	10 0
Dalhousie	530	593	0 0	351	391	0 0	2090	132	10 0	120	306	15 0
Pictou	800	852	10 0	800	659	0 0	2477	191	9 0	.....	.....	.....
Sydney	1934	2075	0 0	431	323	15 0	.....	.....	.....	4	12	0 0
Shippigan	314	519	0 0	130	130	0 0	135	34	0 0	.....	.....	.....
Canso	325	350	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caracuet	218	304	0 0	.....	.....	.....	108	47	0 0	9	25	0 0
Charlotte Town..	412	411	17 0	87	60	4 0	18	2	0 0	28	51	16 0
Campbell Town..	200	200	0 0	50	50	0 0	.....	.....	.....	30	90	0 0
St. John's	1136	1186	0 0	202	180	0 0	300	17	10 0	.....	.....	.....
Falmagouche	140	157	10 0	140	112	17 0	206	10	6 0	.....	.....	.....
Pugwash	792	812	0 0	227	114	3 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewisburgh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Andrews .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	37181	38954	4 6	7628	5860	8 4	49980	3798	11 0	1455	3534	17 9
1850.												
Halifax	21367	22419	0 0	257	217	0 0	4795	441	5 0	108	201	18 1
Miramichi	7440	8126	11 3	295	478	9 0	500	125	0 0	322	1338	13 9
Arichat	1023	1245	0 0	42	31	10 0	750	134	15 0	61	143	0 0
Restigouche	1227	1413	9 6	40	44	0 0	.....	.....	.....	560	1248	13 6
Richibucto	2213	2428	17 6	185	136	0 0	.....	.....	.....	272	662	0 0
Bathurst	2475	2771	0 0	50	38	5 0	.....	.....	.....	244	660	0 0
Dalhousie	876	916	6 0	160	153	7 8	.....	.....	.....	150	387	10 0
Pictou	1594	1682	10 0	200	175	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sydney	977	909	0 0	21	30	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shippigan	450	475	0 0	75	75	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canso	875	920	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caracuet	235	300	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	38	0 0
Charlotte Town..	96	114	0 0	100	170	0 0	24	5	0 0	29	78	0 0
Cocagne	26	26	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	10 0
St. John's	3244	3460	0 0	20	24	10 0	.....	.....	.....	50	110	0 0
Pugwash	1259	1285	0 0	271	198	0 0	.....	.....	.....	25	78	0 0
Buctouche	3	3	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grande Ance	110	110	0 0	20	15	0 0	.....	.....	.....	15	39	10 0
Guysborough	253	261	0 0	71	71	0 0	.....	.....	.....	6	19	10 0
Wallace	140	140	0 0	100	100	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ragged Island	327	327	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shediac	200	200	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	46410	49523	8 3	2207	1957	1 3	6069	706	0 0	2059	5002	5 4

STATEMENT of EXPORTS from the PORT of QUEBEC to the PROVINCES of NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK and PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c.—(Continued.)

	Lard.			Butter.			Candles.			Soap.			
	Quantity. Kegs.	Valuc.		Quantity. Kegs.	Valuc.		Quantity. Boxes.	Value.		Quantity. Boxes.	Value.		
1849.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Halifax	2	2	0	0	204	300	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miramichi .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	117	10	0	30	43	4	0
Arichat	5	14	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	0	0
Restigouche	5	9	17	6	2	7	8	0	25	34	19	0	
Richibucto .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	21	12	0	28	28	14	0
Bathurst	35	41	8	0	17	30	8	0	6	18	10	0	
Dalhousie	2	4	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	30	14	8
Pictou .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sydney .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shippigan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	0	0
Canso .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caraquet .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlotte Town .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campbell Town .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John's .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falmagouche .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pugwash .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewisburgh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Andrews .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	49	71	5	6	288	484	10	6	116	158	1	8	
										308	191	17	4
1850.													
Halifax	30	37	10	0	293	508	7	8	2	1	12	8	
Miramichi	8	12	0	0	103	175	12	6	5	10	0	0	
Arichat	6	11	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	0	0
Restigouche	12	23	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	37	11	3
Richibucto .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	119	9	9	12	10	0	0
Bathurst .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	49	5	0	24	42	5	0
Dalhousie	3	6	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	15	0	0
Pictou .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sydney .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shippigan	4	11	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canso .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caraquet .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	0	0	1	1	10	0
Charlotte Town .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cocagne .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John's .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	120	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pugwash .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buctouche .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grande Ance .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	0	0	2	3	15	0
Guysborough .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wallace .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ragged Island .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shediac .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	63	101	0	0	545	1064	4	11	87	125	13	11	
										198	188	5	4

STATEMENT of EXPORTS from the PORT of QUEBEC to the PROVINCES of NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK and PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—(Continued.)

	Salt.			Sundries.			Total			
	Quantity. Bushels.	Value.			Value.			Value.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1849.										
Halifax	10875	227	10	0	1087	9	0	28090	8	0
Miramichi	200	4	10	0	769	10	6	11741	2	8
Arichat					246	10	0	1375	0	0
Restigouche	24	4	0	0	212	12	6	2058	1	6
Richibucto					186	1	6	3884	16	3
Bathurst	90	7	10	0	167	18	3	3204	10	3
Dalhousie					355	4	0	1856	1	8
Pictou	1296	40	0	0				1742	19	0
Sydney	1125	13	2	6	10	0	0	2438	17	6
Shippigan					73	0	0	762	0	0
Canso								350	0	0
Caraquet					41	6	0	424	6	0
Charlotte Town					74	1	0	599	18	0
Campbell Town					59	0	0	399	14	8
St. John's					2	5	0	1385	15	0
Palmagouche								280	13	0
Pugwash								926	3	4
Lewisburgh					70	0	0	70	0	0
St. Andrews	6000	200	0	0				200	0	0
	19610	496	12	6	3404	17	9	56850	6	10
1850.										
Halifax					442	12	9	24363	19	6
Miramichi					778	7	5	11056	3	11
Arichat	3996	110	0	0	52	15	0	1734	0	0
Restigouche					290	0	0	3085	6	3
Richibucto					397	4	0	3755	6	3
Bathurst					453	9	9	2044	14	9
Dalhousie					452	14	11	1956	2	2
Pictou					187	10	0	2045	0	0
Sydney					16	0	0	960	0	0
Shippigan					140	0	0	701	0	0
Canso								920	0	0
Caraquet					118	15	0	459	0	0
Charlotte Town					7	0	0	374	0	0
Cocagne					18	16	0	51	11	0
St. John's					132	10	0	3847	0	0
Pugwash					65	0	0	1621	0	0
Buctouche					2	10	0	7	0	0
Grand Ance					45	0	0	221	5	0
Guysborough					1	10	0	354	15	0
Wallace								240	0	0
Ragged Island					1	0	0	332	10	0
Shediac								200	0	0
	3996	110	0	0	3602	14	10	62330	13	10

STATEMENT of EXPORTS from the PORT of QUEBEC to the PROVINCES of NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK and PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c.—(Continued.)

	Flour.			Corn Meal.			Grain.			Pork, Beef & Ham.		
	Quantity. Barrels	Value.		Quantity. Barrels	Value.		Quantity. Bush.	Value.		Quantity. Barrels	Value.	
		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.
1851.												
Halifax	17860	17931	0 0	390	420	0 0	6149	800	0 0	864	1410	10 0
Miramichi	1127	11878	0 0	959	858	0 0	6	2	1 0	760	2430	0 0
Arichat	653	653	0 0	.....	.....	.....	456	115	0 0	21	57	10 0
Restigouche	2752	2909	0 0	2	1	10 0	1515	151	10 0	257	814	1 4
Richibucto	4073	4015	0 0	539	361	10 0	30	4	12 6	480	1549	15 0
Bathurst	2746	2895	0 0	125	102	0 0	60	12	15 0	144	377	13 0
Dalhousie	1952	1936	10 0	61	57	0 0	773	127	9 0	196	559	0 0
Pictou	700	700	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shippigan	500	498	0 0	11	9	0 0	150	40	0 0	45	159	15 0
Canso	1098	1147	0 0	10	12	10 0	30	5	0 0	19	66	10 0
Caraquet	243	250	10 0	10	8	0 0	1275	105	0 0	18	61	10 0
Pugwash	2385	2385	0 0	420	342	10 0	.....	.....	.....	92	246	0 0
St. John's	4367	4847	13 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	320	0 0
Charlotte Town..	700	690	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	14	0 0
Shediac	500	475	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	13	0 0
Liverpool	340	306	0 0	6	2	0 0	30	4	0 0	20	50	0 0
Cocagne	7	7	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	10 0
Chetican	150	165	0 0	.....	.....	.....	60	12	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	41153	53188	13 4	2533	2174	0 0	10534	1379	7 6	3052	8131	14 4

STATEMENT of EXPORTS from the PORT of QUEBEC to the PROVINCES of NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK and PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c.—(Continued.)

	Lard.			Butter.			Candles.			Soap.						
	Quantity. Kegs.	Value.		Quantity. Kegs.	Value.		Quantity. Boxes.	Value.		Quantity. Boxes.	Value.					
1851.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.				
Halifax	122	191	0	0	345	565	0	0	100	75	0	0	908	550	0	0
Miramichi	5	10	0	0	8	13	1	0	30	33	7	0	52	41	18	0
Arichat	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	3	0	0
Restigouche	23	36	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	41	15	0	98	43	13	4
Richibucto .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	130	16	8	20	30	0	0	6	4	10	0
Bathurst	26	37	0	0	10	21	0	0	19	22	10	0	18	10	10	0
Dalhousie	11	19	10	0	4	6	0	0	26	38	0	0	96	64	10	0
Pictou .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shippigan	4	6	0	0	4	5	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canso	10	11	5	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	15	0
Caraquet	2	3	0	0	9	11	15	0	2	3	10	0	4	2	10	0
Pugwash .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	0	0	7	6	0	0
St. John's .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlotte Town .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shediac .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liverpool .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cocagne .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	0	0
Chetican .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	204	315	15	0	451	759	12	8	238	252	2	0	1199	784	6	4

STATEMENT of EXPORTS from the PORT of QUEBEC to the PROVINCES of NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK and PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c.—(Continued.)

	Salt.			Sundries.			Total			
	Quantity.	Value.			Value.			Value.		
	Bushels.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1851.										
Halifax				644	15	0	22587	5	0	
Miramichi				1035	3	1	15801	10	1	
Arichat	1632	41	0	0	40	10	0	916	0	0
Restigouche					740	19	3	4738	8	11
Riehibucto					275	9	8	6371	13	10
Bathurst					238	8	6	3766	16	6
Dalhousie					294	16	10	3102	15	10
Pictou								700	0	0
Shippigan					5	0	0	723	5	0
Canso	3213	105	0	0	111	0	0	1361	0	0
Carraquet					139	12	6	585	7	6
Pugwash					127	10	0	3113	0	0
St. John's								5167	13	4
Charlotte Town					86	0	0	790	0	0
Shediac								488	0	0
Liverpool					1	2	0	367	12	0
Cocagne					15	0	0	28	10	0
Chetican					16	0	0	193	0	0
	4845	146	0	0	3720	6	10	70801	18	0

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.

I. G. O., CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 20th October, 1852.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

STATEMENT of IMPORTS at the PORT of QUEBEC from the PROVINCES of NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK and PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, shewing the Articles Imported, and their Values, during the five years ended 5th January, 1852.

	Sugar.			Fish.			Oil.		
	Quantity.	Valuc.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
1847.	Cwts.	£	s. d.	Barrels.	£	s. d.	Barrels.	£	s. d.
Halifax	11204 0 2	14844	5 7	418½	466 17 0		5415	242	2 0
Miramichi				306	409 6 1				
Arichat	183 2 6	176	0 0	2629	1765 19 7		3107	219	1 8
Antigonish									
Pictou									
Restigouche				58	95 6 10				
Dalhousie				165	259 0 0				
Charlotte Town				1568	519 6 0				
Canso									
Sydney				41	28 0 0		2070	207	8 4
Caraquet				625	424 11 8				
Richibucto				185	72 2 6				
Digby				10	12 10 0				
Bathurst				17	6 7 6				
Chelburn				789	554 3 6		360	27	19 4
Campbell Town				57	106 17 6				
Guysborough				466	256 6 0		312	24	7 6
	11477 2 8	15020	5 7	7364½	4976 18 9		11264	720	18 5
1848.									
Halifax	11097 1 15	11108	17 10	1635	1202 0 0		7701	638	5 11
Miramichi				380	352 14 0				
Arichat	577 3 16	460	0 0	3691	2872 0 0		2080	151	10 0
Antigonish									
Pictou							1278	187	15 1
Dalhousie				25	50 0 0				
Charlotte Town				6	6 0 0				
Canso				1648	1296 0 0		480	84	0 0
Sydney									
Caraquet				1222	589 7 1		130	7	10 0
Richibucto				20	2 13 6				
Digby				4036	464 10 0				
Bathurst				362	262 10 0				
Shelburn				1399	1032 10 0		775	42	10 0
Liverpool				667	502 0 0				
Shediac				35	8 15 0				
	11675 1 8	11568	17 10	15126	8640 19 6		12394	1061	11 10

STATEMENT of IMPORTS at the PORT of QUEBEC from the PROVINCES of NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK and PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c.—(Continued.)

	Molasses.			Winc.			Tea.		
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
	Cwts.	£	s. d.	Gallons.	£	s. d.	lbs.	£	s. d.
1847.									
Halifax	13481 3 11	6855	13 9	.....	.....	.....	11½	1	10 0
Miramichi
Arichat
Antigonish
Pictou
Restigouche
Dalhousie
Charlotte Town
Canso
Sydney
Caraquet
Richibucto
Digby
Bathurst
Chelburn
Campbell Town
Guysborough
	13481 3 11	6855	13 9	.....	.....	.....	11½	1	10 0
1848.									
Halifax	7256 0 13	3960	12 4	.....	.....	.....	3462	300	7 3
Miramichi
Arichat
Antigonish
Pictou
Dalhousie
Charlotte Town
Canso
Sydney
Caraquet
Richibucto
Digby
Bathurst
Shelburn
Liverpool	425 0 0	275	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shediac
	7681 0 13	4235	12 4	.....	.....	.....	3462	300	7 3

STATEMENT of IMPORTS at the PORT of QUEBEC from the PROVINCES of NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK and PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c.—(Continued.)

	Chocolate.				Coals.				Plaster.			
	Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.		
1847.	Boxes.	£	s.	d.	Chaldron	£	s.	d.	Tons.	£	s.	d.
Halifax	58	49	18	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miramichi
Aricbat
Antigonish	190	5	15	0
Pictou	268	88	18	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Restigouche
Dalhousie
Charlotte Town
Canso
Sydney	362	283	3	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caraquet
Richibucto
Digby
Bathurst
Chelburn
Campbell Town
Guysborough
	58	49	18	0	680	871	16	0	190	5	15	0
1848.												
Halifax	536	687	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miramichi
Aricbat	10	0	5	0
Antigonish	75	2	1	3
Pictou	198	166	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dalhousie
Charlotte Town
Canso
Sydney	376	293	10	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caraquet
Richibucto
Digby
Bathurst
Shelburn
Liverpool
Shediac
	530	687	4	4	574	459	16	7	85	2	6	3

STATEMENT of IMPORTS at the PORT of QUEBEC from the PROVINCES of NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK and PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c.—(Continued.)

	Sundries.			Rum.				Total		
	Valuc.			Quantity.	Valuc.			Valuc.		
1847.	£	s.	d.	Gallons.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Halifax	1576	12	4	8852	1428	0	10	25464	19	6
Miramichi	123	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	582	6	1
Arichat .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2161	0	10
Antigonish .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	15	0
Pictou	23	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	13	0
Restigouche .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	6	10
Dalhousie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	259	0	0
Charlotte Town	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	569	6	0
Canso	6	11	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	11	8
Sydney .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	518	6	4
Caraquet	122	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	546	17	10
Richibucto .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	2	6
Digby .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	10	0
Bathurst	41	11	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	19	4
Chelburn	3	0	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	585	3	1
Campbell Town .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	17	6
Guysborough .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	13	6
	1946	2	8	8852	1428	0	10	31376	9	0
1848.										
Halifax	1413	11	10	11981	1627	8	10	20978	8	4
Miramichi	73	18	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	426	12	10
Arichat	47	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3581	5	0
Antigonish .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	8
Pictou	5	0	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	359	2	7
Dalhousie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	0	0
Charlotte Town	71	14	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	14	3
Canso	184	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1464	10	4
Sydney	8	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	301	15	2
Caraquet	88	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	685	1	3
Richibucto	862	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	865	0	1
Digby	1	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	465	19	4
Bathurst	38	14	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	301	4	0
Shelburn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1075	0	0
Liverpool .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	777	0	0
Shediac .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	15	0
	2745	4	8	11981	1667	8	10	31369	9	5

STATEMENT of IMPORTS at the PORT of QUEBEC from the PROVINCES of NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK and PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c.—(Continued.)

	Sugar.			Fish.			Oil.		
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
1849.	Cwts.	£	s. d.	Barrels.	£	s. d.	Gallons.	£	s. d.
Halifax	11732 0 23	11330	9 8	778	523	10 0	604	57	1 9
Miramichi				355	78	19 0	455	51	3 9
Arichat				1182	966	5 6	980	189	16 0
Antigonish									
Pictou									
Restigouche				40	80	0 0			
Dalhousie				8	16	0 0			
Sydney				632	513	12 0	1350	151	17 10
Canso				587	418	0 0	252	18	18 8
Richibucto				40	20	0 0			
Caraquet				1344	308	13 6	1110	89	15 0
Bathurst									
Westport				802	221	0 0			
Prince E. Island...				365	60	12 0			
Pugwash				360	175	5 0			
	11723 0 23	11330	9 8	6553	3471	17 0	4751	558	12 4
1850.									
Halifax	17656 3 18	17251	4 10	1295	965	17 3	9408	1107	15 3
Miramichi				52	33	7 6	830	40	5 3
Arichat	21 2 0	24	0 0	1769	1330	4 6	2671	272	15 0
Antigonish									
Pictou									
Caraquet				1312	461	9 0	1350	135	0 0
Dalhousie				56	112	0 0	240	30	0 0
Sydney				432	324	0 0			
Canso				120	127	16 0			
Richibucto				260	65	10 0			
St. John's				483	301	2 6			
Ragged Island				350	273	7 6			
Cascumbec				459	88	0 0			
Shediac				260	43	0 0			
Liverpool				374	397	0 0			
Cocagne				150	28	2 6			
Charlotte Town									
	17678 1 27	17275	4 10	7381	4550	16 9	13999	1585	15 6

STATEMENT of IMPORTS at the PORT of QUEBEC from the PROVINCES of NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK and PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c.—(Continued.)

	Molasses.			Wine.			Tea.		
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
	Cwts.	£	s. d.	Gallons.	£	s. d.	lbs.	£	s. d.
1849.									
Halifax	8798 0 18	3280	17 9	.....	.....	.....	18584	878	5 8
Miramichi
Arichat
Antigonish
Pictou
Restigouche
Dalhousie
Sydney
Canso
Richibucto
Caraquet
Bathurst
Westport
Prince E. Island..
Pugwash
	8798 0 18	3280	17 9	.....	.....	.....	18584	878	5 8
1850.									
Halifax	14356 8 0	3054	1 4	.....	.....	.....	20264	1052	7 4
Miramichi
Arichat
Antigonish
Pictou
Caraquet
Dalhousie
Sydney
Canso
Richibucto
St. John's	107 0 6	54	10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ragged Island
Cascumbec
Shediac
Liverpool
Cocagne
Charlotte Town..
	14463 0 14	4008	11 4	.....	.....	.....	20264	1052	7 4

STATEMENT of IMPORTS at the PORT of QUEBEC from the PROVINCES of NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK and PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c.—(Continued.)

	Chocolate.			Coals.			Plaster.					
	Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.		
1840.	Boxes.	£	s.	d.	Chaldron	£	s.	d.	Tons.	£	s.	d.
Halifax	135	113	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miramichi
Arichat
Antigonish	120	3	0	0
Pictou	1007	578	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Restigouche	70	31	19	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dalhousie
Sydney	79	23	8	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canso
Richibucto
Caraquet
Bathurst
Westport
Prince E. Island
Pugwash
	135	113	14	2	1156	633	16	2	120	3	0	0
1850.												
Halifax	397	207	17	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miramichi
Arichat	35	0	17	6
Antigonish	177	4	7	6
Pictou	551	343	7	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caraquet
Dalhousie
Sydney	728	448	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canso
Richibucto
St. John's
Ragged Island
Casumbec
Shediac
Liverpool
Cocagne
Charlotte Town
	397	207	17	8	1279	701	11	9	212	5	5	0

STATEMENT of IMPORTS at the PORT of QUEBEC from the PROVINCES of NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK and PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c.—(Continued.)

	Sundries.			Rum.			Total			
	Value.			Quantity.	Value.			Value.		
1849.	£	s.	d.	Gallons.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Halifax	1792	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	17982	9	10
Miramichi	678	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	808	10	4
Arichat .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1156	1	6
Antigonish .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	0	0
Pictou .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	578	9	2
Restigouche .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	19	0
Dalhousie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	0	0
Sydney	698	10	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1387	8	5
Canso .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	486	18	0
Richibucto .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	0	0
Caraquet	55	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	544	1	7
Bathurst	34	16	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	16	0
Westport .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	221	0	0
Prince E. Island .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	12	0
Pugwash .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	5	0
	3259	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	23536	10	10
1850.										
Halifax	1186	15	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	25725	19	0
Miramichi	6	5	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	17	9
Arichat .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1627	17	0
Antigonish .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	6
Pictou .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	343	7	9
Caraquet	89	13	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	686	2	9
Dalhousie	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	0	0
Sydney	427	0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1199	4	1
Canso	200	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	327	16	0
Richibucto .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	10	0
St. John's	20	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	12	6
Ragged Island .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	278	7	6
Cascumbec .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	0	0
Shediac .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	0	0
Liverpool .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	397	0	0
Cocagne .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	2	6
Charlotte Town	13	11	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	11	0
	1068	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	31445	15	4

STATEMENT of IMPORTS at the PORT of QUEBEC from the PROVINCES of NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK and PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c.—(Continued.)

	Sugar.				Fish.				Oil.			
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
	Cwts.	£ s. d.	Barrels.	£ s. d.	Gallons.	£ s. d.						
1851.												
Halifax	18768 0 11	15610 15 8	3521	2269 1 6	11271	1243 2 6						
Miramichi			347	80 17 0								
Arichat			754	658 10 0	8610	868 10 0						
Antigonish			111	84 0 0								
Pictou			24	18 0 0								
Bathurst			218½	116 5 0								
Buctouche			620	175 0 0								
Caraquet			705	452 5 0	765	76 10 0						
Dalhousie			301	303 0 0								
Canso			1111	562 17 6	611	47 9 0						
Cape Breton			40	80 0 0								
Pugwash												
Liverpool			476	275 5 0	320	84 0 0						
P. E. Island			886	185 0 0	240	24 0 0						
	18768 0 11	15610 15 8	9114	5208 1 0	16817	1788 11 6						

	Molasses.				Wine.				Tea.			
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
	Cwts.	£ s. d.	Gallons.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.						
1851.												
Halifax	10018 2 3	247 17 2			8658	199 17 3						
Miramichi												
Arichat	260 1 24	189 16 7										
Antigonish												
Pictou												
Bathurst												
Buctouche												
Caraquet												
Dalhousie												
Canso												
Cape Breton												
Pugwash												
Liverpool												
P. E. Island												
	10278 3 27	387 18 9			8658	199 17 3						

STATEMENT of IMPORTS at the PORT of QUEBEC from the PROVINCES of NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK and PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c.—(Continued.)

	Chocolate.			Coals.			Plaster.					
	Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.		
1851.	Boxes.	£	s.	d.	Chaldron	£	s.	d.	Tons.	£	s.	d.
Halifax	122½	181	0	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miramichi
Arichat
Antigonish	717	22	8	6
Pictou	211	77	18	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bathurst
Buctouche
Caraquet
Dalhousie
Canso
Cape Breton	506	288	16	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pugwash	60	1	10	0
Liverpool
P. E. Island
	122½	181	0	8	717	861	14	0	777	23	18	6

	Sundries.			Rum.			Total			
	Value.			Quantity.	Value.			Value.		
1851.	£	s.	d.	Gallons.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Halifax	1610	15	8	689	58	18	11	24416	8	11
Miramichi	31	5	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	2	0
Arichat	0	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1162	6	7
Antigonish .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	8	6
Pictou .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	18	0
Bathurst	15	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	181	5	0
Buctouche .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	0	0
Caraquet	92	8	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	620	18	0
Dalhousie	10	19	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	318	19	7
Canso .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	610	6	6
Cape Breton	9	15	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	328	11	4
Pugwash .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	0
Liverpool .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	307	5	0
P. E. Island .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	209	0	0
	1770	8	2	689	58	18	11	28585	14	5

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

I. G. O., CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 20th October, 1852.

R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly of the 30th September last, praying for Copies of all Correspondence between the Government and other parties relative to the Commutation of the Seignior of Vaudreuil.

By Command.

A. N. MORIN,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 14th February, 1853.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING LETTER TO HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, OF 12TH FEBRUARY, 1853.

Copy of Letter of Honorable R. U. Harwood, 10th December, 1846.
do Petition of Honorable R. U. Harwood *et uxor*, annexed to letter of 10th December,—no date.
do Letter of Honorable Provincial Secretary Daly, 15th December, 1846.
do do do R. U. Harwood, 27th do do
do Petition of do do no date.
do Letter of do do 25th March, 1847.
do do T. Bouthillier, Esquire, 25th June, do
do do Honorable R. U. Harwood, 12th April, 1851.
do do F. Fortier, Esquire, 17th do, do
do do Honorable R. U. Harwood, 8th February, 1852.
do do F. Fortier, Esquire, 15th March, do
do do Honorable R. U. Harwood, 30th March, do
do do do do for Mrs. Harwood, 9th June, do
do do F. Fortier, Esquire, 16th June, do

CROWN LANDS OFFICE,
Quebec, 12th February, 1853.

(Copy.)

VAUDREUIL, 10th December, 1846.

Sir,—May I request of you to bring the accompanying Petition under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) R. U. HARWOOD.

To the Honorable D. DALY,
Provincial Secretary.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency Lieutenant General The Right Honorable CHARLES MURRAY, Earl CATHCART, of Cathcart in the County of Renfrew, K.C.B., Governor General of British North America, and Captain General of the same, 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, and Commander of Her Majesty's Forces in British North America.

The humble petition of Louise Josephite Chartier de Lotbinière, Seignioress and proprietress of the Seigniori of Vaudreuil, in the District of Montreal, and Robert Unwin Harwood, her husband, humbly sheweth, that they are desirous of commuting the said Seigniori of Vaudreuil into free and common soccage, under the provisions of the Imperial Acts, and that they are ready to submit their titles to the said Seigniori to the Law Officers of the Crown for their inspection.

Wherefore, your petitioners humbly pray that Your Excellency would be pleased graciously to cause such commutation to be effected.

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

(Signed,) LOUISE J. HARWOOD.

" R. U. HARWOOD.

(Copy.)

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 15th December, 1846.

Sir,—I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to acknowledge the receipt of the joint Memorial of Mrs. Harwood and yourself, praying for the commutation of the tenure of the Seigniori of Vaudreuil into that of free and common soccage; and to inform you, that His Excellency has directed the usual references to the Attorney General and Inspector General of the Queen's Domain for the Report of those Officers. You will be good enough, in the first instance, to transmit your Titles to the Seigniori to Mr. Primrose at Quebec, to be afterwards placed in the hands of the Attorney General.

(Signed,) D. DALY,
Provincial Secretary.

Honorable R. U. HARWOOD,
Vaudreuil, &c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

MANOR HOUSE,
Vaudreuil, 27th December, 1846.

Sir,—I have been directed by His Excellency the Governor General, through the Provincial Secretary's letter, dated 15th instant, in answer to an application of Mrs. Harwood and myself, for a commutation of the Tenure of the Seigniorship of Vaudreuil into that of free and common soccage, to transmit to you the title to the said Seigniorship, to be afterwards placed in the hands of the Attorney General.

In consequence, I now enclose to you a copy of the "Foy et Homage, rendue par Michel Eustache Gaspard, Alesé Chartier De Lotbinière," father of Mrs. Harwood, the 23rd February, 1781; also a copy of the last will and testament of the said Michel E. G. A. Chartier De Lotbinière; and lastly, a copy of the Act of "Portage" entre les Héritiers Chartier De Lotbinière. These three documents would be, I should think, all that are required to show good title to the Seigniorship of Vaudreuil.

Whatever fees may be due on these exhibitions I will either remit them to you, or pay them in Montreal to your order, on being made aware of the amount.

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

(Signed,) R. U. HARWOOD.

The Honorable F. W. PRIMROSE,
I. G. D. R.

(Copy.)

To the Right Honorable CHARLES MURRAY, Earl Cathcart, of Cathcart, in the County of Renfrew, K.C.B., Governor of British North America, &c. &c. &c., and Captain General of the same.

Your humble Petitioner having submitted the titles of the Seigniorship of Vaudreuil in conformity with your Excellency's directions, communicated to him on the 15th December last, now humbly prays to represent, that he is informed that the Attorney General has reported favorably on those titles.

Your Petitioner therefore now humbly prays, that your Excellency would direct the proper Officer to value the said Seigniorship, and establish the amount of commutation fine to be paid.

And your Petitioner would further humbly pray that a delay in time be granted to pay the fine, say one-third part paid down, one-third in one year, and the remainder in two years with interest, giving a Mortgage for the payment if required.

And your humble Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed,) R. U. HARWOOD.

(Copy.)

MONTREAL, 25th March, 1847.

Sir,—May I beg of you to lay before the Governor General in Council, the valuation that has been established by the Inspector General of Her Majesty's Domains on which the commutation for the Seigniorship of Vaudreuil is to be paid, in order that the Government may assure me of its concurrence on the conditions petitioned for by me, before I am put to the great expense of going through the necessary advertisement required by law.

(Signed,) R. U. HARWOOD.

The Honorable Mr. PAPINEAU,
Commissioner Crown Lands.

(Copy.)

CROWN LAND OFFICE,
Montreal, 25th June, 1847.

Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 30th March last, I beg to inform you that it has pleased His Excellency the Governor General in Council to approve of the valuation made by the Honorable Mr. Primrose of the Seigniorie of Vaudreuil, the tenure of which you have prayed to be commuted into that of free and common Soccage, to accept for the commutation fine the sum of £500, being the usual rate of ten per cent. upon the value of the property to be commuted. His Excellency cannot, however, accede to your demand to grant you delay for the payment of this sum, which will have to be paid before the issue of the Letters Patent, as in all similar cases.

(Signed,) T. BOUTHILLIER.

Honorable R. U. HARWOOD,
Vaudreuil.

(Copy.)

VAUDREUIL, 12th April, 1851.

Sir,—I am desirous to complete the commutation of the Seigniorie of Vaudreuil into Free and Common Soccage.

It was not proceeded with, from there being certain oppositions filed against the commutation by parties having claims against the Seigniorie, who would not give their consent to such commutation, such parties have either been paid off or will now consent, subject to their claims.

Will it be required that notice be again given of such commutation being sought?

(Signed,) R. U. HARWOOD.

To the Honorable
Commissioner Crown Lands.

(Copy.)

CROWN LAND OFFICE,
Montreal, 17th April 1851.

Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 12th instant, relative to the application made by Mrs. Harwood, in 1846, for the commutation of the Seigniorie of Vaudreuil into free and common soccage, and inquiring whether it would be required that notice be again given of such commutation being sought, I have the honor to state, that the same will be forthwith transmitted to Toronto for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

(Signed,) FELIX FORTIER,
For Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Honorable R. U. HARWOOD,
&c. &c. &c., Vaudreuil.

(Copy.)

VAUDREUIL, 8th February, 1852.

Sir,—I am desirous to complete the commutation of the Seigniorie of Vaudreuil into Free and Common Soccage.

I was informed, last summer when in Toronto, that my request had been referred to your consideration. The impediments that were offered some years ago, by an opposing creditor, are now removed, so that I hope there will be no further delay.

(Signed,) R. U. HARWOOD.

To the Honorable
The Attorney General East.

(Copy.)

CROWN LAND OFFICE,

Quebec, 15th March, 1852.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you, that your letter of the 12th April last, stating that you were desirous to complete the commutation of tenure of the Seignior of Vaudreuil, and enquiring whether it would be required again to give notice of such commutation being sought for, having been brought under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, it has been determined that your letter should be considered as a renewal of your previous demand to commute the Seigniorial lands in question, and that it would be necessary to cause another valuation to be made. It has also been determined that another notice, as required by the 7th section of the Imperial Act, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 59, should be given by you.

(Signed,) FELIX FORTIER,
For C. C. L.

Honorable R. U. HARWOOD,
&c., &c., &c., Vaudreuil.

(Copy.)

VAUDREUIL, 30th March, 1852.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Fortier's letter, (without date, but the envelope bearing the Quebec Post stamp of the 15th instant,) stating that my letter of the 12th April last, had been brought under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, and that it had been determined, that my letter should be considered as a renewal of our previous demand to commute the Seigniorial lands in question, and that it will be necessary to cause another valuation to be made.

I have now to request that the valuation of the Seignior of Vaudreuil be made, and as it is notorious that Seigniorial property has very much depressed in value since the last valuation, I am under the impression that it will be valued at less; but I have to express a hope, that, as so much time has already been lost, that the valuation will be made without delay.

(Signed,) R. U. HARWOOD.

To the Honorable
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

(Copy.)

QUEBEC, 9th June, 1852.

Sir,—With reference to my application for commutation of the tenure of the un-conceded lands in the Seignior of Vaudreuil, I beg respectfully to state, that pursuant to the Order in Council of the 20th February last, requiring me to renew the notice formerly given by me, I have conformably to the provisions of the 6 Geo. IV. cap. 59, sec. 7, caused that notice to be inserted for the space of three calendar months in the Canada Gazette, (representing the Quebec Gazette by Authority,) from the 21st February to 22nd May, and in two other Newspapers published respectively in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, viz. in the Quebec Gazette, from 25th February to 27th May, and in the Montreal Weekly Pilot, from 6th March to 5th June, and I now hope that the commutation may be effected.

(Signed,) For LOUISE J. HARWOOD,
R. U. HARWOOD.

To the Honorable
Provincial Secretary.

(Copy.)

CROWN LANDS OFFICE,
Quebec, 16th June, 1852.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, addressed to the Honorable Provincial Secretary, and which in due course has been transferred to this Department for action, and I beg to state in answer, that so soon as you will have furnished the Department with sufficient proof, that you have complied with the conditions mentioned in my letter of the 13th March last, respecting the publication of the notice required by the 7th Section of the Imperial Act, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 59, further steps will be taken to bring the matter to completion.

(Signed,) FELIX FORTIER,
For C. C. L.

Honorable R. U. HARWOOD,
&c., &c., &c., Vaudreuil.

R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly of the 14th October last, praying for certain Information relative to Re-payments on the Quebec Fire Debentures, under the Act 9 Vic. cap. 62, and other subsequent Acts amending the same.

By Command.

A. N. MORIN,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 14th February, 1853.

SCHEDULE of STATEMENTS respecting the Moneys received and expended on Account of Loans made to Sufferers by the Fires at Quebec, in 1845, under Act 9 Vic. cap. 62, being Returns to the Address of the Honorable Legislative Assembly of 14th October, 1852.

No. of Statement.		Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
1.....	Amount received by Felix Glackmeyer, late Clerk attached to the Office of the Inspector General, resident in Quebec, appointed to look to the Interests of the Crown in respect of the Loans made to the Sufferers by the Fires in that City, according to Entries made in the Books of his Office, up to 6th February, 1850, on account of Interest on Debentures.....	701	12	0
2.....	Amount received by the same, on account of Interest on Debentures, of which no Entries were made in the Books of the Office, ascertained by the production of Receipts by the parties to William Bristow, Esquire, Commissioner appointed to investigate the Accounts of the Office.....	115	18	0
3.....	Amount received by the same, on the same account, subsequently ascertained by the production of Receipts to L. Prevost, now in charge of the Office.....	51	0	0
4.....	Amount of sums received by L. Prevost, in charge of the Fire Loan Office at Quebec, on account of Interest on Debentures, from 7th June, 1850, to 6th November, 1852.....	560	18	0
5.....	Amount received by Government on collocation by Judgments of Distribution in cases mentioned on account of Principal and Interest on Loans made to Sufferers by the Fires at Quebec, from July, 1849, to 18th June, 1852.....	1695	1	9
6.....	Amount received by Government on account of Loans to Sufferers by the Fires at Quebec, from Insurances effected on Properties subsequently destroyed by Fire.....	657	0	0
Total Amount Received.....		£ 3781	4	9

SCHEDULE of STATEMENTS respecting the Moneys Received and Expended on account of Loans made to Sufferers by Fires at Quebec, &c.—(Continued.)

No. of Statement.		Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
7.....	Statement of Expenses incurred in Salaries to the different Persons employed in issuing Debentures for Loans to Sufferers by Fires at Quebec, in 1845, and in Collecting Principal and Interest and Contingent Expenses attending the same, as well as Costs of Suit and Names of Parties employed as Advocates	3321	18	5
8.....	Statement of the amount of the Sums Lost by the Defalcation of Felix Glackmeyer, late in charge of the Fire Loan Office, as far as ascertained	1484	4	2

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, January, 1853.

No. 1.

STATEMENT of Sums received by the Government through the Agency of Felix Glackmeyer, as Interest on the Loan made to Sufferers by Quebec Fires, under the Acts of Parliament 9 Vic. cap. 62, and 10 & 11 Vic. cap. 35, from the date of the said Loan to the 6th February, 1850, inclusive, according to the Entries thereof in the Books of the Fire Loan Office.

DATE.	NAMES.	No. of Obligation.	Amount of Obligation.			Interest.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
April 3, 1849..	John Bourke	53	50	0	0	2	0	0
do 4, do ..	Henry Bentley	57	100	0	0	4	0	0
do do ..	Scraphim Arel	15	50	0	0	2	0	0
do do ..	Jean Maheux	292	100	0	0	4	0	0
do 7, do ..	Widow R. P. Roy	915 & 401	200	0	0	8	0	0
do 9, do ..	Nicolas Julien	215	50	0	0	2	0	0
do do do ..	Murdock McKenzie	302 & 807	200	0	0	8	0	0
do 10, do ..	Matthew Campbell	103	100	0	0	4	0	0
do do do ..	Michael McGarvey	283	100	0	0	4	0	0
do do do ..	Jean Bezeau	63	100	0	0	4	0	0
do do do ..	Jean Rochette	387	75	0	0	3	0	0
do do do ..	Leon Hamel	203	100	0	0	4	0	0
do do do ..	John McKenna	305	50	0	0	2	0	0
do do do ..	Joseph Gabourg	186	100	0	0	4	0	0
do do do ..	George Ruthman	385	50	0	0	2	0	0
do do do ..	Charles Lortie (St. Jean)	248	100	0	0	4	0	0
do do do ..	Charles Chatcauvrt	93	100	0	0	4	0	0
do 16, do ..	David White	464	100	0	0	4	0	0
do do do ..	Robert Fluke	166	50	0	0	2	0	0
do 17, do ..	Michel Schambier	413	100	0	0	4	0	0
do do do ..	George Allan	477	75	0	0	3	0	0

No. 1.—(Continued.)

DATE.		NAMES.	No. of Obligation.	Amount of Obligation.			Interest.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
April	18, 1849	F. X. Dumontier	105	50	0	0	2	0	0
do	do do	Sophie Robitaille	381	25	0	0	1	0	0
do	19, do	Jean Maheux	795	100	0	0	4	0	0
do	20, do	Pierre Julien	217	75	0	0	3	0	0
do	do do	Vincent Tessier	427	100	0	0	4	0	0
do	do do	François Ratté	395	50	0	0	2	0	0
do	do do	James Dinning	115	200	0	0	8	0	0
do	23, do	Michel Schambier	931	100	0	0	4	0	0
do	do do	Richard Lee	268	150	0	0	6	0	0
do	25, do	Jean Bezeau	534	100	0	0	4	0	0
do	do do	Marie Anne Maheux	823	200	0	0	8	0	0
do	do do	William Brown	59	200	0	0	8	0	0
do	26, do	A. F. Thomas	438 & 963	150	0	0	6	0	0
do	28, do	Louis Chevette	95	100	0	0	4	0	0
May	3, do	James McLaren	306	150	0	0	6	0	0
do	5, do	Edward Sweetman	942	250	0	0	10	0	0
do	8, do	Charles Lortie (St. Jean)	744	100	0	0	4	0	0
do	do do	F. X. Drolet	117	100	0	0	4	0	0
do	15, do	Prudent Vallée	979	50	0	0	2	0	0
do	30, do	David Secours	246 & 742	200	0	0	8	0	0
June	12, do	Francis Brain	500	50	0	0	2	0	0
do	14, do	Louis Plamondon, senr.	363 & 878	300	0	0	12	0	0
do	18, do	François Corbin	102	75	0	0	3	0	0
do	do do	Daniel Fitzpatrick	155 & 632	75	0	0	3	0	0
do	19, do	J. B. Lapointe	725 & 231	200	0	0	8	0	0
do	28, do	Philippe Brunet	515	200	0	0	8	0	0
do	30, do	Widow McFarlane	320	100	0	0	4	0	0
do	do do	Hyppolite Suzor	419	150	0	0	6	0	0
July	9, do	J. O. Bigaouette	36 & 504	300	0	0	12	0	0
do	do do	Marie Ann Gagnon	181 & 665	200	0	0	8	0	0
do	do do	Joseph Johnston	212 & 707	150	0	0	6	0	0
do	do do	Frederick Hesse	205	150	0	0	6	0	0
do	do do	Louis Fiset, Esquire	161 & 640	200	0	0	8	0	0
do	11, do	Henry O'Connor	327 & 838	300	0	0	12	0	0
do	13, do	Thomas DeLamarre	107 & 584	300	0	0	12	0	0
do	28, do	Isaac Dorion	112	100	0	0	4	0	0
do	do do	Joseph Bedard (Carter)	58	100	0	0	4	0	0
August	2, do	Patrick Lawler	773	180	0	0	7	4	0
do	16, do	W. A. Leggo	272	150	0	0	6	0	0
do	do do	John Hetherington	207	100	0	0	4	0	0
do	do do	George Allan	477	75	0	0	3	0	0
do	17, do	William Paterson	340 & 852	400	0	0	16	0	0
do	24, do	Louis Berthelot	43 & 511	200	0	0	8	0	0
do	28, do	Jean Guérard	187	100	0	0	4	0	0
do	30, do	Louise Tardif, Widow J. D. Letarte	952	50	0	0	2	0	0
do	31, do	Widow B. Coulombe	100 & 577	200	0	0	8	0	0
September	5, do	A. Campbell, junr.	71 & 543	200	0	0	8	0	0
do	8, do	René Pelchat	357	100	0	0	4	0	0
do	14, do	Barthelemi Lachance	751	400	0	0	8	0	0
do	15, do	George Bisset	33 & 501	400	0	0	16	0	0
do	20, do	Ignace Adam	13	100	0	0	4	0	0
do	do do	William Power, Esquire	347	200	0	0	8	0	0
do	21, do	Antoine Lapointe	245 & 740	200	0	0	8	0	0
do	do do	Philip LeSueur	247	100	0	0	2	0	0
do	do do	J. B. Moffette	312	50	0	0	2	0	0
do	do do	Jean Bélanger	31	150	0	0	3	0	0
do	do do	Pierre Gingras (Merchant)	174	100	0	0	3	0	0

No. 1.—(Continued.)

DATE.	NAMES.	No. of Obligation.	Amount of Obligation.			Interest.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
September 21, 1849.	Joseph Robitaille	396	100	0	0	4	0	0
do do do	Charles McDonald	289	100	0	0	2	10	0
do do do	George Henderson	202	100	0	0	2	0	0
do do do	Louis Déry	127 & 605	200	0	0	8	0	0
do do do	Charles Dodridge	129	100	0	0	3	5	0
do do do	Edouard Dostie	111	150	0	0	3	0	0
do do do	Michel Robitaille	379 & 895	200	0	0	8	0	0
do do do	Noël Petit	337	100	0	0	3	0	0
do do do	Patrick Sherry	408 & 923	100	0	0	4	0	0
do do do	Ferdinand Carrier	99	100	0	0	4	0	0
do do do	Abraham Durant	122	100	0	0	4	0	0
do do do	John Shea	409	75	0	0	0	15	0
do do do	Edouard Lemieux	271	150	0	0	6	0	0
do do do	Alexander Fraser (Grocer)	156 & 634	300	0	0	12	0	0
do do do	Job DeGaris	106	75	0	0	1	0	0
do do do	Thomas Verret	453	100	0	0	4	0	0
do do do	John Vanderheyden	451	200	0	0	6	0	0
do do do	William Robinson	293	100	0	0	2	0	0
do do do	Jacques Réaume	388 & 905	200	0	0	5	0	0
October 2, do	Augustin Donaldson	142 & 620	150	0	0	6	0	0
do do do	Benjamin Bluis	44	25	0	0	1	0	0
do do do	John Shea	409	75	0	0	1	0	0
do do 20, do	Antoine Montminy	832	200	0	0	8	0	0
do do do	John Houghton	208 & 702	200	0	0	8	0	0
do do do	Pierre Guilmette	192	150	0	0	3	0	0
do do 29, do	Clément Cazeau	81	150	0	0	6	0	0
do do do	Marie Josephthe Cazeau	91 & 505	150	0	0	6	0	0
do do do	Clément Cazeau	81	75	0	0	1	10	0
do do 30, do	Louis Fournier	645	100	0	0	4	0	0
November 6, do	Joseph Ratté	908	100	0	0	2	2	0
do do 13, do	do	do	do	do	do	1	18	0
do do do	James Miller	303	75	0	0	3	0	0
do do do	William Wadman	463	200	0	0	2	0	0
do do do	Job DeGaris	106	75	0	0	2	0	0
do do do	Delles. Langlois	262 & 762	50	0	0	2	0	0
do do do	Michael Reardon	375	100	0	0	2	0	0
do do do	John Shea	409	75	0	0	0	15	0
do do do	Richard Lee	769	150	0	0	6	0	0
do do do	Joseph Gaboury	672	100	0	0	1	10	0
do do 14, do	Joseph LeBel	266 & 766	400	0	0	13	16	0
do do do	Joseph Marmette	311 & 819	300	0	0	5	0	0
do do do	George Reynar	371 & 886	400	0	0	16	0	0
do do 21, do	Pierre Lapointe	241 & 735	300	0	0	12	0	0
do do 22, do	Charles Lortie (St. Roch)	267	100	0	0	2	0	0
do do 24, do	do do	do	do	do	do	2	0	0
December 7, do	John Bethel	27 & 495	200	0	0	12	0	0
do do 12, do	Jean Bezeau	63	100	0	0	4	0	0
do do 15, do	Felix Dobigaré	136 & 614	150	0	0	7	1	0
do do 27, do	John Vanderheyden	451 & 973	400	0	0	10	0	0
do do 28, do	Seraphin Arel	15 & 482	100	0	0	4	0	0
January 4, 1850.	Joseph Breton	41	100	0	0	3	0	0
do do 8, do	Murdoch McKenzie	302	100	0	0	4	0	0
do do 14, do	Simon Peters	338 & 850	250	0	0	3	5	0
do do 24, do	Charles Godbout	185 & 670	200	0	0	6	6	0
do do do	Widow Michael Kenny	223	100	0	0	3	0	0
do do 31, do	Michel Routier	336 & 903	100	0	0	6	0	0

No. 1.—(Continued.)

DATE.	NAMES.	No. of Obligation.	Amount of Obligation.			Interest.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
February 5, 1850..	John Kelly.....	224 & 718	200	0	0	8	0	0
do 6, do ..	Charles Touchette.....	429 & 953	150	0	0	6	15	0
	Total.....					701	15	0

E. E.

(Signed)

LS. PREVOST.

LOAN OFFICE,

Quebec, 5th November, 1852.

No. 2.

STATEMENT of Sums received by Felix Glackemeyer for and in the name of the Government, as Interest on the Quebec Fire Loan, under the Acts of Parliament 9 Vic. cap. 62, and 10 & 11 Vic. cap. 35, but no Entry whereof appears in the Books of the Office; the said Payments having been ascertained from the Receipts produced by the Persons hereinafter named, before William Bristow, Esquire, Commissioner, appointed by the Government for the said purpose.

DATE.	NAMES.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
May 8, 1849 ..	Widow William Burke	8	0	0
do 10, do ..	Joseph Sardif	4	0	0
do 15, do ..	Prudent Vallée	2	0	0
June 2, do ..	Charles St. Michel	4	0	0
do 7, do ..	Michael McGarvey	4	0	0
do 30, do ..	Mrs. Widow Charles Lemieux	12	0	0
July 5, do ..	Louis Prevost	8	0	0
August 28, do ..	Charles Huot	10	0	0
do do do ..	Jean Jobin	2	0	0
September 5, do ..	Pierre Aylwin	6	0	0
do do do ..	Pierre A. Racine	1	15	0
October 11, do ..	Pierre Vocette	2	0	0
November 28, do ..	Edouard Lemieux	6	0	0
December 6, do ..	Joseph Ratté	5	18	0
do do do ..	Peter Sinclair	12	0	0
do 11, do ..	Pierre Vocelle	2	0	0
do 29, do ..	Dame Côte	4	0	0
do do do ..	Raphael Martin	8	0	0
do do do ..	Louis Lésperance	2	0	0
September 12, do ..	Pierre Lavoir, senior	12	0	0
	Total.....	£ 115	18	0

(Signed)

LS. PREVOST.

LOAN OFFICE,

Quebec, 5th November, 1852.

No. 3.

STATEMENT of Sums which appear to have been received by Felix Glackemeyer, for and in the name of the Government, as Interest on the Quebec Fire Loan, under the Acts of Parliament 9 Vic. cap. 62, and 10 & 11 Vic. cap. 35, but no Entry whereof appears in the Books of the Office; the said Payments having been ascertained from the Receipts produced at the Loan Office by the Persons therein named, since the Report made by William Bristow, Esquire.

DATE.		NAME.	Amount.		
			£	s.	d.
April	20, 1849	Louis Claisse	3	0	0
July	5, do	Augustin Vocelle	3	0	0
do	do do	Nicholson & Chalmers	12	0	0
do	do do	S. J. Tanswell	12	0	0
do	11, do	John McKenna	2	0	0
October	1, do	Joseph Carrier	4	0	0
February	11, 1850	William Swalwell	3	0	0
do	27, do	Leon Hamel	8	0	0
December	6, 1849	Matthew Campbell, per Reverend Mr. Mountain	4	0	0
		Total	£	51	0

(Signed,) LS. PREVOST.

LOAN OFFICE,
Quebec, 5th November, 1852.

In giving the subsequent Receipts to the above parties, I have invariably preserved the rights of the Crown with respect to the Admission or Rejection of the Receipts produced for the above amounts.

Ls. P.

No. 4.

STATEMENT of Sums received by Government through the Agency of Louis Prevost, as Interest on Loan made to the Sufferers by Quebec Fires, under the Acts of Parliament 9 Vic. cap. 62, and 10 & 11 Vic. cap. 35, since the 7th June, 1850, inclusive.

DATE.		NAME.	No. of Obligation.	Amount of Obligation.			Interest.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
June	7, 1850	J. B. Lapointe	231	100	0	0	4	0	0
do	do do	do	725	100	0	0	4	0	0
do	8, do	François Garneau	656	50	0	0	8	0	0
do	13, do	Joseph Tardif	965	100	0	0	4	0	0
do	17, do	Marguerite Langlois	262	25	0	0	1	0	0
do	do do	do	762	25	0	0	1	0	0
							2	0	0

No. 4.—(Continued.)

DATE.		NAMES.	No. of Obliga- tion.	Amount of Obligation.				Interest.	
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
June	22, 1850..	Thomas Heazle per Marie Anne Gagnon	181	100	0	0	4	0	0
do	do do ..	do do	665	100	0	0	4	0	0
do	26, do ..	Louis Mirand	304	100	0	0	8	0	0
do	do do ..	do	811	100	0	0	8	0	0
July	8, do ..	Louis Plamondon, senior	363	150	0	0	6	0	0
do	do do ..	do	878	150	0	0	6	0	0
do	18, do ..	J. A. Dorval	139	100	0	0	4	0	0
do	do do ..	do	617	100	0	0	4	0	0
do	23, do ..	Murdoch McKenzie	807	100	0	0	8	0	0
do	25, do ..	Samuel King per Charles Vezina ..	445	100	0	0	8	0	0
do	do do ..	do do	972	100	0	0	8	0	0
August	10, do ..	Augustin Vocelle	448	100	0	0	1	0	0
do	do do ..	do	975	100	0	0	4	0	0
September	5, do ..	Widow B. Letarte per Flavien Le- tarte	952	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....
do	do do ..	Michel Schambier	413	100	0	0	.....	.....	.....
do	6, do ..	Widow J. B. Coulombe	100	100	0	0	4	0	0
do	do do ..	do	577	100	0	0	4	0	0
do	do do ..	Henry O'Connor	327	150	0	0	6	0	0
do	do do ..	do	838	150	0	0	6	0	0
do	do do ..	Léon Hamel	697	100	0	0	.....	.....	.....
do	11, do ..	Louis Claisse..... Balance	92	100	0	0	1	0	0
do	do do ..	do	566	100	0	0	2	10	0
do	do do ..	François Corbin	102	75	0	0	.....	.....	.....
do	12, do ..	Edouard Lemieux	271	150	0	0	.....	.....	.....
October	5, do ..	Mrs. Widow William Burke	42	100	0	0	4	0	0
do	do do ..	do	510	100	0	0	4	0	0
do	25, do ..	Est. Charles Godbout, per P. Godbout	670	100	0	0	1	14	0
do	do do ..	do	185	100	0	0	4	0	0
do	30, do ..	Philippe Brunet	515	200	0	0	.....	.....	.....
do	31, do ..	Prudent Vallée	452	50	0	0	2	0	0
do	do do ..	do	479	50	0	0	2	0	0
November	2, do ..	Jean Trudel, (Joiner)	949	100	0	0	.....	.....	.....
do	20, do ..	Michel Robitaille	379	100	0	0	4	0	0
do	do do ..	do	895	100	0	0	4	0	0
do	do do ..	Marie A. Maheux per Reverend Mr. Parant	823	200	0	0	.....	.....	.....
do	do do ..	Jean Bezeau per Reverend Mr. Parant	534	100	0	0	.....	.....	.....
do	do do ..	Antoine Montmainy per Reverend Mr. Parant	882	200	0	0	.....	.....	.....
December	4, do ..	Gabriel Rochette	403	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....

No. 4.—(Continued.)

DATE.	NAMES.	No. of Obliga- tion.	Amount of Obligation.			Interest.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
December 5, 1850..	Michael McGarvey	283	100	0	0	2	0	0
do 6, do ..	Jean Bezeau per Rev. Mr. Parant..	63	100	0	0	4	0	0
do 7, do ..	Mrs. Widow William Burke	42	100	0	0	4	0	0
do 12, do ..	Est. Charles Godbout, per P. Godbout.....	670	100	0	0	4	0	0
do 16, do ..	Séraphim Arel	482	50	0	0	2	0	0
do do do ..	do	15	50	0	0	2	0	0
do do do ..	J. B. Lapointe	231	100	0	0	4	0	0
do 18, do ..	Widow Alexander Fraser, (Shoe- maker.....	162	100	0	0	4	0	0
do do do ..	do	641	100	0	0	4	0	0
do 28, do ..	Michel Schambier	981	100	0	0	4	0	0
January 8, 1851..	Murdock McKenzie	312	100	0	0	4	0	0
March 10, do ..	Robert Fluke	166	50	0	0	2	0	0
April 3, do ..	Archibald Campbell, junr.....	71	100	0	0	4	0	0
do do do ..	do	543	100	0	0	4	0	0
do 15, do ..	Léon Hamel	208	100	0	0	4	0	0
do do do ..	do	697	100	0	0	4	0	0
do 21, do ..	William Paterson	340	200	0	0	16	0	0
do do do ..	do	852	200	0	0	16	0	0
do 23, do ..	Louis Plamondon, senr.....	363	150	0	0	6	0	0
do do do ..	do	878	150	0	0	6	0	0
do 25, do ..	David White	992	100	0	0	12	0	0
do 29, do ..	Prudent Vallée	452	50	0	0	3	0	0
do do do ..	do	979	50	0	0	2	0	0
June 3, do ..	Joseph Tardif	965	100	0	0	4	0	0
do 9, do ..	Mrs. Widow Chas. Lemieux.Balance	269	200	0	0	4	0	0
do do do ..	do	770	200	0	0	8	0	0
do do do ..	do	269	200	0	0	4	0	0
do 10, do ..	Marguerite Langlois	262	25	0	0	1	0	0
do do do ..	do	762	25	0	0	1	0	0
do 12, do ..	Theodore Moffette	829	150	0	0	6	0	0
do 17, do ..	Flavien Trudel	439	50	0	0	6	0	0
do 26, do ..	Raphael Martin	297	100	0	0	8	0	0
do do do ..	do	800	100	0	0	8	0	0
do do do ..	J. B. Lapointe	725	100	0	0	16	0	0
July 3, do ..	Murdock McKenzie	807	200	0	0	4	0	0
do 24, do ..	Louis Turgeon	971	100	0	0	2	0	0
August 18, do ..	Est. Mw. Campbell, per Rev. Mr. Mountain	103	100	0	0	4	0	0
do 29, do ..	Widow J. B. Letarte.....	952	50	0	0	2	0	0
October 23, do ..	Marie Lesperance, per late Louis Lesperance.....	264	75	0	0	3	0	0
do 25, do ..	Joseph Bedard, per Rev. Mr. Pa- rant	529	100	0	0	2	0	0
November 10, do ..	do	529	100	0	0	5	14	0
do do do ..	do	58	100	0	0	7	16	0
						18	10	0

No. 4.—(Continued.)

DATE.	N A M E .	No. of Obliga- tion.	Amount of Obligation.			Interest.			
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
December 1, 1851..	Mrs. Widow Wm. Burke	510	100	0	0	4	0	0	
do 9, do ..	Jean Bezeau, per Rev. Mr. Parant.	534	100	0	0	4	0	0	
do do do ..	Marie A. Maheux, per do ..	823	200	0	0	8	0	0	
do 17, do ..	Est. Charles Godbout, per P. God- bout	185	100	0	0	4	0	0	
do do do ..	do ..	670	100	0	0	4	0	0	
February 9, 1852..	Robert Fluke	166	50	0	0	2	0	0	
do 19, do ..	Clément Cazeau	81	75	0	0	1	10	0	
do do do ..	do ..	553	75	0	0	3	0	0	
do do do ..	Delle. Marie J. Cazeau	91	75	0	0	3	0	0	
do do do ..	do ..	565	75	0	0	3	0	0	
March 15, do ..	Henry O'Connor	827	150	0	0	6	0	0	
do do do ..	do ..	838	150	0	0	6	0	0	
April 6, do ..	Clément Cazeau	81	75	0	0	3	0	0	
do do do ..	Delle. Marie J. Cazeau	91	75	0	0	3	0	0	
do do do ..	Louis Plamondon, snr	363	150	0	0	6	0	0	
do do do ..	do ..	878	150	0	0	6	0	0	
May 29, do ..	Est. Joseph Marmette	811	150	0	0	13	0	0	
do do do ..	do ..	819	150	0	0	18	0	0	
do do do ..	Lucie Marmette, Wife of J. B. Goudreau	818	100	0	0	12	0	0	
do do do ..	do ..	822	100	0	0	12	0	0	
June 11, do ..	Joseph Tardif	965	100	0	0	4	0	0	
do 30, do ..	George Ruthman	902	50	0	0	4	0	0	
do do do ..	do ..	885	50	0	0	2	0	0	
July 12, do ..	Léon Hamel	203	100	0	0	4	0	0	
do do do ..	do ..	697	100	0	0	4	0	0	
August 4, do ..	Widow B. Coulombe	100	100	0	0	4	0	0	
do do do ..	do ..	577	100	0	0	4	0	0	
do 16, do ..	Raphael Martin	297	100	0	0	4	0	0	
do do do ..	do ..	800	100	0	0	4	0	0	
October 22, do ..	William Brown	530	200	0	0	8	0	0	
November 2, do ..	Est. Mw. Campbell, per Rev. Mr. Mountain	103	100	0	0	4	0	0	
do do do ..	do ..	103	100	0	0	4	0	0	
do 6, do ..	Barthelemi Lachance Account	751	400	0	0	8	0	0	
	Total					£	560	18	0

E. E.

(Signed,)

LS. PREVOST.

FIRE LOAN OFFICE,

Quebec, 5th November, 1852.

No. 5.—(Continued.)

DATE.	NAME.	Amount Borrowed.		Total Amount Borrowed.		Interest Due.		Collocation deducted from Debt.		Balance of Interest.		Balance of Capital.		Collocation.		
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
December 9, 1850 } No. 2133 }	James Foster, Plaintiff, vs. Louis Patry, Defendant, and divers Opposants, per Item No. 5	100	0	0	200	0	0	11	9	6	10	11	0	10	11	0
	Interest on £100, from 30th November, 1847, to 2nd October, 1850							9	15	4	9	15	4	94	18	6
	do £100, from 20th April, 1848, do do							21	4	10	5	1	6	100	0	0
	Balance £5 1s. 6d. chargeable on 1st Bond													194	18	6
December 11, 1850 } No. 1427 }	Louis Chevrette, Plaintiff, vs. John Curtin, Defendant, and divers Opposants, per Item No. 8	100	0	0	200	0	0	10	5	11	20	11	0	94	14	11
	Interest on £100, from 4th March, 1848, to 1st October, 1850							9	15	6	10	5	11	100	0	0
	do £100, from 20th April, 1848, do do							20	1	5	10	5	1	194	14	11
	Balance £10 5s. 1d. chargeable on 1st Bond															
April 10, 1850 } No. 552 }	Geneviève Barthelot, Plaintiff, vs. Philippe Plamondon, Defendant, and divers Opposants, per Item No. 6				100	0	0				12	6	2			
	Interest, from 2nd February, 1848, to 9th December, 1850							11	8	2	11	8	2	99	2	0
	Balance 18s. chargeable on Capital										0	18	0			

June 23, 1851 } No. 2370 }	Alexis Derousselle, Plaintiff, vs. Abraham Perron, Defendant, and divers Opposants, per Item No. 4				150	0	0				2	15	0			
	Interest, from 20th April, 1848, to 22nd October, 1850							15	0	8	15	0	8			
	Balance £9 15s. chargeable on 1st Bond										12	5	0	150	0	0
October 7, 1851 } No. 1674 }	Abraham Amiot, Plaintiff, vs. François Marceau, Defendant, and divers Opposants, per Item No. 4	75	0	0	200	0	0									
	Interest on £75, from 10th January, 1848, to 18th July, 1851							10	5	0	20	0	0	65	5	0
	do £125, from 20th April, 1848, do do							16	5	0	10	5	0	125	0	0
	Balance £9 15s. chargeable on 1st Bond							26	10	0	9	15	0	190	5	0
October 14, 1851 } No. 135 }	Honorable Louis Panet, Plaintiff, vs. Michel Girard, Defendant, and divers Opposants, per Item No. 10				150	0	0				137	10	0			
	Interest, from 20th April, 1848, to 26th August, 1851							20	0	0	20	0	0			
	Balance £117 10s. chargeable on Capital (3)										117	10	0	32	10	0
November 17, 1851 } No. 1481 }	Louisa Ensor, Plaintiff, vs. John H. Orkney, Defendant, and divers Opposants, per Item No. 4	200	0	0	400	0	0									
	Interest on £200, from 11th December, 1847, to 17th March, 1851							26	16	0	450	1	4			
	do £200, from 20th April, 1848, do do (4)							23	5	4	50	1	4	450	1	4
														400	0	0

No. 5.—(Continued.)

DATE.	NAME.	Amount Borrowed.		Total Amount Borrowed.		Interest Due.		Collocation deducted from Debt.		Balance of Interest.		Balance of Capital.		Collocation.			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
December 18, 1851 } No. 715 }	George Wilson, <i>et al.</i> , Plaintiffs, <i>vs.</i> Jane Gregory, Defendant, and divers Opponents, per Item No. 6,																
	Interest on £100, from 31st December, 1847, to 25th August, 1851			14	13	4	0	46	5	0		68	8	4			
	do £100, from 20th April, 1848, do do			13	6	8		14	13	4	13	6	8	100	0	0	
	Balance £31 11s. 8d. chargeable on 1st Bond (5) ..			28	0	0		31	11	8		108	8	4	40	5	0
December 30, 1851 } No. 1778 }	Samuel Corneli, Plaintiff, <i>vs.</i> David Shortell, Defendant, and divers Opponents, per Item No. 9 ..			200	0	0		81	12	6					81	12	6
	Interest, from 20th April, 1848, to 7th January, 1851 ..						21	6	10						21	6	10
	Balance							60	5	8					60	5	8
March 18, 1852 } No. 96 }	Hugh Murray, Plaintiff, <i>vs.</i> George Belleau, Defendant, and divers Opponents, per Item No. 9 ..	100	0	0													
	Interest on £100, from 1st December, 1847, to 29th September, 1851						15	6	9	18	7	11	9				
	do £100, from 20th April, 1848, do do (5) ..						13	15	3	15	6	8	8				
	Balance			200	0	0		29	1	11		15	14	0	200	0	0

No. 5.—(Continued.)

DATE.	NAME.	Amount Borrowed.		Total Amount Borrowed.		Interest Due.		Collocation deducted from Debt.		Balance of Interest.		Balance of Capital.		Collocation.					
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.				
March 30, 1852 } No. 2000 }	Pierre Boisseau, Plaintiff, <i>vs.</i> Benony Miller, Defendant, and divers Opponents, per Item No. 7	100	0	0															
	Interest on £100, from 8th February, 1848, to 23rd September, 1851						14	10	0	48	18	7		65	11	5			
	do do 20th April, 1848, do do ..						13	8	2	14	10	0	13	8	2	100	0	0	
	Balance £84 8s. 7d. chargeable on 1st Bond (7)						27	18	2	34	8	7		105	11	5	48	18	7
June 18, 1852 } No. 1941 }	Anne Hughes, Plaintiff, <i>vs.</i> Patrick Sherry, Defendant, and divers Opponents, per Item No. 4	50	0	0															
	Interest on £50, from 17th December, 1847, to 29th April, 1852						6	11	4	114	11	10							
	do do 20th April, 1848, do do ..						8	0	6	14	11	10							
	Balance			100	0	0													
	Total Net Receipts																		

(Signed) LS. PREVOST.

FIRE LOAN OFFICE,
Quebec, 5th November, 1852.

(1.)—One Jas. O'Brien, Shoemaker, is security for the whole Debt due by Defendant to Government, and has hypothecated for that purpose a Property situate in Champlain Street.

(2.)—This amount has again been loaned to Mrs. Widow Michel Tessier, who had become *adjudicataire* of the Property of Defendant, hypothecated to the Crown, under a deed executed by her in favor of Her Majesty, on the 16th July, 1850, conformably to the authority granted by the Executive Council.

Michel Tessier, Esquire, Notary, and John Jordan are Securities for the Defendant, McHalton, for the Debt due by the latter to the Crown, on the condition, however, that they shall be discharged from their Bond so soon as the principal Debtor "shall have built his house, or so soon as it shall have attained the value of two hundred pounds, the amount of the Loan.

(3.)—This amount proceeds from the price of sale of certain Property belonging to Defendant, situate at Ancient Lorette, and the Property specially hypothecated to the Crown for the Debt, not having been sold, still belongs to the Defendant, Michel Girard.

(4.)—The Government has received this amount out of the price of certain Property situate on St. Paul's Market, on giving security to the Plaintiff for her Dower in case the same should become payable.

Apart from the Property sold in this cause, and out of the price whereof the Crown has been collocated for the amount mentioned, there are still two other Estates belonging to the Defendant, situate in the St. Johns Suburbs, specially hypothecated to the Crown for its Claim, and which have not yet been sold.

(5.)—One John O'Connor is security for the Defendant in favor of the Government, for the whole amount due by her; and he has hypothecated for that purpose a Property situate in the St. Louis Suburb.

(6.)—François Belleau and Thos. Hamel (St. Foy,) are securities to the amount of £100 each, for the Defendant, George Belleau, in favor of the Government for its Claim; and each of them has hypothecated a Property for that purpose.

(7.)—Pierre Allan, Baker, is security of the Defendant in favor of Government for the whole Debt of Defendant, B. Miller, and has hypothecated a Property for that purpose.

No. 6.

AMOUNT received by Government on account of Quebec Fire Loan, under the Acts of Parliament 9 Vic. cap. 62, and 10 & 11 Vic. cap. 35, by sums assured on Property hypothecated to the Crown, and destroyed by fire; the amount of Assurance being made payable to Her Majesty according to the conditions of the Loan.

		£	s.	d.
December 27, 1848 ..	Mrs. Widow R. P. Roy (1)	200	0	0
August 22, 1850 ..	E. X. Fournier (2)	200	0	0
March 29, 1852 ..	Prime Beland (3)	100	0	0
August 22, do ..	Charles Dodridge.....	157	0	0
Total.....		£ 657	0	0

(1) This amount has been returned to the Proprietress to enable her to rebuild her burnt Property.

(2 and 3) These amounts have been again loaned to the Proprietors to enable them to rebuild their burnt Property, in conformity with the Provisions of the Act of Parliament 14 & 15 Vic. cap. 22.

(Signed,) LS. PREVOST.

LOAN OFFICE,
Quebec, 5th November, 1852.

No. 7.

STATEMENT of the Expenses incurred in Salaries to the different persons employed in issuing Debentures for Loans to the Sufferers by the Fires at Quebec in 1845, and contingent expenses, &c., in collecting the Principal and Interest on said Debentures, the costs incurred in Suits, services of parties employed as Advocates, &c.

			£	s.	d.
1846....	A. W. Cochrane, Commissioner.....	On account Contingencies.....	100	0	0
1847....	do do	do do	800	0	0
do	do and L. Panet.	To enable them to pay Premiums on Insurance..	500	0	0
do	A. W. Cochrane.....	For his Services as Commissioner, for Quebec Fire Loan, from 26th November, 1846, to 23rd July, 1847	170	0	0
do	Louis Panet.....	The same.....	170	0	0
1848....	A. W. Cochrane.....	For do, between 12th July, 1847, and 28th July, 1848, 233 days, at 20s.....	233	0	0
do	Louis Panet.....	The same.....	233	0	0
do	Felix Glackmeyer	To enable him to renew Insurances	50	0	0
do	do	Salary, from 15th July to 31st December, 1848, at £150 per annum	69	5	10
Estimate 1849..	do	Contingencies	50	5	9
do ..	do	Salary, at £150 per annum, from 1st January to 28th February, 1849; and from 1st March to 31st December, 1849, at £200 per ann.	191	16	2
1850....	J. M. LeMoine.....	For his Services in investigating the Books and Accounts of the late Clerk attached to the Inspector General's Office, to look after the interests of the Crown in respect to the Loan to the Sufferers by the Fires at Quebec in 1845, including £5 1s. 6d. for Disbursements	51	12	10
do	F. Glackmeyer	Contingent Expenses of his Office in quarter ended 31st December, 1849	22	12	5
do	W. Bristow	Disbursements and other Expenses of the Commission appointed to investigate the Defalcation of F. Glackmeyer	126	4	9
do	J. Chabot, Advocate.	For Services performed by him on behalf of the Crown, on business connected with the Quebec Fire Loans up to 1850.....	125	19	11
do	Louis Prevost.....	Contingent Expenses of his Office, to 31st May, 1851, including Arrears of 1850	53	17	3
do	do	To enable him to renew Insurances.....	50	0	0
1851....	do	Salary as Clerk, &c., from 18th May, 1850, to 31st December, 1851, (one half of which is returned by him towards paying the amount of his Bond as one of the Sureties of F. Glackmeyer,) at £200 per annum	324	3	6
			£	3321	18 5

NOTE.—Mr. Prevost, the Officer in charge of the Quebec Fire Loan Office, and one of the Sureties of Felix Glackmeyer, late in charge of that Office, has, up to the 31st December, 1852, paid in, on account of £500, amount of his Bond, to the Receiver General, £262 1s. 9d., and continues to return one half of his Salary, as it becomes due, for the same purpose. The other Surety of F. Glackmeyer is Edward Glackmeyer, Notary, of Quebec.

The Sureties of L. Prevost are L. T. Macpherson, Notary, and F. X. Paradis, Merchant.

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, January, 1853.

(1.)—One Jas. O'Brien, Shoemaker, is security for the whole Debt due by Defendant to Government, and has hypothecated for that purpose a Property situate in Champlain Street.

(2.)—This amount has again been loaned to Mrs. Widow Michel Tessier, who had become *adjudicataire* of the Property of Defendant, hypothecated to the Crown, under a deed executed by her in favor of Her Majesty, on the 16th July, 1850, conformably to the authority granted by the Executive Council.

Michel Tessier, Esquire, Notary, and John Jordan are Securities for the Defendant, McHalton, for the Debt due by the latter to the Crown, on the condition, however, that they shall be discharged from their Bond so soon as the principal Debtor "shall have built his house, or so soon as it shall have attained the value of two hundred pounds, the amount of the Loan.

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August 22, do	Charles Dodridge	157	0	0
Total		£ 657	0	0

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(Signed,) LS. PREVOST.

LOAN OFFICE,
Quebec, 5th November, 1852.

No. 7.

STATEMENT of the Expenses incurred in Salaries to the different persons employed in issuing Debentures for Loans to the Sufferers by the Fires at Quebec in 1845, and contingent expenses, &c., in collecting the Principal and Interest on said Debentures, the costs incurred in Suits, services of parties employed as Advocates, &c.

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do	do and L. Panet.	To enable them to pay Premiums on Insurance..	500	0	0
do	A. W. Cochrane.....	For his Services as Commissioner, for Quebec Fire Loan, from 26th November, 1846, to 23rd July, 1847	170	0	0
do	Louis Panet.....	The same.....	170	0	0
1848....	A. W. Cochrane.....	For do, between 12th July, 1847, and 28th July, 1848, 233 days, at 20s.....	233	0	0
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Estimate 1849..	do	Contingencies	50	5	9
do	do	Salary, at £150 per annum, from 1st January to 28th February, 1849; and from 1st March to 31st December, 1849; at £200 per ann:	191	16	2
1850....	J. M. LeMoine.....	For his Services in investigating the Books and Accounts of the late Clerk attached to the Inspector General's Office, to look after the interests of the Crown in respect to the Loan to the Sufferers by the Fires at Quebec in 1845, including £5 1s. 6d. for Disbursements	51	12	10
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The Sureties of L. Prevost are L. T. Macpherson, Notary, and F. X. Paradis, Merchant.

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, January, 1853.

No. 8.

STATEMENT of the Amount of the Sums lost by the Defalcation of Felix Glackmeyer, late in charge of the Quebec Fire Loan Office, as far as the same is at present ascertained.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
From the Report of Mr. Bristow, it appears that as far as could then be ascertained, the Amounts to the date of the Report, 29th June, 1850, are:—						
Interest on Debentures				478	0	0
Interest on Bonds entered in Books	701	12	0			
do do not entered	115	13	0	817	5	0
Insurance.—Amount received from Commissioners and Government	12	18	3			
Amount refunded by parties	121	15	11			
do received from parties for Insurance and not applied to that purpose	3	5	0	137	19	2
Total ascertained by Mr. Bristow				1433	4	2
Subsequently ascertained by Mr. Prevost				51	0	0
Total Defalcation as yet ascertained			£	1484	4	2

On account of which there has been received from Mr. Prevost, one of the Sureties, up to 31st December, 1852, £262 1s. 9d.

JOS. CARY,

Dy. Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Quebec, January, 1853.

R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 4th October last, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "Copies of all Reports and Inquiries, Documents and Evidence, on which the Payment of £550, mentioned in the Report of the Public Works, for 1851, to William Cottingham, was paid."

By Command.

A. N. MORIN,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 16th February, 1853.

REPORT ON MR. COTTINGHAM'S CLAIM FOR DAMAGES SAID TO BE SUSTAINED BY THE ERECTION OF BUCKHORN DAM ON THE INLAND WATERS, DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

To the Honorable
The Chairman of the Board of Works.

Sir,—Mr. Cottingham's Mills are situated nearly the centre of the Township of Emily. The flouring establishment contains 2 running stones, and some preparation made for a third run, with a head of 6 feet 7 inches, also a saw and fulling Mill under the same head.

By the census for 1842, the population of Emily was, 1,851 persons.

Do	do	do	Opps	1,386	do
Do	do	do	Innismore	279	do
Do	do	do	Cavan	2,899	do

There are Grist and Saw Mills in each of the above Townships, but as the state of the roads and the quality of work done at each respective Mills, will materially affect its quantity, I have assumed the following proportions for Mr. Cottingham's Mill. See plan attached.

Allow $\frac{1}{2}$ the population of Emily, 925 persons of all ages.

$\frac{1}{6}$	do	Opps,	344	do	do
$\frac{1}{6}$	do	Cavan,	500	do	do

or 1,769 persons that should be supplied with this Mill, were it in good working order, allow at the rate of 4 Bushels of Wheat for each individual per annum, or 7,076 Bushels, the extent of Grist required at this Mill for one year; the residue, amounting to 7,400 Bushels, is sold in bulk to the Merchants of Peterborough and elsewhere, as no Merchantable flour is now made at this Mill.

But Mr. Cottingham claims for loss of grinding 6 Bushels per hour, 20 hours to the day for 52 days—6,240 Bushels, this quantity is nearly equal to the full demand of all the inhabitants within range of this Mill for one year.

It is in evidence that Mr. Cottingham only deducts one month's rent or £7 10s. from his

Miller for stoppage by Flood and back-water during the entire season. Therefore allowing Mr. Cottingham the full benefit of grinding the extent of the estimated demand, or 7,076 bushels per annum, which is at the rate of 590 bushels per month, one-twelfth of this for Toll is 50 bushels, at 3s. per bushel, or £7 10s.

On this data, my award for loss is as follows :—

		£	s.	d.	
1830.					
Item 1st...	Allowed for loss of Grist one month in the —, at double the amount of Rent, £7 10s.	15	0	0	
Item 2nd...	Claim for a second run of Stones, not admitted, because there is no extra Grain to be disposed of.....	} This part of the Original Document is destroyed.			
Item 3rd...	Claim for second of Stone at half work for 4 months, not admitted for reasons above, that no extra Grist is required by the Inhabitants				
Item 4th...	Saw Mill stopped one month, stated to saw 2000 feet per day, at 18s. 6d. per foot, per day, 20 working days.....				
Item 5th...	For Carding and Fulling Mill, allow for one month's partial stoppage, £5 rent, and £5 profit		10	0	0
	Annual Damage is estimated at.....		£ 43	10	0

And for 4 years up to this date is £174.

The above sum of £174 appears to me to be a liberal award for all injury sustained hitherto on this establishment by back water.

But in order to prevent a recurrence of annual claims for damages, and before Buckhorn Dam is raised to its full height (or 2 feet 1 inch above present summer level) it will be necessary to re-adjust the machinery of Mr. Cottingham's Grist Mill, which can be done without increase of head by the application of Sterrit's new Patent Wheels.

The expense of this improvement according to a detailed estimate including stoppage of Mills during this improvement is.....£330 3 4

Award for 4 years' damage done..... 174 0 0

Total award.....£504 3 4

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) FRANCIS HALL,

KINGSTON, 15th December, 1843.

INLAND NAVIGATION DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

No. 1. SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ON MR. COTTINGHAM'S CLAIM.

To the Honorable,

The Chairman of the Board of Works, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—On an examination of Mr. Cottingham's Mills, situated upon Pigeon Creek, in the Township of Emily, at the time of highest water in the months of April and May of the present year, it is so far satisfactory to find the statements and heights confirmed that were taken the previous year during the lowest state of the water.

On the 15th May 1844, back water upon the Flouring Mill wheel was found to be 3 feet 6 inches difference of level between surface of Pigeon Creek and Mill Pond 4 feet 3 inches. When Buckhorn Dam is made water-tight, and the sluices shut, back water will be found at this Mill in ordinary spring floods, equal to 3 feet 6 inches upon the wheel, and during the summer months from 2 feet to 2 feet 6 inches, unless precautions are taken to open the sluice-gates at Buckhorn Dam, which has been done by Mr. Cottingham this season at his own responsibility.

In consequence of the ineligible position of those Mills as respects both water and fall,

they have never been able to do much work, even before Buckhorn Dam was constructed. Spring floods were found too strong for their machinery, and when the floods abated, the stream that fed the Mill Pond, was generally too low for work that the Public could depend upon.

To obviate some of those difficulties three new Patent Wheels were in progress in May last; by the month of July they were placed in working order, but although there was then no backwater, the Mill stream was so limited in its supply that only one wheel out of the three could work to anything like advantage.

From this plain view of the case it is apparent that the disadvantages of this Mill site did not originate with the late Commissioners of the Inland Waters Navigation, but in order to set the matter at rest, I would respectfully submit for the consideration of the Board, the following estimate amounting to the sum of £679, to be paid to Mr. Cottingham as a full and final compensation, for all past, and future claims, or contingencies, from whatsoever cause they may arise.

ESTIMATE OF DAMAGES sustained by Mr. Cottingham, or that may be sustained in the further improvement of his Mills.

		£	s.	d.
1st Item...	Raising Dam head 2 feet extra	110	0	0
2nd do ...	Raising Embankment, 70 yards long and 6 feet average height, to separate a small Stream, used by Mr. Hughes for a Distillery, from his Mill Pond	40	0	0
3rd do ...	Embankment of main Road, 300 yards lineal, that will be flooded 2 feet by raising Dam head	100	0	0
4th do ...	Wild Land, that may be flooded, owned by individuals	100	0	0
5th do ...	Expense of Three Patent Wheels and placing the same	95	0	0
6th do ...	Previous Award for Delay and Stoppage up to December, 1843	174	0	0
7th do ...	Delay and Stoppage for present year in consequence of Repairs	60	0	0
		£	679	0 0

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) FRANCIS HALL,
Civil Engineer.

MONTREAL, 21st August, 1844.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, D. N. C.
26th August, 1843.

Sir,—On the 5th instant, I completed the final Inspection of Cottingham's Mills in very lowest water, which in connexion with previous Inspections in Fall and Spring were absolutely necessary to enable me to come to anything like a fair conclusion as to the amount of the damage sustained at this Establishment in consequence of the raising of the waters of Buckhorn, Chemung, and Pigeon Lake, and Pigeon Creek, by the Dam of Buckhorn.

That there is damage sustained is beyond all doubt, the only point is the amount, and which after all the research and observation I have had on the subject, I confess I approach the matter with a considerable degree of anxiety, satisfied that any opinion I may offer, must come very considerably short of the Complainant's views, who appears in a manner to lay the stress of his melancholy loss and sufferings, in the burning of his Property, and wherein his whole family were burned up, to the situation of his Mills in consequence of the back-water.

This Mill consists of 2 runs of Stones for Country work with provision for a third run for which Machinery of a superior description was prepared to erect and serve on the spot for any work of a superior description, in fact with Bolt, Smut Machine, Coolers, &c.

The water of Pigeon Lake being raised by the closing of the Buckhorn Dam in 1839 discouraged the proprietor from completing his arrangements for this third run and the Machinery has lain on his hands ever since. And the Mill continues to do Country work

with 2 run, subject to the inconvenience and loss of the backwater described. To arrive at a definite ratio of such loss, and hindrance, has been my study since receiving the Board's instructions, 18th May, 1842.

Previous to the fire, and in company with Mr. Wilson and Mr. Front, on our return from the valuation of Purdy's damages; Mr. Cottingham exhibited a great many affidavits, chiefly from interested parties, of the loss arising from the raising of the waters, which I carefully perused. Chiefly all seemed to place the total stoppage of the Mills to two months, and the partial stoppage four months more, making the whole six months.

Those I could not otherwise than by actual observation, contradict, or corroborate. My observation since, and those minutely taken by Mr. Wilson, tend to throw a doubt on the correctness of those statements, in as far as the extent of damage suffered goes.

My own impression of the matter is that conceiving, as is vulgarly called "the Queen has got to pay for all," they in general who may have suffered some unquestionable damage know not where to stop. Example requires in some cases for four years damage, half as much as the whole under the most unfavourable circumstances may be worth.

There are three different modes in which a settlement might be effected, viz:—

1. By paying the actual loss he has sustained from Grist going elsewhere.
2. The expense of the Antifriction Submerged Percussion-Wheel adopted in Saw Mills.
3. Raising the Dam 2 feet 3 inches and paying the damage arising from further flooding of Lands. And the high route to Opps, a mile beyond the Village, which under existing circumstances is over-flowed partially at high land floods.

The principal Land now over-flowed by the present Dam being:—

William's,	50 acres.
Denny's,.....	50 do
Knowlson's,	100 do
Marine,.....	83 do
Right of Reserve,.....	200 do

Should the principle of raising the Dam be adopted, in all probability double the extent of damage might be calculated upon, not so much in quantity of course as quality.

Backwater, Mr. Hugh's Distillery, &c. &c. &c.

With the above is involved, the raising the Mill and Geering 2 feet 3 inches to 2 feet 9 inches, no small matter, so that on the whole, I have come to the conclusion that a stump sum be offered to Mr. Cottingham in lieu of all damages and compensation, and which I name £750, as the outside, which considerably exceeds the opinion of practical men who have devoted much attention to the subject.

I consider this high when brought in comparison with Mr. Purdy's Valuation by Wilson and Front; but considering that delay may have been the secondary cause of greater evils befalling Mr. Cottingham, I have no hesitation of recommending that Sum being offered, but further I should not under all circumstances recommend the Board going.

I got from Mr. Cottingham an account of his losses estimated at £1000, besides the raising of the Mill, (impracticable by the owner's shewing, on account of floods, &c.) on the Main Road 2 feet in depth. A copy which I consider right to transmit

But as from Mr. Wilson's notes and my own personal observations I have reason to doubt the accuracy of this statement made up by Mr. Cottingham or his friends on erroneous data I am satisfied the Board would not under all circumstances be justified in sanctioning more than the Sum mentioned, viz:—£750.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) N. H. BAIRD

To all to whom these Presents shall come.

WE, WILLIAM HUTTON, of the TOWNSHIP of SIDNEY, in the COUNTY of HASTINGS; WILLIAM WOODRUFF, of the VILLAGE of ST. DAVIDS, in the COUNTY of LINCOLN; and CHARLES WESTLEY LOUNT, of the CITY of TORONTO, Esquires,

Send Greeting.

Whereas we, the said William Hutton, William Woodruff and Charles Westley Lount, having been duly appointed Arbitrators and Appraisers for that part of the Province, formerly Upper Canada, by the Governor in Council, under and by virtue of an Act passed in the ninth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law constituting the "Board of Works," to Arbitrate on, appraise, determine, and award the sum or sums to be paid to any owner or owners, occupier or occupiers, person or persons, representing such owner or owners for the Land or Real Estate, which it might be necessary to take either in perpetuity or temporarily for the use and purposes of the Public Works, or any of them, as therein set forth, or as compensation for any loss or damage which might accrue to them from the construction of such Public Works, or any of them, and with whom the Commissioners of the said Public Works had not, or could not agree, and whose claims had not been settled for or adjusted under former laws: And also on any unsettled claim or claims for Land or other Property alleged to have been taken for or injured by the construction improvement, maintenance, or management of any Public Work, or for damages alleged to have been occasioned either directly or indirectly to any such Land or other Property, by the construction, maintenance, or management of any Public Work: And also claims arising out of or connected with the execution or fulfilment, or on account of deductions made for the non-execution or non-fulfilment of any contract or contracts for the performance of any Public Work, or any part thereof made and entered into with the Commissioners of the said Public Works, or with any other Board, or any Commissioners lawfully authorized, to enter into the same on behalf of the said Province: And also on any claim arising of a nature different from those above described, (except those made for salary by any Subordinate Officer in the employ of said Commissioners), which said claims the said Commissioners are unable to settle amicably. And whereas William Cottingham, of the Township of Emily, County of Peterborough, hath preferred a claim for injury done to a Grist Mill, Saw Mill and Fulling Mill, in the village of Metcalf, Township of Emily, by the construction of Public Works at Buckhorn Rapids, and with whom the said Commissioners of Public Works have not, and cannot agree, and they have referred the said claim for our investigation and award. Whereupon we, the said Arbitrators, William Hutton, William Woodruff and Charles Westley Lount, having taken upon ourselves the charge of the said Arbitration and Award, and having heard and considered the allegations and evidences of the parties and their witnesses, and having visited and inspected the premises, for or on account of which such claim hath arisen, do hereby make and publish this our Award, in writing in duplicate of and concerning the said claim in manner and form following:— That is to say, we find that the said William Cottingham hath preferred his claim within the time allowed by Law, and we do further find that the said William Cottingham hath sustained damage by the construction of Public Works at Buckhorn Rapids, to the amount of Five Hundred and Fifty Pounds currency, which sum we do hereby award, shall be paid by the said Commissioners of Public Works to the said William Cottingham as in full satisfaction and discharge of all the above written claim, and also of all damage or injury occasioned by the said Dam and Works up to the date hereof, and also as in full compensation for all damage or injury that may hereafter be occasioned to him by the maintenance of the said Dam and Works at Buckhorn Rapids, or by the non-maintenance of said Dam and Works. In Witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

(Signed,) WILLIAM HUTTON,

(Signed,) WILLIAM WOODRUFF.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

(Signed,) FRANCIS HALL.

IN B. R.

In the matter of Arbitration,

Between the Commissioners of Public Works and William Cottingham.

The Costs of the above named Claimant are taxed and allowed at the Sum of Forty-two pounds eight shillings and two-pence.

(Signed,) CHARLES C. SMALL,
Clerk, Crown and Pleas.

Crown Office, 4th April, 1851.

Received from the Commissioners of Public Works, a Certificate for a Warrant, amounting to Three hundred and thirty-nine pounds ten shillings, currency, being in full payment of all claims whatsoever against the Government to the present date, for damage done to my Property.

£339 10s. currency. Signed in duplicate at Emily, the fourth day of November, 1847.

(Signed,) WILLIAM COTTINGHAM,

Witness, J. MATCHETT.

Certified a true Copy,

J. H. CONOLLY,
Clerk to Board of Provincial Arbitration, for U. C.

At a Meeting of the Board of Provincial Arbitrators for Upper Canada, held this 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1850.

PRESENT :

William Hutton, Esquire, Chairman,
William Woodruff, Esquire, and
Charles W. Lount, Esquires, Arbitrators.

The claim of William Cottingham was brought up for injury done to his Mills and Machinery at Metcalfe, Township of Emily, by the construction of Public Works at Buckhorn Dam, also for Damage to a Mill Privilege on Lot 19, 4 Concession Emily, on Lancaster Creek, claim £600—dated 4th September, 1849.

T. A. Begly, Sworn,—Produces a copy of receipt from William Cottingham, dated 14th November 1847. The receipt amounts to £339 10s. which William Cottingham acknowledges to have received, being the balance of F. Hall's award of £679—Remembers the first award of F. Hall being made, 1843, and William Cottingham agreed to accept it, but afterwards refused, because it would cut him off from future claims. The receipt was in full up to that time. A subsequent examination was intended—the second valuation for damage was made on the principle, that the Dam was to be raised to its full head by gravelling, and the receipt was accordingly demanded. Asked for the second award earlier than 1847; but payment was refused because he would not give a receipt in full—tender was made on the assumption that the Buckhorn Dam was completed and the water raised to its full head. Does not know that Mr. Baird ever made any valuation on William Cottingham's claim. He had no such authority from the Board of Works. Witness thinks that the receipt was in full compensation for all claims present and future. It was so considered by the Department; Produced by Mr. Begly, instructions dated 31st October, 1846, to Mr. Green, authorising him to secure the assent of the respective parties to the award of F. Hall—if not, then to be referred to Arbitration. Nos. 1, 2, 3, appended.

(Signed,) THOMAS A. BEGLY,

Also produced by William Cottingham, Documents in reference to his claim. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5; 12 & 347 details of claim for £600.

Monday, 2nd December, 1850.

The Board took up the claim of William Cottingham, and examined the following documents on file, No. 12, 347; No. 3,359, 487, 6,414, 6,417, 3,742, 4,495, 4,296, 7,332. A. 7,778; B. No. 1, 2, 3,850, 5,208, 6,673, 5,523; No. 3, 4,689, 2,986, 2,915, (100, 87), 10,560, 4,105, 9,088, 573; No. 4, 5, 6, 7, 11; T. 465, 12, 13, 6,641, 14, 2,788, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.

At a Meeting of the Board of Provincial Arbitrators for Upper Canada, held on the 10th day of February, 1851.

PRESENT:

William Hutton, Esquire, Chairman.
William Woodruff, Esquire, and
Charles W. Lount, Arbitrators.

The Claim of William Cottingham was resumed;

Hiram Graham. Sworn,—Is a Millwright; knows Cottingham's Mill; has worked at it; went in Spring of 1846; Was sent by W. Davis as Foreman to put in the Machinery; when he went there, there were Trip Wheels in the Mill; Object in going was to take out the Trip Wheels and put in other Machinery; put in new Wheels and new Machinery throughout the Flouring Mill; Expense of putting in this new Machinery was:— £277 2 0 For all work in 1850 at Mills, additional run of Stones at Grist Mill, and new

Oatmeal Mill.....	136	0	0
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Expense of Improvements.....	£413	2	0
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Deduct new run of Stones and new Oat Mill, besides putting in the new Machinery.....	136	0	0
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	£277	2	0
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Expense of taking out the Trip Wheels might be:—

To Mill-Wright Work.....	£135	19	7
To Carting.....	109	10	4
To Blacksmith's Work.....	20	13	8
To Wrought Iron.....	8	8	5
To Screws and Nails.....	2	10	0
To Proportion of Lumber.....	13	5	0

To Expense of two new Wheels	£290	7	0
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To Taking out old Wheels.....	10	0	0
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	£300	7	0
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To Less Bolting Chest &c.....	15	0	0
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Cost of Repairs.....	£285	7	0
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Witness thinks that no other kind of Wheel would answer as well as those now put in, at least that he is acquainted with: thinks that with $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet water the breast Wheel would be more valuable than in Spring of 1846.

May, head 3 feet 9 inches.

March, head 6 feet.

June, head 5 to 6 feet.

Had to leave the working in May, 1846, in consequence of backwater. Has been working at the Mill in the forepart of January last, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet of head and fall; the backwater now holds up longer than before; has seen it in the Summer of 1850 as low as it was in the Spring of 1846; Suppose there were no backwater, and head of 8 feet continued, the Mill would be worth £70, to £75, more than at present, not including the Oat Mill.

Saw-Mill affected by the same backwater; thinks about £25 per annum more valuable than at present; Witness thinks that the old Breast Wheel with no backwater would do more work than the present Wheel; thinks that backwater was as low last year as in 1846; did not measure it; does not think much difference in 1847 in the middle of the Summer; Witness thinks that in July last the backwater was as high as in the month of June 1846; Knows that the discharge from the Mill Wheels does not go away so fast as before, and causes an extra head of backwater probably 4 or 5 inches.

(Signed,) HIRAM GRAHAM.

William Saunbry, Sworn:—Is a Miller; Rents Cottingham's Mill on a lease of 5 years, 2½ years expired; Has no interest in this investigation; Rent £100 per annum, and put in a run of Stones, Claimant to find castings: Rented from 15th August, 1848. The Lease was taken after the gravelling of the Dam; Finds backwater upon the Mill; Interferes with the Mill considerably, and is a great loss to the Mill; Affects the Mill more or less the whole year round; This year has backed 1½ feet on the wheel, 5 feet of head in Summer months. If there were no backwater on the Mill, Witness could afford to give £75, or over his present rent, and put in the new run of Stones besides. Thinks the value of the whole property to be £8000. Thinks the value of the property in Mills diminished £1500 by Buckhorn Dam. Impeded from six weeks to two months; could grind 1½ to 2 bushels per hour; last Spring it was 2½ feet of backwater higher than it is now; If there was no backwater and with the Breast wheel, he could grind from 6 to 7 bushels per hour with an 8 feet head. Some grist comes by water in the Spring and Fall, but very little. Has as much grist as he can grind in winter season.

(Signed,) WILLIAM ^{his} SAUNBRY,
mark

In the presence of

(Signed,) FRANCIS HALL.

William Irony, Sworn:—Lives in Metcalfe; Knows the rise and fall of the River; Rents the fulling and carding Mills; Pays £25 per annum for water power; Witness built the House and found his own Machinery on a 10 years' lease; came in Spring of 1847; Remembers when Buckhorn was said to be gravelled in 1847; Did not affect the Mills until 1848; thinks the rise of the backwater is 2½ feet higher than it was before the Dam was tightened; Thinks the backwater has injured the Mills to nearly or fully one-half the business of Witness; does not commence until 1st June, but would give £5 more per annum for his privilege, if there was no backwater; Witness would not take £2,000 for the injury done by backwater; No other privilege within 12 miles that may be called a privilege. Witness thinks that in ordinary water, the water is now six inches higher than before, but whenever the Mills are going there is a much greater depth, probably 2 feet.

(Signed,) WILLIAM IRONY.

John Hunter, Sworn:—Saw Miller; now rents the Saw Mill at \$600 value per annum; Witness pays \$300 for half of this; Claimant has a share in the other half; Knows well about the backwater; Has a re-action wheel; Cannot saw in backwater; Two saws and two wheels and two gig wheels. Commences in May, 1848; affects the Mill all the year; last year more than before; About April the backwater commences, remains till July; The water is now 8 or 10 inches on the wheel, when the Mills are stopped in very high water; The wheel is 2 feet under water; Never but one time the Mill totally stopped; No repair can be made when the water is high; Could not earn wages in time of high water; Would give £25 for his share more rent per annum to be rid of the backwater; found 6 feet of rise and fall before he left; Mills idle; Starting the Mills, raises the backwater 18 inches to 2 feet; All 1848, the water has never been lower than the centre of the wheel, and higher last Summer than the summer before.

(Signed,) JOHN HUNTER.

David Armstrong, Sworn.—Township of Emily, rising 30 years a resident; knows Cottingham's Mills; was at the raising of it; knew the Mill before Buckhorn Dam was made; There was no backwater then; Never knew the Mills to be stopped with backwater before Buckhorn Dam was made. Knew Pigeon Creek before it was flooded. Was at the Mills lately; Has found the Mill stopped in the Spring of the year; there was a small rapid at $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the Mill. 1846 or 1847, witness thinks he first observed the backwater in Pigeon Creek; The Water was higher for the last three years back than it was in 1846.

(Signed) DAVID ARMSTRONG.

Tuesday, 11th February, 1853.

PRESENT :

William Hutton, Chairman,
William Woodruff, and
Charles W. Lount, Arbitrators.

Thomas Matchett, Sworn.—Remembers witnessing, a receipt in the Fall of 1847, for £339 10s., at the time of Signature, Claimant told Witness that it was in part payment for damages; Claimant told Witness that a receipt had been offered him to sign in full of all damages but he would not do it, as some Engineer told him that the full amount of his damages could not be ascertained until the gravelling of Buckhorn Dam; this signature was made in the Office of the Witness.

(Signed) J. MATCHETT.

Hiram Graham, Recalled.—Says the expense of the old Breast Wheel then nearly new.....£157 10 0

Water Wheel.....	£100 0 0
Spur Wheel.....	15 0 0
Pit Wheel Spindles, &c.....	31 10 0
Other Castings for Bolts.....	6 0 0
Putting up Machinery.....	5 0 0
	<hr/>
	£157 10 0

Witness thinks the Water Wheel was 18 feet long and 9 feet in diameter; no use was made of any part of this Machinery except what the Pit Wheel would bring for old castings.

(Signed) HIRAM GRAHAM.

William Irony, Recalled.—Has measured the Dam and found backwater over $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet and $5\frac{1}{2}$ head at present, making 8 feet for the height of the Dam; Thinks the River has filled up considerably with gravel, if there was no gravel the height would be $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

(Signed) WILLIAM IRONY.

William Saunbry,—Corroborates the above Statement by William Irony, that 8 feet, but did not measure it.

(Signed) WILLIAM ^{his} SAUNBRY.
mark

Witness (Signed) FRANCIS HALL.

John Hunter also corroborates the above height of the Dam to the best of his knowledge.
(Signed,) JOHN HUNTER.

Thursday, 27th February, 1851.

PRESENT :

William Hutton, Chairman,
William Woodruff and
Charles W. Lount, Arbitrators.

Judge Hall, Sworn :— Was asked by Claimant if his signing a receipt would prevent his claiming damages for any future injury. Afterwards, but thinks same day, Witness went up to the Office and made the same objections in presence of Mr. Green; Is inclined to think that Mr. Green said he had nothing to do with the objection, only to pay the money and take a receipt.

Witness always understood that Claimant was being paid for damage as it occurred; had never seen the Engineer's report, and does not believe the Claimant had seen the report; Witness lately visited Claimant's Mills on Monday last, 14th February instant; Measured the Dam and backwater; Head water at flume of Grist Mill.....5 feet 8 inches.

Backwater.....2 do 3 do

do. on wheel, only a few inches and water running over the Dam.

Saw Mill flume.....5 feet 10 inches.

Backwater.....4 do 2 do

Grist Mill, ground one Bushel in 20 minutes, 3 bushels per hour, according to trial on Monday last; Witness thinks that 2 feet of backwater would lessen the value of claimant's Mill, at least £1500. Witness knows that since the Dam was gravelled at Buckhorn Dam, the Backwater was higher than before; Dam from water to water is 6 feet 8.

(Signed,) G. B. HALL.

Thomas Sullivan, Sworn;— Has lived some time at Emily, about 26 years; Remembers the Dam at its first raising; there was no backwater then; never heard any complaint that the Mill was stopped with backwater, previous to the erection of Buckhorn Dam; When Buckhorn Dam was first raised, it backed up about 2 feet since the Dam was tightened; they can come up to the Mill with a Scow, or with Saw Logs; Could not do so before in summer, only to Knowlson's Landing, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile below; thinks 18 inches extra water more than before; Knows when the Breast Wheel was in, could grind 8 bushels per hour with one pair of Stones; thinks that 16 Bushels could be ground with 2 run of Stones; Knows that gravel is at the Grist Mill Tail; thinks it may have come from the breaking away of the Dam; Measured the backwater below the Dam in several places, found 4 feet in one place and not much difference in the others; It has a gravel bottom; Measured, the flume from one water to the other, was 6 feet 8 inches; Some water was running over the Dam; thinks hardly six inches; This was Monday, 24th instant. On 21st. There was 5 feet 10 inches between the Waters.

(Signed,) THOMAS SULLIVAN.

Gabriel Balfour, Sworn :— Is a Carpenter; Resided in Emily 21 years; Knows the Dam and Mills; Was at the Mills previous to Buckhorn Dam was made; Has sawed at the Mill; no backwater, beyond the freshet of the Creek; Saw Mill cut well with a flutter-wheel; Could cut more with the flutter-wheel before the erection of Buckhorn Dam, than with Phelps's or Robinson's Patent. Since Buckhorn was tightened, thinks about 18 to 24 inches more backwater than before the tightening; Before this, in summer, there was little or no water on the bed of the Creek; Were all the Mills stopped, there would be a permanent depth of 2 feet of backwater. Saturday, 22nd instant, found 3 feet 10 inches backwater; Monday, 4 feet. The Mills were then stopped to try from water to water, 6 feet 8 inches width with the Mills stopped; Water on the wheel at Grist Mill, was 9 inches on the

upper wheel; it covered the water-wheel saw mill shaft on Saturday; on Monday it was half up on the rim of the saw mill wheel, above the shaft; no unusual freshet at the time the measurement was made

By Mr. Richards.—Witness thinks that the present wheels have been raised 18 to 20 inches higher than the bottom of the old Breast Wheels; This was the highest Wheel.

(Signed,) GABRIEL BALFOUR.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the evidence taken before the Board of Provincial Arbitration for Upper Canada, in the claim of William Cottingham, for damage committed to his Mills by the Works of the Bobcaygean Dam.

J. H. CONOLLY,
Clerk to Board.

No. 1.

(COTTINGHAM'S CLAIM.)

637.

PUBLIC WORKS,
Montreal, 31st October, 1846.

Sir,—Since writing to you yesterday, the Commissioners have decided that you should also be entrusted with the duty of calling on or communicating with the following parties, with the view of ascertaining whether they are disposed to abide by the Awards rendered in their favor by Mr. Hall, in the amounts set opposite their respective names. If they accept this offer, you may inform the first four parties in the list, that the amount of their award will be paid forthwith in full; and the rest, that they will be paid at once 50 per cent. upon the amount awarded, and the remainder so soon as an appropriation shall be made by the Legislature. Such as are not inclined to abide by this decision, you will notify that their claims shall be arbitrated on, and the amount returned submitted for an appropriation at the next Session of the Legislature. You will please acquaint this Department with the result of your negotiation in this respect at your earliest convenience, in order that funds may be provided for the liquidation of the accepted awards, and you will be particular in notifying all the parties that it will be necessary for them to give an indisputable and legal title before any money will be paid. Those parties who refuse to accept of Mr. Hall's award, you will at once refer their claims to the Arbitrators.

I am, &c.,
(Signed,) THOMAS A. BEGLY,
Secretary.

C. GREEN, Esquire,
Cobourg.

List of Persons referred to in the foregoing Letter:—

S. Fraser	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	13	5	0
C. Hoard	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0
P. Couch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	0
W. Northrop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	0	0
W. Cottingham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	679	0	0
W. Hunter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	10	0
J. Owen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	10	0
W. Thrasher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	0	0
Amos Thrasher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	0	0
R. Hoard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	5	0
H. Hoard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	0	0

J. Gainsay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	0	0
C. J. Baldwin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	10	0
A. Hoard ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	0	0

—
Certified a true Copy.

J. H. CONOLLY,
Clerk B. P. A., U. C.

—
No. 2.

EMILY, 17th November, 1846.

Dear Sir,—I received your letter containing an offer to me of £679, for damage done to me by the Water from the Buckhorn Dam, in reply I beg leave to state that I am compelled to accept this offer rather than wait for an Arbitration on account of the embarrassed state of my circumstances. I should prefer an Arbitration if I could wait, as I consider this Sum quite insufficient to remunerate me for my losses.

With reference to my Title to the Property, I purchased it and paid for it, and never sold it as yet, My Deeds can be seen on record at the Registry Office, Port Hope. Would you be kind enough to let me know how soon or where I shall receive the money.

I have &c,

(Signed,) WILLIAM COTTINGHAM.

CHARLES GREEN, Esq.,
Cobourg.

—
Certified a true Copy.

J. H. CONOLLY,
Clerk B. P. A. for U. C.

—
No. 3.

COBOURG, 23d November, 1846.

Sir,—I beg to enclose a letter from William Cottingham, stating that he accepted the award of Mr. F. Hall, £679, for damages done to his Mill in Emily.

I also enclose a letter from the Honorable Z. Burnham making a claim for damage done to his Property (Wharf and Store House) at Peterborough.

From what I have accidentally heard I think it likely that some other Claims will be put in, I presume you would desire they should be submitted to the Commissioners of Public Works before they are laid before the Arbitrators?

I have &c.

(Signed,) CHARLES GREEN,

T. A. BEGLY, Esq.,
Secretary of Public Works, Montreal.

—
Certified a true Copy.

J. H. CONOLLY,
Clerk B. P. A. for U. C.

R E T U R N

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 4th October, 1852, for certain information and Documents respecting the Building erected in the Lower Town of the City of Quebec, to be the Custom House.

By Command,

A. N. MORIN,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office,

Quebec, 16th February, 1853.

Correspondence relative to removal of Custom House.

(Copy.)

CUSTOMS, QUEBEC, 2nd June, 1841.

Sir,—Ever since the destruction of the eight houses opposite the Custom House, on the 17th ult., and the extensive and melancholy loss of life, caused by the falling of a large portion of the cliff of rocks and part of the walls of the fortification, considerable anxiety has been evinced by those whose business compels them to visit the Custom House at the risk of life, which is considered still to exist to those passing in its neighbourhood, from the crooked, loose, and dangerous appearance of a large portion of the remaining rocks (a part of which again fell this morning), I conceived it to be my duty to call the attention of the Architect and Civil Engineer to the state of the building and its vicinity, and now beg leave to enclose a copy of his letter to me, dated yesterday, by which it appears that although danger to the building itself is not apprehended from the falling of the rocks “it must be evident there “is much danger to be apprehended to the numerous persons doing business with “the office.”

Under these circumstances and the verbal sanction of His Excellency the Governor General, with which I was honored, to remove in case of danger, I have the honor to report for the information and sanction of His Excellency, that I have this morning rented until the 1st May next, to serve in the meantime as a Custom House, the premises lately occupied by the Montreal Bank, at the rate of £150 per annum. The accommodation appears to be suitable, and the fitting up required will I apprehend be attended with little expense.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

H. JESSOPP,

Collector, Quebec.

The Honorable D. DALY,
Secretary.

QUEBEC, 1st June, 1841.

Sir,—With reference to your queries of yesterday, “as to how far the building of the Custom House was likely to be affected by the falling of the rock at present hanging in a loose state on the Cliff,” I have the honor to state, that I am of opinion there is no danger likely to accrue to the building by the falling of the rock, now that large stones have been laid at the curb of the foot path to receive the shock of any portion that may roll across the street, but from the great quantity of loose stones and debris, hanging in so insecure a condition, it must be evident, there is much danger to be apprehended to the numerous persons doing business with your Offices at the present season.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) H. M. BLAIKLOCK,
Civil Engineer.

H. JESSOPP, Esquire,
Collector of Customs, Quebec.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
KINGSTON, 8th June, 1841.

Sir,—Having submitted to the Governor General, your letter of the 2nd instant, reporting the arrangements you have found it necessary to propose, in consequence of the danger to persons frequenting the Custom House, from the falling of portions of the rock and rubbish detached by the late accident, I am commanded to convey to you His Excellency's sanction of those arrangements.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) D. DALY, Secretary.

The Collector of Customs, Quebec.

CUSTOMS, QUEBEC, 20th January, 1842.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, a letter dated the 19th instant, addressed to me by the Chairman of the Board of Trade of this City, requesting, for the reasons therein stated, that the Custom House may remain for another year in the building now occupied as such, and have to request that you will bring the same under the notice of His Excellency the Governor General, for such order as he may see fit to issue thereon.

I would also pray reference to my letter to you of the 2nd June last, upon which yours of the 8th of the same month conveyed to me the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General to remove the Custom House, and I beg leave to observe that as the Military Authorities do not seem yet to have determined in what way the broken and fallen cliffs are to be ultimately secured, I would recommend the application of the Board of Trade being complied with, as it is probable that in the course of another year the Military Works will have been completed to a certain extent, if not finished.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) H. JESSOPP,
Collector.

The Honorable D. DALY,
Secretary.

QUEBEC, 19th January, 1842.

Sir,—I am requested by the Board of Trade of this city, to represent to you the great accommodation and facility which have been afforded to all persons engaged in the commerce of this port, by the removal of the Custom House from its former distant and inconvenient situation to the building you now occupy.

The Board is, therefore, very desirous that you should remain where you now are for another year, more especially as it is intended to petition the Legislature at its ensuing Session, praying for the erection of a new Custom House in a central situation, and for converting the building lately occupied as such into a Marine Hospital.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) W. WALKER,
Chairman.

H. JESSOPP, Esquire,
Collector of Customs, Quebec.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Kingston, 28th January, 1842.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, enclosing, with your own recommendation, a letter from the Chairman of the Board of Trade of Quebec, in which application is made for the continuance of the Custom House for another year in the building now occupied for that purpose, and which you were authorised by my letter of the 8th of June to rent at £150 a year till the 1st May next.

In reply, I am commanded by the Governor General to convey to you, under all the circumstances of the case, His Excellency's authority for the proposed arrangement.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) D. DALY,
Secretary.

The Collector of Customs, Quebec.

CUSTOMS, QUEBEC, 24th January, 1843.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 28th January last, conveying to me the authority of His Excellency the Governor General to continue the Custom House in the building now occupied as such for the year ending 1st May next, at £150 per annum; under the circumstances represented in my letter of the 20th January, and in that of the Chairman of the Board of Trade therein enclosed, I have now the honor to transmit a similar letter from the Chairman of the Board of Trade, dated yesterday, requesting, for the reasons given, a continuance of the present arrangement for another year, and as the circumstances under which it was first sanctioned still remain unchanged, I have to request that you will bring the application under the notice of His Excellency, with my respectful recommendation of the same for his favorable consideration.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) H. JESSOPP.

The Honorable D. DALY,
Secretary East, Kingston.

COUNCIL OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Quebec, 23rd January, 1843.

Sir,—A Petition, numerously signed by the Merchants of this City, was last Session presented to the three branches of the Legislature, praying that a new Custom House might be erected in a central part of the Lower Town, and that the building formerly occupied as such might be converted into a Marine Hospital; as the necessity of having the Custom House in a more convenient situation becomes every day more apparent, confident hopes are entertained that the Legislature, at its next Session, will comply with the Petition alluded to.

I am therefore, instructed by the Council of the Board of Trade, respectfully to request, that you will endeavor to obtain authority from His Excellency the Governor General, for the continuance of the Custom House in its present central and convenient situation for another year.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

W. WALKER, Chairman.

HENRY JESSOPP, Esquire.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Kingston, 22nd February, 1843.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 24th ultimo, I am commanded by the Governor General to inform you, that His Excellency is of opinion that the occupation of the Custom House at Quebec should be resumed by the Department, and that there is no present occasion for incurring the expense of the rent of another building:

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

D. DALY,
Secretary.H. JESSOPP, Esquire,
Collector, Quebec.

CUSTOMS, QUEBEC, 30th March, 1843.

Sir,—Having communicated to the Board of Trade of this City, your letter to me of the 22nd ultimo, containing the decision of His Excellency the Governor General upon the application of that Body, praying for the reasons therein stated that the Custom House might be continued for the present year where it now is; I have the honor to transmit herewith a renewed application to the same effect, the Board having in support of the urgency and force of the reasons alleged in favor of its request on behalf of the trade of the Port, raised by subscription the amount of the rent required for one year, and being fully persuaded from my own observation and experience of the well-grounded expectations not only of present but of future public benefit and convenience, should the result of the application to the Legislature be favorable, as it is hoped it will be; I would beg to solicit, that in bringing this expression of the wishes of the Trade anew under the notice of His Excellency the Governor General, it may be accompanied with my earnest but respectful recommendation in favor thereof.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

H. JESSOPP,
Collector.The Honorable D. DALY,
Provincial Secretary, Kingston.

COUNCIL ROOM OF THE QUEBEC BOARD OF TRADE,
Quebec, 28th March, 1843.

Sir,—On receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, the Council of the Board of Trade again took under serious consideration the very great inconvenience the Trade of the Port would be subjected to, should the Customs Department be removed from the central and convenient situation it now occupies, in consequence of the decision of His Excellency the Governor General to that effect, as communicated in Mr. Secretary Daly's letter of the 22nd February, on the grounds "that there is no present occasion for incurring the expense of the rent of another building," I am instructed by the Council to acquaint you, that so firmly convinced is the Trade of the urgency and force of the reasons alleged against the removal of the Custom House back to the building formerly occupied as such, that the amount of the Rent of the House you now occupy has been raised by subscription for the present year, and the Council entertain the confident hope that His Excellency will, under the circumstances, be pleased to sanction your remaining therein for that period of time, to afford the opportunity desired of supporting before the Legislature, at its next Session, the prayer of the Petition alluded to in my former letter.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) Wm. WALKER,
Chairman.

HENRY JESSOPP, Esquire,
Collector, Quebec.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Kingston, 6th April, 1843.

Sir,—I have had the honor to receive, and to lay before the Governor General, your letter of the 30th ultimo, transmitting a letter from the Chairman of the Board of Trade to yourself, from which it appears that the amount of the rent payable for the current year, for the house at present occupied as a Custom House, has been raised by subscription, and that the Board, as well as yourself, are still anxious to avoid a removal to the building formerly occupied by the Department.

In reply, His Excellency commands me to inform you that, under these circumstances, and upon the distinct understanding that the public is not to be charged with any additional expense in consequence, His Excellency has much pleasure in being able to comply with the wishes of the Trade.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) D. DALY,
Secretary.

H. JESSOPP, Esquire,
Collector, Quebec.

CUSTOMS, Quebec, 29th February, 1844.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit to you, in order to its being laid before His Excellency the Governor General for his favorable consideration, a letter dated the 27th instant, addressed to me by the Honorable William Walker, Esquire, President of the Council of the Board of Trade for this city, representing that unexpected circumstances having prevented a decision being had in the application to the Legislature by the Trade of this Port, in relation to the situation of the Custom House, the rent of the building now occupied as such had again been raised by sub-

scription, in the hope that His Excellency may be pleased to accede to this Department remaining therein for another year, and that an opportunity may, in the meantime, be afforded of supporting the prayer of the Petition before the Provincial Parliament at its next Session.

In transmitting this application, I would observe, for the information of His Excellency, that the House now occupied by the Customs is both suitable and convenient for the Department and for the Trade; and as the latter has so strongly expressed, and supported by subscription, its request, I beg leave respectfully and favourably to add my own recommendation in its behalf, that the sanction of His Excellency, as conveyed to me in your letter of the 6th April last, may be continued for another year.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) H. JESSOPP,
Collector.

The Honorable D. DALY,
Secretary.

COUNCIL ROOM OF THE QUEBEC BOARD OF TRADE,
QUEBEC, 27th February, 1844.

Sir,—Referring to my letter to you of the 28th March last, on the subject of continuing the Custom House in the building now occupied as such, the rent of which, for one year, had been raised by subscription, in order to afford the Trade an opportunity of supporting before the Legislature an application for its final establishment in a more convenient situation than that in which the Custom House lately erected had been placed; I am instructed by the Council of the Board of Trade to acquaint you, that the unexpected close of the last session having prevented the result of the application to the Legislature being known; the rent of the House now occupied by your Department has been again raised by subscription, in the hope that His Excellency the Governor General may be pleased to sanction your continuance therein for the present year, the experience of the past season having strengthened, if possible, the grounds and reasons urged in support of the prayer of the petition submitted to the Provincial Parliament, which it is confidently hoped may be brought to a successful issue during the next session.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) WM. WALKER,
President.

HENRY JESSOPP, Esquire,
Collector, H. M. Customs.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
KINGSTON, 8th April, 1844.

Sir,—Having had the honor to bring under the consideration of the Governor General, your letter of the 29th of February, relative to the continued occupation of the House, for some years past occupied by you as the Quebec Custom House, I am commanded by His Excellency to inform you that, in view of the renewed expression of the wish of the Board of Trade on the subject, he is prepared, as you propose, to authorize you to continue the Custom House for the current year in its

present site, on the understanding set forth in my letter to you of the 6th of April, 1843.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) D. DALY,

Secretary.

H. JESSOPP, Esquire,
Collector, Quebec.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE,
Baronet, G. C. B., Governor General of British North America, &c.
&c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

The undersigned, one the Petitioners in a late memorial to Your Excellency, respecting the removal of the Custom House of the City of Quebec, humbly craves Your Excellency's indulgent consideration of the matter.

The building of the Custom House of Quebec cost the Province about £10,000, and the local situation, previous to its erection, was strenuously objected to by a few influential merchants of this city, whose property was situated at the eastern extremity; the matter was brought before the House of Assembly, and, after mature consideration, it was decided unanimously that the present situation was the most eligible, it being by far the most convenient for the Masters of Vessels, and more central than the building at present occupied for that purpose.

It is therefore to be deplored that a few interested individuals should be the cause of allowing one of the finest Public Buildings of this city to go to ruin and decay for want of occupation; and, further, I am credibly informed, that all the officers connected with the establishment (with the exception of one or two,) would prefer returning to the original building, where they have every convenience and advantage which at present they by no means enjoy.

The truth and justice of the above statement is humbly submitted to Your Excellency's kind consideration, having implicit confidence in Your Excellency's judgment on the decision in this matter.

Your Excellency's

Most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed,) ALEXANDER McLEAN.

Cul-de-Sac Street,
Quebec, 4th March, 1844.

BOARD OF WORKS,

Montreal, 7th February, 1845.

Sir,—Upon the subject of the Quebec Custom House sent to me in reference, I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor General:—

The original plans of this building have never been fully carried out, and consequently it has been found not to afford the accommodation absolutely required.

In the year 1840, a strong report was made to the Executive Government by the Collector, representing the inconvenience consequent thereon, and the necessity for

the completion of the building, the cost of which was estimated at £3017 17s. 5d. since that time considerable expenditure in repairs has been incurred, owing to the very defective manner in which the building was constructed.

The addition, however, stated in the Collector's Report to be indispensable, was not undertaken, chiefly I believe for the reason that the position of the building was found to be extremely inconvenient by the merchants and the other parties most interested. In this opinion I fully concur; the approach to it is very bad; it is remote from the Banks, from the counting houses of the merchants, and from those parts of the City where the chief business of those connected with such a department must be transacted. The floor of the house is two feet below the level of the street. In fact the inconvenient position of the building has been so strongly felt, that for the last three years the merchants have raised by subscription among themselves the sum necessary to pay the rent of a house in a more suitable place, in which although extremely limited, the business of the port could be more conveniently despatched. But for the proper discharge of the duty, much more accommodation is loudly demanded, and as examining and storage rooms for small parcels are very much required, as well as suitable accommodation for the Trinity House, and for the Harbour Police, the whole of which could with advantage to the public interest, be united in the one building, I am of opinion that it is highly deserving the consideration of His Excellency in Council, whether it would be not much more expedient to convert the present Custom House to some other purpose, or what may probably be found still more advantageous, to dispose of it, and the wharves connected therewith, and with the proceeds therefrom (possibly £5 or £6,000) in conjunction with other moneys, to procure a proper site, and erect a building capable of affording all the accommodation required.

Besides the sum necessary to erect the addition to the present building, viz:—£3,017, an estimate of the cost of repairing the main building is also transmitted, amounting to £316; but I am of opinion that this sum would fall far short of putting it into a proper state of repair.

Besides this, the proposal for erecting a new wharf amounts to £625, independent of staircase, &c., indispensable.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that to re-construct the wharf, to repair the main building, and put up the necessary additions, may be set down at £4,500, or nearly half of what a suitable building would cost.

Pending the decision as to the erection of another building, and the necessary application to the Legislature, should such be deemed advisable, I would respectfully recommend that the Collector be authorised to rent for another year the house wherein the duty is at present performed.

The net receipts of the Tonnage Duty, under Will. 4, cap. 35, for the last year was..... £1732 16 6

And that of the Emigrant Tax..... 3777 5 10

The gross amount of the latter for the last three years comes to the sum of £15,983.

I am inclined to believe that no difficulty will be found in making a sufficient portion of the receipts applicable to the payment of the interest on a sum that might be borrowed, to be added to the proceeds of the sale of the present concern, and adequate to obtaining the necessary site, and for the erection of a building unobjectionable in every respect.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) HAMILTON H. KILLALY.

The Honorable D. DALY,
Provincial Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, 4th April, 1845.

Sir,—The Governor General having had under consideration, in Council, the representations made by certain inhabitants of the City of Quebec, upon the subject of the unfitness of the building intended for the Custom House in that City, and the expense voluntarily borne for the last two years by the Merchants of its Port, for the hire of a more suitable building; I have received His Excellency's commands to inform you that he is pleased, in consequence, to authorize you to continue the Custom House for the current year in its present site; and to charge the amount of the rent of the building in your contingent account.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

D. DALY, Secretary.

H. JESSOPP, Esquire,
Collector of Customs, Quebec.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Quebec, 28th January, 1846.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 4th April last, conveying to me the authority of His Excellency the Governor General to continue the Custom House its present site, and to charge the rent in my contingent account; I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, my respectful request that the authority may be continued for another year, on the grounds and for the reasons given in the representations referred to in your letter above mentioned, the period having arrived for giving the usual notice to the proprietor of the House.

In the event however of His Excellency not deeming it expedient to accede to my request, I beg to enclose a copy of my Report to the Honorable the President of the Board of Works, dated 3rd February 1845, on the then state of the Custom House building, in order that the necessary sanction may be obtained for making the repairs &c., therein detailed, preparatory to which the early removal of the poor families, sufferers by the late calamitous fires, now lodged there, will be requisite, that it may be made ready for occupation by the Department on the 1st of May next.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

H. JESSOPP,
Collector.

The Honorable D. DALY,
Secretary, Montreal.

MONTREAL, 3rd February, 1845.

Sir,—On the 29th February last I transmitted for the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Governor General, a letter from the President of the Council of the Board of Trade of Quebec, having reference to an application before the Legislature in relation to the situation of the Custom House, and submitting a request that this Department might be permitted to remain for another year in the building now occupied as such—the rent of which had again been raised by subscription—I conceived it my duty, under all the circumstances of the case, respectfully to recommend that request to the favorable consideration of His Excellency.

The Trade having again renewed the application to the Legislature, but without any intimation to me that the rent of the premises we now occupy will be provided for as in the last two years, I have caused the Custom House to be examined, and beg leave to enclose the Architect's Report, containing an estimate (amounting to about £363 currency) of the repairs which will be required in order to render it fit for the reception of the Department, should its re-occupation be determined upon, in which case it will be imperative that these repairs be completed before the opening of the business season, towards the end of April next. I have, therefore, to submit my request, that you will be pleased to sanction their being forthwith proceeded with.

I have also to represent that the Wharf in front of the Custom House having been greatly injured, and partially destroyed, during a very heavy gale of wind last year, it will require to be thoroughly repaired or rebuilt. An estimate of the cost I beg to enclose, amounting, for repairs, to £450; or for rebuilding, £625, without reference to the expense of constructing a flight of steps to the river, which will be absolutely necessary as a landing place for ship-masters or passengers visiting the Custom House, in consequence of the west front entrance being closed by alterations in the street, and which will be about £120 additional.

I would also beg leave to refer to my letter of the 5th August, 1840, representing the necessity of the building being completed according to the original plan. The estimates of the probable expense were transmitted in my letter dated the 16th September, 1839, amounting to £3017 17s. 5d. for the new work required; and I would again humbly represent the advantage to the building, and ultimate saving of expense, if an appropriation was made for that purpose.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) H. JESSOPP,
Collector.

(Certified,) H. JESSOPP,
Collector.

The Honorable Mr. KILLALY,
Board of Works.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 23rd February, 1846.

Sir,—The Administrator of the Government having had under consideration in Council, your communication of the 28th ultimo, I have received His Excellency's instructions to convey to you His authority for your renewing for another year, as you propose, the lease of the House at present occupied as a Custom House at Quebec, and to charge the rent for the same in your contingent account.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) D. DALY,
Secretary.

H. JESSOPP, Esquire,
Collector of Customs, Quebec.

COUNCIL ROOM OF THE QUEBEC BOARD OF TRADE,
QUEBEC, 14th March, 1846.

Sir,—I am instructed by the Council of the Board of Trade, to remind you that Petitions from the Merchants of this city were presented to the three branches of

the Legislature, during its last Session, setting forth the total inadequacy and unsuitableness, for a Custom House, of the building near the Queen's Wharf, and praying that a new one might be erected in a central and convenient part of the Lower Town. Proofs have been afforded of the truth and power of these representations, by the merchants having, for several years, raised by subscription the rent paid for the building now occupied as a Custom House, and by the Executive now sanctioning the payment of the rent out of the Contingencies. I beg, therefore, that you will cause the Petitions to be laid before His Excellency, the Administrator of the Government, that he may take such action thereon as may be deemed advisable.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) W. STEVENSON,
Honorary Secretary.

To the Honorable D. DALY,
Secretary to the Province, &c.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

QUEBEC, 16th March, 1846.

Sir,—In compliance with a request of the Council of the Board of Trade, having reference to a letter addressed to you on the 14th instant by that body, on a petition from the Merchants of this City, praying the erection of a new Custom House, I have the honor to enclose copies of three tenders for sites for the proposed building, addressed to me last year in connection with the Petition above alluded to.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) H. JESSOPP,
Collector.

The Honorable D. DALY,
Secretary, Montreal.

QUEBEC, 29th April, 1845.

Sir,—I beg leave to offer for the Building of a Custom House, a Lot in the Lower Town, adjoining on the South side, my store Buildings (occupied as Bonded Warehouses, and which front on Saint James Street) on the west side Dalhousie Street, on the north side Arthur street, and on the east side J. B. Lane, which latter fronts Exchange Wharf, forming a square of 103 feet and equal to 10,609 feet, for the sum of two thousand two hundred pounds currency, or two thousand two hundred and fifty, with the right to remove the wooden Buildings at present erected on the same.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JER. LEAYCRAFT.

HENRY JESSOPP, Esquire.

Certified, H. JESSOPP,
Collector.

QUEBEC, 15th July, 1845.

Sir,—I am willing to dispose of any number of feet of ground which may be required for the site of a Custom House, from off the top of the Dock lying between

St. Antoine Street and Goudie's Wharf, at the rate of five shillings per foot, and guarantee that no buildings will be erected in front of the said Lot.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) JAMES GIBB,

HENRY JESSOPP, Esquire,
Collector of Her Majesty's Customs.

Certified,

H. JESSOPP, Collector.

Quebec, 8th November, 1845.

Sir,—For the erection of the proposed New Custom House in this City, we beg to offer a site in Dalhousie street, containing about 14,688 superficial feet, for the sum of Two thousand pounds currency, or such portion thereof as may be required at 3s per. superficial foot.

This lot is most favorably situated, being surrounded by four streets, three of which are the widest in the Lower Town, of easy and convenient access to the River, in the immediate vicinity of the Merchant's Exchange, the Banks, several large stone Warehouses used by the Custom House for Bonded Goods &c. &c.

A number of first class stone buildings have lately been erected in this vicinity, and the Lower Town must of necessity extend from this front along the beach of the St. Charles towards the rising suburbs of St. Rochs, and as under a recent By-Law of our Coporation, all new houses hereafter must be built of stone or brick and covered with incombustible materials, this new portion of the City will be far superior to the old, both as regards the class of buildings and width of street.

The site we now offer was approved of for a Custom House by His Excellency Sir James Kempt in 1830, but he was afterwards induced to cause it to be placed on a lot belonging to Government, in such an inconvenient situation as now to render it necessary to have a new one.

We have, &c.

(Signed,) FORSYTH, WALKER & Co.

HENRY JESSOPP, Esquire,
Collector H. M. Customs, Quebec.

Certified,

H. JESSOPP, Collector.

REPORT No. 50.— $\frac{674}{2}$.

CUSTOMS, Montreal, April 1st 1846.

The necessity of providing a Custom House at the Port of Quebec requires no explanation.

The Government made a liberal grant for the purpose many years since, but unfortunately the locality selected for the erection of the building is inconvenient and unfit for the purpose.

For full information on this subject, reference may be had to the Report of the Board of Works, under date 7th February, 1845, which together with the other documents herewith, brings the whole subject fairly under review.

The Commissioner of Customs concurs in the opinion of the President of the Board of Works contained therein, and respectfully recommends that measures may be adopted for the disposal of the present building, ground, and wharves; and

also for the purchase of a site in a more suitable place, for the purpose of a Custom House, and the erection of a building thereon.

(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMBE,
Commissioner Customs.

COUNCIL ROOM OF THE BOARD OF TRADE,
Quebec, 20th March, 1846.

Sir,—By desire of the Council of the Board of Trade of this City, I have the honor to send herewith their Petition to the Legislature, praying for a grant of moneys to build a new Custom House at Quebec, with a respectful request that it may be laid before His Excellency the Administrator of the Government.

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

(Signed,) HY. J. NOAD,
Acting Secretary.

To the Honorable D. DALY, Esquire,
Provincial Secretary, Montreal.

To His Excellency Lieutenant General the Right Honorable CHARLES MURRAY, Earl Cathcart of Cathcart in the County of Renfrew, K. C. B., Administrator of the Government of the Province of Canada, and Commander of the Forces in British North America, &c., &c., &c.

The Petition of the Quebec Board of Trade,
Respectfully Sheweth:

That a Petition, numerously signed by the Merchants of this City, was presented to His Excellency the Governor General during last Session, setting forth the unsuitable and inconvenient situation, and total inadequacy for a Custom House of the building on the Queen's Wharf, and praying that a new one might be erected in a convenient and central part of the Lower Town.

In support of these representations, your Petitioners beg to state that the Rent of the Building now used as a Custom House, was for several years raised by subscription from the Merchants, and for the last two years the payment of it has been sanctioned by the Executive out of the Contingencies.

That the Building on the Queen's Wharf has never been completed, and to finish it according to the original plan, with the requisite accomodation for the Department, and to repair or rebuild the Wharf would, according to estimates from competent Surveyors, require an expenditure of about Five Thousand pounds.

Your Petitioners respectfully represent that the Building and Wharf aforesaid could be sold for a very considerable sum, or might be rented on advantageous terms.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray, that Your Excellency will be pleased to recommend a grant for providing a New Custom House in this City.

And as in duty bound, they will ever pray,

By Order of the Council of the Board of Trade,

(Signed,) WM. WALKER,

(L. S.)

President.

Quebec, 18th March, 1846.

(Copy.)

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Montreal, 1st June, 1846.

Sir,—The Governor General having had under consideration in Council, the Memorial of the Quebec Board of Trade on the subject of the necessity of a new Custom House at Quebec, I have it in command to inquire what amount, in your opinion, a suitable site for the erection of the same could be procured, and, likewise, what the present building lot and wharves will probably sell for.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMBE.

The Collector of Customs, Quebec.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Quebec, 4th June, 1846.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 1st instant, I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, in obedience to his commands, that the amount for which a suitable site for a Custom House could be obtained is, in my opinion, as near as may be, in terms of the three tenders transmitted with my letter to the Honorable D. Daly, dated 16th March last, and in the additional tender, a copy of which I now enclose.

The tenders already transmitted were as follows :—Forsyth, Walker & Company. —A lot fronting Dalhousie street, and surrounded by three other streets, of 14,688 superficial feet, for £2,000, or so much of the said lot as may be required at 3s. per foot. It is a vacant water lot, on which a foundation could be had with little expense, and it would be advisable to take the whole space.

James Gibb.—A lot on St. Antoine street, fronting the River St. Lawrence, and with open space on the other two sides, so much as may be required at 5s. per foot, say 100 feet square, £2,500. This is an open water lot, and a foundation could be had at small expense.

J. Leaycraft—a Lot on Dalhousie street, opposite that of Forsyth, Walker & Company, 103 feet square, bounded on two sides by streets, and, in the rear by stone Warehouses, £2200, with permission to remove the wooden buildings thereon erected; this Lot is partly wharved and covered in, and some considerable expense would be incurred to obtain a foundation.

J. Leaycraft—a Lot fronting on the above and open to the St. Lawrence, 100 feet wide, and containing 21,300 feet, £4500. This Lot is larger than required; but a part might be resold; it is partly open and partly wharved, and would require some additional expense to obtain a foundation.

After inquiry, made of different persons conversant with the value of Lower Town property, the opinion seems to be that the present building Lot and Wharves would probably sell for about £6000 currency.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed,) H. JESSOPP,

Collector.

QUEBEC, 3rd June, 1846.

Dear Sir,—The property called the Exchange Wharf (which fronts on the East side the lot I have already offered to the Government for the intended new Custom

House,) is one hundred feet wide, from north to south, and runs easterly to the deep water of the St. Lawrence; it contains 21,300 feet as land and water; I paid Mr. Jones £4,500 for it some eight years ago, and have laid out a further sum of £500 in enlarging the accommodation for landing and shipping goods. If this property would suit the contemplated object, I would sell the same for four thousand five hundred pounds currency.

I am, very truly, &c.,

(Signed,) JER. LEAYCRAFT.

To H. JESSOPP, Esquire,
Collector.

Certified.

(Signed,) H. JESSOPP,
Collector.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Montreal, 24th July, 1846.

Sir,—In reply to your communication of the 1st ultimo, I have the honor to forward a letter received from the Collector of Customs, Port of Quebec, specifying the extent of accommodation required for the Customs Establishment at that Port.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

T. A. BEGLY, Esquire.

True copy.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,

17th August, 1846.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, enclosing a communication from the Collector of Customs at Quebec, stating the extent of accommodation required for a Custom House at that Port,—the plans and estimates for which were called for by your letter of 1st June last. This Department not being able to learn that any appropriations had been made for the defraying the cost of making out plans and estimates, I am directed to request that you will be pleased to inform the Commissioners from what fund the necessary expenditure is to be paid.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) THOMAS A. BEGLY,
Secretary.

J. W. DUNSCOMB, Esquire,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE, QUEBEC, 16th June, 1846.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 12th instant, No. 22, and in compliance with your request having reference to the letter from the Secretary of the Board of Works, transmitted by you, I beg to offer the following statement of the extent of accommodation which in my opinion will be necessary for the Custom's Establishment at this Port, as also for the convenience of the Trade.

FIRST FLOOR.

- 1st. A room for the office of the Landing Surveyor.
- 2nd. A room to contain tables and office furniture for four Landing Waiters and Searchers, leaving about one third of the space clear and divided off for the public.
- 3rd. A room for the Warehousekeeper.
- 4th. A room for the Clerk of Ship's Articles and Seaman's Register Tickets, under the Merchant's Seamen's Act.
- 5th. A Room for the Tide Surveyors. A roomy and well lighted hall with alcoves or recesses for Lockers, Weighers and Tidewaiters, and spacious double stairs, to ascend to the second floor. Water closets as usual.

SECOND FLOOR.

- 1st. A double office for the Collector.
- 2nd. A room for the Landing Surveyor in his performance of the duty of Comptroller.
- 3rd. A long room to contain desks, part double and single for six clerks, with about one-third of the space clear, and divided off for the Public. It may here be remarked as some guide for the size of this room, that the long room in the Custom House first built is 54 feet by 22, that on many occasions it was too crowded to afford the necessary facilities for the transaction of the public business, arising, however, more from a deficiency in breadth than in length.
- 4th. A spare room for correspondence or making up accounts.
- 5th. A fire-proof strong room for the security of the cash and records of the department.

THIRD OR ATTIC FLOOR.

As no basement story either for Lodging or Cellarage can be obtained on account of the great rise in the Tides, it will be necessary that this upper story be fitted up to contain lodging for a Housekeeper, rooms for official Papers and record kept for reference, also for printed forms and stationary, and to have a separate entrance door, and stairs.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) H. JESSOPP, Collector.

J. W. DUNSCOMB, Esquire,
Commissioner of Customs,
Montreal.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 7th October, 1852.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to request that you will furnish me with a statement of the measures, if any, adopted for the selection of any other site for a Custom House in this city, and a copy of any plans or estimates for the erection of a fit and proper building to be substituted in the place of that which has been diverted from the purposes for which it was so established.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) E. PARENT,
Assistant Secretary.

The Commissioner of Public Works,

PUBLIC WORKS,

Quebec, 18th October, 1852.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, asking for some information on the subject of a site for a Custom House in this city, &c.; and, in reply, I have to inform you, that no plans have been prepared in this office, nor is there any information connected with the subject to be had therein.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) THOMAS A. BEGLY,

Secretary.

E. PARENT, Esquire,
Assistant Secretary.

Correspondence relative to occupation of Custom House as Police Barracks.

QUEBEC, 30th May, 1846.

Sir,—Pursuant to a resolution of the City Council at Quebec, I have the honor to mention, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that in consequence of the increased population thrown into the City of Quebec during the summer months, an increase of the number of Policemen is required in the business part of the City, particularly in Champlain Street, and at Pres-de-ville. That the scenes of disorder and violence which very frequently occur in these places require immediate action on the part of the Police. That it has been found from experience, that the police force is much more efficient when they do not reside amongst the people whose irregularities they are intended to suppress.

Under these circumstances, the Corporation respectfully request that His Excellency will be pleased to allow the building known by the name of the New Custom House, in Champlain Street, or some part of it, to be used for the purposes of the police force, upon such terms and under such restrictions as it may please His Excellency to impose.

I have been informed that the building is now used as a shelter for some of the sufferers by the fires of last year.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

G. OKILL STUART,

Mayor of Quebec.

The Honorable D. DALY,
Provincial Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, 13th August, 1846.

Sir,—An application having been made by the City Council of Quebec, to be allowed the use of the building erected for a Custom House, in Champlain street, or of some part of it, for the purposes of a Police Station, I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to request that you will be good enough to acquaint me for His Excellency's information, whether in your opinion the ap-

plication of the Council can with propriety be complied with, either as regards the whole or any part of the building, and if so, on what terms and under what restrictions you would suggest that the arrangement should be made.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

D. DALY, Secretary.

H. JESSOPP, Esquire,
Collector, Quebec.

CUSTOMS, QUEBEC, 19th August, 1846.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter, dated the 13th instant, requesting me to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, whether, in my opinion, the application from the City Council of Quebec, to be allowed the use of the building erected for a Custom House in Champlain street, or any part of it, for the purpose of a Police Station, can with propriety be complied with, either as regards the whole or part of the building, and if so, on what terms and under what restrictions I would suggest that the arrangement should be made; and have to report for the information of His Excellency that, in my opinion, there can be no objection to the request of the Council being complied with, either for the whole or a part of the building, as long as necessary, and suitable accommodation is provided for the Customs Department, either by premises as at present, or by the building of a new Custom House in a central position.

The conditions and restrictions I would suggest are, that, in the meantime, the building should be insured by the City Council as it is at present by the Customs; that a reasonable rent should be paid by the Council, having reference to the probable value of the property, as reported in my letter dated the 4th June last; and that, in the event of this Department having again to resume occupation of the premises, that the whole be given up at least three months before such occupation, in order that time may be given for the repairs and official arrangements being completed.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

H. JESSOPP, C.M.

The Honorable D. DALY,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, 1st September, 1846.

Sir,—I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to inform you, in reply to your letter to Mr. Secretary Daly of the 30th of May last, that the Collector of Customs at Quebec has received His Excellency's instructions to confer with you as to the terms upon which the Corporation may be disposed to rent the new Custom House, in Champlain street, for the purpose of a Police Station during the summer months.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN,

Assistant Secretary.

G. OKILL STUART, Esquire,
Mayor, Quebec.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

MONTREAL, 1st September, 1846.

Sir,—With reference to your letter to Mr. Secretary Daly, of the 19th ultimo, I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to inform you, that the Mayor of Quebec has been referred to you for the purpose of entering into such explanations as may be requisite in regard to the proposed occupation of the new Custom House as a Police Station. You will be good enough to report to this Department, for His Excellency's information, the terms of any arrangement which the Mayor, on the part of the City Council, may be prepared to enter into on the subject, together with your own opinion as to the propriety of such terms being acceded to.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) CHRIST. DUNKIN,
Assistant Secretary.

H. JESSOPP, Esquire,
Collector, Quebec.

CUSTOM HOUSE, QUEBEC, 23rd December, 1846.

Sir,—Having communicated with the Mayor of Quebec, on the proposed occupation of the Custom House in Champlain Street as a Police Station, and enclosed for his information, on the 18th September last, copy of my letter to you, dated 19th August, as expressing my views upon that proposal, I have now the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, copy of his letter to me, dated 21st instant, in which, without at all adverting to the terms and conditions of arrangement, as stated in my letter last above mentioned, the offer by the Corporation is limited to the payment of an annual rent of one hundred and fifty pounds.

In offering my opinion upon that proposition, as directed by your letter of the 1st September last, I beg to do so by a reference to mine of the 19th August, respectfully submitting, for the consideration of His Excellency, how far it may be expedient to accept the unconditional terms of the Corporation, apart from any or all of the conditions or restrictions which therein I conceived it to be my duty to suggest.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) H. JESSOPP, C.M.

The Honorable D. DALY,
Secretary, Montreal.

QUEBEC, 21st December, 1846.

Sir,—On the part of the Corporation of this City, I have to state that it is prepared to take a lease of the Custom House and the premises thereto appertaining, from the 1st of May next, at a rent of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) G. OKILL STUART, Mayor.

H. JESSOPP, Esquire, Collector.

Certified,

H. JESSOPP. C. M.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, 9th January, 1847.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 23rd ult. on the subject, I have it in command from the Governor General to request that you will intimate to the Mayor of the City of Quebec, that His Excellency is prepared to accept the offer of the Corporation to take a lease of the Custom House, and the premises appertaining thereto, from the 1st of May next, at a rental of £150 per annum, provided that they will effect an insurance on the building at their own cost, of such sum as you may consider it worth. And further that in the event of its occupation being required by Government, the Corporation shall return possession of the building after three months' notice for that purpose, without any indemnity.

You will be pleased to acquaint me, for His Excellency's information, as to the willingness of the Corporation to accede to the proposed conditions of the lease.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) D. DALY,
Secretary.

H. JESSOPP, Esquire,
Collector, Quebec.

MEMORANDUM.—The lease was executed before Arch. Campbell, Esquire, and Colleague, on 27th March, 1847.

Correspondence relative to occupation of Custom House for the School of Navigation.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

QUEBEC, 22d January, 1852.

Sir,—I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to enclose the accompanying papers having reference to the organization of a Provincial School of Navigation, and to request that you will ascertain and report to me whether the building known as the Old Custom House in this City can be so adapted, as to afford the accommodation required for the School.

I am further to request that you will favor me with such suggestions as it may be in your power to offer, for His Excellency's consideration, in regard to the arrangements which it is desirable should be made to carry out the object contemplated.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) A. N. MORIN,
Secretary.

The Honorable H. H. KILLALY,
Assistant Commissioner of Public Works.

PUBLIC WORKS, QUEBEC,

27th January, 1852.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the twenty second instant, referring to the organization of a Provincial School of Navigation,

and requesting that I would examine the Building known as the "Old Custom House" in this City, and report to you whether it can be so adapted as to afford the requisite accommodation for the School in question.

I have carefully read the several documents accompanying your letter, especially that from the Trinity House, Quebec; that from Mr. Hamel, giving his plan for the organization of the proposed School, and one from the Reverend Mr. Fisher, Chaplain to the Greenwich Hospital Schools, but in none of them can I find any reference made to several points, a knowledge of which would be indispensable to enable me to report satisfactorily as to whether "the Old Custom House" could be adapted to afford the accommodation required for the School. The principal points to which I allude are:—

First.—As to the number of Pupils contemplated for admission, during the same period, to the advantages of the School.

Secondly.—Whether all, or any of them, should be boarded and lodged in the house, as is usual in some similar establishments.

Thirdly.—Whether it is proposed that the Head Master and his Assistant should be lodged in the house.

It will be obvious that the extent of the accommodation required, must, in a great measure, be governed by the decision come to on the above points; but, in the absence of any information thereon, and looking to the very limited appropriation as yet made for the establishment of this highly deserving Institution, I will proceed to report on the adequacy of the building referred to, basing my remarks upon the following principles:—

First.—That it is intended that the classes of Instruction shall range from the lowest Elementary Mathematical acquirements to the imparting of a full practical knowledge of Navigation and Nautical Astronomy.

Secondly.—That the number of Pupils at any one time should not exceed sixty, and that they should be extern Pupils, and not boarded or lodged in the house.

Thirdly.—That it would be desirable that the Head Master and his Assistant should live the house.

Assuming these data, I have the honor to report my opinion, that, in many respects, the "Old Custom House" could, at a very moderate outlay, be adapted for the accommodation of such a School, for which its position is very suitable.

THE BASEMENT, although an extensive one, I look upon as available only for storage of fuel and other matters, that can be placed on raised platforms, as this portion of the building, in common with the basements of other houses so situated, is subject, occasionally during the year, to be flooded. At present it is used as a general store for various matters belonging to the Water Police.

THE GROUND FLOOR, with a trifling modification, would give three good rooms, two closets and a kitchen, for the Head Master; and one sitting room, with two small bedrooms, a kitchen and a large closet, now occupied by the Chief of the Police, would accommodate the Assistant Master, who might also fill the office of house keeper.

The first or principal floor would give six excellent class rooms, with safe closets for the instruments, books, &c.

The house in general requires cleaning, painting, and some small repairs.

Its position I look upon as very eligible for an Institution of the kind contemplated, and there is a vacant space on each side of it, about thirty feet in width, which could be available at any future time for the building of dormitories, &c., should it hereafter be decided on to accommodate a few of the more advanced pupils in the house.

If it should be determined to appropriate the building to the purpose contem-

plated, I would recommend that no decision, nor any modification of the present rooms be made, until the gentleman who is to take charge of the Institution has been consulted, as he would be able to furnish suggestions founded on his knowledge of the details and working thereof.

I return the documents sent by you, and

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

HAMILTON H. KILLALY,
Assistant Commissioner.

The Honorable A. N. MORIN,
Provincial Secretary.

(Translation.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 10th March, 1852.

Sir,—The Governor General having it in contemplation to establish a School of Navigation in the building known as the "New Custom House," in this City, I am commanded by His Excellency to inform you, that on the first of May next, the Municipal Authorities will have to provide themselves with another place for the Police Station maintained by them in the Lower Town.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed,) A. N. MORIN,
Secretary.

To His Honor the Mayor,
Quebec.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 10th March, 1852.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 27th January last, on the subject of the "New Custom House" in the Lower Town of this City, being appropriated for the use of the contemplated school of navigation, would you be so good as to state whether in your opinion the Water Police might be left in that building, without interfering with the accommodation required for the said school.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) A. N. MORIN,
Secretary.

Honorable H. H. KILLALY,
Assistant Commissioner, Public Works.

PUBLIC WORKS, Quebec, 11th March, 1852.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the tenth instant, requesting me to state, whether in my opinion the Water Police might be allowed to remain in occupation of the old Custom House in this city, without interfering with the accommodation which will be required there for the proposed School of Navigation.

In reply, I beg respectfully to say, that it is not possible for me to give any opinion on the subject, until I have been supplied with the required information upon the several points enumerated in my report of the twenty-seventh of last January,

namely, as to the number of pupils proposed to be admitted into the school referred to, and whether they are to be lodged in the house.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) H. H. KILLALY,
Assistant Commissioner.

The Honorable A. N. MORIN,
Provincial Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 11th March, 1852.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of this day, relative to mine of yesterday, I have the honor to state that it is not intended to admit more than sixty Pupils, all without board or lodging, in the proposed School of Navigation, to be divided into two classes under two different professors.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) ET. PARENT,
Assistant Secretary.

Honorable H. H. KILLALY,
Assistant Commissioner, Public Works.

MEMORANDUM.—No further report has been received on this subject from the Commissioners of Public Works.

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, MOUNTAIN STREET, QUEBEC.

RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly of the 3rd September last, praying for certain particulars of information and statements relative to Judicial Officers in Lower Canada, under the Act 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 37.

By Command,

A. N. MORIN,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 21st Feby., 1853.

(*Translation.*)

EXTRACT of a Report of the Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, dated 22nd November, 1850, and approved of by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, 26th day of the same month.

In conformity with the order of reference of Your Excellency, the Committee of the Council have examined the provisions of the Act passed in the last Session of the Parliament of this Province, intituled, "An Act to assign fixed Annual Salaries to certain Officers of Justice in Lower Canada, and to form a Special Fund out of the Salaries, Fees, Emoluments and Pecuniary Profits attached to their Offices."

The Committee have, moreover, examined all the documents annexed to the order of reference, consisting principally of the various answers returned by the said Officers of Justice to the circular of the Honorable the Provincial Secretary of the 17th August last.

The Act above cited came into force a month after the passing thereof. From that time the Public Officers designated therein have ceased to be entitled to exact and receive, for their personal benefit, the salaries, fees, emoluments and pecuniary profits, of what kind soever, belonging to their offices, the same forming a Special Fund, the application of which is prescribed by the said Act. It is therefore from that period, namely, from the tenth day of September last, (the above-cited Act having been sanctioned on tenth August next preceding,) that the fixed annual salaries, which it may please Your Excellency to appoint to be paid to these Officers, respectively, in virtue of the 4th section of the said Act, will commence.

These Officers have, moreover, the right of receiving, for their personal benefit, a commission of ten per cent. upon the balance of the sums of money which they shall, in their several accounts rendered to the Inspector General, have acknowledged to be in their hands, after first deducting therefrom their fixed salaries, the payments made to their Deputies and Clerks, and the wages of the Criers.

In pronouncing an opinion on the amount of the fixed annual salaries which it is expedient to assign to these Officers, and on the remuneration to be paid to their Deputies and Clerks, the Committee have followed the same order in which these Officers are designated in the Act above cited.

IN THE DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

1.—The Sheriff.

This office is filled by one person, William Sewell, Esquire.

From and out of the annual amount of the salaries, fees, emoluments and pecuniary profits attached to this Office, Your Excellency is authorized to appoint for the Officer who fills it, a fixed and annual salary not exceeding £500 currency.

The Committee are of opinion that the fixed and annual salary of the Sheriff of the District of Quebec, should be established at the sum of five hundred pounds currency, commencing on the said tenth day of September last past, and subject to the provisions of the 4th Section of the said Act.

In his letter dated 24th August last, Mr. Sheriff Sewell says, that in order to the due execution of the duties of his office, he requires the assistance of a Deputy, and of at least one Clerk. He considers that the salary of the former ought to be £250 currency, and that of the latter, £100 currency, per annum. In support of his suggestion relative to the salary of a Deputy he adds, that since 1840, he has paid his present Deputy an annual salary of £250 currency.

The Committee being of opinion that this remuneration should be continued, respectfully recommend that it be approved by Your Excellence and that, accordingly, the Sheriff of Quebec be authorized to allow to his Deputy until further orders, an annual salary not exceeding £250 currency, and to a Clerk, a salary not exceeding £100 currency, per annum. These two salaries to commence from the said tenth day of September last past, but that the salary of the successor of the present Deputy shall not exceed £200 per annum.

2.—The Prothonotary or Clerk of the Superior Court, in the District of Quebec.

This Office is now filled by two persons, Messrs. Burroughs and Fiset.

From and out of the annual amount of the salaries, fees, emoluments and pecuniary profits, attached to this Office, Your Excellency is authorized to appoint for the Officer who fills it a fixed and annual salary not exceeding £500 currency.

The Committee are of opinion that the fixed and annual salary of the Prothonotary or Clerk of the Superior Court in the District of Quebec, should be established at the sum of £500 currency, commencing on the said tenth day of September, last past, and subject to the provisions of the 4th Section of the said Act.

In their letter of the 30th August last, Messrs. Burroughs and Fiset declared that, in order to the due performance of the duties of their Office as Prothonotary or Clerk of the Superior Court, they require, in the circumstances, the assistance of a Deputy, and of at least four Clerks. They have appointed as their Deputy, Jean Baptiste Rivard Dufresne, Esq., and they at present employ as Clerks, Mr. Stephen Joseph Tanswell, Mr. Herménégilde Lefèbre, Law-student, and Mr. Richard Franklin Willment, also a Law-student. They are of opinion that the yearly remuneration of these subordinate officers should be: of their Deputy, £200 currency, of Mr. Tanswell, £150 currency, of Mr. Lefèbre, £25 currency, and of Mr. Willment, £35 currency.

Accordingly, the Committee think it right to recommend that Messrs. Burroughs and Fiset, in their capacity of Prothonotary or Clerk of the Superior Court in the District of Quebec; be authorized, *until further orders*, to allow to their Deputy an annual salary, not exceeding £200 currency, to the Chief Clerk, an annual salary not exceeding £150 currency; to a second Clerk an annual salary not exceeding £25 currency; and to a third Clerk, an annual salary not exceeding £35 currency, the whole in conformity with the suggestions of Messrs. Burroughs and Fiset, and the said salaries to commence from the said tenth day of September last.

The Committee, taking into consideration the many years during which Mr. Tanswell has been employed in the Prothonotary's Office of Quebec, think it right to recommend, moreover, that as long as Mr. Tanswell shall fill the office of first Clerk

in the Prothonotary's Office at Quebec, Messrs. Burroughs and Fiset be authorized to allow him, at their discretion, and the revenue of their office permitting, an annual salary not exceeding £200 currency.

3.—The Clerk of the Circuit Court for the Circuit called "The Quebec Circuit."

This Office is now filled by two persons, Messrs. Burroughs and Fiset, the same who fill the office of Prothonotary or Clerk of the Superior Court.

From and out of the annual amount of the salaries, fees, emoluments, and pecuniary profits, attached to this Office, Your Excellency is authorized to appoint for the officer who fills it a fixed and annual salary not exceeding £250 currency.

The Committee are of opinion that the fixed and annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, for the said Quebec Circuit, should be established at the sum of £250 currency, commencing on the said tenth day of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 4th Section of the said Act.

In their letter of the 30th August last, Messrs. Burroughs and Fiset declare that, in order to the due performance of the duties of their Office as Clerk of the Circuit Court of the said Quebec Circuit, they require, under the circumstances, the assistance of a Deputy, and of several Clerks, at present nine in number. They have appointed as their Deputy, Louis Fiset, junior, advocate, to whom they are of opinion that an annual salary of £200 should be allowed. Moreover, the remuneration which they propose to be paid to their Clerks is as follow:—£200 currency to two Clerks at £100 currency, each; £75 currency to the third; £60 currency to the fourth; £50 currency to the fifth; £37 10s. currency to the sixth; £26 currency to the seventh; £18 currency to the eighth; and as to the ninth, his remuneration is fixed in his indentures dated 5th March, 1849, at £12 10s. currency for each of the two first years; £15 currency for each of the two following years, and £25 currency for each of the two last years.

The Committee recommend that the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the District of Quebec be authorized, till further orders, to allow to his Deputy an annual salary not exceeding £200 currency, and to the nine Clerks respectively, annual salaries not exceeding those which they now receive from the said Clerk as hereinbefore stated; the said salaries commencing on the said tenth day of September last.

4.—The Clerk of the Crown in the District of Quebec.

This office is now filled by one person, Mr. Green, advocate.

From and out of the annual amount of the salaries, fees, emoluments, and pecuniary profits attached to this office, the greater part of which consists of fees paid by the Government, Your Excellency is authorized to grant to the officer who fills it, a fixed and annual salary of £250 currency.

The Committee are of opinion that the fixed annual salary of the Clerk of the Crown in the District of Quebec, should be established at the said sum of £250 currency, commencing on the said tenth day of September last, subject to the provisions of the 4th Section of the said Act. The Committee recommend moreover, that he be authorized, till further orders, to allow to his Deputy an annual salary not exceeding £75 currency; agreeably to the suggestion made by him in his letter dated 26th August last.

And in answer to the questions raised by Mr. Green in his letter relative to the interpretation of the last part of the 4th Section of the said Act, the Committee suggest that he be informed that the fees paid by the Government continue to be attached to his Office, and will be considered, as regards the mode of payment of his salary, and of that of his Deputy, as being received by him, as provided in the said fourth Section; moreover, that although his salary is declared to be payable quarterly, it is not the revenue of his Office during any quarter only, which is chargeable with the payment of his salary for that quarter, but the entire revenue of his Office during the whole year in which such quarter's salary may fall due.

5.—The Clerk of the Peace in the District of Quebec.

This Office is at present filled by two persons, Messrs. Perrault and Doucet.

From and out of the annual amount of the salaries, fees, emoluments, and pecuniary profits attached to this Office, Your Excellency is authorized to allow to the person who fills it, a fixed and annual salary, not exceeding the sum of £350 currency.

The Committee are of opinion that the fixed annual salary of the Clerk of the Peace in the District of Quebec, should be established at the sum of £350 currency, commencing from the said tenth day of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 4th Section of the said Act.

In their letter of the 27th August last, Messrs. Perrault and Doucet state, that they have employed, up to that period, Mr. Prosper Bender, as a permanent Clerk, at a yearly salary of £156, and occasionally some temporary Clerks. They allege that, by reason of the ill-health of one of them, Mr. Perrault, they will require the assistance of at least two Clerks during the summer-season. They suggest, moreover, that one of the said Clerks be appointed to be a permanent Clerk, and that the other be employed during the season of navigation only. Lastly, they propose to allow Mr. Bender, whom they have appointed to be their Deputy, an annual salary of £200 currency; to the permanent Clerk £100 per annum, the same person also acting as keeper of stolen articles, for which duty, they inform the Committee, they now pay an annual salary of £20 currency; and to the second Clerk, a salary of £50 currency.

The salaries which Messrs. Perrault and Doucet propose for their Deputy and two Clerks would involve an increase to the expenses of their Office. They appear not to have given sufficient reasons to justify this recommendation. In the circumstances, the Committee consider that it will be sufficient, that the Clerk of the Peace be authorized, until further orders, to allow, as a remuneration to their Deputy, a sum not exceeding £200 currency, provided that officer can, as heretofore, perform the duties for which the Clerk of the Peace now requires the assistance of a Deputy and a permanent Clerk; reserving however to them the liberty of employing, if needful, during the season of navigation, temporary Clerks or Writers, a liberty which, in the opinion of the Committee, ought to be granted to them. If, on the contrary, they require, besides their Deputy, a permanent Clerk, it will be necessary to re-consider the subject, in order to make a different distribution of the salary of those officers. At present, the Committee recommend that all things be allowed to remain on the same footing as they have hitherto been, an augmentation of £44 currency, only, being added to the remuneration now paid to the officers.

IN THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

1.—The Sheriff.

This Office is at present filled by two persons, Messrs. Boston and Coffin.

From and out of the amount of the salaries, fees, emoluments and pecuniary profits attached to this Office, Your Excellency is authorized to grant to the person filling it, a fixed and annual salary, not exceeding £500 currency.

The Committee are of opinion that the fixed annual salary of the Sheriff of the District of Montreal should be established at the sum of £500 currency, commencing from the said tenth day of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 4th Section of the aforesaid Act.

The Committee recommend that the said Sheriff of Montreal be authorized, until further orders, to allow to their Deputy, an annual salary not exceeding £200, with power to advance that salary to £250 currency, provided always that such amount was paid by them before the passing of the Act aforesaid, to the officer whom they have chosen as their Deputy, and that it be allowed to him only, and not to his successor; to one Chief Clerk, an annual salary not exceeding £150, and to a second Clerk, an annual salary, not exceeding £100 currency, in accordance with the suggestion of Messrs. Boston and Coffin, in their letter of the 2nd September last, the said salaries commencing from the tenth of the said month of September.

2.—The Prothonotary, or Clerk of the Superior Court in the District of Montreal. This Office is at present filled by three persons, Messrs. Monk, Coffin and Papineau.

From and out of the salaries, fees, emoluments, and pecuniary profits attached to this Office, Your Excellency is authorized to allow to the officer who fills it, a fixed and annual salary, not exceeding £500 currency.

The Committee are of opinion that the fixed annual salary of the Prothonotary or Clerk of the Superior Court in the District of Montreal should be established, under the circumstances, at the said sum of £500 currency, commencing from the said tenth day of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 4th Section of said Act.

Before fixing the amount of the salaries which it would be reasonable to allow to the persons employed in this Office, the Committee must remark that Messrs. Monk, Coffin and Papineau, also jointly fill the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court for the Circuit called the Montreal Circuit.

The total number of persons permanently employed in the two offices is seventeen, whose salaries for the year 1849 amounted to the sum of £2488 currency. Several of these salaries are too high, especially if they be compared with the salaries allowed in the like offices at Quebec, and in the offices of the Sheriffs of Montreal and Quebec, to persons performing duties of the same nature. The Committee observe, however, with regret, that, far from acting in the spirit of the Provincial Act above cited, and of the circular addressed to them by Your Excellency's command, Messrs. Monk, Coffin and Papineau, in their answer to that circular, not only are not content to propose for their subordinate officers the scale of remuneration which they themselves paid before the passing of the new law, but that they even propose to increase those salaries by £483 currency. According to this new scale, the salaries of the subordinate officers employed in the two Offices at Montreal, for the year 1851, would amount to the sum of

	£2971 0 0
While the salaries proposed by Messrs. Burroughs and Fiset, for their subordinate officers in the two offices at Quebec, would, for the same year, amount to no more than	1091 10 0

Making a difference of £1879 10 0

It must be observed that there are in these Offices at Montreal only three more subordinate officers than there are in those at Quebec; the number of the former being 17, of the latter 14. Again, there are three Prothonotaries at Montreal, and only two at Quebec. The difference in the numbers of the subordinates employed may serve to give a sufficiently exact idea of the difference in the amount of business. It is evident, therefore, that not only is the new scale of salaries proposed by Messrs. Monk, Coffin and Papineau, out of all reasonable proportion, but that even some of the salaries which they have hitherto paid to their subordinates are too high, and ought to be reduced within reasonable limits, corresponding with the rates of remuneration allowed for similar services in other offices.

Mr. Honey is appointed as Deputy of the Prothonotary or Clerk of the Superior Court, and it is proposed to grant him an annual salary of £400 currency. The opinion of the Committee is, that that officer should be authorized to allow his Deputy, until further orders, an annual salary not exceeding £250 currency, but that he be authorized, as long as the place of Deputy is filled by Mr. Honey, to raise that salary to £300 currency.

As to the other persons employed in the two Offices, who, without including Mr. George Pyke, are fifteen in number, the Committee are of opinion that Messrs. Monk, Coffin and Papineau should be authorized to allow them, until further orders, the following salaries; that is to say,

1.—To those who now receive, according to the statement transmitted by the Prothonotaries, dated 29th August last, salaries exceeding £150 currency, salaries not greater than at present, except Mr. Pierre Jacques Beaudry and Mr. Gaspard Dagen, to each of whom, in consideration of their long services and their position in relation to others so employed and receiving a higher salary, the Committee recommend that Messrs. Monk, Coffin and Papineau be authorized to allow, until further orders, an annual salary not exceeding £200 currency.

2.—To the successors of each of the Clerks above named, an annual salary not exceeding £150 currency.

3.—To those of the said Clerks (or to their successors) who now receive, according to the same statement, a salary less than £150 currency, an annual salary not exceeding that which they now receive.

As to the Deputy-Clerk of the Circuit Court, the Committee are of opinion that Messrs. Monk, Coffin and Papineau, should be authorized to allow him, until further orders, an annual salary not exceeding £200 currency, and as they have appointed as their Deputy, Mr. George Pyke, who now receives, as one of their officers, an annual salary of £300 currency, the Committee recommends that they be authorized at the same time to raise that Salary to £300 currency, as long as the said office of Deputy shall be filled by Mr. Pyke. All the salaries above mentioned to commence from the said tenth day of September last.

3.—The Clerk of the Circuit Court for the Circuit called "the Montreal Circuit."

This Office, as before mentioned, is at present filled by three persons, Messrs. Monk, Coffin and Papineau.

From and out of the annual amount of the salaries, fees, emoluments and pecuniary profits attached to this Office, Your Excellency is authorized to allow to the officer who fills it, a fixed and annual salary not exceeding £250 currency.

The Committee are of opinion that the fixed and annual salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, for the Montreal Circuit, should be established at the said sum of £250 currency, commencing from the said tenth day of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 4th Section of the Act above cited.

With reference to the salaries of the persons employed in this Office, the Committee have already in the last preceding article given their opinion relative to the two Offices (*Greffes*) at Montreal. As the same parties at present fill the two offices, the Committee propose that it be left to themselves to place such proportion of the aforesaid persons in either office, as to them may seem expedient.

4.—The Clerk of the Crown in the District of Montreal.

This Office is at present filled by one person, Mr. A. M. Delisle.

From and out of the annual amount of salaries, fees, emoluments and pecuniary profits attached to this Office, Your Excellency is authorized to allow to the person who fills it, a fixed and annual salary not exceeding the sum of £250 currency.

The Committee recommend that the fixed and annual salary of the Clerk of the Crown in the District of Montreal be established at the said sum of £250 currency, commencing from the said tenth day of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 4th Section of the said Act.

Mr. Delisle states that he is competent in himself to fulfil the duties of his Office, and therefore proposes no salary for his Deputy, whom he has appointed as he declares, only as a matter of form, and who is the same person that serves as Deputy in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace.

5.—The Clerk of the Peace, in the District of Montreal.

This Office is at present filled by two persons, Messrs. Delisle and Bréhaut.

From and out of the annual amount of the salaries, fees, emoluments and pecuniary profits attached to this Office, Your Excellency is authorized to allow to the person who fills it, a fixed and annual salary not exceeding the the sum of £350 currency.

The Committee are of opinion that this salary should be established at the said sum of £350 currency, commencing from the said tenth day of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 4th Section of the above-cited Act; and in accordance with the suggestion contained in the letter of Messrs. Delisle and Bréhaut of the 31st August last, the Committee recommend that they be authorized to allow to their Deputy, until further orders, an annual salary not exceeding the sum of £125 currency; to a Chief Clerk, an annual salary not exceeding £125 currency; and to a second Clerk, an annual salary not exceeding £50 currency, the said salaries commencing from the said tenth day of September last.

IN THE DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.

1.—The Sheriff.

This Office is at present filled by one person, Mr. Ogden.

From and out of the annual amount of the salaries, fees, emoluments and pecuniary profits attached to this Office, Your Excellency is authorized to allow to the officer who fills it, a fixed and annual salary, not exceeding £300 currency; which salary should, in the opinion of the Committee, be established at the said sum of £300 currency, commencing on the said tenth day of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 4th Section of the said Act.

The Committee recommend, moreover, that Mr. Ogden be authorized to allow to his Deputy, until further orders, an annual salary not exceeding the sum of £100 currency, commencing from the said tenth day of September last.

2.—The Prothonotary or Clerk of the Superior Court of the District of Three Rivers.

This Office is at present filled by one person, Mr. Barnard.

From and out of the annual amount of the salaries, fees, emoluments and pecuniary profits belonging to this Office, Your Excellency is authorized to allow to the person who fills it, a fixed and annual salary not exceeding the sum of £300; currency, which salary should, in the opinion of your Committee, be established at the said sum of £300 currency, commencing from the said tenth day of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 4th Section of the Act above cited.

3.—The Clerk of the Circuit Court for the Circuit called the "Three Rivers Circuit."

This Office is filled by one person, Mr. Barnard.

From and out of the annual amount of the salaries, fees, emoluments and pecuniary profits attached to this Office, Your Excellency is authorized to allow to the officer who fills it, a fixed and annual salary not exceeding the sum of £150 currency; which salary should, in the opinion of your Committee, be established at the said sum of £150 currency, commencing from the said tenth day of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 4th Section of the Act before cited.

4.—The Clerk of the Crown in the District of Three Rivers.

This Office is filled by one person, Mr. Barnard.

From and out of the annual amount of the salaries, fees, emoluments and pecuniary profits attached to this Office, Your Excellency is authorized to allow to the officer who fills it, a fixed and annual salary not exceeding the sum of £50 currency, which salary should, in the opinion of your Committee, be established at the said sum of £50 currency, commencing from the said tenth day of September last.

The same person has been appointed by Mr. Barnard as his Deputy in his three offices. He employs, besides, one Clerk. The Committee recommend that Mr. Barnard be authorized to allow to his Deputy, until further orders, an annual salary not exceeding £200 currency, and to a Clerk, an annual salary not exceeding £150 currency, commencing from the said tenth day of September last; and as Mr. Barnard is of opinion that the extension of the Jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts to actions for £50, will have the effect of increasing the number of causes in that Court,

and of diminishing the number of those brought in the Superior Court, and accordingly of increasing the revenue of the Office in one and of diminishing it in the other to so great a degree, that he considers the revenue of the latter Court, as likely to be insufficient to secure to him his annual salary of £300 as Prothonotary or Clerk of the Superior Court; the Committee think it right, with a view of carrying out as far as possible the intention of the law, to recommend that the salaries of the Deputy and of the Clerk, employed by Mr. Barnard, should be first charged upon the revenue of the Office (Greffé) of the Circuit Court, and afterwards, if need be, upon that of the office of the Superior Court.

The Committee are bound to add that in recommending that Mr. Barnard be permitted to grant a salary of £200 to his Deputy, and a salary of £150 to a Clerk, they do so, providing that these were the sums paid to them severally and respectively before the passing of the said Provincial Act, and only in favour of the two persons now employed in those several capacities. Otherwise, the Committee are of opinion that he should not be authorized to allow them any amount of salary exceeding what they had previously received, unless Mr. Barnard should hereafter shew that it is needful to increase their salaries.

5.—The Clerk of the Peace in the District of Three Rivers.

This Office is filled by one person, Mr. Hughes.

From and out of the annual amount of the salaries, fees, emoluments, and pecuniary profits attached to this Office, Your Excellency is authorized to allow to the officer who fills it, a fixed and annual salary not exceeding £200 currency; which salary, in the opinion of the Committee, should be established at the said sum of £200 currency, commencing from the said tenth day of September last.

The Committee recommend that Mr. Hughes be authorized to allow to his Deputy, until further orders, an annual salary not exceeding £100 currency, commencing from the said tenth day of September last.

IN THE DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.

1.—The Sheriff.

This Office is filled by one person, Mr. Bowen.

From and out of the annual amount of the salaries, fees, emoluments and pecuniary profits attached to this Office, Your Excellency is authorized to grant to the officer who fills it a fixed and annual salary, not exceeding £150 currency, which salary should, in the opinion of your Committee, be established at the said sum of £150 currency, commencing on the said tenth day of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 4th Section of the Act before cited.

Mr. Bowen does not propose any salary for his Deputy.

2.—The Prothonotary or Clerk of the Superior Court in the District of St. Francis.

3.—The Clerk of the Circuit Court for the Circuit called "The Sherbrooke Circuit."

4.—The Clerk of the Crown in the said District.

5.—The Clerk of the Peace in the said District.

These four Offices are filled by one and the same person, Mr. Bell.

From and out of the annual amount of the salaries, fees, emoluments and pecuniary profits attached to these Offices, respectively, Your Excellency is authorized to grant to the officer who fills them, the fixed and annual salaries following; that is to say,

1.—To the Prothonotary or Clerk of the Superior Court, a sum not exceeding £150 currency.

2.—To the Clerk of the Circuit Court, a sum not exceeding £50 currency.

3.—To the Clerk of the Crown, a sum not exceeding £50 currency.

4.—To the Clerk of the Peace, a sum not exceeding £50 currency.

The Committee are of opinion that the fixed annual salary for each of the said Offices should be established at the amount here appointed therefor respectively,

commencing from the said tenth day of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 4th Section of the said Act.

The Committee recommend that Mr. Bell be authorized to allow to his Deputy, until further orders, in accordance with his suggestion, an annual salary not exceeding £75 currency.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

The Clerk of this Court is called "the Clerk of the Court of Appeals."

This Office is at present vacant.

From and out of the annual amount of the salaries, fees, emoluments and pecuniary profits attached to this Office, Your Excellency is authorized to allow to the officer who fills it, a fixed and annual salary not exceeding £250 currency; which salary should, in the opinion of the Committee, be established at the said sum of £250 currency, commencing from the said tenth day of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 4th Section of the Act before cited.

The Clerks are occasionally obliged to employ writers to assist them temporarily at *Enquêtes*. At Quebec these *extra* writers appear to have been remunerated, up to the present time, at the rate of four pence currency, for every hundred words, and, at Montreal, at five shillings per diem.

The Committee recommend that Clerks be authorized to adopt either mode of payment, as they may think it most convenient or most economical.

CRIBERS. (*Tipstoffs included.*)

The 8th and 9th Sections of the Act above cited, establish the rule by which the highest amount of salary to be allowed to them is to be determined. It is not to exceed £150 currency. This sum may appear too high, but it was adopted with a view to allow to the Criers of the Superior Courts sitting at Montreal, such a salary, that with all due consideration of the excessive fees which the existing Tariff allows them to demand, and the nature of the duties which they have to perform, it may be regarded in the circumstances, as being reasonable and sufficient.

In effect, it appears, by a certificate of Messrs. Monk, Coffin and Papineau, dated 16th May last, that in the year 1849, the salary of one of these Criers was not short of £415 2s. 10d. currency, and that the salary of the second was not less than £358 7s. 4d. currency.

The Committee are of opinion that two Criers, at Montreal and at Quebec, at an annual Salary of £125 currency each, ought to be sufficient for the Court of Queen's Bench sitting at Montreal and at Quebec respectively, whether as a Criminal Court or as a Court of Appeals, as also for the Superior Court and the Circuit Court holding sittings in both these Cities. Accordingly, the Committee recommend that the Clerks in their several Courts be authorized to allow to each of the said Criers, until further orders, an annual salary not exceeding £125 currency, with leave, however, to increase such salary for the behoof of the persons who at present perform the duties of Criers at Montreal and at Quebec, that is to say, Messrs. Stanley and Devins at Montreal, and Messrs. Landry and Mimee at Quebec, to the amount of £150 currency; the said salaries commencing from the said tenth of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 9th section of the Act above cited.

The salaries of the said Criers are to be paid in each respective District, out of the revenues of the office, (*Greffes*) of the said Court of Queen's Bench, of the said Superior Court and the said Circuit Court, in manner and proportion as the same may be directed to be paid by the Inspector General of Public Accounts.

The Committee recommend that the Clerks of the Peace at Montreal and Quebec be authorized to allow to the Crier of the Court of Quarter Sessions, an annual salary not exceeding £30 currency, commencing from the said tenth day of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 9th Section of the Act above cited.

The Committee recommend that the Crier of the Courts sitting at Three Rivers, whose duties are enumerated by Mr. Barnard in his letter of the 10th May, 1850, receive an annual salary not exceeding £90 currency, commencing from the said tenth day of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 9th Section of the Act before cited.

Finally, the Committee recommend that, until further orders, the Crier of the Courts sitting at Sherbrooke, in the District of St. Francis, continue to be paid after the same rate, at which he has hitherto been paid.

As some of the offices herebefore mentioned are filled by several persons, Your Excellency is authorized by the Act above cited, to make an addition to the fixed and annual salary appointed for each of the said offices after the rates hereinafter shewn.

1. To the Office of Sheriff, in the District of Montreal, which is at present filled by two persons, Messrs. Boston and Coffin, a sum not exceeding £500 currency.

£500 The Committee recommend that the said sum of £500 currency be added to the annual salary of the Office of Sheriff, in the District of Montreal, which will make for each of the persons who now fill the same, an annual salary of £500 currency.

2. To the Office of Clerk of the Peace in the District of Montreal, which is now filled by two persons, Messrs. Delisle and Bréhaut, a sum not exceeding £350 currency.

Clerk of the Peace at Montreal. The Committee recommend that the said sum of £350 currency be added to the annual salary of the office of Clerk of the Peace in the District of Montreal, which will make for each of the persons who now fill it, an annual salary of £350 currency.

3. To the Office of Prothonotary or Clerk of the Superior Court in the District of Quebec, which is at present filled by two persons, Messrs. Burroughs and Fiset, a sum not exceeding £600 currency.

Superior Court Clerks at Quebec. £600 The Committee recommend that the said sum of £600 currency be added to the annual salary of the office of Prothonotary or Clerk of the Superior Court in the District of Quebec, which will make for each of the persons who fill it at present, an annual salary of £550 currency.

4. To the Office of Clerk of the Peace in the District of Quebec, which is now filled by two persons, Messrs. Perrault and Doucet, a sum not exceeding £350 currency.

Clerk of the Peace at Québec. £350 The Committee recommend that the said sum of £350 currency be added to the annual salary of the office of Clerk of the Peace in the District of Quebec, which will make for each of the persons who now fill it, an annual salary of £350 currency.

5. To the office of Prothonotary or Clerk of the Superior Court, in the District of Montreal, which is now filled by three persons, Messrs. Monk, Coffin and Papineau, a sum not exceeding £700 currency.

Superior Court Clerks at Quebec. £700 The Committee must here remark that Messrs. Monk, Coffin and Papineau were jointly appointed Clerks of the late Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Montreal, in July, 1844.

There were then two sections of that Court: one sitting in "Superior Term" having jurisdiction in cases above £20, and the other sitting in "Inferior Term" having jurisdiction only in cases not exceeding £20 currency.

This appointment, as it appears by the letters of the Provincial Secretary, dated 4th July, 1844, was made on the following condition: "You will understand it to be His Excellency's intention that the business of the Superior Term should be conducted, and the emoluments accruing from it divided, by yourself (Mr. Monk) and Mr. Coffin, and that Mr. Papineau should conduct the business and receive the emoluments of the Inferior Term."

From certain statements furnished by the Clerks of this Court, it appears that at a subsequent time, Mr. Papineau acquired the right of sharing, equally, the revenue of that branch of their office which is generally designated: "The Registry and Tutelle Office," (*"Département des Tutelles et des Insinuations,"*) and which yielded to each in 1849, a sum of £56 14s. 6d.

The section of the late Court of Queen's Bench sitting in "Inferior Term," no longer exists, but under the operation of the new Judicature laws the Court called the "Circuit Court" has been substituted in its place, with this difference, that its jurisdiction has been increased to actions for £50 currency.

The law passed in the last Session of Parliament, relative to the establishment of the salaries of certain Officers of Justice, authorizes the increase of the salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the Montreal Circuit, to the sum of £250 currency, and it has been here recommended that the salary of that officer shall be fixed at that sum.

The "Circuit Court" having been substituted to the "Inferior Term," Mr. Papineau would thus be entitled, according to the condition annexed to his appointment, only to the annual salary of £250. It appears, however, that subsequently he was allowed to share equally with his colleagues, in a particular branch of the revenue of their office; but under what authority was such an arrangement made? The Committee have not been able to refer to it, inasmuch as there exists, in the Secretary's Office, no document proving the grant of such increase of salary. The fact, however, is not the less true, as it is attested by his colleagues in a Report made to the Government.

Under these circumstances, the Committee, taking into consideration the conditions on which the appointment of the month of July, 1844, was made and accepted, and the subsequent apparent admission of Mr. Papineau to a share in the revenue of the "Registry and Tutelle Office," (*"Département des Tutelles et des Insinuations,"*) believe that they fulfil the intention of the law in suggesting that, from the said sum of £700 currency, which Your Excellency is authorized to add, and which the Committee recommend to be added to the salary of the office in question, a sum of £50 currency be deducted, to be added to the annual salary of £250 allowed for the Office of Clerk of the Circuit Court for the said Montreal Circuit, making together a sum of £300 currency, which will form the annual salary which Mr. Papineau will, agreeably to the terms and conditions annexed to the appointment, be entitled to receive, as being his share of the revenue of the aforesaid offices which he fills conjointly with Messrs. Monk and Coffin.

As to the remainder of the revenue of the said Offices, the Committee are of opinion that it should be equally shared by Messrs. Monk and Coffin.

The several officers ought likewise to be informed that their additional salaries commence from the said tenth day of September last, and are subject to the provisions of the 18th Section of the Provincial Act above cited.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, 30th November, 1850.

SIR,—The Governor General having taken into consideration the provisions of the Act 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 37; intitled, "An Act, &c.," and also the Statement furnished by you, in compliance with my letter of the 17th of August last, has commanded me to communicate to you, for your guidance, the result of his deliberations as follows:

The annual and fixed salary assigned to you is £500 currency, to commence from the 10th of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 4th Section of the said Act.

Until further orders you are authorized to allow to your present Deputy an annual salary, not exceeding £250 currency, (the salary of his successor not to exceed £200), and to a Clerk a salary not exceeding £100 currency, per annum; the said salaries to commence from the 10th September last.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

W. S. Sewell, Esquire,
Sheriff,

&c., &c., &c.

Quebec.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, 30th November, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,—The Governor General having taken into consideration the provisions of “the Act 13th and 14th Vic., cap. 37, intituled, ‘An Act, &c.,’” and also the Statement furnished by you in compliance with my letter of the 17th August last, has commanded me to communicate, to you for your guidance, the result of his deliberations as follows :

The annual fixed salary assigned to the office of Prothonotary or Clerk of the Superior Court in the District of Quebec, is £500 currency, to commence from the 10th of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 4th Section of the said Act.

Until further orders, you are authorized to allow to your Deputy an annual salary not exceeding £200 currency, to a first Clerk an annual salary not exceeding £150 currency, to a second Clerk an annual salary not exceeding £25 currency, and to a third Clerk an annual salary not exceeding £35 currency,—the whole in accordance with your suggestions the said salaries to commence from the said 10th of September last.

His Excellency considering the great number of years during which Mr. Tanswell has been employed in the Quebec Prothonotary's Office, has been pleased to authorize you to allow him, should you think it proper, and the revenue of your Office permit it, an annual salary not exceeding £200 currency.

As your office is jointly held by you, His Excellency, under the authority vested in him by the said Act, is pleased to add to the salary thereof, a sum not exceeding £600 currency, which will make for each of you an annual salary of £550 currency; such additional salary to commence from the 10th of September aforesaid, and subject to the provisions of the 18th Section of the above cited Act.

The Governor General considers that two Criers at Quebec (one of whom is Tipstaff), with an annual salary of £125 currency, each, should suffice for the Court of Queen's Bench, on the Criminal and Appeal sides, as well as for the Superior and Circuit Courts in the same City. The respective Clerks of those Courts are therefore authorized, until further orders, to allow to each of those Criers, an annual salary not exceeding £125 currency, with power, however, to raise that salary to £150 currency, in favor of the present incumbents, Messrs. Landry and Mimee; the said salaries to commence from the 10th of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 9th Section of the above cited Act. Those salaries are to be paid from the revenue of the offices, (*Greffes*), at the Court of Queen's Bench of the Superior Court, in such proportion and in such manner as the Clerks thereof may be directed by the Inspector General of Public Accounts.

The Clerks are some times obliged to employ writing Clerks to assist them temporarily at the *Enquêtes*. At Quebec those extra Clerks have been remunerated

until now at the rate of four pence per hundred words, and at Montreal at the rate of five shillings a day. It is left to you to adopt either mode of payment, as you may judge it more proper or economical.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

Messrs. Burroughs & Fiset,
Prothonotary,
Quebec.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 30th November, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,—The Governor General having taken into consideration the provisions of the Act, 13th and 14th Vic., cap. 37, intituled, "An Act, &c.," and also the Statement furnished by you, in compliance with my letter of the 17th August last, has commanded me to communicate to you for your guidance, the result of his deliberations as follows :

The annual fixed salary assigned to the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court for the Circuit called "the Quebec Circuit," is £250 currency, to commence from the 10th of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 4th Section of the said Act.

Until further orders, you are authorized to allow to your Deputy an annual salary not exceeding £200 currency, and to each of the nine Clerks mentioned by you, an annual salary not exceeding the sum which he now receives, as stated in your return of the 30th August last, viz: two Clerks at £100 currency, each; a third at £75 currency; a fourth at £60 currency; a fifth at £50 currency; a sixth at £37 10s. currency; a seventh at £26 currency; an eighth at £18 currency, and the ninth at the remuneration fixed by his indenture, dated the 5th March, 1849, viz: £12 10s. currency, for the two first years, £15 for the two years following, and £25 for the two last.

The Governor General considers that two Criers at Quebec, (one of whom is Tipstaff), with an annual salary of £125 currency, each, should suffice for the Court of Queen's Bench on the Criminal and Appeal sides, as well as for the Superior and Circuit Courts, in the same City. The Clerks of those Courts are therefore authorized until further orders, to allow to each of those Criers, an annual salary not exceeding £125, currency, with power, however, to raise that salary to £150 currency, in favor of the present incumbents, Messrs. Landry and Mimee, the said salaries to commence from the 10th of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 9th Section of the above cited Act. Those salaries are to be paid from the revenue of the offices, (*Greffes*) of the Court of Queen's Bench, of the Superior Court and of the Circuit Court, in such proportion and in such manner as the Clerks thereof may be directed by the Inspector General of Public Accounts.

The Clerks are sometimes obliged to employ writing clerks to assist them temporarily on the *enquêtes*. At Quebec those extra clerks, it appears, have been remunerated until now at the rate of four pence per hundred words, and at Montreal at the rate of 5s. a day. It is left to you to adopt either mode of payment as you may judge it more proper or economical.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

Messrs. Burroughs & Fiset,
Circuit Court Clerk,
Quebec.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, 30th November, 1850.

SIR,—The Governor General having taken into consideration the provisions of the Act 13th and 14th Victoria, chapter 37, intituled, "An Act, &c.," and also a statement furnished by you in compliance with my letter of the 17th August last, has commanded me to communicate to you for your guidance the result of His deliberations, as follows :

The annual fixed salary assigned to your office is £250 currency, commencing from the 10th September last, and subject to the provisions of the 4th Section of the said Act.

You are authorized until further orders, to allow to your Deputy an annual salary not exceeding the sum of £75 currency, as proposed in your letter of the 26th August last:

In reply to the questions raised in your letter upon the construction of the latter part of the 4th section of the said Act, I am authorized to inform you that the fees paid by the Government will continue to be attached to your office, and must be considered as regards the mode of payment of your salary and that of your Deputy, as received by you under the terms of the said fourth Section, and also that, notwithstanding your salary being declared payable quarterly, not only the revenue of the Office during any quarter, but the revenue of the Office for the year during which that quarter's salary becomes due, is chargeable with the payment of your salary, for that quarter.

I am to add that His Excellency considers that two Criers, (one of whom is Tipstaff), at Quebec, with an annual salary of £125 currency each, should suffice for the Court of Queen's Bench, on the Criminal and Appeal sides, as well as for the Superior and Circuit Courts, in the same City. The clerks of these Courts are therefore authorized, until further orders, to allow to each of those Criers an annual salary not exceeding £125 currency, with power, however, to raise that salary to £150 currency, in favor of the present incumbents, Messrs. Landry & Mimee, the said salaries to commence from the 10th September last, and subject to the provisions of the 9th Section of the above cited Act. Those salaries are to be paid from the revenue of the offices (*Greffes*) of the Court of Queen's Bench, of the Superior Court, and of the Circuit Court, in such proportion and in such manner as the Clerks thereof may be directed by the Inspector General of Public Accounts.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. LESLIE,

Secretary.

James Green; Esq.;

Clerk of the Crown,
Quebec.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, 30th November, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,—The Governor General having taken into consideration the provisions of the Act, 13th and 14th Victoria, chapter 37, intituled, "An Act, &c.," and also the statement furnished by you in compliance with my letter of the 17th August last, has commanded me to communicate to you for your guidance the result of his deliberations, as follows :

The annual and fixed salary assigned to your Office is £350 currency, commencing from the 10th of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 4th Section of the said Act.

But, as the Office is jointly held by you, His Excellency, under the authority vested in him by the said Act, is pleased to add to the salary thereof, a sum not exceeding £350 currency, which will make for each of you an annual salary of £350 currency. The said additional salary to commence from the 10th of September last, subject to the provisions of the 18th Section of the above cited Act.

The salaries which you propose for your Deputy and two Clerks would involve an increase in the expenditure of the Office, which the reasons you give do not appear sufficient to warrant. Under those circumstances, His Excellency considers that it will be sufficient to authorize you, until further orders, to allow a sum not exceeding £200 currency, for the remuneration of your Deputy, if the latter can, as in time past, perform the duties, for the performance whereof you now require the assistance of a deputy and a permanent clerk; but at the same time you are authorized to employ, if need be, temporary clerks, during the shipping season. If, on the contrary, you require, in addition to a deputy, a permanent clerk, in that case there may be occasion for reconsidering the subject, with a view to a different apportionment of those employes' salary. His Excellency's present intention is to leave matters on the same footing as before, merely authorizing an increase of £44 currency in the amount of remuneration of employes.

I have, in conclusion, to authorize you to allow, until further orders, to the Crier of the Court of Quarter Sessions at Quebec, an annual salary not exceeding £30 currency, commencing from the said 10th day of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 9th Section of the above cited Act.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

Messrs. Perrault & Doucet,
Clerk of the Peace,
Quebec.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, 2nd December, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,—The Governor General having taken into consideration the provisions of the Act 13 and 14 Victoria, chapter 37, intituled, "An Act to assign fixed annual salaries to certain officers of Justice in Lower Canada, and to form a special fund out of the salaries, fees, emoluments and pecuniary profits attached to their offices," and the statement furnished by you in compliance with my letter of the 17th August last, I am commanded by His Excellency to communicate to you for your guidance the result of his deliberations, as follows:

His Excellency has been pleased to assign to the office of Sheriff of the District of Montreal, an annual and fixed salary of £500 currency, to commence from the 10th day of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 4th section of the said Act.

His Excellency is further pleased to authorize you to pay, until further instructed, the undermentioned salaries to the persons to be employed in your office, viz:—

To your Deputy, an annual salary not exceeding £200, currency, with authority to increase this amount to £250 currency, in the event of the person selected by you as your Deputy having received that amount of salary previously to the passing of the Act above mentioned, and in that case the increased rate of salary is solely to be paid to such party, and not to his successor.

To the first writing Clerk an annual salary not exceeding £150 currency.

The said salaries are also to commence from the 10th day of September last. As your Office is jointly held by you, His Excellency, under the authority vested in him by the said Act, is pleased to add to the salary thereof, a sum not exceeding £500 currency, which will make for each of you an annual salary of £500, currency, such additional salary to commence from the 10th day of September aforesaid.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

Messrs. Boston & Coffin,
Sheriff,
&c., &c., &c.,
Montreal.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 2nd December, 1850

GENTLEMEN,—The Governor General having taken into consideration the Provisions of the Act, 13 and 14 Victoria, chapter 37, intituled, “An Act to assign fixed salaries to certain officers of Justice in Lower Canada, and to form a special fund out of the salaries, fees, emoluments and pecuniary profits attached to their offices,” and also the statement furnished by you in compliance with my letter of the 17th August last, has commanded me to communicate to you for your guidance, the result of his deliberations, as follows:

On fixing the salaries of your *employés*, His Excellency has remarked with regret that far from acting in the spirit of the above cited Act, and of my circular, by reducing the scale of salaries in your department, which was already too high in several particulars, you have proposed an increase thereto, to the amount of £483, thereby putting down the expenses of your two *Greffes* for 1851 at £2971 currency, a year. At Quebec, for the two corresponding *Greffes*, the Clerks require only the sum of £1091 10s., showing an excess of £1879 10s. The number of *employés* in the Montreal *Greffes* is 17, in Quebec 14. The difference in the number of *employés* may give a pretty good idea of the difference in the amount of business in the respective places. It is evident therefore that the new scale of salaries proposed by you is not only disproportioned, but even that several of the salaries hitherto paid to your *employés* are too high, and must be reduced to a reasonable scale, and made more proportionate with the scale of salaries granted in other offices for analogous services.

His Excellency, acting on the views above expressed, has been pleased to assign to your Office an annual and fixed salary of £500 currency, to commence from the 10th day of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 4th Section of the said Act.

His Excellency is further pleased to authorize you until further instructed, to pay to your Deputy, an annual salary not exceeding £250 currency. You are, however, authorized to increase this salary to £300 currency, so long as the place of Deputy shall be held by Mr. John Honey, and to commence from the 10th day of September last.

You are also authorized until otherwise instructed, to pay the following salaries to the Clerks to be employed under you, also to commence from the said 10th day of September last, viz:

1st. To those of the Clerks who at present receive, according to the list transmitted by you on the 29th August last, a salary exceeding £150 currency, a salary not exceeding their present salary, with the exception, however, of Messrs. Pierre

Jacques Beaudry and Gaspard Dagen, to each of whom, by reason of their long services and their relative position to the other Clerks who have received much higher salaries, you are authorized, until further instructed, to pay an annual salary not exceeding £200 currency.

2nd. To the successors of each of the Clerks above designated, a salary not exceeding £150 currency.

3rd. To those of the Clerks or their successors, who receive at present, according to the list above referred to, a lesser salary than £150 currency, an annual salary not exceeding their present salary.

It is here to be remarked that you were appointed joint Clerks of the late Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Montreal in the month of July, 1844. There were then two sections of that Court, the one sitting in "Superior Term," having jurisdiction in causes above £20, and the other sitting in "Inferior Term," having jurisdiction in causes not exceeding £20.

That appointment, as it appears by the letters of the Provincial Secretary, dated 4th July, 1844, was made on the following condition, viz:

"You will understand it to be His Excellency's intention that the business of the Superior Term should be conducted, and the emoluments accruing from it divided by yourself, (Mr. Monk,) and Mr. Coffin, and that Mr. Papineau should conduct the business and receive the emoluments of the Inferior Term."

From certain statements furnished by you it appears that, subsequently, Mr. Papineau was allowed to share, in equal proportions in the revenue of the branch of your *Greffe*, commonly called "*le Département des Tutelles et Insinuations*," which yielded to each of you in 1849, the sum of £56 14s. 6d.

The section of the late Court of Queen's Bench sitting in "Inferior Term," is no longer in existence; but under the operation of the new Judicature laws, the Court called "Circuit Court," has been substituted in its place, with this difference, that the jurisdiction of the latter Court has been raised to £50.

Under the above cited Act of last Session the salary of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the Circuit of Montreal, may be raised to the sum of £250 currency, which sum it has been His Excellency's pleasure to assign to that officer.

The Circuit Court having been substituted in the place of the "Inferior Term," Mr. Papineau, according to the condition attached to his appointment and accepted by you all, would not then be entitled to a higher salary than £250. But as, at a later period, he was allowed to share in the proceeds of that branch of your *Greffe* above particularly referred to, His Excellency taking into consideration the circumstances, conceives that it is but just to direct that out of the sum of £700 currency, which he is authorized to add to the annual and fixed salary, assigned to the said office of Prothonotary of the Superior Court, and which he has been pleased to add to it accordingly, a sum of £50 currency, shall be taken in order to be added to the annual salary of £250 currency, assigned to the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court for the Montreal Circuit, making together a sum of £300 currency, which will constitute the annual salary to be received by Mr. Papineau.

The remainder of the revenue of the said Offices will be shared equally by Messrs. Monk and Coffin, and the said additions of salary to commence on the said 10th day of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 18th Section of the above cited Act.

I am to add that His Excellency considers that two Criers at Montreal, (one of whom is Tipstaff) with an annual salary of £125 each, should suffice for the Court of Queen's Bench on the Criminal and Appeal sides, as well as for the Superior and Circuit Courts in the same City. The respective Clerks of those Courts are therefore authorized, until further orders, to allow to each of those Criers, an annual salary not exceeding £125 currency, with power, however, to raise that salary to £150 currency, in favor of the present incumbents, Messrs. Stanley and Devins, the said salaries to commence from the 10th of September last, and subject to the provisions

of the 9th Section of the above cited Act. Those salaries are to be paid from the revenue of the Offices (*Greffes*), of the Court of Queen's Bench, of the Superior Court, and of the Circuit Court, in such proportion and in such manner as the Clerks thereof may be directed by the Inspector General of Public Accounts.

The Clerks are sometimes obliged to employ Writing Clerks to assist them temporarily on the *Enquêtes*. At Quebec, those extra Clerks have been remunerated until now at the rate of four pence per hundred words, and at Montreal at the rate of 5s. a day. It is left to you to adopt either mode of payment as you may judge it more proper or economical.

I have further to state that, as you continue at present the Offices of Clerks of the two Courts, there appears to be no objection to your putting your Clerks upon the one or the other Establishments, in such proportion as may seem to you advisable.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

Messrs. Monk, Coffin & Papineau,
Prothonotary,
&c., &c., &c.,
Montreal.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 2nd Dec., 1850.

GENTLEMEN,—The Governor General having taken into consideration the provisions of the Act 13 and 14 Victoria, chapter 37, intituled, "An Act to assign fixed annual salaries to certain Officers of Justice in Lower Canada and to form a special fund out of the salaries, fees, emoluments and pecuniary profits, attached to their Offices," and also, the statements furnished by you in compliance with my letter of the 17th August last, has commanded me to communicate to you, for your guidance, the result of his deliberations, as follows:

His Excellency has been pleased to assign to the Office of Clerk of the Circuit Court, called the "Montreal Circuit," an annual fixed salary of £250 currency, to commence from the 10th day of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 4th Section of the said Act.

His Excellency is further pleased to authorize you, until further instructed, to pay to your Deputy an annual salary not exceeding £200 currency, to commence from the said 10th day of September last. You are, however, authorized to increase this salary to £300 currency, so long as the place of Deputy shall be held by Mr. George Pyke.

I am to add that His Excellency considers that two Criers, at Montreal, (one of whom is Tipstaff) with an annual salary of £125 currency, each, should suffice for the Court of Queen's Bench, on the Criminal and Appeal sides, as well as for the Superior and Circuit Courts in the same City. The respective Clerks of those Courts are therefore authorized, until further orders, to allow to each of those Criers, an annual salary not exceeding £125 currency, with power, however, to raise that salary to £150 currency, in favor of the present incumbents, Messrs. Stanley and Devins, the said salaries to commence from the 10th September last, and subject to the provisions of the 9th Section of the above cited Act. Those salaries are to be paid from the revenue of Offices (*Greffes*), of the Court of Queen's Bench, of the Superior Court and of the Circuit Court, in such proportion and in such manner as the Clerks thereof may be directed by the Inspector General of Public Accounts.

The Clerks are sometimes obliged to employ Writing Clerks to assist them temporarily on the *Enquêtes*. At Quebec those extra Clerks have been remunerated until now at the rate of four pence per hundred words, and at Montreal at the rate of 5s. a day. It is left to you to adopt either mode of payment as you may judge it more proper or economical.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

Messrs. Monk, Coffin & Papineau,
Clerk of the Circuit Court,
Montreal.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 2nd Dec., 1850.

SIR,—The Governor General having taken into consideration the provisions of the Act 13 and 14 Victoria, chapter 37, intituled, "An Act to assign fixed annual salaries to certain Officers of Justice in Lower Canada, and to form a special fund out of the salaries, fees, emoluments and pecuniary profits attached to their Offices," and also the statement furnished by you in compliance with my letter of the 17th August last, has commanded me to inform you that, he has been pleased to assign to the Office of Clerk of the Crown for the District of Montreal, an annual fixed salary of £250 currency, to commence from the 10th day of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 4th Section of the said Act.

I am to add that His Excellency considers that two Criers at Montreal (one of whom is Tipstaff) with an annual salary of £125 currency, each, should suffice for the Court of Queen's Bench, on the Criminal and Appeal sides, as well as for the Superior and Criminal Courts in the same City. The respective Clerks of those Courts are therefore authorized, until further orders, to allow to each of those Criers an annual salary not exceeding £125, currency, with power, however, to raise that salary to £150, currency, in favor of the present incumbents, Messrs. Stanley and Devins, the said salaries to commence from the 10th September last, and subject to the provisions of the 9th Section of the above cited Act. Those salaries are to be paid from the revenue of the Offices (*Greffes*), of the Court of Queen's Bench, of the Superior Court, and of the Circuit Court, in such proportion and in such manner as the Clerks thereof may be directed by the Inspector General of Public Works.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

A. M. Delisle, Esquire,
Clerk of the Crown,
Montreal.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 2nd Dec., 1850.

GENTLEMEN,—The Governor General having taken into consideration the provisions of the Act 13 and 14 Victoria, chapter 37, intituled, "An Act to assign fixed annual salaries to certain Officers of Justice in Lower Canada, and to form a special

“fund out of the salaries, fees, emoluments, and pecuniary profits attached to their “Office,” and also, the statement furnished by you in compliance with my letter of the 17th August last, has commanded me to communicate to you for your guidance the result of his deliberations, as follows :

His Excellency has been pleased to assign to the Office of Clerk of the Peace for the District of Montreal, an annual and fixed salary of £350, currency, to commence from the 10th day of September last, and subject to the dispositions of the 4th Section of the said Act.

I am further to authorize you to pay, until further intructed, the undermentioned salaries to the persons to be employed under you, also to commence from the 10th day of September last, viz :

To your Deputy an annual Salary not exceeding £125 currency.

To a first Clerk an annual salary not exceeding £125 currency.

To a second Clerk an annual salary not exceeding £50 currency.

As your Office is jointly held by you, His Excellency, under the authority vested in him by the said Act, is pleased to add to the salary thereof a sum not exceeding £350, currency, which will make for each of you an annual salary of £350 currency, such additional salary to commence from the 10th day of September aforesaid.

I have also to authorize you to allow, until further orders, to the Crier of the Court of Quarter Sessions at Montreal, an annual salary not exceeding £30, currency, commencing from the said 10th day of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 9th section of the above cited Act.

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

J. LESLIE,

Secretary.

Messrs. Delisle & Brehaut,
Clerk of the Peace,
Montreal.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE,

MONTREAL, 20th December, 1850.

SIR,—Our public duties have hitherto prevented us from acknowledging your letter of the 2nd instant, received by us on the 7th, and expressing our gratitude to His Excellency the Governor General for the additional sum he has been pleased to allow us in addition to the fixed salary five hundred pounds to the Prothonotary of this District. We are under no apprehension whatever but that it is His Excellency's desire, and the wish of His Excellency's Government to render justice to all, and hope he will not consider we improperly solicit his attention and favorable consideration to the following facts: Mr. Monk was appointed joint Prothonotary with Messrs. Reid and Levesque in the year 1815. Mr. Levesque was rendered incapable of attending to the duties of his office by illness in the year 1826 and Mr. Monk performed the duty alone for more than one year without any remuneration. Mr. Fraser was then appointed and died a few months after; Mr. Morrogh was named and Messrs. Monk and Morrogh were ordered to pay to Mr. Levesque an annuity of four hundred pounds, and did so for several years. At his death, Messrs. Monk and Morrogh enjoyed the emoluments of their office for sixteen years. After Mr. Morrogh's death Mr. Coffin was appointed in conjunction with Messrs. Monk and Papineau, joint Prothonotaries under the following restrictions: Messrs. Monk and Coffin were to enjoy the fees arising from the Superior Term, and Mr. Papineau those of the Inferior Term. A doubt arose whether Messrs. Monk and Coffin were to have the emoluments of the *Tutelle* Department or

whether it was to be divided between them and Mr. Papineau, and a reference was made to the Government, and they were answered that the fees of that Department were to be divided between the three incumbents. Here we would respectfully remark that it was not by an agreement between the then Prothonotaries, as stated in your letter, but by order of Government, that Mr. Papineau received the third of that Department. We beg leave to enclose a copy of that letter.

The Prothonotaries remained under these conditions and orders of Government till the 24th December, 1849, when the jurisdiction of the Courts was changed whereby the increase of business in the Circuit Court and the consequent reduction in the Superior Court, materially altered our relative position. We therefore thought, (not anticipating in the least so considerable a reduction in our income as that of more than one half,) that we should divide equally among ourselves which was considered more equitable, as we were under the impression that the emoluments of the Circuit Court would belong to Mr. Papineau alone, our object was to benefit and not injure ourselves by that arrangement.

Since then the Legislature has thought fit to fund the fees of various offices and to fix a salary of five hundred pounds a year to that of Prothonotary, with the liberty to His Excellency to add what he in his wisdom considers just to those of long standing. We hope that our remarks on this distribution will not be considered in the least degree disrespectful, or imply want of confidence in the justice of His Excellency's Government.

Every individual in society looks for a fair remuneration for his labor and responsibility, and these observations arise from the fear that all the circumstances of their case have not been strictly understood. Mr. Coffin, who held the situation of Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown and of the Circuit Court at Three Rivers, at the pressing solicitation of the late Chief Justice Vallières de St. Real, accepted the office and left Three Rivers, where the labor and responsibility of the office were greatly less than the one he now holds; but having a very numerous family he did so, under the confident expectation of enjoying the full share of the emoluments of the office he was appointed to. The gentlemen who succeeded him will receive an income exceeding his own if the prices of all the articles of life are taken into consideration.

Mr. Monk, on his taking office, was compelled by an agreement between him and Mr. Reid to pay that gentleman an annuity of £365, and did so to the amount of seven or eight thousand pounds. This was, however, a private agreement, but when entered into, Mr. Monk had every right to expect at Mr. Reid's death half of these emoluments. Though this agreement was a private one, yet Mr. Monk could not obtain the appointment without this stipulation. A few months after the death of that gentleman, (Mr. Reid), he was ordered to pay Mr. Lévesque two hundred pounds a year.

It will be evident from our annual statements that the reduction will be below half of our former income, and that by the addition to the salary of five hundred pounds gives us but £325 each; by which means our income is raised to £575 each, and that dependent upon the fees being sufficient after the reduction of the salary of the Clerks, &c.

We will here beg permission to remark that a very large sum was due to Mr. Monk for fees which he had not time to collect, and by an *ex post facto* law passed in 1848 he has been deprived of three to four thousand pounds, and Mr. Coffin in proportion. We could not have foreseen or expected such an enactment. A much greater loss will be experienced by us than by the Prothonotaries in the other Districts; for instance, the tariff established at Quebec enabled the Prothonotary to receive their fees payable by the Plaintiff on the return of the writ; whereas, our fees could only be exacted on the inscription for hearing on the merits. And by the recent Act, funding fees, another very serious loss will be suffered by us unless a favorable construction be given by the Government upon all cases pending previous

to the 10th September last, and wherein large disbursements were made by us and no fees received other than the writ.

We have also reason to think that the two Prothonotaries of Quebec will have at least £100 per annum more than we can possibly receive, and that Mr. Delisle, the Clerk of the Crown and Joint Clerk of the Peace, has at least, a certain salary of £600, whose responsibility and labor is trifling in comparison to ours.

We have as succinctly as possible laid before His Excellency what we consider a just claim to augmentation, in the confident hope that His Excellency, taking into consideration our long period of service as public officers, Mr. Monk 35 years and Mr. Coffin 24 years, will be pleased to secure to us a fair compensation, one commensurate with our duties and responsibility.

With perfect reliance on His Excellency's sense of justice. and on that of His Government.

We have, &c.,

(Signed,)

S. MONK,

W. C. H. COFFIN.

Hon. James Leslie,

Secretary,

&c., &c., &c.,

Toronto.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

MONTREAL, 3rd August, 1844.

SIR,—Having laid before the Governor General your letter of the 13th ultimo, I have received His Excellency's commands to inform you that he is of opinion that the Ministerial business of the Prothonotary's Office and the profits arising therefrom, the care of the Notarial and the enregistering of Insinuations cannot be said to belong altogether either to the Superior or Inferior Department, and ought therefore to be shared equally by your self and Messrs. Coffin and Papineau.

You will be pleased accordingly to acquaint those gentlemen with His Excellency's decision to this effect.

I have &c.,

(Signed;)

D. DALY,

Secretary.

S. M. Monk, Esquire,

Joint Prothonotary,

&c., &c., &c.,

Montreal.

(True copy.)

(Signed,) MONK, COFFIN & PAPINEAU,

P. S. C.

MONTREAL, 8th April, 1851.

SIR,—In your communication to the Prothonotaries, respecting the fees of their office, their emoluments and salaries, dated 2nd December last, you observe, that "the remainder of the revenue of the said offices will be shared equally by Messrs. Monk and Coffin, and the said addition of salary to commence on the said tenth day of September last, and subject to the provisions of the eighteenth section of the above cited Act."

Will you permit me most respectfully (and that there may be no misunderstanding between the Prothonotaries) to request you will inform me if it is the intention of His Excellency the Governor General, that the ten *per cent.* allowed by law upon certain moneys collected by them under the thirteenth and fourteenth Victoria, should be equally divided between the three, or if Messrs. Monk and Coffin are to consider that they are alone entitled to receive it?

May I presume to recall to your notice that, in a letter addressed to you, dated 23rd January, the Prothonotaries expressed a hope that His Excellency, taking into consideration the extra responsibility attached to the duty of collecting the Court House duties," would be graciously pleased to allow them such remuneration as His Excellency might deem commensurate with that responsibility and labor.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) S. MONK.

The Hon. James Leslie,
Secretary, &c., &c., &c.,
Toronto.

MONTREAL, *April 10th*, 1851.

SIR,—I am again constrained to trouble the Government with a further communication. Since my letter to you of the 5th instant, a surplus has been ascertained to arise in favor of Government upon the Criers' Fund, and the Act 13 and 14 Victoria, chapter 37, sections 8 and 11, allows the Prothonotary and Clerk a commission of ten per cent. on such surplus before transmitting the balance to the credit of the Government.

My colleagues claim the whole of that commission for themselves. I would have to share with these gentlemen in the losses of the office, even when a deficit like that of the last quarter reduces my salary below that of many of our clerks, and although they should themselves receive four-fifths of the whole salary allowed to the Prothonotary and Clerk; and, on the other hand, I would be excluded from any benefit, when such arises, which could make up partly for that deficit.

I read in the eleventh and twelfth paragraphs of your letter of the 2nd December last, that His Excellency the Governor General assigns, of the seven hundred pounds left to His Excellency's disposal by the eighteenth section of the said Act, fifty pounds to Mr. Papineau, and the remaining six hundred and fifty pounds to Messrs. Monk and Coffin; and not a word is said of the commission of ten per cent. I suppose that in virtue of the eleventh section of the same Act, the commission should be shared equally between us three, or at least in the same proportion as the salary is divided between us.

I therefore humbly submit, for the decision of His Excellency the Governor General, whether I am not entitled to a share of this commission of ten per cent.?

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) L. J. PAPINEAU,
Joint P. C. S. and C.*C. C.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, *15th May*, 1851.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 8th ultimo, enquiring if it is the intention of the Governor General that the ten per cent. allowed upon certain moneys collected

by the Prothonotary under the 13 and 14 Victoria, chapter 37, should be equally divided between the three holders of the office, or if you and Mr. Coffin are alone to be considered as entitled to receive it, I am commanded by His Excellency to inform you, in explanation of my letter of the 2nd December last, that His Excellency is advised that it would be but just that the per centage referred to should be equally divided between you and Messrs. Coffin and Papineau, in your respective capacities of Joint Prothonotary of the Superior Court and Joint Clerk of the Circuit Court. His Excellency is therefore pleased to direct that the per centage in question be equally shared between you and your colleagues.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

S. W. Monk, Esq.,
Jt. Prothonotary,
Montreal.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 15th May, 1851.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 10th ultimo, enquiring relative to the division of the per centage authorized to be collected by the Prothonotary under the 13 and 14 Victoria, chapter 37, I am commanded by the Governor General to inform you, in explanation of my letter of the 2nd December last, that His Excellency is advised that it would be but just that the per centage referred to should be equally divided between you and Messrs. Monk and Coffin, in your respective capacities of Joint Prothonotary of the Superior Court, and Joint Clerk of the Circuit Court, and that your colleagues have been instructed accordingly.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

L. J. Papineau, Esq.,
Jt. Prothonotary,
Montreal.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 3rd December, 1850.

SIR,—The Governor General having taken into consideration the provisions of the Act 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 37, intituled, "An Act," &c., and also the statement furnished by you in compliance with my letter of the 17th August last, has commanded me to inform you that he has been pleased to assign to the office of Sheriff of the District of St. Francis, an annual and fixed salary of £150 cy., to commence from the 10th day of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 4th Section of the Act above cited.

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

G. F. Bowen, Esquire,
Sheriff, Sherbrooke, L. C.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 3rd December, 1850.

SIR,—The Governor General having taken into consideration the provisions of of the 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 37, intituled, "An Act," &c., and also the statement furnished by you in compliance with my letter of the 17th August last, has commanded me to inform you that he has been pleased to assign to the office of Prothonotary or Clerk of the Superior Court of the District of St. Francis, an annual and fixed Salary of £150 cy., to commence from the 10th day of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 4th Section of the Act above cited.

I am to authorise you to allow to your Deputy for your different offices, until further instructed, conformably to your suggestion, an annual Salary not exceeding £75 currency.

Until such time as you shall receive further instructions, the Crier of the Courts sitting at Sherbrooke, is to be remunerated on the same footing as at present.

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

William Bell, Esquire,
Prothonotary, Sherbrooke, L. C.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 3rd December, 1850.

SIR,—The Governor General having taken into consideration the provisions of the Act 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 37, intituled, "An Act" &c., and also the statement furnished by you in compliance with my letter of the 17th August last, has commanded me to inform you that he has been pleased to assign to the Office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Sherbrooke Circuit, an annual and fixed salary of £50 cy., to commence from the 10th of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 4th Section of the Act above cited.

In regard to your Deputy I am to refer you to my letter to you as Prothonotary of the Superior Court.

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

William Bell, Esquire,
Clerk Circuit Court,
Sherbrooke, L. C.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 3rd December, 1850.

SIR,—The Governor General having taken into consideration the provisions of the Act 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 37, intituled, "An Act," &c., and also the statement furnished by you in compliance with my letter of the 17th August last, has commanded me to inform you that he has been pleased to assign to the Office of Clerk of the Crown for the District of St. Francis, an annual and fixed Salary of £50 cy., to commence from the 10th of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 4th Section of the Act above cited.

In regard to your Deputy I refer you to my letter to you as Prothonotary of the Superior Court.

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

William Bell, Esquire,
Clerk of Crown,
Sherbrooke.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 3rd December, 1850.

SIR,—The Governor General having taken into consideration the provisions of the 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 37, intituled, "An Act," &c., and also the statement furnished by you in compliance with my letter of the 17th August last, has commanded me to inform you that he has been pleased to assign to the Office of Clerk of the Peace for the District of St. Francis, an annual and fixed Salary of £50 cy., to commence from the 10th of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 4th Section of the Act above cited.

In regard to your Deputy I refer you to my letter to you as Prothonotary of the Superior Court.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

William Bell, Esquire,
Clerk of the Peace,
Sherbrooke.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 3rd December, 1850.

SIR,—The Governor General having taken into consideration the provisions of the Act 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 37, intituled "An Act," &c., and also the statement furnished by you in compliance with my letter of the 17th of August last, has commanded me to inform you that he has been pleased to assign to the office of Sheriff of the District of Three Rivers, an annual and fixed salary of £300, cy., to commence from the 10th day of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 4th Section of the Act above cited.

I am at the same time to authorise you to allow, until further orders, to your Deputy, an annual salary not exceeding £100, cy., to commence from the said 10th September last.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

J. G. Ogden, Esq.,
Sheriff,
Three Rivers.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 3rd December, 1850.

SIR,—The Governor General having taken into consideration the provisions of the Act 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 37, intituled, "An Act," &c., and also the statement furnished by you in compliance with my letter of the 17th August last, has commanded me to inform you that he has been pleased to assign to the office of Prothonotary or Clerk of the Superior Court in the District or Three Rivers, an annual and fixed salary of £300, cy., to commence from the 10th day of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 4th Section of the Act before cited.

I am at the same time to authorise you to allow to the Crier of the Courts sitting at Three Rivers, whose duties are enumerated in your letter of the 10th May last, an annual salary, not exceeding £90, cy., to commence from the said 10th Sept. last, and subject to the provisions of the 9th Section of the before mentioned Act. The Salary of the Crier is to be paid from the revenue of the several Offices, (*Greffes*) of the Court of Queen's Bench, of the Superior Court and of the Circuit Court, in such proportion, and in such manner as you may be directed by the Inspector General.

In regard to your Deputy I refer you to my letter to you as Clerk of the Circuit Court.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

E. Barnard, Esq.,
Prothonotary,
Three Rivers.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 3rd December, 1850.

SIR,—The Governor General having taken into consideration the provisions of the Act 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 37, intituled, "An Act," &c., and also the statement furnished by you in compliance with my letter of the 17th August last, has commanded me to communicate to you, for your guidance, the result of his deliberations, as follows :

The fixed and annual salary assigned to your Office is £150, cy., commencing from the 10th of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 4th Section of the said Act.

Your Deputy to be, as proposed by you, the same person as will perform the duties of your Deputy as Clerk of the Superior Court, and Clerk of the Crown, and to receive until further orders, for the three offices an annual salary not exceeding £200, cy.

You are also authorised to allow to one Clerk an annual salary not exceeding £150; both salaries commencing from the 10 Sept. last.

As you believe that the raising of the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court to actions of £50, will have the effect of increasing the business of that Court, and of diminishing those carried to the Superior Court, and consequently of increasing the revenue of the *Greffe* of the one, and of diminishing the revenue of the *Greffe* of the other, to such a degree as to lead you to think that the revenue of the last mentioned *Greffe* will not be sufficient to secure you an annual salary of £300, cy., as Prothonotary or Clerk of the Superior Court, His Excellency, in order to meet as far as possible the intention of the law, is pleased to permit that the salaries of your Deputy and

Clerk, be, in the first instance, charged against the revenue of the *Greffe* of the Circuit Court, and then, if need be, against that of the *Greffe* of the Superior Court.

I have to remark, that His Excellency in authorising you to grant a salary of £200 to your Deputy, and a salary of £150 to a Clerk, does it in the belief that those are the salaries which you paid them before the passing of the said Provincial Act, and that only in favor of the two persons whom you actually employ as such. Should the contrary be the case, you are not to consider yourself authorised to grant to either of them a higher salary than that they had until then received, unless you show hereafter a necessity for increasing their salaries.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

E. Bernard, Esq.,
Circuit Court Clerk,
Three Rivers.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 3rd December, 1850.

SIR,—The Governor General having taken into consideration the provision of the Act 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 37, intituled, "An Act," &c., and also the statement furnished by you in compliance with my letter of the 17th August last, has commanded me to inform you that the annual and fixed salary assigned to the office of Clerk of the Crown for the District of Three Rivers, is £50 cy., to commence from the 10th day of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 4th Section of the said Act.

In regard to your Deputy and Clerk I refer you to my letter to you as Clerk of the Circuit Court for the 'Three Rivers' Circuit.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

E. Bernard, Esq.,
Clerk of the Crown,
Three Rivers.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 3rd December, 1850.

SIR,—The Governor General having taken into consideration the provisions of the Act 13 and 14 Vic: ch: 37, intituled "An Act, &c.," and also the statement furnished by you in compliance with my letter of the 17th August last, has commanded me to inform you that he has been pleased to assign to the office of Clerk of the Peace for the District of Three Rivers, an annual and fixed salary of £200 Cy., to commence from the 10th of September last, and subject to the provisions of the 4th Section of the said Act.

I am at the same time to authorise you to allow to your Deputy, until further

orders, an annual salary not exceeding £100 Cy., to commence from the said 10th of September last.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

H. B. Hughes, Esq.,
Clerk of the Peace,
Three Rivers.

QUEBEC, 24th April, 1852.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that upon application to Messrs. Burroughs and Fiset, Prothonotaries of the Superior Court for Lower Canada in the District of Quebec, for my Quarter's Salary due on the first day of January last, I was paid by one of these gentlemen, Edward Burroughs, Esquire, the sum of thirty-two pounds seventeen shillings and three pence, leaving a balance due me of four pounds twelve shillings and nine pence.

That upon application during this month for the Quarter's Salary due on the first instant, Mr. Burroughs offered to pay me thirty-five pounds, which would have left a balance upon the last mentioned Quarter of two pounds two shillings—the offer having been declined, and an application again made by me for my last Quarter's Salary, yesterday. Mr. Burroughs, to whom the application was made, refused paying me, stating that he had paid over the money in his hands to the Government, and that I must apply to that quarter for satisfaction. Upon both the occasions above referred to, the reason given by Mr. Burroughs for not paying me in full, was that he or the Prothonotary had no funds.

Under these circumstances, I am compelled to apply through you, to His Excellency the Governor General, and respectfully to request you will be pleased at your earliest convenience to submit the present communication to his consideration.

I have the honor to be,
&c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

FRED. MIMÉE,

Tipstaff of the Superior Court for Lower
Canada, and of the Circuit Court,
and Crier of the Court of
Queen's Bench.

The Hon. A. N. Morin,
Provincial Secretary.

REPORT of Deputy Inspector General on the foregoing :—

The 9th section of the Act 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 37, provides that the salaries of the Criers shall be paid every three months by the Prothonotaries, &c.; but only out of the amount of fees, &c., which, without this Act, the Crier himself would have been entitled to demand and collect during the year, and which shall have been collected by the said Prothonotaries, &c. : *Provided always that the amount so collected during such year shall be sufficient to cover the salary of the Crier, otherwise his salary for such year shall not, in such case, exceed such amount.*

The Prothonotary having paid to the Criers the whole amount of Criers' fees collected during the year 1851, the Crier or Tipstaff can have no claim for a larger

amount for that year, there being no fund at the disposal of Government out of which the deficiency of £4 12s. 9d. can be paid.

The Prothonotary, as appears by account rendered, having only collected £70 1s. for Criers' fees during the Quarter ended 31st ult., could not tender to Mr. Mimee more than one half that sum, say £35; and the refusal of Mr. Mimee to receive that amount was not justifiable, he, under the provisions of the Act, having no right to claim any larger sum.

The Prothonotary having divested himself of these moneys by paying over the amount to the Receiver General, the only course now to be followed, should His Excellency the Governor General see fit so to do, is to issue a Warrant in favor of each of the Criers for £35 0s. 6d., the amount payable to them for their salaries during the last Quarter.

Should the collections of the Criers' fees during the remainder of the year prove sufficient, the deficiency of the last Quarter of £2 9s. 6d. may be hereafter paid to them.

(Signed,)

JOS. CARY,
Dy. Inspector General.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 29th April, 1852.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 24th inst., I have to state that you were not justifiable in refusing the amount (£35) offered to you by the Prothonotary for your last Quarter's Salary, as that sum was the proportion accruing to you out of the amount collected by him for the Criers' fees.

The Governor General, however, has been pleased to order a Warrant in your favor for the above mentioned amount; but should the collection of the Criers' fees during the remainder of the year prove sufficient, the deficiency of the last Quarter of £2 9s. 6d. may hereafter be paid to you.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

A. N. MORIN,
Secretary.

Mr. Frederick Mimee,
Tipstaff, Quebec.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 30th July, 1852.

SIR,—We have the honor of stating for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that pursuant to the provisions of the Provincial Act 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 37, and more particularly with reference to the 3rd, 8th and 11th Sections of that Act, we have heretofore received, certain fees as and for Crier's fees required by that Act to be by us received and accounted for quarterly in the manner and form therein mentioned, and that we have rendered our accounts quarterly down to, and including the quarter ended 30th June, 1852, of the amount of such fees so received, to the Inspector General's department, and have paid over the same as prescribed by that Act down to, and including the 31st Decr., 1851.

Having directed our Deputy, as usual in like cases, to pay over to the Criers of the Superior and Circuit Courts at Quebec, the amount of such fees by us received for the quarter ended 31st March, 1852, on account, *pro tanto* of their respective Salaries

as Criers as aforesaid for that quarter, he proceeded so to do, but to receive which the said Criers respectively refused, and required of us the payment of the full amount of that quarter's Salary, including a small sum which remained due to them upon the previous quarter, with which demand we informed them we could not comply, inasmuch as we had not sufficient funds in our hands to meet the payment of the entire amount of such Salaries; and therefore immediately after, we paid over into the Receiver General's Department the amount of such fees then in our hands.

The amount of such fees received for the Quarter ended the 30th June, 1852, left a sum total then in our hands, exclusive of what we had paid over into the Receiver General's Department, as aforesaid, of the sum of £78 9s. 9d., one half of which we have paid over to Mr. Mimee, one of the said Criers, on account of his quarter's salary, including previous arrears before mentioned, due him, thereby leaving a balance due him on account of such salary of the sum of £5 7s. 4½d.

Mr. Landry, the other Crier, has refused, and persists in such refusal, to receive from us the other half of the said sum of £78 9s. 9d., in discharge *pro tanto* of his said salary; and as there exists in our minds some doubt as to what we are legally bound to do with reference to such fees in like cases where the Crier refuses to receive such part thereof as he may be entitled to, and being desirous not to retain any part of such fees in our hands after such refusal, we respectfully solicit direction in the particulars adverted to whether we shall pay over that sum into the Receiver General's Department, which we are ready and willing to do, if so directed, or whether we shall retain it in our hands, subject to such other legal contingency under the provisions of the Act mentioned, as may be proper and fitting.

We shall feel extremely obliged by receiving His Excellency's directions in relation to the subject submitted, at your earliest convenience.

We have, &c.,

(Signed)

BURROUGHS & Fiset.

P. L. C.

The Honorable A. N. Morin,
Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

QUEBEC, 2nd August, 1852.

SIR,—As Hussier Audiencier and Crier of the Superior Court at Quebec, I bed leave to bring under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General the fact that I have not been able to procure from the Prothonotary of the Superior Court, the Salary to which I am by law entitled and as assigned to me by His Excellency the Governor General, by him fixed at £150 per annum, according to the provisions of the Act 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 37.

By the 9th Section of this Act it is enacted, "That from and out of the amount annually collected as aforesaid, of the said fees, emoluments and pecuniary profits so allowed for the said Criers including the Tipstuffs, it shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to assign an annual and fixed Salary to each of the said Criers, &c., and which shall be paid to the said Criers every three months, by the Prothonotaries or Clerks of the said Courts respectively, but only out of the amount of the fees, emoluments and pecuniary profits which without this Act the Crier himself would have been entitled to demand and collect during the year."

The above clause, I am advised, entitles me to be paid out of the fees which, I would have been entitled to receive, if the above mentioned Act had not been passed, if sufficient for the purpose, and it being notorious that the fees, which I

would have received are sufficient to pay me, I am at a loss to conceive upon what reasonable ground it is that the Prothonotary withholds from me the amount that I am justly entitled to.

As shewing the inconvenience that I have been subjected to, I beg most respectfully to represent that the first year the Bill came into operation, I did not receive the first quarter of my Salary, until nearly seven months had expired; and then I was paid by Mr. Fiset two quarters, short by £8 15s., for which I received a *bon*, which *bon* was afterwards paid me.

Since the above mentioned period, Mr. Burroughs has offered me portions of my salary, withholding a part under the pretext, as I understand, that he has a right to pay a portion of the revenue of the office which I hold, and of which I do the duty, to other officers, although it is notorious that the revenue of my office, in the Prothonotary's hands has been much larger than the amount assigned to me by His Excellency.

This conduct of the Prothonotary, I respectfully submit, is contrary to justice, and the true intent and meaning of the Statute above mentioned.

I have, therefore, most respectfully, to request that His Excellency will be pleased to take this matter into consideration, and order the Prothonotary to pay me the arrears of my Salary, which now amount to the sum of £79 12s. 9d.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. B. LANDRY.

To the Hon. A. Morin,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 7th August, 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—Adverting to your letter of the 30th ult., I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to furnish me with a statement of the amount of Crier's fees received by you since the Act 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 37, came into force, distinguishing in such statement the proportions arising from fees for services performed by Messrs. Landry and Mimee respectively; and the dates and manners at and in which such fees have been disposed of.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) A. N. MORIN,
Secretary.

The Prothonotary,
Quebec,

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 10th August, 1852.

SIR,—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter bearing date the 7th inst., wherein, adverting to our letter of the 30th ult., you request us to furnish you with a statement of the amount of Criers' fees received by us since the Act 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 37, came into force, distinguishing in such statement the proportions arising from fees for services performed by Messrs. Landry and Mimee respectively; and the dates and manners at and in which such fees have been disposed of.

With reference to the tariff of the Superior Court, no distinction is made between the services performed by Mr. Landry and those performed by Mr. Mimee. The fee allowed by such tariff being allowed under the following chapter or head :

“ To the Crier, including the Tipstaff.”

In the Circuit Court, the tariff of that Court makes an allowance for such services under the following chapter or heads—

1. “ To the Crier,” for the service adverted to, the sum of 1s.
2. “ To the Tipstaff,” for like services, the sum of 6d.

The result of such allowances will appear by the subjoined statement, marked A. Therefore we have the honor of furnishing you with such statement exhibiting at one view the whole amount of Criers' fees by us received for the period mentioned, as well in the Superior Court as in the Circuit Court at Quebec ; distinguishing, also, the whole amount of Criers' fees received in the said Circuit Court, and exhibiting the proportions arising from fees for services supposed to be performed by Messrs. Landry and Mimee respectively, under the heads of “ Crier and Tipstaff.”

The balance remaining in our hands, of which we make mention in our said letter of the 30th ultimo, is the sum of £39 4s. 11d.

We have, &c.,

(Signed,)

BURROUGHS & FISET,
P. S. C.

The Hon. A. N. Morin,
Secretary.

THE STATEMENT A, referred to in the Prothonotary's Letter, at Quebec, to Mr. Secretary Morin, of the 10th August, 1852, is as follows, to wit:—

		CRIER.	TIPSTAFF.	SUPERIOR COURT.	CIRCUIT COURT.	DR.	CR.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1850.							
Dec. 31.....	Criers' Fees received to this day, Superior Court.....	98 4 0	37 14 9	43 14 7	135 18 9	43 14 7	
	Do. do. Circuit Court.....	...	...	...	...	135 18 9	
	These Fees were severally paid over (in the absence of instructions from the Inspector General) to the Receiver General, on the 21st February, 1851; per 51, 3, 81 and 83.....	...	...	...	...	...	179 13 4
1851.							
March 31..	Criers' Fees received for the Quarter ended this day, Superior Court.....	15 13 3	7 16 9	17 12 8	23 10 0	17 12 8	
	Do. do. Circuit Court.....	...	...	...	...	23 10 0	
	These sums were paid over to the Criers in part satisfaction of their salaries due for the same Quarter, on the 11th April, 1851.....	...	...	...	...	...	41 2 8
	And the residue of their salaries for the Quarters ended the 31st December, 1850 and 31st March, 1851, were paid over to the Criers on the same day and by us charged in expense account rendered to the Inspector General for the last mentioned Quarter.	...	...	...	...	...
June 30....	Criers' Fees received for the Quarter ended this day, Superior Court.....	31 5 6	15 10 9	32 12 0	46 16 3	32 12 0	
	Do. do. Circuit Court.....	...	...	...	...	46 16 3	
	These Fees were paid over as follows, to wit:—	...	...	...	...	...
	To Mr. Landry, for his salary for the same Quarter, 9th July, 1851; per 51, 16, 85.....	...	...	...	...	...	37 10 0
	To Mr. Mimee, for his salary for the same Quarter, 3rd July, 1851; per 51, 16, 36.....	...	...	...	...	...	37 10 0
	To the Receiver General, balance, 9th July, 1851; per 51, 16, 89.....	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 3
Sept. 30....	Criers' Fees received for the Quarter ended this day, Superior Court.....	34 17 0	17 7 6	24 0 3	52 4 6	24 0 3	
	Do. do. Circuit Court.....	...	...	...	...	52 4 6	
	These Fees were paid over as follows, to wit:—	...	...	...	...	...
	To Mr. Landry, for his salary for the same Quarter, 2d October, 1851; per 51, 23, 15.....	...	...	...	...	...	37 10 0
	To Mr. Mimee, for his salary for the same Quarter, 2d October, 1851; per 51, 23, 16.....	...	...	...	...	...	37 10 0
	To the Receiver General, balance, 31st October, 1851; per 51, 25, 35.....	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Criers' Fees received for the Quarter ended this day, Superior Court.....	31 18 0	15 19 2	17 17 6	47 17 0	17 17 6	
	Do. do. Circuit Court.....	...	...	...	...	47 17 0	
	These Fees were paid over as follows, to wit:—	...	...	...	...	...
	To Mr. Landry, on account of his salary for the same Quarter, 31st December 1851; per 51, 31, 37.....	...	...	...	...	...	32 17 3
	To Mr. Mimee, on account of his salary for the same Quarter, 31st December, 1851; per 51, 31, 38.....	...	...	...	...	...	32 17 3
1852.							
March 31..	Criers' Fees received for the Quarter ending this day, Superior Court.....	35 7 0	12 13 6	32 0 6	38 0 6	32 0 6	
	Do. do. Circuit Court.....	...	...	...	...	38 0 6	
	These Fees were paid over as follows, to wit:—	...	...	...	...	...
	To the Receiver General, (the Criers having refused to receive the same on account of their salary for the same Quarter), 23rd April, 1852; per 52, 8, 20.....	...	...	...	...	...	63 9 6
June 30....	Criers' Fees received for the Quarter ended this day, Superior Court.....	31 8 0	15 14 0	24 16 3	47 2 0	24 16 3	
	Do. do. Circuit Court.....	...	...	...	...	47 2 0	
	These Fees have been disposed of as follows, to wit:—	...	...	...	...	...
	To paid Mr. Mimee, for his salary for the same Quarter, and on account of arrears of salary previously due to him, 9th July, 1852; per 52, 14, 81.....	...	...	...	...	...	39 4 10
		£ 268 12 9	122 16 3	192 13 9	391 9 0	584 2 9	544 17 10
	A balance remains in our hands subject to the circumstances adverted to in our said letter of the 30th ultimo, of the sum of.....	...	...	...	...	...	39 4 11
		...	...	...	...	...	584 2 -9
	MEMORANDUM.—The real balance now due and unpaid to Mr. Mimee for arrears of salary in full, to the 30th ultimo, is the sum of.....	...	...	...	...	...	5 7 4½
	And a like balance is due to Mr. Landry, exclusive of the last mentioned balance stated to remain in our hands, and exclusive of his share of the sum so paid over to the Receiver General as Criers' Fees, for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1852, a like sum of.....	...	...	...	...	...	5 7 4½
		...	...	...	...	...	10 14 9

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 7th September, 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—The Governor General has had under his consideration your letter of the 30th July, and subsequent communication of the 10th August; also a letter from Mr. J. B. Landry, relative to the manner in which you understood and carried into effect the provisions of the Act 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 37, touching the salaries of the Crier and Tipstaff of the Courts at Quebec.

By the statement made by you, it appears that a *common fund* has been made of the Crier's and Tipstaff's fees in the Superior Court and Circuit Courts, and that such fund has been distributed in equal shares to those officers. This mode of disposing of those fees, I am commanded to say, is in no way authorized by law.

As it is, however, the intention of Government to make further arrangements, during the present Session, for the payment of such salaries, no further action will be taken on the matter than recommending to Mr. Landry, in the *interim*, to accept the amount tendered to him by you, with an assurance that the Government purpose making good any deficiency in such salaries. Should he refuse to accept the same, you are desired to pay over to the Receiver General the balance now in your hands, and, awaiting the adoption of any legislative action on the above subject, to discontinue the mode of payment hitherto adopted by you, and to adhere strictly to the statute, which, as His Excellency is advised, does not admit the forming of one common fund for the Criers and the Tipstuffs of the Courts, but leaves to each of those officers, respectively, the advantage of being paid his fixed salary in full out of the particular fees raised from his actual services, if sufficient for that purpose.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

E. PARENT,
Assist. Secretary.

Messrs. Burroughs & Fiset,
Prothonotary,
Quebec.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 7th September, 1852.

STR,—With reference to your letter of the 2nd August last, I have it in command to state that the Governor General has had under his consideration the mode adopted by the Prothonotary in the payment of the Crier and Tipstaff of the Superior Court and Circuit Court, at Quebec, and that the Prothonotary has been informed that the system adopted by him of forming a common fund of the Crier's and Tipstaff's fees of the Courts, and paying them equal shares out of it, without regard to the services rendered by each of those officers, respectively, is in no way authorized by law.

As it is, however, the intention of Government to make further arrangements, during the present Session, for the payment of such salaries, it has been determined that no further action should be taken on the matter than recommending to you to accept, in the *interim*, the amount tendered to you, with the assurance that the Government purpose making good any deficiency in such salaries. Awaiting the adoption of any legislative action on the above subject, the Prothonotary has been desired to discontinue the mode of payment hitherto adopted, and to adhere strictly to the statute.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

E. PARENT,
Assist. Secretary.

J. B. Landry, Esq.,
Crier Superior Court, &c.,
Quebec.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE,
 QUEBEC, 10th September, 1852.

SIR,—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, wherein you have conveyed to us the commands of His Excellency the Governor General, to pay over to Mr. Landry the amount tendered to him by us, for the end and effect in the said letter adverted to.

In our statement communicated to you with our letter of the 10th August, 1852, with reference to the same subject, it appears that on the 23rd April, 1852, we did, for the reasons assigned, pay over to the Receiver General the sum of £63 9s. 6d., as and for Crier's fees by us received for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1852; one-half of which, to wit, the sum of £31 14s. 9d., having been since paid over by the Receiver General by warrant for that end and effect issued, to Mr. Mimeo, one of the Criers at Quebec; as he has informed us, a like sum of £31 14s. 9d. remains to be paid over to Mr. Landry, exclusive of the sum of £39 4s. 11d., in that statement mentioned as remaining in our hands.

Mr. Landry is willing to accept the amount so tendered, including the said sum of £31 14s. 9d.; therefore we have to request that you will have the goodness to solicit from His Excellency the Governor General, a Warrant (either in our favor or in that of Mr. Landry) for the said sum of £31 14s. 9d., to the end that Mr. Landry may receive on account of his said salary as Crier as aforesaid, so much as the said two sums together shall and may suffice to pay and satisfy him on account of such salary.

Have the goodness to inform us, at your convenience, if it be the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor General that such Warrant (if issued) shall be so issued in our favor or in that of Mr. Landry.

We have, &c.,

(Signed,) BURROUGHS & FISET,
 P. L. C.

The Honble. A. N. Morin,
 Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
 QUEBEC, 15th Sept., 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 10th inst., that a Warrant for the sum of £28 9s. is ordered in your favor, being the balance of fees paid to the Receiver General in March last, to enable you to pay a portion of the salaries due to the Criers of the Superior Court.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) E. PARENT,
 Assist. Sec'y.

The Prothonotary,
 Quebec.

SCHEDULE

Of Statements, &c., respecting Fees, Salaries and Disbursements of the several Public Officers of Justice in Lower Canada, mentioned in the Act 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 37, in Return to the Address of the Honorable Legislative Assembly of the 3rd September, 1852.

- A.—STATEMENT of the amount of Moneys received respectively by the several Public Officers, mentioned in the Act, assigning fixed Salaries to certain Officers of Justice in Lower Canada, and forming a Special Fund of the Salaries, Fees and Emoluments, &c., attached to their offices, from 10th September, 1850, to 31st December, 1851, with references to the several Documents containing details, and copies of the accounts rendered to the Inspector General of Public Accounts. Nos. 1 to 14.
- B.—STATEMENT of the outlay or the expense of Management of each office for each year, from 10th September, 1850, to the 31st December, 1851, with accompanying Statements of Details and Lists of the Officers, Deputies and Clerks, the amount assigned, and the amount actually paid to each of them. Nos. 1 to 15.
- C.—STATEMENT of the Balances paid over by the said Officers respectively to the Receiver General, pursuant to the provisions of the said Act, from 10th September, 1850, to 31st December, 1851.
- D.—STATEMENT of Moneys that have been advanced out of the Public Funds to make up any deficiency in Salaries, assigned or otherwise, for the same period.
- E.—Copy of Instructions given from the Inspector General's Department, regarding the manner of rendering Accounts by the several Officers in accordance with the Provisions of the Act.

JOS. CARY,
Dep. Insp. Gen.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, December, 1852.

A.—GENERAL STATEMENT of the amount of moneys received respectively by the Officers of Justice in Lower Canada, and forming a Special Fund of the Act 13 and 14 Victoria, cap. 37, from the 10th September, 1850, to the 31st well as the copies of the Accounts rendered to the Inspector General of

Names of Officers.	Officers.	Fees received from 10th Sept. to 31st Dec., 1850.	Fees received in	
			31st March, 1851.	30th June, 1851.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
William Sewell.....	Sheriff, Quebec.....	568 3 11	702 13 6	784 0 3
Boston and Coffin.....	Do. Montreal.....	374 16 8	255 10 6	448 16 6
J. G. Ogden.....	Do. Three Rivers.....	10 9 8	8 15 4	133 4 11
G. F. Bowen.....	Do. St. Francis.....	22 7 7	11 10 8	9 1 6
Burroughs and Fiset.....	Prothonotary and Clerk, Circuit Court, Quebec.....	1291 9 3	980 17 11	980 12 11
Monk, Coffin and Papineau.....	Do. do. Montreal.....	1365 6 1	518 12 7	841 18 11
Edward Barnard.....	Do. do. Three Rivers.....	209 4 5	143 12 6	142 11 11
William Bell.....	Do. do. St. Francis.....	28 14 10	33 1 7	23 13 6
James Green.....	Clerk of the Crown, Quebec.....	7 13 9	12 3 4	5 12 4
Edward Barnard.....	Do. do. Three Rivers.....	5 6 0	3 15 8	0 0 0
Perrault and Doucet.....	Clerk of the Peace, Quebec.....	144 1 4	45 17 9	113 11 0
Delisle and Brehaut.....	Do. do. Montreal.....	170 16 2	99 14 2	155 2 3
W. B. Hughes.....	Do. do. Three Rivers.....	6 3 3	2 2 0	6 0 3
J. U. Beaudry.....	Clerk, Court of Appeals.....	0 0 0	90 11 10	76 14 0
CLERKS' FEES.				
Burroughs and Fiset.....	Quebec.....	179 13 9	41 2 8	79 8 3
Monk, Coffin and Papineau.....	Montreal.....	166 6 11	95 5 7	78 2 1
REPORTERS' FEES.				
Burroughs and Fiset.....	Quebec.....	43 15 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Monk, Coffin and Papineau.....	Montreal.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Edward Barnard.....	Three Rivers.....	5 12 6	0 0 0	0 0 0
		£ 4600 1 1	3040 17 7	3878 10 7½

several Public Officers' mentioned in the Act assigning Fixed Salaries to certain Salaries, Fees, Emoluments and pecuniary profits attached to their Offices under December, 1851,—with references to the several Documents containing details, as Public Accounts.

Quarter ending		Total Fees, 1851.	
30th Sept., 1851.	31st Dec., 1851.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
485 2 11	322 10 6	2294 7 2	For details of fees up to 31st Dec., 1851, see Parcel No. 1.
223 10 2	299 2 5	1226 19 7	For details of fees and copies of Quarterly Accounts for Quarter up to 31st March, 1851, see Parcel No. 2.
7 6 9	31 10 6	175 17 6	For do. of do. to 31st Dec., 1851, and do. do. No. 3.
10 3 0	17 0 9	47 15 11	For do. of do. to do. do. and do. do. No. 4.
918 16 11	967 17 7	3848 5 4	For do. of do. to do. do. and do. (*in 2 Vols) do. No. 5.
671 10 9	642 0 11	2674 3 2	For do. of do. to 31st March, '51, and do. (*in 3 books) do. No. 6.
58 19 6½	84 12 10	429 18 10	For do. of do. to 31st December, 1851, do. No. 7.
23 13 6	21 7 6	101 16 1	The details were furnished but accidentally mislaid,—but copies of Quarterly Accounts are furnished, see Parcel No. 8.
11 19 10	2 12 11	32 8 5	For details and copies of Accounts, do. No. 9.
0 15 0	0 0 0	4 10 8	For do. and do. do. No. 10.
217 1 5	132 9 9	508 19 11	For do. and do. do. No. 11.
208 12 6	143 4 3	606 13 2	For do. and do. do. No. 12.
9 8 0	6 16 9	24 7 0	For do. and do. do. No. 13.
127 2 0	68 14 4	363 2 2	For do. and do. do. No. 14.
76 4 9	65 14 6	262 10 2	For particulars, see Parcel No. 5.
80 10 3	0 0 0	253 7 11	For do. do. No. 6.
0 0 0	59 10 0	59 10 0	For do. do. No. 5.
0 0 0	187 10 0	187 10 0	For do. do. No. 6.
0 0 0	9 15 0	9 15 0	For do. do. No. 7.
3130 17 3½	3062 10 6	13111 16 0	

*These two volumes deposited in the Parliamentary Library.
 †These three books deposited in Parliamentary Library.

No. 1.

Dr. WILLIAM S. SEWELL in Account with Government, from the 11th September to 10th December, 1850. Cr.

To Government Fees and Disbursements in the following immovable Cases as awarded to me, shewing the deduction of what was disbursed by me previous to the 11th September, the day on which the Act 13 and 14th Vic, cap. 38, viz:—

	Full Amount of Fees and Disbursements.		Deduction of Payments previous to 11th Sept., 1850, by me.		Nett Amount due to Government.		£ s. d.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Giroux vs. Lavochele	19	8 5 2	0	17 0	7	8 2	8	10 1
Lemoine vs. Lemieux	8	13 2	1	16 0	17	7 2	7	19 6
Fiset vs. Tessier	21	18 0	0	17 6	7	15 7	1	0 0
Bertrand vs. Jolre	9	1 11	8	14 6	18	3 6	7	8 2
Duchesnay vs. Raly	26	9 0	0	17 0	8	4 11	1	18 11
Ghirard vs. Blais	7	18 2	10	19 10	15	9 2	0	16 0
Craig vs. Murphy	0	0 0	0	17 0	7	1 2	10	10 1
Ross vs. Houle	0	0 0	0	0 0	9	2 0	47	12 7
Garon vs. Garon	10	0 11	0	0 0	3	10 0	11	2 2
Taschereau vs. Trudel	9	9 2	0	17 0	9	9 11	62	10 0
Lavoit vs. Dion	7	6 0	4	3 2	7	4 4	125	0 0
Paterson vs. Rouelhard	0	0 0	0	0 0	8	9 6	13	19 2
Nadeau vs. Dumont	10	7 8	0	0 0	9	0 10	101	8 4
Tybae vs. Fortin	10	0 0	1	6 10	9	0 10		
Chevrette vs. Curtain	8	13 0	0	17 0	9	3 0		
McPherson vs. Brusseau	21	8 0	2	17 0	7	16 0		
Silmer vs. Irvine (Sale of 14th November, 1850)	8	16 8	0	17 6	18	11 0		
Barras vs. Bernier	14	3 2	5	7 6	8	15 8		
College Ste. Anne vs. Bernard	41	5 3	4	15 6	36	9 9		
Bélauger vs. Munn	11	0 8	0	17 0	10	3 6		
Deroussel vs. Deronie	16	17 7	0	17 0	15	5 7		
Verrault vs. Bigaouet	6	15 6	0	17 0	6	18 6		
Chevrette vs. Paré	7	12 8	0	17 0	6	15 8		
Laue vs. Fournier	7	17 6	0	17 0	7	0 6		
Ballard vs. Kinghorn	15	12 5	9	3 6	6	18 11		
Boisseau vs. Potvin	7	2 9	0	17 0	6	5 9		
Méthot vs. Barbeau								
					270	4 10		
					180	14 2		
					400	19 0		
							£400	19 0

Gilbert Stanley, Stationery
 Amount of Blank Forms on hand
 H. Kearney, Desk for Clerk
 Ls. Demuth, Bailiff, Services
 Kabin Bergeron, do. do.
 J. H. Bedard, Notice Board
 Thomas Cavy, Printing
 Bellean and Chevallier, Bailiffs, Services
 Thomas Gale, Salary from 1st November
 John Von Exter, Salary, 1 quarter
 My Quarter's Salary
 U. Compagnon, Bailiff, Services
 Post Office, from 11th September to 5th October
 Balance due to Government

NOTE.—The above payments are supported by Vouchers sent in with this Account to the Honorable Inspector General.

My Accounts, E. F.

WM. S. SEWELL,

Sheriff's Office, Quebec,
 10th September, 1852.

SUPPLEMENTARY ACCOUNT.

WILLIAM S. SEWELL in account with Government, from the 11th to 31st December, 1850.

DR.

CR.

To Government Fees and Disbursements, &c.—(Continued.)	Paid by me.	Nett Amount.	By Desbarats and Derbyshire, Queen's Printers, on account...	£ s. d.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance from last Account...	...	101 8 4	...	91 6 7
To Fees and Disbursements on following Immovable Cases:—				2 19 0
Parant vs. Michaud	1 1 0	7 7 11	By Pierre Chabot, Bailiff, Services	4 2 0
Torster vs. Parry	1 12 0	7 0 6	By Chs. Labrecque, do.	8 4 9
Higgin vs. Labrie	0 17 0	5 4 2	By Belleau and Chevallier, do. do.	45 15 7
Lampon vs. Lafontaine	0 17 0	6 12 8	By Salaries	420 3 1
Tetu vs. Glackmeyer	1 16 0	10 19 0	By Desbarats and Derbyshire, Balance	...
Carrier vs. Gautier	0 17 0	10 19 1	...	...
Wickens vs. Heathington	1 0 4	12 19 10	...	...
H. M. the Queen vs. L'arant	0 17 0	12 6 8	...	...
Bemie vs. Ross	0 18 7	8 7 6	...	...
St. Germain vs. Heaulieu	0 17 0	12 9 0	...	...
Delanauudre vs. Bernard	1 0 11	7 8 0	...	...
Boisseau vs. Grenier	0 17 0	7 0 9	...	...
Méthot vs. Bernier	0 17 0	8 3 8	...	...
Garneau vs. Dorval	3 12 0	6 8 0	...	...
Verrault vs. Thomas and Martineau	1 5 0	8 3 2	...	...
Bertrand vs. Dumont	0 18 0	8 10 2	...	...
To Sheriff and other Fees taken by the Deputy Sheriff	...	20 8 4	...	...
To Balance due to me by Government	...	6 15 9	...	...
		£275 9 0		£275 9 0

By Accounts, E. E.

WM. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, QUEBEC, }
16th September, 1850.

DR. WILLIAM S. SEWELL, in Account with Government, from the 1st April to 30th June, 1851. CR.

Government Fees and Disbursement, &c.—(Continued.)	Full Amount of Fees and Disbursements.	Deduction of Payment previous to 1st April, 1852, by me.	Nett Amount due to Government.	By J. Bte. Lemay, Bailiff's Services, Mathew Gignas, do., Post Office, account, Joseph Baquet, Bailiff's Services, Gilbert Stanley, Printing, Maurice Bossé, Bailiff's Services, Thomas Coutombe, do., Hubert Compagny, do., Thomas Cary, Printing, J. Bte. Cordreau, Bailiff's Services, B. Cosgrove, Wafers, &c., J. Bte. Bedard, Shelves for papers, Athanase Gagnon, Bailiff's Services, R. Middleton, Iron Pens, Hilaire Gagnon, Bailiff's Services, Derbyshire & Desbarats, Joseph Fourmier, Bailiff's Services, J. Bte. Chevalier, do., Supported by Vouchers, filed with the Hon. Insp. Genl. The Quarters Salaries: Thomas Gale, John Von Exter, Myself, Balance due Government,	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Timier vs. Irvine, my Collector,	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Bursfall vs. Fremdergs, Deed,	
Evans vs. O'Keay Disb. in following immovable cases:	
Desor vs. Levesque vs. Bernard,	
Simon vs. Langlois	11 7 0	1 12 0	48 10 5	5 8 0	5 5 8	24 5 2	2 15 3	
LeMesurier vs. Shavey	21 11 0	9 15 0	1 0 1	3 18 1	3 15 9	
H. M. the Queen vs. Pettitclair,	17 9 3	3 17 4	1 5 7	1 5 7	1 5 7	
Auger vs. Parry	3 17 4	18 3 1	10 1 8	10 1 8	10 1 8	
Bois vs. Desjardins,	11 5 6 6	2 0 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	
Dionne vs. Denis,	4 3 6 6	7 17 2	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	
Nadeau vs. Dumont,	2 0 0	66 17 2	0 7 10	0 7 10	0 7 10	
Mozz vs. Allain, account, (Levy insufficient),	43 9 5	53 17 2	8 13 0	8 13 0	8 13 0	
Worrell vs. Henry,	6 14 4	56 17 2	7 2 7	7 2 7	7 2 7	
Wade vs. Ferguson,	5 15 8	63 9 5	7 7 0	7 7 0	7 7 0	
Perrault vs. Chartré,	5 15 8	6 14 4	40 9 9	40 9 9	40 9 9	
Duchesnay vs. Bedard, Folle Enchere,	5 8 3	5 12 8	...	...	...
Delery vs. Basil	6 0 3	6 0 3	...	...	...
Delery vs. Mailhot,	4 7 2	4 7 2	...	...	...
Dionne vs. Morriset,	8 3 4	8 3 4	...	...	...
Robertson vs. McLaughlin,	10 1 7	10 1 7	...	...	...
Bursfall vs. Fremdergs,	201 6 4	8 10 10	192 15 6	192 15 6	...	...	...
Simon vs. Gagnon,	7 9 10	7 9 10	...	...	...
Bourget vs. Lemieux	5 12 4	5 12 4	...	...	...
Bourassa vs. Morency,	5 14 2	5 14 2	...	...	...
Boyer vs. Dubuc,	36 9 6	36 9 6	...	...	...
Languevin vs. Garon,	7 4 4	7 4 4	...	...	...
Rossé vs. d'Auteuil	7 4 4	7 4 4	...	...	...
Sanson vs. Sanson,	31 7 6	31 7 6	...	...	...
Atkinson vs. Maitland,	7 1 3	7 1 3	...	...	...
Hat vs. Rheimart,	52 19 5	45 18 2	7 1 3	7 1 3	...	...	...
Fanez vs. Girard,	8 19 5	8 19 5	...	...	...
Langlois vs. Fries, account, (Levy insufficient),	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...
Garneau vs. Fortin, account,	15 5 7	15 5 7	...	...	...
Farant vs. Michaud,	13 15 11	13 15 11	...	...	...
Mercier vs. Letellier,	4 15 8	4 15 8	...	...	...
Guennete vs. Gosselin, Balance,	6 15 0	6 15 0	...	...	...
Dionne vs. Lebel,	114 0 6	114 0 6	...	...	...
Three Oppns., fee each, by Jos. Baquet, Bailiff,	3 11 5	3 11 5	...	...	...
To Tariff and other Fees taken by Deputy Sheriff,	£784 0 3	£784 0 3	...	...	...
Cash from Dunbar Ross, Esq.,	

W. M. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

My Accounts, E. E.

Sheriff's Office, Quebec, 16 September, 1852.

No. 4.

DR. WILLIAM S. SEWELL, in Account with Government from 1st July to 30th September, 1851, inclusive. Cr.

Government Fees and Disbursements, &c.—(Continued.)	Full Amount of Fees and Disbursements.	Reduction of Payment due to July, 1851, by inc.	Net Amount due to Government.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jarnack vs. Droiet,	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	6 1 10	...	3 15 0
Roswell vs. Turgeon,	0 13 4	...	2 11 0
Deroussel vs. Ruel,	7 2 7	...	5 14 11
Hopfleben vs. Dobbins,	6 11 8	...	5 6 1
Gibb vs. Chateaufort,	28 15 9	...	2 17 1
Chapais vs. Trudel,	15 3 9	...	2 8 11
Fanchaud vs. Pelt,	12 5 8	0 17 6	...	5 17 7	...	12 18 7
Amiot vs. Marcand,	7 14 10	...	2 5 6
St. Pierre vs. Trudel,	7 11 4	...	0 12 0
St. Pierre vs. Carreau,	5 7 10	...	31 16 0
Bedard vs. Parant,	7 6 3	...	49 2 11
Cannon vs. O'Neil,	7 16 4	...	107 12 0
Langlois vs. O'Brien,	5 5 0	...	2 18 6
Simpson vs. Douville,	6 2 0	0 17 0	...	6 11 10	...	...
Lacaze vs. Bergeron,	11 19 6	...	25 0 0
General Hospital vs. Smolensky,	11 1 10	...	62 10 0
Mure vs. Esley,	10 12 6	...	125 0 0
Paradis vs. Legaré,	14 0 3	...	...
Juneau vs. Trudel,	7 8 4	...	...
Paradis vs. Girard,	28 1 6	...	...
Paradis vs. Allain,	9 8 3	...	...
Gingras vs. Rouillard,	16 14 8	...	...
Larivière vs. Rheinhardt,	11 14 2	...	...
Stropinno vs. Roy,	11 17 7	1 9 8	...	16 7 11	...	...
Méthot vs. O'Callaghan,	12 18 10	...	...
Vernet vs. Morin,	13 13 2	...	...
Delandriere vs. Lafebvre,	9 5 11	...	...
Garnau vs. Fortin (balance, see last Account),	22 1 7	...	...
Brown vs. Kingsman,	2 12 6	...	...
West vs. Shaw,	14 6 2	...	...
Anderson vs. Malhiot,	5 11 11	...	...
Anderson vs. Bertrand,	5 18 4	...	...
Anderson vs. Paquet,	5 17 1	...	...
Jouy vs. Carrier,	17 16 7	...	...
Morau vs. Lord,	25 5 1	7 8 6	...	3 3 6	...	...
Messrs. Stuart and Vannovous' Cash,	98 6 2	...	...
Tariff and other Fees taken by Deputy Sheriff,	£485 2 11	...	£455 2 11

* 3s. 6d. is to be added to this Balance being error *pro tant* in Voucher No. 1, and £40 8s. was paid in consequence into the hands of the Upper Canada Bank.

My Accounts, E. E., WM. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Quebec, 16th September, 1852.

No. 5. WILLIAM S. SEWELL in Account with Government, from 1st October to 31st December, 1851, inclusive. CR.

Government Fees and Disbursements, &c.—(Continued.)	Full Amount of Fees and Disbursements.	Reduction of payment previous to 1st Oct., 1851, by me.	Nett Amount due to Government.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Garnicau vs. Fortin,	24 6 7	...	...	3 0 0
Robinson vs. Lamson,	8 7 1	...	...	5 15 11
Davidson vs. Duquesnay,	7 3 7	...	...	6 0 11
Murphy vs. O'Leunouan,	7 7 4	...	...	2 11 3
Whitall vs. Lavallé,	11 10 10	...	...	11 7 6
Branconier vs. Rousquette,	5 2 0	...	...	5 17 3
Lepag- s. Michaud,	1 5 0	2 0 1	...	...	4 5 2
Chabot vs. Pepin,	7 0 4	...	...	13 12 3
Murray vs. Belleau,	10 17 1	...	...	79 9 1
Faneit vs. Smith,	4 8 5	...	...	3 15 0
Badenock vs. Clearthue,	4 9 4	...	...	4 3 3
Wilson vs. Gregory,	6 0 0	...	...	0 10 0
Fraser vs. Gamache,	18 12 7	...	...	1 3 0
Marmon vs. Legare,	8 9 2	...	...	1 13 0
Mountain vs. Demerse,	16 13 7	...	...	33 5 1
Couture vs. Boucher,	6 18 7	...	...	...
Schoot Com. of St. Thomas vs. Talbot,	9 10 11	...	...	...
Sorlin vs. Côté,	5 5 0	...	...	25 0 0
Cash from Messrs. Lelièvre and Arsens,	5 15 0	...	...	63 10 0
Do Messrs. Carin and Bailly,	8 12 3	...	...	125 0 0
To Messrs. Carin and Lemieux,	10 5 0
To Tariff and other Fees taken by the Deputy Sheriff thereof detailed Statement is herewith furnished, Statement No. 6,	54 13 2	...	...	4 0 6
To Balance due me by Government, which I have paid myself out of the surplus in my hands from preceding quarterly accounts, as appears by the Recapitulation per contra,	82 10 8	...	...	14 5 6
			£ 405 1 2			£ 405 1 2

Recapitulation of Balances from previous Accounts.

Balance due Government, quarter ending 31st March, ...	£ 102 10 6
Do do do 30th June, ...	318 1 0
Do do do 30th Sept., ...	40 8 0
Making together, ...	£ 460 19 6
Deduct the balance due me by Government shewn on this Account, ...	82 10 8
Paid by me on the 8th Jan., 1852, into the Upper Canada Bank, for which I hold the Hon. Receiver General's Receipt, ...	£ 378 8 10

My Accounts, Errors excepted, W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

DR. WILLIAM S. SEWELL, Sheriff of the District of Quebec, in account with the Provincial Government, for Fees collected under and by virtue of the Act 13 and 14 Vic., Cap. 37, during the period from the tenth day of September, 1850, to the thirty-first day of December, 1850, both days inclusive. Cr.

	£	s.	d.
To Fees received on Moneys levied under Writs of Executions (<i>Fieri Facias</i> , and <i>Venditioni Exponas</i>), against immovables, to 10th December.....	270	4	10
Do. do. to 20th December, additional....	146	16	7
To Fees received under Mesne Process, sales of chattles and other various services by Deputy Sheriff the whole period.....	151	2	6
Balance charged to Government being carried to next Account.....	568	3	11
Total Currency.....	£574	19	8

	£	s.	d.
By Amount of Vouchers rendered in first Statement.....	299	10	8
By Amount of Salaries as per Pay List, 21 days, from 11th December to 31st.....	48	15	7
ADDITIONAL VOUCHERS.			
By Derbshire & Desbarats, 1st Receipt.....	91	5	7
Do. do. 2nd Receipt.....	120	3	1
Pierre Chabot, Bailiff.....	211	8	8
Charles Labreque, Bailiff.....	2	17	6
Balleau and Chevallier, Bailiffs.....	4	2	6
Total Currency.....	£574	19	8

MEMORANDUM.—The above Account includes the Receipts of Fees by Deputies, Clerks, Bailiffs, and others; of course I have no Personal Knowledge of these transactions and can only be presumed to swear to what I am personally cognizant of.

W. S. SEWELL.

DR. Same Account for the Quarter ending 31st March, 1851. Cr.

	£	s.	d.
To Fees received on Moneys levied under Writs of Executions (<i>Fieri Facias</i> , and <i>Venditioni Exponas</i>), against Moveables and Immoveables.....	581	18	11
To Fees received under Mesne Process, &c., received by Deputy Sheriff.....	120	14	7
Total Currency.....	702	13	6

	£	s.	d.
By Balance from last Account.....	6	15	9
By Amount of Salaries as per Pay List.....	212	10	0
By Amount of Vouchers, 1 at 15.			
By Disbursements paid W. S. Sewell, to go to Montreal to argue the Tariff Question, Chabot vs. Sewell in the Court of Queen's Bench.....	10	0	0
By Balance due Government, gross sum of.....	102	10	6
Total Currency.....	£702	13	6

MEMORANDUM.—My Private Letters are mixed up with public ones, the sum is trifling but I wish it understood that the Government is charged for them; it would be next so impossible to divide them; I shall consider myself entitled to continue this plan, unless I get directions to the contrary; the Postage charged to Government is all charged in the different cases and returned; I have received no discharge for the last Account to which I think myself entitled; it would be exceedingly difficult to prove its correctness after any considerable lapse of time as the particulars are made up of a vast variety of details.

W. S. SEWELL.

Same Account for the Quarter ending 30th June, 1851.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.
To Fees received on Moneys levied under Writs of Executions (<i>Fieri Facias</i> , and <i>Venditioni Exponas</i>), against Immovables	663	18	4	
To Fees received under Mesne Process, Levies on Moveables and Tariff Fees by Deputy Sheriff	114	0	6	
To Cash from Advocates and Sundry	6	1	5	
Total Currency	784	0	3	
				By Cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General, per deposit in Bank
				By Amount of Salaries as per Pay List
				Vouchers 1 to 18 herewith forwarded
				Balance due Government
				Total Currency

Same Account for the Quarter ending 30th September, 1851.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.
To Fees received on Moneys levied under Writs of Executions (<i>Fieri Facias</i> , and <i>Venditioni Exponas</i>), against Immovables	383	11	3	
To Fees received under Mesne Process, being Fees on Levies of Moveables and for Tariff Fees, &c., by the Deputy Sheriff	98	5	6	
To Cash from Advocates	3	5	6	
Total Currency	485	2	11	
				By Cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General, per deposit in Bank
				By Amount of Salaries as per Pay List
				By Allowance of Ten per Cent. Commission on £318 1s. 0d., being Net proceeds of Account rendered for Quarter ended the 30th day of June, 1851
				Vouchers 1 to 12
				Balance (add 3s. 6d. to this Balance for Error in Voucher No. 1)
				Total Currency

W. S. SEWELL, SHERIFF, QUEBEC.

Dr. Same Account for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1851. Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Cash from Advocates	19	12	3			
To Fees received on Moneys levied under Writs of Execution (<i>Fieri Facias</i> , and <i>Venditioni Erponas</i>), against Immovables	218	5	1			
Against Chattels, Tariff, Fees by Deputy Sheriff	84	3	2			0 0 0
Balance due me, (and now settled as per Memorandum below)	82	10	8			212 10 0
Total Currency	£	405	1			
By Cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General, per deposit in Bank						0 0 0
By Amount of Salaries as per Pay List						212 10 0
By Allowance of Ten per Cent. Commission on £102 10s. 6d., being Net proceeds of Account rendered for Quarter ended the 31st day of March, 1851, is				£10	5	0
Do. on £40 4s. 6d., Quarter ending 30th Sept., 1851.				4	0	6
Vouchers 1 to 16 furnished herewith amount to						14 5 6
Total Currency				£	405	1 2

The cases of Hummel vs. Lafontaine, Delage vs. O'Brien, not included in the above, will come into the next Account.
MEMORANDUM.—Balance due Government on Quarter ending 31st March, 1851

Do	30th June	£102 10 6
Do	do	318 1 0
Do	30th Sept.,	40 8 0
Deduct Balance on this Account due me		£ 460 19 6
Balance due Government up to 31st Dec.		82 10 8
		£ 378 8 10

Paid this day into the Upper Canada Bank to the Credit of the Receiver General, and this settles the year's transactions.

(Signed,) W. S. SEWELL.

JOHN BOSTON, SHERIFF, MONTREAL.

STATEMENT in detail of the sums of Moneys (Fees) and of the outlay of Office, from
1st January to 31st March, 1851.

Date.	Cause.	Nature of Writs, &c.	Fees.		
			£	s.	d.
1851.					
Jan'y. 2..	Macfarlane vs. Bresler,.....	Fi Fa de Bonis,.....	0	5	0
" 3..	Jones vs. Ollier,.....	Do. do.	0	5	0
" "	McLauchlan vs. McLauchlan,.....	Opposition,.....	0	5	0
" 4..	Harwood vs. Ranger,.....	Do.	0	5	0
" "	Longley vs. Riendeau,.....	Do.	0	8	4
" "	Lynch vs. Marshall,.....	Fi Fa de Bonis,.....	0	5	0
" "	Vaughan vs. Salaberry,.....	Do. do.	0	5	0
" "	Scriver vs. Chancy,.....	Do. do.	0	5	0
" "	Mackay vs. Paton,.....	Do. do.	0	5	0
" 7..	Queen vs. Cantin,.....	Revendication,.....	0	10	0
" "	Longley vs. Riendeau,.....	Opposition,.....	0	8	4
" "	McCoy vs. Parker,.....	Fi Fa de Bonis,.....	0	5	0
" "	McDonald vs. Craile,.....	Do. do.	0	5	0
" 9..	Parizeau vs. Collin,.....	Do. do.	0	5	0
" "	Stephen vs. Breen,.....	Attachment,.....	1	0	0
" "	Platt vs. Burrell,.....	Fi Fa de Bonis,.....	0	5	0
" "	Tubot vs. Gendron,.....	Revendication,.....	0	10	0
" "	Beattie vs. Doady,.....	Fi Fa de Bonis,.....	0	5	0
" 11..	Dumas vs. Lepissier,.....	Warrant and Return,.....	0	10	0
" 13..	Forsyth vs. Baptiste Society,.....	Fi Fa de Bonis,.....	0	5	0
" 14..	Beaudry vs. Payette,.....	Do. do.	0	5	0
" "	Vallée vs. Vallée,.....	Do. do.	0	5	0
" "	Vegiard vs. McGillivray,.....	Do. do.	0	5	0
" 15..	Lachine R. R. vs. Seers,.....	Do. do.	0	5	0
" "	Russell vs. Wright,.....	Do. do.	0	5	0
" 16..	Vallée vs. Vallée,.....	Return on Fi Fa,.....	0	5	0
" 17..	Pariseau vs. Collin,.....	Opposition,.....	0	8	4
" "	Houghton vs. Maguire,.....	Fi Fa de Bonis,.....	0	5	0
" "	Leste vs. Arpin,.....	Do. do.	0	5	0
" 18..	Scott vs. Mongeau,.....	Do. do.	0	5	0
" "	Dubé vs. Proulx,.....	Saisie Arrêt,.....	0	0	0
" 20..	McDonald vs. Craile,.....	Ca. Sa.....	1	0	0
" 21..	Desbarats vs. Boden,.....	Fi Fa de Bonis,.....	0	5	0
" "	Durocher vs. Laurent,.....	Do. do. and Return,.....	0	10	0
" 22..	Vallée vs. DeRouville,.....	Copy of Deed,.....	0	5	0
" "	McDonald vs. Craile,.....	Order of discharge,.....	0	3	4
" 23..	Fraser vs. Marlow,.....	Fj Fa de Bonis,.....	0	10	0
" "	Farrell vs. Richie,.....	V. E. de Bonis,.....	0	10	0
" "	Farrell vs. Richie,.....	Fi Fa de Bonis,.....	0	10	0
" 24..	Wheeler vs. Hare,.....	Do. do.	0	10	0
" "	Brault vs. Seguin,.....	Do. do.	0	10	0
" "	Galarneau vs. Leclere,.....	Saisie Arrêt,.....	0	10	0
" "	Peoples Bank vs. Kierskowski,.....	Fi Fa de Bonis,.....	0	10	0
" "	Fraser vs. Marlow,.....	Opposition,.....	0	8	4
" 27..	McCoy vs. Parker,.....	Do.	0	5	0
" "	Houghton vs. Maguire,.....	Do.	0	5	0
" "	Perrault vs. Millet,.....	Fi Fa de Bonis,.....	0	10	0
" 28..	Fortier vs. Bourdon,.....	V. E. de Bonis,.....	0	10	0
" "	Desmarteau vs. Pinet,.....	Opposition,.....	0	5	0
" "	Poudrette vs. Churby,.....	Fi Fa de Bonis,.....	0	10	0
" 29..	Quebec Bank vs. Molson,.....	Venire Facias,.....	1	0	0
" "	Gugy vs. Ferres,.....	Do.	1	0	0
" "	Gibb vs. Chateauvert,.....	Summons,.....	0	5	0
" 31..	Carrier vs. Rousseau,.....	Fi Fa de Bonis,.....	0	10	0
Feby. 3..	Cusack vs. Paton,.....	Do. do.	0	10	0
" "	Durocher vs. Laurent,.....	Saisie Arrêt,.....	0	15	0

In forma pauperis.

STATEMENT in detail of the Sums of Money (Fees), &c.—(Continued.)

Date.	Cause.	Nature of Writs, &c.	Fees.		
			£	s.	d.
1851.					
Febry. 3.	Faucher vs. Martin,	Fi Fa de Bonis,	0	10	0
" "	Wheeler vs. Hare,	Opposition,	0	5	0
" 4.	Desmarteau vs. Drummond,	Saisie Arrêt,	0	12	6
" "	Stewart vs. Crossby,	Attachment,	1	0	0
" "	David vs. Hays,	Opposition,	0	5	0
" 5.	Duchesnay vs. Gogy,	Fi Fa de Bonis,	0	10	0
" "	Robert vs. Bursiloux,	Capias,	1	0	0
" 6.	Jobin vs. Ryan,	Saisie Gagerie,	0	16	8
" 7.	In the matter of J. L. McIntyre,	Order in Bank,	0	10	0
" "	Gauthier vs. Martin,	Copy of Power of Atty.,	0	4	3
" 8.	Caverhill vs. LeBœuf,	Fi Fa de Bonis,	0	10	0
" 11.	Roy vs. Beriau,	Saisie Gagerie,	0	11	8
" "	Caverhill vs. Peterkin,	Saisie Arrêt,	0	12	6
" 13.	Giraldi vs. Lacoste,	Fi Fa de Bonis,	0	5	0
" "	Wright vs. Wright,	Attachment,	0	10	0
" "	Lemoine vs. Groves,	Saisie Arrêt,	0	12	6
" 14.	Lespérance vs. Langevin,	V. E. de Bonis,	0	10	0
" 18.	Galarneau vs. Leclerc,	Fi Fa de Bonis,	0	10	0
" 19.	Leste vs. Gaudette,	Saisie Arrêt,	0	12	6
" "	Rivard vs. Dorval,	Opposition,	0	5	0
" 20.	Paradis vs. Rattermund,	Fi Fa de Bonis,	0	10	0
" "	Dorion vs. Kierzkouski,	2 Oppositions,	0	10	0
" "	Dorion vs. Kierzkouski,	Do.	0	5	0
" "	Cousineau vs. Kierzkouski,	Do.	0	5	0
" 21.	Beaudry vs. Marcotte,	Fi Fa de Bonis,	0	10	0
" "	Chartier vs. Beauguard,	Do. do.	0	10	0
" "	Caverhill vs. Peterkin,	Saisie Arrêt,	0	10	0
" "	Duvergne vs. Delphos,	Fi Fa de Bonis,	0	10	0
" 22.	Durocher vs. Laurent,	Opposition,	0	5	0
" "	Caverhill vs. Peterkin,	Fi Fa de Bonis,	0	10	0
" "	Dorion vs. Kierzkouski,	Do. do.	0	10	0
" "	Dorion vs. Kierzkouski,	V. E. de Bonis,	0	10	0
" "	Cousineau vs. Kierzkouski,	Do. do.	0	10	0
" "	Hampson vs. Martin,	Fi Fa de Bonis,	0	10	0
" "	Cousineau vs. Kierzkouski,	Do. do.	0	10	0
" "	Lina vs. Pelletier,	Do. do. and Sai. Ar.	0	0	0
" "	Montmarquet vs. Fuller,	Do. do.	0	10	0
" "	Andrews vs. Lionais,	Opposition,	0	5	0
" "	Andrews vs. Lionais,	Do.	0	5	0
" "	Charroux vs. Pelletier,	Capias,	1	0	0
" "	Fitz vs. Lionais,	Fi Fa de Bonis,	0	10	0
" 24.	Molson vs. McNider,	Do. do.	0	10	0
" "	Burroughs vs. Elwin,	Do. do.	0	10	0
" 25.	Vidal vs. Vidal,	Copy of Deed,	0	6	9
" 27.	Thompson vs. Bourdon,	Fi Fa de Bonis,	0	10	0
" "	Dumas vs. Lepissier,	Opposition,	0	5	0
March 1.	Mallet vs. Booth,	Saisie Arrêt,	0	10	0
" "	Galarneau vs. Leclerc,	Opposition,	0	5	0
" "	Fitz vs. Lionais,	Fi Fa de Bonis,	0	10	0
" "	McGill vs. Jones,	Opposition,	0	5	0
" "	Mazurete vs. Deschamps,	Do.	0	5	0
" 5.	Mazurete vs. Deschamps,	Do.	0	5	0
" "	Fuller vs. Andrews,	Fi Fa de Bonis,	0	10	0
" 6.	Skillen vs. DeRouville,	V. E. de Bonis,	0	10	0
" "	Torrance vs. Symmes,	Fi Fa de Bonis,	0	10	0
" 7.	Anderson vs. Dessaulles,	Opposition,	0	5	0
" 8.	Forbes vs. Barbeau,	Saisie Arrêt,	0	17	6
" 10.	Queen vs. Newman,	Fi Fa de Bonis,	0	10	0
" "	Laplante vs. Dubrule,	V. E. de Bonis,	0	10	0
" 12.	Morin vs. Beauguard,	Opposition,	0	5	0

in forma pauperis.

STATEMENT in detail of the Sums of Money (Fees,) &c.—(Continued.)

Date.	Cause.	Nature of Writs, &c.	Fees.		
			£	s.	d.
1851.					
March 13	Globenski vs. Marshall,	V. E. de Bonis,	0	10	0
" 15	Faucher vs. Ladouceur,	Do. do.	0	10	0
" "	Beaudry vs. Marcotte,	Opposition,	0	5	0
" "	Redpath vs. Peck,	Saisie Arrêt,	0	15	0
" 17	Vadeboncoeur vs. Benoit,	Fi Fa de Bonis,	0	10	0
" 18	Fitz vs. Lion,	Opposition,	0	5	0
" "	Moore vs. Beaugard,	Do.	0	5	0
" 20	Chartier vs. Levigne,	Fi Fa de Bonis,	0	10	0
" "	Cousineau vs. Kierzkowski,	Do. do.	0	10	0
" "	Dorion vs. Kierzkowski,	Do. do.	0	10	0
" 21	Laeroix vs. Ranger,	Copy of Deed,	0	4	6
" "	Roy vs. Mathieu,	Opposition,	0	5	0
" 24	Paton vs. Wilson,	Fi Fa de Bonis,	0	10	0
" "	Malo vs. Delisle,	Do. do.	0	10	0
" "	Taylor vs. Donegani,	2 Oppositions,	0	10	0
" 26	Berthlot vs. Hall,	Do.	0	5	0
" 27	Perkins vs. Cullen,	Revendication,	1	0	0
" "	Levi vs. Adams,	Fi Fa de Bonis,	0	10	0
" "	Globenski vs. Gosselin,	Do. do.	0	10	0
" "	Leclair vs. Dubreuil,	Search,	0	1	0
" "	Boulanget vs. Doutre,	Fi Fa de Bonis,	0	10	0
" 29	Choinard vs. Demers,	Capias for C. C.,	0	10	0
	Total Mesne Process, Oppositions, &c.,	£	59	9	0

Date.	Cause.	Nature of Proceedings, &c.	Fees.		
			£	s.	d.
1851.					
Return Book.					
Page 34	Fraser vs. Martin,	Commission, &c.,	1	8	0
" "	Normand vs. Côté,	Do.	0	12	7
" 55	Raymond vs. Trudeau,	Do.	0	5	0
" "	Delesderniers vs. Macaire,	Do.	5	1	0
" 56	Tureot vs. Poirier,	Do.	14	0	0
" "	Buchanan vs. Perigo,	Do.	1	7	0
" 57	McDonald vs. Walton,	Do.	2	19	0
" "	Colville vs. Vallée,	Do.	0	7	6
" 58	Colville vs. Eceles,	Do.	0	15	0
" "	Colville vs. Higgins,	Do.	0	4	6
" 59	Colville vs. Malveyhill,	Do.	0	5	6
" "	Colville vs. Legros,	Do.	0	3	4
" 60	Colville vs. Robb,	Do.	2	10	0
" "	Cressé vs. Legendre,	Do.	0	13	3
" 61	Buchanan vs. Hays,	Do.	10	0	0
" "	Colville vs. Perrault,	Do.	1	0	0
" 62	Delery vs. Quigg,	Do.	1	4	6
" "	Lespérance vs. Langevin,	Do.	0	11	0
" 63	Lespérance vs. Langevin,	Do.	0	11	0
" "	Benjamin vs. Derbishire,	Do.	0	3	1
" 64	LeMesurier vs. Tully,	Do.	0	12	9
" "	Lepage vs. Byde,	Do.	4	7	6
" 65	Dorion vs. Proulx,	Do.	3	6	0
" "	Provost vs. Langevin,	Do.	0	3	4
" 66	Bryson vs. Paton,	Do.	0	6	5
" "	McBean vs. Baby,	Do.	0	3	4

STATEMENT in detail of the Sums of Money, (Fees,) &c.—(Continued.)

Date.	Cause.	Nature of Proceedings, &c.	Fees.
			£ s. d.
1851.			
Return Book.			
Page 67,	DeBeaujeu vs. Meunier,	Commission, &c.,	1 9 6
" "	DeBeaujeu vs. Lalonde,	Do.	0 7 9
" 68,	DeBeaujeu vs. Dubois,	Do.	2 2 0
" "	Harwood vs. Mallet,	Do.	0 18 0
" 69,	Lynch vs. Marshall,	Do.	0 17 4
" "	Frothingham vs. Cook,	Do.	10 8 0
" 70,	Ward vs. Watson,	Do.	4 5 0
" "	Laurin vs. Gervais,	Do.	1 17 10
" 71,	Desbarats vs. Boden,	Do.	0 13 3
" "	Long vs. Frauchère,	Do.	2 8 10
" 72,	Dufresue vs. Dorval,	Do.	4 0 0
" "	Bethune vs. Kittson,	Do.	3 16 0
" 73,	Molson vs. McDonnell,	Do.	1 0 5
" "	Derbshire vs. Daly,	Do.	10 19 6
" 74,	Fraser vs. Beauchamp,	Do.	0 6 0
" "	Fraser vs. Thérien,	Do.	1 7 6
" 75,	Hoyle vs. Faléon,	Do.	6 5 0
" "	Ranger vs. Henderson,	Do.	0 11 6
" 76,	McGill vs. Jones,	Do.	1 0 6
" "	Major vs. Fairbanks,	Do.	2 0 0
" 77,	Desmarteau vs. Pinet,	Do.	2 14 6
" "	Cressé vs. Legendre,	Do.	2 1 5
" 78,	Brindamour,	Do.	2 0 6
" "	Fitz vs. Liopais,	Do.	0 5 4
" 79,	Bizaillon vs. Regnier,	Do.	0 12 9
" 80,	Hartigan vs. Pilon,	Do.	1 16 3
" "	Andrews vs. Lionais,	Do.	1 15 0
" 81,	Paige vs. Vanatta,	Do.	1 16 0
" "	Caverhill vs. LeBœuf,	Do.	0 1 3
" 82,	Chartier vs. Beauregard,	Do.	0 5 2
" "	Roy vs. Mathieu,	Do.	1 8 0
" 83,	Bleury vs. Léonard,	Do.	8 9 4
" "	Bleury vs. Tessier,	Do.	4 3 4
" 84,	Leslie vs. Harwood,	Do.	1 6 8
" 85,	Laurie vs. Dubrul,	Do.	0 16 6
	Total Commissions, &c.,	£	137 6 6
Cash Book.			
Page 14,	Raymond vs. Trudeau,	Deed,	1 0 0
" "	Turcot vs. Poirier,	Deed and Bond,	1 15 0
" 15,	Cressé vs. Legendre,	Deed,	1 0 0
" "	Delery vs. Quigg,	Deed and Bond,	1 5 0
" "	Colville vs. Robb,	Deed,	1 0 0
" "	Colville vs. Perrault,	Deed,	1 0 0
" "	Colville vs. Vallée,	Deed and Bond,	1 5 0
" 16,	Colville vs. Malveyhill,	Deed,	1 0 0
" "	Colville vs. Eccles,	Deed and Bond,	1 5 0
" "	Colville vs. Higgins,	Deed,	1 0 0
" "	LeMesurier vs. Tully,	Deed,	1 0 0
" 17,	Mathewson vs. Viger,	Deed,	1 0 0
" "	Lepage vs. Byde,	Deed,	1 10 0
" "	Dorton vs. Proulx,	Deed and Bond,	1 15 0
" "	DeBeaujeu vs. Dubois,	Deed,	1 0 0
" "	Harwood vs. Mallet,	Deed,	1 0 0
" 18,	Beaujeu vs. Lalonde,	Deed and Bond,	1 5 0
" "	Beaujeu vs. Meunier,	Deed and Bond,	1 5 0
" "	Beaujeu vs. Dubois,	Deed and Bond,	1 5 0
" "	Hoyle vs. Falcon,	Deed,	1 10 0
" "	Pieard vs. Duprat,	Deed,	1 10 0
" 19,	Frothingham vs. Cook,	Deed,	1 12 0

STATEMENT in detail of the Sums of Money, (Fees,) &c.—(Continued.)

Date.	Cause.	Nature of Proceedings, &c.	Fees.		
			£	s.	d.
1851.					
Cash Book.					
Page 19,	Frothingham vs. Cook,	Deed,	1	0	0
" "	Laurin vs. Gervais,	Deed,	1	0	0
" "	Roy vs. Mathieu,	Deed,	1	0	0
" "	Derbshire vs. Daly,	Deed,	1	10	0
" "	Ward vs. Watson,	Deed,	1	0	0
" 20,	Long vs. Fradchère,	Deed,	1	0	0
" "	Desmarteau vs. Pinet,	Deed,	1	0	0
" "	Rivard vs. Dorval,	Deed and Bond,	1	15	0
" "	Bethune vs. Kittson,	2 Deeds,	2	10	0
" "	Fraser vs. Beauchamp,	Deed,	1	0	0
" "	Fraser vs. Therien,	Deed,	1	0	0
" 21,	Ranger vs. Henderson,	Deed,	1	0	0
" "	Desmarteau vs. Pinet,	Deed,	1	0	0
" "	Beautron vs. Fairbanks,	Deed,	1	0	0
" "	Ward vs. Watson,	4 Deeds,	4	0	0
" "	McGill vs. Jones,	2 Deeds,	2	0	0
" 22,	Hartigan vs. Pilon,	Bond,	0	10	0
" "	Andres vs. Lionais,	Deed,	1	0	0
" "	Paige vs. Vanatta,	Deed,	1	0	0
" 23,	Waters vs. Veronneau,	Deed and Bond,	2	0	0
" 24,	Buchanan vs. Hays,	Deed,	1	10	0
" "	DeBleury vs. Tessier,	Deed,	1	10	0
" "	DeBleury vs. Leonard,	Deed,	1	10	0
	Total Deeds and Bonds,		£	58	15 0

RECAPITULATION.

1851.	RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.		
		£	s.	d.
Amount Fees received on Mesne Process, Oppositions, &c.,				59 9 0
Do. do. on Sales under Executions, being Commissions, &c.,				137 6 6
Do. do. being Fees on Execution of Titles, Deeds and Bonds,				58 15 0
	PAYMENTS OR OULAY.			
Deputy, paid Quarter's Salary,		50	0	0
1st Clerk, paid do.		37	10	0
2nd Clerk, paid do.		25	0	0
Sheriff, paid in equal proportions, the Balance being in account of their Quarter's Salary, (£125 each,) the Fees of Office not being sufficient to meet the same.		71	10	3
To John Boston,		71	10	3
To W. F. Coffin,				
		£	255	10 3
				255 10 6

JOHN BOSTON,
Sheriff.

BOSTON & COFFIN, SHERIFF, MONTREAL.

DR. BOSTON & COFFIN, Sheriff of the District of Montreal, in Account Current with the Provincial Government, of Fees collected under and by Virtue of the Act 13 and 14 Vic., Cap. 37, during the period from the 10th day of September, 1850, to the 31st day of December, 1850, both days inclusive.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Cr.
To Fees received on Moneys levied under Writs of Executions, (<i>Fieri Facias</i> , and <i>Venditioni Exponas</i>), against Movables and Im-movables,	140	15	6	374	16	8½	374 16 8½
To Fees received under Mesne Process,	234	1	2½	348	2	1	348 2 1
				26	14	8	26 14 8
Total Currency,	£ 374 16 9			374 16 9			£ 374 16 9

N. B.—The Fees and Disbursements of the Sheriff's Office for the quarter ending 31st Dec., 1850, not being sufficient to meet all the Salaries and Expenses during that period, the Sheriff has paid all charges and Salaries in full, excepting their own, upon which a sum of £47 9s. 4½ each is still due and unpaid, chargeable on the next quarter.

DR.

Same Account for the Quarter ending 31st March, 1851.

CR.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Fees received on Moneys levied under Writs of Executions (<i>Fieri Facias</i> , and <i>Venditioni Exponas</i>), against Movables and Im-movables,	137	6	6			
Fees received on Deeds and Bonds,	58	15	0			
To Fees received under Mesne Process,	59	9	0			
Total Currency,	£ 255 10 6			£ 255 10 6		
				By Cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General, per deposit in Bank,		
				By Amount of Salaries as per Pay List,		
				255 10 6		

N. B.—The Fees of the Sheriff's Office being insufficient to defray all the Expenses of the same for the quarter ending 31st March, 1851, the Sheriffs have paid all Salaries except their own, in full, leaving due to each Officer £53 9s. 9d. on this quarter, which with a sum of £47 9s. 4½d. due on preceding quarter, make together a sum of £100 19s. 1½d. due to each Officer on the quarter ensuing.

B. & C

Dr. SAME Account during the period from the first day of April, 1851 to the sixteenth day of May, 1851. Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Fees received on Moneys levied under Writs of Execution, (<i>Fieri Facias</i> , and <i>Venditioni Exponas</i>), against Movables and Immovables	171	11	2	By Cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General, per deposit in Bank	0	0	0
To Fees received under Mesne Process	42	11	0	By Amount of Salaries as per Pay List	185	5	0
To Fees received on Deeds and Bonds	31	0	0	By Amount of account for Stationery	14	19	6
				By do of do for Postage	16	6	0
				By do of Petty Charges	3	7	6
	£245	2	2	By Balance	25	4	2
May 16th, 1851.—To Balance brought down	25	4	2		£ 245	2	2
				By Amount paid John Boston, Esq., on account of Balance of Salary	£ 12	2	1
				By Amount paid W. F. Coffin, Esq., for same	£ 12	2	1

Dr. Same Account during the period from the seventeenth day of May, 1851, date of Commission of JOHN BOSTON, as Sole Sheriff, to the thirtieth day of September, 1851, both days inclusive. Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Fees received on Moneys levied under Writs of Executions (<i>Fieri Facias</i> and <i>Venditioni Exponas</i>), against Movables and Immovables, to date	153	0	1	By Cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General, per deposit in Bank	0	0	0
To Fees received under Mesne Process, to date	25	14	3	By Amount of Salaries as per Pay List to 30th June, 1851	116	2	9
To Fees received on Deeds and Bonds, to date	25	0	0	By do. of Account for Stationery to 30th June, 1851	6	1	11
				By do. of Petty charges, to 30th June, 1851	0	12	11
	£203	14	4	By Balance	80	16	9
To Balance brought down	80	16	9		£203	14	4

DR. Same Account during the period from the seventeenth day of May, 1851, &c.—(Continued.)

CR.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 30, 1851.—To Fees on Moneys levied under Writs of Execution against Movable, and Immovables, during Quarter ending date	120	5	11	Sept. 30, 1851.—By Amount of Salaries for Quarter ending date.	237	10	0
To Amount Fees on Mesne Process.	62	14	3	“ “ “ of Account for Stationery.	7	7	0
To Amount Fees on Deeds and Bonds.	20	10	0	“ “ “ of Account for Printing.	6	0	0
Total Currency.	£204	6	11	“ “ “ of Petty charges.	1	6	3
Sept. 30, 1851.—To amount of Balance brought down.	£52	3	8	“ “ “ By Balance.	52	3	8
				Total Currency.	£304	6	11

JOHN BOSTON, ESQUIRE, SHERIFF, MONTREAL.

DR. Same Account during the period from the first day of October, 1851, to the thirty-first day of December, 1851, both days inclusive.

CR.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Fees received on Moneys levied under Writs of Executions (<i>Pieri Facias</i> and <i>Venditioni Exponas</i>), against Movable and Immovables.	197	12	10	By Balance on hand.	50	1	5
To Fees on Deeds and Bonds.	41	10	0	By Amount of Salaries as per Pay List.	237	10	0
To Fees received under Mesne Process.	59	19	7	By Amount of Office charges as per Pay List.	9	11	0
Total Currency.	£299	2	5	Total Currency.	£297	2	5

Dr. Same Account during the period from the first day of January, 1851, to the 31st day of March, 1851, both days inclusive. Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Fees received on Moneys levied under Writs of Executions (<i>Fieri Facias</i> , and <i>Venditioni Exponas</i>) against Movables and Immovables,.....	2	14	10	By Cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General, per deposit in Bank,.....	0	0	0
To Fees received under Mesne Process,.....	1	0	6	By Amount of Salaries as per Pay List,.....	100	0	0
				By Allowance for Executioner,.....	7	10	0
Due by Government for the above period— For former allowance for Salary at the rate of £75 stg. per annum,.....	20	16	8				
For an Allowance for an Executioner, at £30 currency per annum,.....	7	10	0				
For Fee under Order of Court Queen's Bench, as per account rendered 31st Dec., 1850,.....	3	0	0				
	£31	6	8				
Balance due Sheriff on this account,.....	103	14	8				
Total Currency,.....	£107	10	0	Total Currency,.....	£107	10	0

Dr. Same Account during the period from the first day of April, 1851, to the thirtieth day of June, 1851, both days inclusive. Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Fees received on Moneys levied under Writs of Executions (<i>Fieri Facias</i> , and <i>Venditioni Exponas</i>), against Movables and Immovables,.....	91	14	4½	By Cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General, per deposit in Bank,.....	0	0	0
To Fees received on Titles, Searches, Copy of Deeds and Bail Bond,.....	84	15	8	By Amount of Salaries as per Pay List,.....	100	0	0
To Fees received under Mesne Process,.....	2	14	11	By Allowance for Executioner,.....	7	10	0
To Fees received on Oppositions and in virtue of Judgment of Distribution,.....	4	0	0				
	£133	4	11½				
Due by Government for the above Period. For former Allowance for Salary at the rate of £75, stg. per annum,.....	20	16	8				
For former Allowance for an Executioner at the rate of £30 per annum,.....	7	10	0				
To Fees under Order of Court of Queen's Bench, List of Jurors, January last, the Account will be furnished on 31st December, 1851,.....	3	0	0				
	£31	6	8				
Total Currency,.....	£107	10	0	Total Currency,.....	£107	10	0

Dr. Same Account during the period from the first day of July, 1851, to the thirtieth day of September, 1851, both days inclusive. Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
To Fees received on Moneys levied under Writs of Executions (<i>Fieri Facias</i> , and <i>Venditioni Exponas</i>), against Movables and Immovables	3	14	3	By Cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General, per deposit in Bank,.....	0	0	0	
To Fees received under Mense Procees, Deeds and Searches	3	12	6	By Amount of Salaries as per Pay List,.....	100	0	0	
	7	6	9	By Allowance for Executioner.....	7	10	0	
To former Salary at the rate of £75 stg., per annum....	£20	16	8					
To Allowance for Executioner.....	7	10	0					
For making Copies of Jurors' Lists and Calendar of the Geol. by Order of the Court of Queens' Bench, 10 & 11 V. cap. 13.....	80	3	4					
	£110	15	0					
Balance due to the Sheriff.....	100	3	3					
Total Currency.....	£107	10	0	Total Currency,.....	£	107	10	0

Dr. Same Account during the period from the 1st day of October, 1851, to the 31st day of Dec., both days inclusive. Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
To Fees received on Moneys levied under Writs of Executions (<i>Fieri Facias</i> and <i>Venditioni Exponas</i>), against Movables and Immovables,.....	22	12	0	By Cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General per deposit in Bank,.....	0	0	0		
On Titles, Searches, Copy of Deeds and Bail Bond,.....	5	18	6	By amount of Salaries as per Pay List,.....	100	0	0		
To Fees received under Mense Procees,.....	1	10	0	By Allowance for Executioner,.....	7	10	0		
On Oppositions and in virtue of Judgment of Distribution,.....	1	10	0						
	31	10	6						
<i>Due by Government for the above period.</i>									
For former allowance for Salary at the rate of £75 sterling, per annum,.....	£	20	16	8					
For allowance for an Executioner at the rate of £30 currency per annum,.....	7	10	0						
	£	28	6	8	Total Currency,.....	£	107	10	0

I, Isaac Gouverneur Ogden, Sheriff of the District of Three Rivers, do solemnly swear that the foregoing Account Current is true and just in every particular to the best of my knowledge and belief.
 J. G. OGDEN, Sheriff, District of Three Rivers.
 Given before me at Three Rivers this 10th day of January, 1852.
 D. MONDELET, J. S. C.

G. F. BOWEN, SHERIFF, ST. FRANCIS.

DETAILED ACCOUNT of the several Items which, from the Amounts of Fees received by G. F. Bowen, Esq., Sheriff of the District of Saint Francis, in his Accounts rendered to the Inspector General's Department, under the Act 13 and 14 Vic., Cap. 37, viz:—

	£	s.	d.
1.—In Account from 10th September to 31st December, 1850	22	7	7
2.— Do. for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1851	11	10	8
3.— Do. do. do. do. 30th June, 1851	9	1	6
4.— Do. do. do. do. 30th September, 1851	10	3	0
5.— Do. do. do. do. 31st December, 1851	17	0	9

Shewing the Amount of Fees and the particular service for which it was received in each case.

1.—In Account from 10th September, to 31st December, 1850.

1850.		MESNE PROCES.	£	s.	d.
Sept.	13.—Spiers vs. Longmore et al., Summons from Montreal		0	10	0
"	17.—Torrance vs. Howell, Arrêt Simple, Summons		1	0	0
"	17.—Torrance vs. Fry, do. do.		1	0	0
"	24.—Darling vs. Stinson, Summons from Montreal		0	10	0
Nov.	2.—Brooks vs. Parker et al, Arrêt Simple, 2 defendants		1	5	0
"	13.—Stinson vs. Snow, and W. J. Snow, T. S.		1	5	0
EXECUTIONS.					
Sept.	17.—Stuart vs. Magoon, on fying Opposition of Magoon		0	5	0
"	18.—Thompson vs. Carr, Fieri Facias against defendant		0	8	4
"	24.—Stone vs. Wigget, do. do.		0	8	4
"	26.—Hackett vs. Webster, do. against Lands—				
	Sale	£0	5	0	
	Conditions	0	6	8	
	Poundage on £100	2	10	0	
	Bond to Abidge	0	10	0	
	Judgment of Distribution Deed	1	5	0	
			4	16	8
"	26.—Brooks vs. Shirliff, Fieri Facias against Lands:—Sale, 5s.; Conditions, 6s. 8d.; Poundage on £60, £1 10s.; Deed, £1 5s.; Bond, 10s. ...		3	16	8
Oct.	5.—Thompson vs. Carr, and Kendrick, Opposant		0	5	0
"	8.—Brooks vs. Shirliff, Al. Fi. Fa., 8s. 4d.; Opposition, 5s.		0	13	4
"	8.—Kevil vs. Armstrong, Fl. Fa. against Lands:—Sale, 5s.; Conditions, 6s. 8d.; Poundage, £1 2s. 7d. on £42 13s. 0d.; Deed, £1 5s. 0d.; Bond, 10s.		3	9	3
"	11.—Noad vs. Abercrombie, Fi. Fa. de Terris:—Sheriff's fee, 8s. 4d.; Drawing advertisements, 16s. 8d.; Conditions, of sale, 6s. 8d.		1	11	8
"	25.—Terrill vs. McConnell, Fi. Fa.		0	8	4
Nov.	30.—Filmer et al. vs. Irvine, Curator, &c., Sheriff's fees on 3 collocations, 5s. each		0	15	0
			<u>£22</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>

No. 2.—In Account from 1st January to 31st March, 1851.

£11 10s. 8d.

EXECUTIONS.

1851.		£	s.	d.
Jany.	20.—Brooks vs. Carr, Fieri Facias, Writ and Return	0	10	0
"	7.—Morel vs. Sirols, Fieri Facias against lands, Writ and Return	0	10	0
	Description for Printers, &c.	0	16	8
	369, Kevil vs. Armstrong, Writ of Possession	0	10	0
April	11.—Morkill vs. Peoples, Opposition of Peoples	0	5	0

	£	s.	d.
1851.			
April 11.—Morkill <i>vs.</i> Peoples, Al. Fi. Fa. Warrant and Return	0	10	0
March 4.—Cowan <i>vs.</i> McClintock, Warrant and Return Fi. Fa.	0	10	0
Poundage on sale, £48 3s. 10d.	1	14	0
Burroughs <i>vs.</i> Elwin, 367, Fi. Fa. Warrant and Return	0	10	0
Feb'y. 27.—Noad <i>vs.</i> Abercrombie, Poundage on sale, £136'	3	5	0
“ “ — Do. Opposition of Dixon	0	5	0
MESNE PROCES.			
March 4.—Rockwell <i>vs.</i> Pratt, Capias from Stanstead, Sheriff's Fee,	0	10	0
Do. Bail Bond,	0	5	0
Busteed <i>vs.</i> Griffing <i>et al.</i> , 2 defendanst, at 6s, Summons	0	10	0
Fuller <i>vs.</i> Custom House, Venire Fa,	1	0	0
	£11	10	8

No. 3.—In Account for the Quarter ending 30th June, 1851.

£9 15 6d.

EXECUTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
1851.			
April 11.—Morkill <i>vs.</i> Peoples, Fi. Fa. Warrant and Return	0	10	0
Do. Opposition of Peoples,	0	5	0
May 19.—Stuart <i>vs.</i> Allis, Fi. Fa. Warrant and Return	0	10	0
Poundage on sale,	0	10	8
Morel <i>vs.</i> Sirois, Conditions of sale, 6s. 8d.	0	6	8
Do. Per centage on sale of £25, 12s. 6d.	0	12	6
Do. 3 Deeds at 20s. each	3	0	0
June 25.—Richardson <i>vs.</i> Thain, Warrant,	0	5	0
April 8.—Bank of Montreal <i>vs.</i> Ryland, Warrant,	0	5	0
Do. do. Drafting advt. and copy for Printer, &c.	0	16	8
MESNE PROCES.			
June 3.—Baker <i>vs.</i> Child, Capias from Stanstead Circuit,	0	10	0
Do. Bond	0	5	0
“ 20.—Colby <i>vs.</i> Cooper, Capias from Stanstead Circuit	0	10	0
Do Bond,	0	5	0
Blake <i>vs.</i> Shannon, Summons	0	5	0
Fitzpatrick <i>vs.</i> Atkinson, Summons	0	5	0
	£9	16	8

No. 4.—In Account for the Quarter ending 30th September, 1851.

£10 8s. 0d.

	£	s.	d.
1851.			
Sept. 4.—Bank of Montreal <i>vs.</i> G. H. Ryland, Conditions of sale	0	6	8
Do. do. Poundage on sale, £69, =£1 14s. 6d.;			
alias Writ, 10s.; Deed, 20s.	3	4	6
Aug. 14.—Tait <i>vs.</i> Wright, Vend. Ex. Warrant and Return	0	10	0
Do. Poundage on £17	0	8	6
Thain <i>vs.</i> Richardson, Description for Printer, &c.	0	16	8
“ 11.—Jones <i>vs.</i> Jones, Warrant on Fi. Fa. against Lands	0	5	0
Do. Advertisement for Printer	0	16	8
Torrance <i>vs.</i> Howell and Pierce, Warrant and Return	0	10	0
MESNE PROCES.			
July 18.—Yale <i>vs.</i> Desner, Arrêt Simple,	1	0	0
Aug. 9.—John Griffith <i>vs.</i> O. M. J. Brainard, Op. Capias	1	0	0
Sept. 29.—J. H. Evans <i>vs.</i> A Rankin, Capias, £1; Bond, 5s.	1	5	0
	£10	8	0

No. 5.—In Account for Quarter ended 31st December, 1851.

£17 Os. 9d.

EXECUTIONS.

1851.		£ s. d.	
Oct. 15.—Atwood vs. Goff, Warrant and Return, Fi. Fa.....		0	10 0
Nov. 10.—Richardson vs. Thain, Return.....	£0 5 0		
Do. Conditions of Sale.....	0 6 8		
Do. Poundage on £387 10s. 0d.....	9 13 9		
Do. Deed.....	1 5 0		
		11	10 5
Dec. 24.—Jones vs. McDonald, Return.....	0 5 0		
Do. Conditions of Sale.....	0 6 8		
Do. Per centage on Sale £10 5s. 0d.....	0 5 2		
Do. 2 Deeds, 20s. each.....	1 0 0		
		2	16 10

MESNE PROCES.

Oct. 6.—McLean vs. Flanigan, Summons.....		0	5 0
" 6.—Sedden vs. Melville, Saisie Arrêt.....		1	0 0
" 30.—Sutherland vs. Atkinson, do.....		1	0 0
Nov. 27.—Flanigan vs. McDonald, T. S. Warrant.....		0	5 0
Do. Per centage.....		0	3 6

 £17 10 9

Error in addition in Account rendered 10s.; it should be £17 10s. 9d., and not £17 Os. 9d. The rest are right. There is also a sum of 15s. on the 11th April in the Quarter ending on the 31st March, charged again in its right place, making a loss to me on the whole of 5s.

G. F. BOWEN,
 Sheriff.

G. F. BOWEN, SHERIFF, DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.

GEORGE FREDERICK BOWEN, Esquire, Sheriff of the District of Saint Francis, in Account current with the Provincial Government, for Fees collected under and by virtue of the Act 13 and 14 Vic., Cap. 37, during the period from the Dr. tenth day of September, 1850, to the thirty-first day of December, 1850, both days inclusive.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Fees received on Moneys levied under Writs of Executions (<i>Fieri Facias</i> and <i>Venditioni Exponas</i>), against Moveables and Immovables.....	16	17	7	By Cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General per deposit in Bank.....	0	0	0
To Fees received under <i>Mesne Process</i>	5	10	0	By Amount of Salaries as per Pay List.....	45	16	8
Total Currency.....	£22	7	7	Deficiency of Fees to meet Salary.....	23	9	1
				Total Currency.....	£22	7	7

Dr. Same Account during the period from the 1st day of Jan., 1851, to the 31st day of March, 1851, both days inclusive. Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Fees received on Moneys levied under Writs of Executions (<i>Fieri Facias</i> and <i>Venditioni Exponas</i>), against Moveables and Immovables.....	9	5	8	By Cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General, per deposit in Bank.....	0	0	0
To Fees received under <i>Mesne Process</i>	2	5	0	By Amount of Salaries as per Pay List.....	37	10	0
Total Currency.....	£11	10	8	Deficiency of Fees to meet Salary.....	25	19	4
				Total Currency.....	£11	10	8

REMARKS.—There was a deficiency on the period ending the 31st January last, of Fees to meet the Sheriff's Salary, amounting to..... £23 9 1
And as above on the quarter ending this day..... 25 19 4

£49 8 5

1st Sept., 1851.

G. F. BOWEN, Sheriff.

G. F. BOWEN, SHERIFF, DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.

Dr. Same Account during the period from the 1st day of April, 1851, to the 30th day of June, 1851, both days inclusive. Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Fees received on Moneys levied under Writs of Executions, (<i>Fieri Facias</i> and <i>Venditioni Exponas</i>) against Moveables and Immoveables,.....	7	1	6			
To Fees received under Mesne Process,.....	2	0	0			
Total Currency,.....	£	9	1	6		

By Cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General per deposit in Bank,..... 0 0 0
 By Amount of Salaries as per Pay List, to the Sheriff above, he having no paid Deputy or Clerk,..... 37 10 0
 Deficiency of Fees to meet the Sheriff's Salary for the quarter ending 30th June,..... 38 8 6
 Total Currency,..... £ 9 1 6

REMARKS.—Since the 10th September last when the Act for funding the Fees of Sheriffs came into operation, and the Sheriff's Salary for this District was paid at £150 per annum, being now a period of nine months and twenty days, there has accrued to the Sheriff's Office for this District, Fees to the amount of £42 19s. 9d. only, by reason of the operation of the reduced Tariff. His Salary, at £150 per annum, the rate fixed by the Act for the corresponding period would be £120 16s. 8d., so that there is a deficiency even in that insufficient Salary of £77 16s. 11d. now due to the Sheriff, who receives nothing whatever for his attendance in Court and Services for the Crown in Criminal business, payments to witnesses and rendering Accounts thereof for the care of the Gaol, Correspondence with Government, &c., &c.

Dr. Same Account during the period from the first day of July, 1851, to the thirtieth day of Sept., 1851, both days inclusive. Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Fees received on Moneys levied under Writs of Executions (<i>Fieri Facias</i> , and <i>Venditioni Exponas</i>), against Moveables and Immoveables,.....	6	18	0			
To Fees received under Mesne Process,.....	3	5	0			
Total Currency,.....	10	3	0			

By Cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General, per deposit in Bank, 0 0 0
 By Amount of Salaries as per Pay List,..... 37 10 0
 Deficiency to make up the Salary of this Quarter, ending 30th September, 1851,..... £37 7 0
 Total Currency,..... 10 3 0

Dr. Same Account during the period from the first day of October, 1851, to the thirty-first day of December, 1851, both days inclusive. Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Fees received on Moneys levied under Writs of Executions (<i>Fieri Facias</i> and <i>Venditioni Exponas</i>), against Moveables and Immoveables,.....	14	7	3			
To Fees received under Mesne Process,.....	2	13	6			
Total Currency,.....	£17	0	9			

By Cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General, per deposit in Bank, 0 0 0
 By Amount of Salaries as per Pay List,..... 37 10 0
 Deficiency on the Quarter ending this day, to meet the Sheriff's Salary,..... 20 9 3
 Total Currency,..... £17 0 9

DR. BURROUGHS and FISSET, Prothonotary of Her Majesty's Court for Lower Canada, District of Quebec, and Clerk of the Circuit Court, Quebec Circuit, in Account Current with the Provincial Government, for Fees collected under and by virtue of the Act 13 and 14 Vic., Cap. 37, during the period from the 10th September, 1850, to the 31st December, 1850, both days inclusive.

Receipts.		Amount received for Prothonotary's Fees.		Crier's Fees.		Reporter's Fees.		Payments.		Amount.		Total Currency.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
SUPERIOR COURT.													
50	21	17	25 6 4	1 17	0	0							
		30	28 8 0	2 16	9	0							
		30	29 8 0	2 17	0	0							
50	22	79	44 18 0	2 17	6					610	6	7 7	
		43	30 17 5	1 12	4					578	7	6	
50	23	43	43 4 9	4 14	3					320	3	7	
		24	37 4 11 1/4	1 15	0								
		65	39 6 6	1 10	10								
		96	55 4 1	3 1	10								
50	26	10	44 3 1	2 8	0	1	5	0					
		44	39 3 7 1/2	1 14	0								
		87	28 17 8	1 15	0								
50	27	33	77 1 2	6 14	10	18	15	0					
		70	25 13 6	2 14	5	8	15	0					
50	28	51	14th do to 14th do	2 10	1	2 10	1	8 15	0				
50	29	5	21st do to 31st do	87	5	1	4	4	0				
			Amount Reporter's Fees, Do Crier's Fees, Do Prothonotary's Fees,	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	15	0	
			Circuit Court.	683	13	7							
60	15	91	16 14 0	0	5	0							
60	20	86	62 3 9	2 12	9								
60	32	89	118 9 6	58	7	9							
60	38	68	22 18 1	2 17	0								
60	38	66	28 15 4	0 16	6								
60	42	43	38 15 10	1 6	6								
60	50	23	98 5 3	16 15	0								
60	50	35	28 17 11	9 13	6								
60	50	54	40 19 9	0 12	3								
60	61	87	20 10 3	0 19	0								
60	65	39	62 18 9	21	8	0							
60	71	94	23 6 0	0 12	0								
60	73	62	22 6 0	0 12	0								
60	74	43	9 4 3	0 12	0								
60	80	76	9 18 6	0 12	0								
60	78	60	17 11 3	0 12	0								
60	81	51	30 14 9	15	9	0							
60	82	2	1 18 0	0 9	0								
			Amount Crier's Fees, Do Clerk's Fees,	135	18	9							
			607	15	8								
			£1514	17	7								

For the sum retained by the Prothonotary, see Account Current for the quarter ended 31st March.

DR. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st day of April, 1851, to the 30th day of June, 1851, both days inclusive. CR.

SUPERIOR COURT.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
51-8-8-	From 1st April to 5th April,	38	2	1			
8-92-	" 5th " to 12th "	30	13	1			78 8 0
9-45-	" 12th " to 19th "	29	0	6			
10-24-	" 19th " to 26th "	27	19	5			479 10 7
11-24-	" 26th " to 3rd May,	38	6	3			
12-29-	" 3rd " to 10th "	64	6	1			258 12 10
13-73-	" 10th " to 17th "	31	3	0			
13-79-	" 17th " to 24th "	26	4	2			
14-49-	" 24th " to 31st "	40	2	4			
14-74-	" 31st " to 7th June,	56	17	4			
15-27-	" 7th " to 14th "	20	12	11			124 1 10
15-37-	" 14th " to 21st "	27	15	10			
16-21-	" 21st " to 30th "	69	2	10			
		£500	5	10			
					41	2	8
					£253	16	2
							25 7 6
							£841 18 11

CIRCUIT COURT.		£	s.	d.
From 1st April to 5th April,		12	5	1
" 5th " to 12th "		20	15	2
" 12th " to 19th "		20	3	0
" 19th " to 26th "		41	13	11
" 26th " to 3rd May,		22	9	4
" 3rd May to 10th "		20	12	3
" 10th " to 17th "		29	11	9
" 17th " to 24th "		31	9	3
" 24th " to 31st "		22	6	3
" 31st " to 7th June,		15	17	4
" 7th " to 14th "		25	15	9
" 14th " to 21st "		25	14	2
" 21st " to 30th "		52	19	10
		341	13	1
		500	5	10
		£841	18	11

By Cash paid to the Credit of the Receiver General, per Deposit in the Bank of British North America at Quebec,
 By Amount of Salaries and Expenses as per Pay List No. 5, Superior Court,
 By Amount of Salaries and Expenses as per Pay List No. 6, Circuit Court, Quebec Circuit,
 By Allowance of 10 per cent. Commission on
 mentioned in our Account Current rendered for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1851, and placed to the Credit of the Receiver General, per our Letter to that Department of the 21st May, 1851.
 And upon
 part of the nett proceeds Prothonotary's and Clerk's Fees per Account Current 31st March, 1851, paid to Messrs. Landry and Mimee.
 And upon
 Amount of Criers' fees for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1851, also paid to Messrs. Landry and Mimee.

£841 18 11

DR. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st day of July to the 30th September, 1851, both days inclusive. CR.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
SUPERIOR COURT.							
51-16-90-From 1st July to 5th July, 1851.....	18	3	7				
17-49- " 5th do to 12th do.....	31	5	0				
17-65- " 12th do to 19th do.....	37	13	1				
18-31- " 19th do to 26th do.....	24	4	8				
18-37- " 26th do to 2nd August.....	19	17	0				
19-33- " 2nd Aug. to 9th do.....	40	3	0				
20-20- " 9th do to 16th do.....	12	5	10				
20-70- " 16th do to 23rd do.....	11	5	2				
21-22- " 23rd do to 30th do.....	14	4	4				
21-43- " 30th do to 6th Sept.,.....	40	6	7				
21-77- " 6th Sept. to 13th do.....	28	1	9				
21-95- " 13th do to 20th do.....	15	14	3				
23-3- " 20th do to 30th do.....	52	1	8				
Total.....	£ 345	5	11				
CIRCUIT COURT.							
From 1st July to 5th July, 1851.....	15	11	8				
" 5th do to 12th do.....	25	1	9				
" 12th do to 19th do.....	31	3	3				
" 19th do to 26th do.....	44	19	0				
" 26th do to 2nd August.....	31	0	1				
" 2nd Aug. to 7th do.....	11	13	5				
" 7th do to 16th do.....	13	8	10				
" 16th do to 23rd do.....	14	2	9				
" 23rd do to 30th do.....	17	16	2				
" 30th do to 6th September.....	20	15	1				
" 6th Sept. to 13th do.....	16	18	3				
" 13th do to 20th do.....	22	19	7				
" 20th do to 30th do.....	60	15	0				
Total.....	£ 326	4	10				
Deficiency of receipts to cover Expense Act, &c.....	345	5	11				
	19	10	4				
	£ 691	1	1				
				By Cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General.....	0	0	0
				By Amount of Salaries and Expenses as per Pay List No. 7, Superior Court.....	416	0	3
				By Amount of Salaries and Expenses as per Pay List No. 8, Circuit Court, Quebec Circuit.....	259	5	3
				Total.....	£ 675	5	6
				By Allowance of 10 per cent. Commission on.....	£ 78	8	0
				mentioned in our Account Current rendered 30th June, 1851, placed to the Credit of the Receiver General per Letter to that Department of the 11th July, 1851.			
				And upon another Sum of.....	79	8	3
				Amount of Clerks' Fees per Account rendered 30th June, 1851, advertised to in the same Letter.			
				Total.....	£ 157	16	3
					15	15	7

A deficiency of receipts to cover Salaries Expense Account and Commission has occurred, of the sum of £19 10s. 4d. to be taken out of arrears yet due on account of the year ended 30th September, 1851, exclusive of the Salary of one Clerk for the Quarter ended 30th September, 1851, not charged in our Expense Account above mentioned for the same reason—See page to the left.

BURROUGHS AND Fiset, ESQUIRES, PROTHONOTARY, QUEBEC.

Dr. Same Account during the period from the first day of Oct., 1851, to the first day of Dec., 1851, both days inclusive. Cr.

SUPERIOR COURT.

To Cash received between—	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
51—23—64 1st October, 1851, and 4th October, 1851 ..	6	17	8			
23—39 4th " " 11th " " ..	26	14	10			
24—61 11th " " 18th " " ..	10	19	10			
25—14 18th " " 25th " " ..	18	11	1			
26—37 25th " " 1st Novr., " ..	12	6	11			
27—17 1st Novr., " 8th " " ..	22	2	4			
27—55 8th " " 15th " " ..	83	4	2			
28—97 15th " " 22nd " " ..	28	19	6			
28—39 22nd " " 29th " " ..	18	7	8			
29—40 29th " " 8th Decr., " ..	27	3	8			
29—60 6th Decr., " 13th " " ..	25	9	3			
30—17 13th " " 20th " " ..	20	0	11			
31— 1 20th " " 31st " " ..	66	16	6			
				317	14	4

By so much being the Balance of Account deficient to meet expense Account rendered 30th September, 1851. 19 10 4
 By Amount of Salaries and Expenses as per Pay List No. 9, Superior Court. 545 3 6
 By Amount of Salaries and Expenses as per Pay List No. 10, Circuit Court, Quebec Circuit 254 10 4

£ 819 4 2

CIRCUIT COURT.

1st October, 1851, and 4th October, 1851 ..	11	7	2			
4th " " 11th " " ..	16	11	1			
11th " " 18th " " ..	29	7	5			
18th " " 26th " " ..	35	14	11			
26th " " 1st Novr., " ..	25	16	0			
1st Novr., " 8th " " ..	17	4	2			
8th " " 15th " " ..	26	15	9			
15th " " 22nd " " ..	26	12	6			
22nd " " 29th " " ..	39	13	10			
29th " " 6th Decr., " ..	14	2	11			
6th Decr., " 13th " " ..	14	15	5			
13th " " 20th " " ..	19	16	3			
20th " " 31st " " ..	46	9	2			
				324	6	7

To Cash received by Warrant of 14th February, 1852, to cover deficiency on this Account, to enable the Prothonotary to pay the Balance of Salaries of Deputies and writing Clerks, and to render and close this final Account for the year ended 31st December, 1851. 177 8 3

£ 819 4 2

DR. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the first day of July, 1851, to the 30th day of Sept., 1851, both days inclusive. CR.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Crier's Fees received in the Superior Court.....	24	0	3			
To do. do. Circuit Court	52	4	6			
	<hr/>			76	4	9
By Cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General per deposit in the Bank of Upper Canada				1	4	9
Receipt of Mr. Landry				37	10	0
Do. of Mr. Mincee				37	10	0
	<hr/>			£76	4	9

DR. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the first day of Oct., 1851, to the 31st day of Decr., 1851, both days inclusive. CR.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Crier's Fees received in the Superior Court	17	17	6			
To do. do. Circuit Court	47	17	0			
	<hr/>			£ 65	14	6
Receipt of Mr. Landry				32	17	3
Do. of Mr. Mincee				32	17	3
	<hr/>			£ 65	14	6

MEMORANDUM.—The Vouchers for the payments to Messrs. Landry and Mincee were transmitted to the Inspector General's Department, with the Prothonotary's Letter, advertising to that subject, of 13th January, 1852.

No. 6.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Sums of Money received by S. W. Monk, W. C. H. Coffin and L. S. A. Papineau, Esquires, Joint Prothonotary of Her Majesty's Superior Court for Lower Canada, District of Montreal, and Clerk of the Circuit Court for the Montreal Circuit, under the Provincial Act 13th and 14th Victoria, chap. 37, and of the Outlay or Expense of Management of their Office for the year 1851.

Receipts.		Amount.		Total Currency.		Disbursements.		Total Amount actually paid.		Total amount of salaries assigned per annum and other expenses of Office.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
SUPERIOR COURT.											
Fees paid on proceedings had in suits or actions above £250.....		554	15 3½								
Do. do. above £100 and not above £250.....		727	2 0								
Do. do. above £50 and not above £100.....		654	11 1								
Do. on Judgments of distribution homologically.....		419	7 1								
Total amount, Superior Court.....				2355	15 11½						
CIRCUIT COURT.											
Fees paid on proceedings had in suits or actions in Appealable Cases above £25.....											
Do. do. above £15 but not above £25.....											
Do. do. above £5 but not above £15.....											
Total amount of Appealable Cases.....				576	12 4						
Fees paid in non Appealable Cases above £10 but not above £15.....											
Do. do. above £6 5s. but not above £10.....											
Do. do. under £6 5s.....											
Total amount of non Appealable Cases.....				473	19 11						
Total amount, Circuit Court.....				1050	12 3						
TUTELLE DEPARTMENT.											
Fees paid on Assemblées de Parens, Tutelles, Curatelles, &c.....		133	14 1								
Do. on Extracts of Marriages, Baptisms and Burials.....		31	10 0								
Do. on Donations and other Instruments insinué.....		29	16 3								
Do. on Probates of Wills, Enregistering, &c.....		33	2 6								
Do. on Cloture d'Inventaire.....		26	14 0								
Do. on Partnerships enregisteré.....		13	12 11								
Do. on copies of Notarial Acts, Searches, &c.....		66	12 1								
Do. on Parochoial Registers and on Return of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials for 1850.....											
Total amount—Tutelle Department.....		106	15 4	441	17 2						
Total amount of Receipts.....											
				3848	5 4½						
Balance due Messrs. Monk, Coffin and Papineau by the Fee Fund, on account of their Salaries for the year 1851, the receipts being insufficient to pay the amount of annual Salaries assigned, and expenses of their Office.....											
				528	10 0½						
				4376	15 5						
										£	4376 15 5

B.—List of the Officers, Deputies and Clerks, with the amount assigned and actually paid to each of them from the Fee Fund, received by S. W. Monk, W. C. H. Coffin and L. J. A. Papineau, Esquires, Joint Prothonotary of Her Majesty's Superior Court for Lower Canada, District of Montreal, and Clerk of the Circuit Court for the Montreal Circuit, during 16 Weeks, ending the 31st day of December, 1850, under and by virtue of the Provincial Act 13th and 14th Victoria, chap. 37.

Name of Officers.	Nature of Office.	Period from to.	Amount assigned per annum.		Total amount of Salaries for 16 Weeks ending 31st Dec., 1850.		Amount actually paid.		Remarks.	£ s. d.		
			£	s.	£	s.	£	s.		£	s.	d.
S. W. Monk	Prothonotary and Clerk, C. C.,	10th Sept. to 31st Dec., 1850,	575	0	0	170	17	7 1/2	Bal. due S. W. Monk, ...	170	17	7 1/2
W. C. H. Coffin	do.	do.	575	0	0	176	18	6	Do W. C. H. Coffin, ...	176	17	7 1/2
L. J. A. Papineau	do.	do.	300	0	0	92	6	2 1/2	Do L. J. A. Papineau, ...	92	6	2 1/2
John Honey	Deputy Prothonotary, S. C.,	do.	300	0	0	92	6	2 1/2		92	6	2 1/2
George Pyle	Deputy Clerk, C. C.,	do.	300	0	0	92	6	2 1/2		92	6	2 1/2
Charles A. Terroux	Clerk, S. C., and Tutelle Department,	do.	300	0	0	92	6	2 1/2		92	6	2 1/2
F. J. Beaudry	do.	do.	200	0	0	61	10	9		61	10	9
Adolphe A. Pelletier	do.	do.	250	0	0	76	18	6		76	18	6
George H. Kernick	do.	do.	155	0	0	48	0	0		48	0	0
Marc Campbell	do.	do.	130	0	0	40	0	0		40	0	0
Gaspard Dagen	Clerk, C. C.,	do.	200	0	0	61	10	9		61	10	9
Charles Hinsworth	do.	do.	78	0	0	24	0	0		24	0	0
William Ellis	do.	do.	91	0	0	28	0	0		28	0	0
Arthur DeBelive	Clerk, Notarial Department,	do.	78	0	0	24	0	0		24	0	0
L. G. Dubois	do. Tutelle	do.	78	0	0	24	0	0		24	0	0
Ovide Peltier	do.	do.	100	0	0	30	15	4 1/2		30	15	4 1/2
Charles Bonacina	do.	do.	78	0	0	24	0	0		24	0	0
Adolphe Cherrier	Clerk, C. C.,	do.	52	0	0	16	0	0		16	0	0
Léon Gaudet	Clerk of Record, S. C.,	do.	52	0	0	16	0	0		16	0	0
J. U. Beaudry	Clerk for drafting judgments of Distribution,	do.	75	0	0	18	15	0		18	15	0
Total amount of Salaries to Officers, Deputies and Clerks for 16 weeks, ending 31st December, 1850, (not including Enquête Clerks),			1188		5	1173		3	9 1/2			
Cash paid to Enquête Clerks during 16 weeks ending 31st December, 1850.												
Permanent Enquête Clerks—												
J. C. Jourdain	at 273 per annum,	...	24	0	0							
John O'Doherty	do.	...	24	0	0							
Antoine Gagnon	at 252 per annum,	...	16	0	0							
E. Dorrion	do.	...	16	0	0							
Charles Drolet	do.	...	16	0	0							
J. J. E. Bibeau	do.	...	16	0	0							
Occasional or Extra Enquête Clerks—												
Matthew Foy	at 2s. 6d. per day, when employed,	...	1	10	0							
F. X. Rocheleau	do.	...	2	16	3							
Robert Lovelace	do.	...	0	7	6							
Frederick Geodike	do.	...	1	0	0							
L. LeBlanc	do.	...	1	0	0							
Henri DeCausin	do.	...	0	15	0							
E. E. McCallum	do.	...	0	5	0							
Total amount of the Expenses for Enquête Clerks,			119		13	119		13	9			
Total amount of Expenses for Stationery, Printing, &c.,			1307		19	1292		17	6 1/2			
Total amount of Expenses,			1723		8	1723		8	7			
Balance due Prothonotaries, brought down,			1360		8	1360		8	2 1/2			
Balance due Prothonotaries			1360		8	1360		8	3 1/2			
										15	2	2

B.—List of the Officers, Deputies and Clerks, with the amount assigned and actually paid to each of them, from the Fee Fund, received by S. W. Monk, W. C. H. Coffin and L. J. A. Papineau, Esquires, Joint Prothonotary of Her Majesty's Superior Court for Lower Canada, District of Montreal, and Clerk of the Circuit Court for the Montreal Circuit, during the year 1851, under and by virtue of the Provincial Act, 13th and 14th Victoria, chap. 37.

Name of Officer.	Nature of Office.	Period from to.	Amount assigned per annum.		Amount actually paid.		Remarks.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
S. W. Monk,.....	Prothonotary and Clerk C. C.	1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1851,	575 0 0	390 2 2	Bal. due S. W. Monk by the Fee Fund on account of his Salary for the year 1851,.....	184 17 10	<p>N.B.—To this balance due the Prothonotaries should be added £63 1s. 11d. amount of 6 per cent. retained from their Clerks for two quarters ending 31st December, 1851, without the sanction of Government, but which fact was communicated by them on the 30th day of October, 1851, requesting the approval of Government to which communication no answer has been yet received. It was understood that the money so retained and credited on account of the salaries of the Prothonotaries should be returned in case of sufficiency of funds in the subsequent quarterly receipts.</p>
W. C. H. Coffin,.....	Do.	Do.	575 0 0	390 2 2	Do W. C. H. Coffin, do	184 17 10	
L. J. A. Papineau,.....	Do.	Do.	300 0 0	204 7 7	Do L. J. A. Papineau, do	95 12 5	
John Honey,.....	Deputy Prothonotary S. C.	Do.	300 0 0	291 0 0	Bal. due John Honey, being amount of 6 per cent. retained by the Prothonotaries, for 2 quarters ending, 31st Dec., 1851, and credited by them on account of their Salaries, ...£ 9 0 0	465 8 1	
George Pyke,.....	Deputy Clerk C. C.	Do.	300 0 0	291 0 0	Bal. due G. Pyke, do... 9 0 0		
Charles A. Terroux,.....	Clerk S. C. and Tutelle Department.	Do.	208 0 0	201 15 2½	Bal. due, C. A. Terroux 6 4 9½		
F. J. Beaudry,.....	Do. do.	Do.	200 0 0	194 0 0	Bal. due J. U. Beaudry 6 0 0		
Adolphe A. Peltier,.....	Do. do.	Do.	250 0 0	242 10 0	Bal. due A. A. Peltier, 7 10 0		
George H. Kernick,.....	Do. do.	Do.	156 0 0	151 6 5	Do G. A. Kernick 4 13 7		
Marc Campbell,.....	Do. do.	Do.	130 0 0	126 2 0	Do M. Campbell, 3 18 0		
Gaspard Dagen,.....	Do. C. C.	Do.	200 0 0	194 0 0	Do G. Dagen, ... 6 0 0		
Charles Himsworth,.....	Do. do.	Do.	78 0 0	75 13 2½	Do C. Himsworth, ... 2 6 9½		
Charles Bonacina,.....	Do. do.	Do.	78 0 0	75 13 2½	Do C. Bonacina... 2 6 9½		
L. G. Dubois,.....	Clerk Tutelle Department.	Do.	78 0 0	76 16 7½	Do L. G. Dubois... 1 3 4½		
Leon Gaudet,.....	Clerk of Records S. C.	Do.	52 0 0	50 8 10	Do L. Gaudette... 1 11 2		
J. U. Beaudry,.....	Clerk employed in Drafting Judgments of Distribution only.	Do.	75 0 0	75 0 0	Paid in full.		

Name.	3 months ending March 31, 1851.		3 months ending June 30, 1851.		3 months ending Sept. 30, 1851.		Discharged for want of funds, afterwards employed as an occasional Clerk.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Arthur DeBelive,.....	78 0 0	40 0 0	78 0 0	40 0 0	78 0 0	40 0 0	
William Ellis,.....	91 0 0	79 14 10½	91 0 0	79 14 10½	91 0 0	79 14 10½	
Ovide Peltier,.....	100 0 0	77 12 6	100 0 0	77 12 6	100 0 0	77 12 6	
Adolph Cherrier,.....	52 0 0	45 15 7	52 0 0	45 15 7	52 0 0	45 15 7	
Deduct amount of Salaries of the last named four clerks, from the date of their discharge,.....							
Total amount of permanent Salaries to Officers, Deputies and Clerks for the year 1851, (not including Enquete Clerks,).....							
Cash paid Enquete Clerks.							
Permanent Enquete Clerks.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
J. C. Jourdain at £78 per annum.....	19 10 0	19 10 0	19 10 0	19 10 0	19 10 0	19 10 0	
Antoine Gagnon for four days in every week at £52 per annum.....	11 15 0	13 0 0	11 15 0	13 0 0	11 15 0	13 0 0	
John O'Doherty, do	11 11 0	0 0 0	11 11 0	0 0 0	11 11 0	0 0 0	
W. H. Coffin, do	8 0 0	0 0 0	8 0 0	0 0 0	8 0 0	0 0 0	
Mathew Foy, at £65 per annum.....	11 5 0	14 15 0	11 5 0	14 15 0	11 5 0	14 15 0	
Occasional Enquete Clerks employed at 4s. per 100 words	10 13 10	7 7 11	10 13 10	7 7 11	10 13 10	7 7 11	
Charles Drolet.....	9 0 8	9 4 9	9 0 8	9 4 9	9 0 8	9 4 9	
L. Beauger,.....	10 15 0	6 2 1	10 15 0	6 2 1	10 15 0	6 2 1	
L. G. LeBlanc,.....	5 13 8	0 8 9	5 13 8	0 8 9	5 13 8	0 8 9	
Robert Lovelace,.....	8 5 5	0 0 0	8 5 5	0 0 0	8 5 5	0 0 0	
E. R. McCallum,.....	2 10 0	0 0 0	2 10 0	0 0 0	2 10 0	0 0 0	
Frederick Goehle,.....	4 3 7	0 10 0	4 3 7	0 10 0	4 3 7	0 10 0	
C. A. Rossiter,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total amount due Prothonotaries on account of their Salaries for the year 1851,.....							
63 1 11½							
528 10 0½							

The last named four Clerks, viz.—Arthur Debelive, William Ellis, Ovide Peltier and Adolphe Cherrier were discharged at the commencement of the quarter ending 31st Dec., 1851, not, however, from incapacity, but for want of funds. It was found that the business of the office could not be satisfactorily carried on without again employing Adolph Cherrier, and taking Matthew Foy, who was an Enquete Clerk, and employing him in the office as a permanent Clerk.

B.—List of the Officers, Deputies and Clerks, with the amount assigned and actually paid each of them, &c.—(Continued.)

Name.	3 months ending March 31, 1851.	3 months ending June 30, 1851.	3 months ending Sept. 30, 1851.	3 months ending Dec. 31st Dec., 1851.	Amount assigned per annum.	Amount annually paid.	Remarks.
Henri DeCaussin.....	8 9 2	5 15 9	2 6 0	.....		
J. J. E. Bibaud.....	2 5 0	.....	.....	.....
E. Dorion.....	3 5 0	4 1 8	.....	.....	
G. Vanfelson, Jr.,.....	1 14 4	.....	.....	.....
F. X. Rocheteau.....	3 11 2	0 2 8	1 10 2	2 8 11			
Potvin.....	0 6 4	.....	.....	.....
Décoligne.....	0 6 8	.....	.....	.....
Richet.....	0 2 6	.....	.....	0 8 6			
John O'Doherty.....	.....	4 0 0	.....	5 9 10			
J. C. Jourdain.....	.....	.....	5 4 11	.....		
A. R. Lamothe.....	.....	2 9 11	3 4 11	2 4 6			
Antoine Gagnon.....	.....	.....	3 2 6	4 19 6			
W. H. Coffin.....	.....	.....	.....	3 15 8	7 17 0		
Morin.....	.....	.....	0 12 6	.....		
A. C. Chervier.....	.....	.....	.....	3 17 7			
J. M. Loranger.....	.....	.....	.....	3 17 11			
L. Dubois.....	.....	.....	.....	1 5 6			
J. Béaudry.....	.....	.....	.....	3 18 8			
A. B. Gressé.....	.....	.....	.....	4 2 6½			
G. Vallee.....	.....	.....	.....	2 5 8			
Lepailleur.....	.....	.....	.....	0 9 9			
A. C. Dumesail.....	.....	.....	.....	1 4 0			
Benoit.....	.....	.....	.....	0 2 6			
Thomas Wood.....	.....	.....	.....	1 5 9			
G. C. Mackin.....	.....	.....	.....	1 6 11			
£ 125 3 4	95 8 6	50 14 2	86 10 0	.....	357 16 0½	357 16 0½	
Total Expenses of Enquete Clerks for the year 1851.....							
Total amount of expenses for Stationery, Printing, &c.....							
Total amount of expenses (supposing Salaries were paid in full).....							
Amount due Messrs. Monk, Coffin, and Papineau, by the Fee Fund brought down, on account of their Salaries for the year 1851, the receipts-being insufficient to pay the amount of annual Salaries assigned and the expenses of their office, as will more fully appear on reference to the General Statement of receipts and disbursements of their office, for the year 1851.....							
					4159 16 5	3681 6 4½	
					216 19 0	216 19 0	
					4376 15 5	3848 5 4½	
					528 10 0½	528 10 0½	
					4376 15 5	4376 15 5	Balance due Prothonotaries for the year 1851.....
							528 10 0½

MONK, COFFIN AND PAPINEAU, PROTHONOTARY, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

S. W. Monk, W. C. H. Coffin, and L. J. A. Papineau, Prothonotary of Her Majesty's Superior Court for Lower Canada, District of Montreal, and Clerk of the Circuit Court, in account current with the Provincial Government, for Fees collected under and by virtue of the Act 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 37, during the period from the tenth day of September, 1850, to the 31st December, 1850, both days inclusive.

CR.

RECEIPTS.		AMOUNT.		TOTAL CURRENCY.		PAYMENTS.		AMOUNT.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
SUPERIOR COURT.									
To	Fees paid on proceedings had in Suits or Actions above £100.....	445	7 10						
To	ditto ditto ditto £50 but not above £100.....	232	5 11					1307	19 8½
To	ditto ditto ditto under £50.....	47	13 8						
To	ditto ditto ditto on Judgments of Distribution.....								
To	and Orders for Moneys homologated.....	86	14 2½						
	Total Amount from Superior Court.....			812	1 7½				
CIRCUIT COURT, APPEALABLE CASES.									
To	Fees paid on proceedings had in Suits or Actions above £30 but not above £50.....	114	15 5½						
To	ditto ditto ditto £20 ditto £30.....	89	4 7						
To	ditto ditto ditto £15 ditto £20.....	22	2 10						
	Total Amount from Circuit Court—Appealable Cases.....								
NON APPEALABLE CASES.									
To	Fees paid on proceedings had in Suits or Actions above £10 but not above £15.....	65	7 0						
To	ditto ditto ditto £6 5s. ditto £10.....	47	2 0						
To	ditto ditto ditto under £6 5s.....	92	1 9						
	Total Amount from Circuit Court—Non Appealable Cases.....								
	Ditto	226	2 10¾						
	Total Amount from Circuit Court—Appealable Cases.....	204	10 9			430	13 7¾		
TUTELLE DEPARTMENT.									
To	Fees paid on Assemblées de Parens, Tutelles, Curatelles, Authorisation à vendre.....	45	7 4						
To	ditto on Extracts of Marriages, Baptisms and Burials.....	7	15 0						
To	ditto on Donations and other Instruments <i>insinué</i>	8	10 0						
To	ditto on Probaté of Wills, including Enregistrement and Copies.....	5	7 0						
To	ditto on Cloture d'Inventaire.....	8	14 0						
To	ditto on Partnerships enregistered, and Enregistering Commissions of Notaries and their domiciles.....	2	16 6						
To	ditto on Copies of Notarial Acts, Searches, &c.....	25	5 6						
To	ditto on Parochial Registers, £18 15s. 6d., and on Return of Baptisms, Marriages, &c.....	18	15 6						
	Total from Tutelle Department including Notarial Copies.....			122	10 10				
	Balance due Messrs. Monk, Coffin and Papineau.....			1365	6 1½				
				15	2 2				
				1380	8 3½				
									£1380 8 3½

DR. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st day of Jan., 1851, to the 31st day of March, 1851, both days inclusive. Cr.

RECEIPTS.		AMOUNT.	TOTAL CURRENCY.	PAYMENTS.	AMOUNT.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		
SUPERIOR COURT.							
To Fees paid on proceedings had in Suits or Actions above £250		87 13 10		By Amount of Salaries as per Pay List...	1094 3 4		
To ditto ditto ditto £100 but not above £250		212 1 0					
To ditto ditto ditto £50 ditto £100		153 16 5					
To ditto ditto ditto on Judgments of Distribution homologated		153 8 10					
To ditto ditto ditto Total Amount from Superior Court			607 0 1				
CIRCUIT COURT.—APPEALABLE CASES.							
To Fees paid on proceedings had in Suits or Actions above £25		£87 11 0		/			
To ditto ditto ditto £15 and not above £25		59 14 0					
To ditto ditto ditto Total Amount of Appealable Cases		147 5 0					
NON-APPEALABLE CASES.							
To Fees paid on proceedings had in Suits or Actions above £10 and not above £15 in Non Appealable Cases		£41 18 0					
To ditto ditto ditto £6 5s. and not above £10		28 0 0					
To ditto ditto ditto under £6 5s.		57 12 2					
To ditto ditto ditto Total Amount of Non Appealable Cases		127 10 2					
To ditto ditto ditto Total Amount from Circuit Court		274 15 2					
TUTELLE DEPARTMENT.							
To Fees paid on Assemblées de Parents, Tutelles, Curatelles, Authorisation à vendre		39 14 5		/			
To ditto on Extracts of Marriages, Baptisms and Burials		5 18 9					
To ditto on Donations and other Instruments <i>insinué</i>		5 15 0					
To ditto on Probate of Wills, including Enregistrement and Copies		4 0 3					
To ditto on Cloture d'Inventaire		5 15 6					
To ditto on Partnerships Enregistrées		3 0 5					
To ditto on Copies of Notarial Acts, Searches, &c.		18 5 0					
To ditto on Parochial Registers and on Return of Baptisms, Marriages, &c.		16 13 4					
To ditto on Parochial Registers and on Return of Baptisms, Marriages, &c.			99 2 8				
To ditto on Parochial Registers and on Return of Baptisms, Marriages, &c.			980 17 11				
			189 9 6				
Balance due Messrs. Monk, Coffin and Papineau			£				
			1170 7 5				
			£	1170 7 5			

MONK, COFFIN & PAPINEAU, PROTHONOTARY, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.—(Continued.)

Dr. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the first day of April, 1851, to the 30th June 1851, both days inclusive. Cr.

Receipts.	Amount.		Total Currency.		Payments.	Amount.		
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	
SUPERIOR COURT.								
To Fees paid on proceedings had in Suits or Actions above £250	194	1 10½			By Amount of Salaries as per Pay List, By Amount of Disbursements as per Statement and Vouchers for Stationery, Printing, &c.,	1064	8 6	
To do do above £100 but not above £250	153	5 6						
To do do above £50 but not above £100	147	6 8						
To do do on Judgments of Distribution homologated	120	8 1						
Total Amount from Superior Court,			615	2 1½		48	0 11	
CIRCUIT COURT.								
To Fees paid on proceedings had in Suits or Actions above £25	85	14 2			/			
To do do above £15, but not above £25	65	17 6						
To do do above £10, but not above £15	44	1 6						
To do do above £8 5s, but not above £10	22	10 9						
To do do under £8 5s.	50	1 6						
Total Amount from Circuit Court,			268	5 5				
TUTELLE DEPARTMENT.								
To Fees paid on Assemblées de Parens, Tutelles, Curatelles, Authorisation à Vendre,	37	5 9			/			
To do on Extracts of Marriages, Baptisms and Burials,	13	13 9						
To do on Donations and other Instruments <i>insinué</i> ,	5	18 9						
To do on Probate of Wills, including Enregistrement and Copies,	7	9 5						
To do on Cloture d'Inventaire,	8	2 0						
To do on Partnerships Enregistrées,	5	11 0						
To do on Copies of Notarial Acts, Searches, &c.,	14	18 9						
To do on Parochial Registers and on Return of Baptisms, Marriages, &c.	4	6 0						
Total from Tutelle Department,			97	5 5				
			£	980 12 11				
				181 16 5				
			£	1112 9 5			£1112 9 5	

MONK COFFIN AND PAPINEAU, PROTHONOTARY, MONTREAL.—(Continued.)

Dr. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st day of October, 1851, to the 31st December, 1851 both days inclusive. Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
SUPERIOR COURT.							
To Fees paid on proceedings had in Suits or Actions above,.....	£250	126	1	2	By Cash paid to the Credit of the Receiver General, per deposit in Bank,.....	0	0
To do do above £100 but not above,.....	£250	205	7	2	By amount of Salaries as per Pay List,.....	999	10
To do do above £50 but not above,.....	£100	181	1	5	Paid Stationery, Printing, &c.,.....	47	12
To do do where in no amount is demanded including Deeds deposited, &c.,.....		97	1	1			
To do do on Judgments of Distribution homologated, &c.,.....							
Total amount from Superior Court,.....					£ 609	10	10
CIRCUIT COURT.							
To Fees paid on proceedings had in Suits or Actions, in Appealable Cases, above,.....	£89	11	3				
To do do above £25.....	£25						
To do do above £15 but not above £25.....	£59	13	3				
To do do in Non-Appealable Cases, above but not above £15.....	£46	8	9				
To do do under £6 5s., but not above £10.....	£25	14	6				
To do do under £6 5s.,.....	£47	3	0				
Total amount from Circuit Court,.....	119	6	3		268	15	9
TUTELLE DEPARTMENT.							
To Fees paid on Assemblées de Parens, Tutelles, Curatelles, Authorisation à vendre	26	13	2				
To do on Extracts of Marriages, Baptisms and Burials,.....	6	0	0				
To do on Donations and other Instruments <i>vsuzueté</i> ,.....	9	5	6				
To do on Probate of Wills, including Enregistrement and Copies,.....	11	12	5				
To do on Cloture d'Inventaire,.....	3	15	0				
To do on Partnerships Enregistrées,.....	1	18	0				
To do on Copies of Notarial Acts, Searches, &c.,.....	9	6	3				
To do on Searches,.....	3	1	8				
To do on Parochoial Registers and on Return of Baptisms, Marriages, &c.,	17	19	0				
Total from Tutelle Department,.....	89	11	0				
Balage due Messrs. Monk, Coffin and Papineau, supposing Salaries were paid in full,.....							
				967	17	7	
				79	6	2	
				£1047	2	9	
				£1047	2	9	
				Viz. Retained by Mr. Monk on account of his Salary, ...	£12	8	10 1/2
				Do by Mr. Coffin, do do	12	8	10 1/2
				Do by Mr. Papineau, do do	6	9	10 1/2
				£31	7	8	
				£47	17	6	
				£31	7	8	
				£31	7	8	

MONK, COFFIN AND PAPINEAU, P. C. S. and C. C. O.

(Signed,)

MONK, COFFIN and PAPINEAU, Prothonotary of the Superior Court, District of Montreal, and Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Montreal Circuit Court, in Account Current with the Provincial Government for Crier's Fees, collected under and by virtue of the Act 13 and 14 Victoria, chap. 37, during the period from the 10th day of September, 1850, to the 31st day of December, 1850, both days inclusive.

DR.

CR.

	£	s.	d.
To Crier's Fees received in the Superior Court.....	64	13	11
To do. in the Circuit Court.....	101	14	0
	£	166	7 11

By Cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General for deposit in the office of the Agency of the Upper Canada Bank.....	76	7	9
By Amount of Salaries, paid as follows to Criers, as per receipts accompanying this Statement: George Stanley, 16 weeks' Salary as Crier, from 10th Sept. to the 31st Dec., 1850, at £150 per annum, £46 3s.; from which amount £1 4s. 1d. has been deducted by order of the Deputy Inspector General, received by the said Stanley for the Quarter ended 30th Sept., 1850, at £20 Sterling per annum	44	18	11
Peter Devins, 16 weeks Salary as Crier for the same period, at £150 per annum, deducting therefrom by order of the Deputy Inspector General, £1 ls. 9d. received by him for the Quarter ended 30th September, 1850, at £150 Currency per annum.....	45	1	3
	£	166	7 11

DR. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st day of January, 1851, to the 31st day of March, 1851, both days inclusive. **CR.**

	£	s.	d.
To Crier's Fees received in the Superior Court,.....	52	4	1
To do in the Circuit Court,.....	43	11	6
	£	95	15 7

By Cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General for deposit in the Office of the Agency of the Upper Canada Bank.....	13	2	10
George Stanley, 3 months' Salary from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of March, 1851, at £150 per annum.....	37	10	0
Peter Devins, 3 months' Salary from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of March, 1851, at £150 per annum.....	37	10	0
By allowance of 10 per cent Commission on £76 7s. 9d., being net proceeds of Account Current rendered for Quarter ended the 31st day of December, 1850.....	7	12	9
	£	95	15 7

MONK, COFFIN AND PAPINEAU, PROTHONOTARY, MONTREAL.—(Continued.)

DR. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st day of April, 1851, to the 30th day of June, 1851, both days inclusive. CR

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Clerks' Fees received in the Superior Court.....	40	3	1	By Cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General for deposit in the Upper Canada Bank Agency, Montreal.....	8	1	0
To do. in the Circuit Court.....	37	19	0	By Amount of Salary as per Pay List.....	68	15	0
				By Allowance of ten per cent. Commission on £13 2s. 10d. Currency, being net proceeds of Account Current rendered for Quarter ended the 31st March, 1851.....	1	6	1
					£	78	2 1

I, S. W. Monk, Prothonotary of the District of Montreal, do solemnly swear, that the foregoing account current is true and just in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
 (Signed) S. W. MONK, Prothonotary.
 Prothonotary's Office, Montreal 29th October, 1851.
 Sworn before me at Montreal, this 30th day of October, 1851.

(Signed,) J. SAURE, J. S. C., District of Montreal.

No. 7.

THREE RIVERS, 31st Dec., 1852.

SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 29th instant, I have the honor to forward you the Statements you require, and also the account due by me to Government for sums received in 1851, in aid of the compilation of Reports. The account for sums received in 1850 I forwarded you on 30th September, 1851.

The balance due Government by me on that account is..... £5 12 6
 Do. do. on account now forwarded..... 9 15 0
 £15 7 6

This sum you will please deduct for the Contingent accounts due on the 31st instant, and which I am about forwarding, or if you prefer it, I will send you the amount forthwith.

With reference to the amount due by H. B. Hughes, Clerk of the Peace for this District, for three years arrears due by him on the 31st instant, under 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 37, amounting with costs of a judgment obtained by me against him, to £4 1s. 9d. currency, I would suggest that that sum be deducted from his accounts due by Government, as I cannot collect the same, he being insolvent.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,
 Your obedient servant,

JOSPH. COFFIN, Esq., Deputy-Inspector-General, Québec.

EDW. BARNARD.

ACCOUNT of Sums received by the Prothonotary or Clerk of the Superior Court, of the District of Three Rivers, in aid of the compilation and publication of the decisions of the Tribunals of Lower Canada, under the Provisions of the Act 13th and 14th Victoria, chap. 37, between the 1st May and 31st December, 1851.

Class.	Names.	Amount currency.	Total amount for each class.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Judge,	The Hon. D. Mondelet,	1 5 0	1 5 0
Prothonotary, Clerk of C. and Clerk of C. Court, ..	Edward Barnard,	1 5 0	1 5 0
Advocates and Attorneys,	J. E. Turcotte,	1 5 0	11 17 6
	P. B. Dumoulin,	1 5 0	
	A. E. Hart,	1 5 0	
	A. Polette,	1 5 0	
	F. X. Turcotte,	1 5 0	
	F. DaSylva,	1 5 0	
	Abm. DeSaulniers,	0 12 6	
	C. B. Niverville,	1 5 0	
	Fr's. Bureau,	1 5 0	14 7 6
	G. A. LeMaitre,	1 5 0	
Deduct, Commission at 10 per cent.,		1 8 9	4 12 6
Do Costs in Action vs. P. E. Vézina,		0 15 0	
Do do do vs. P. Vézina,		0 6 9	
Do do do vs. H. B. Hughes.—Paid,		0 6 9	
Do do in 2 Actions vs. H. A. Holland,		1 15 8	
			£9 15 0.

STATEMENT of the Amount of the Reporter's Fees, which under the Provisions of the Act 13th and 14th Victoria, Chap. 27, Sect. 15, have been paid or should have been paid to the Prothonotary for the District of Three Rivers, of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, from the 1st October to 31st December, 1850, and the reasons why payment has not been made as to sums still due.

Names.	Amount.	Remarks.
	£ s. d.	
The Hon. D. Mondelet,	1 5 0	Paid in 1851,
J. G. Ogden, Esq., Sheriff,	1 5 0	Do 1850.
Edward Barnard, Prothonotary, Clerk of C. and Clerk of Circuit,	1 5 0	Do do.
H. B. Hughes, Clerk of Peace,	1 5 0	Judgment obtained against him, Defend't insol't.
P. Vézina, Q. C.,	1 5 0	Do. obtained, Defendant dead & estate insolvent.
J. E. Turcotte, Q. C.,	1 5 0	Paid in 1851.
P. B. Dumoulin,	1 5 0	Do do.
Antoine Polette,	1 5 0	Do do.
Thomas Burn,	1 5 0	Do 1850.
F. X. Turcotte,	1 5 0	Do 1851.
F. DaSylva,	1 5 0	Do do.
E. M. Hart,	1 5 0	Do 1850.
Aimé Désilets,	1 5 0	Do do.
Abm. Dosaulniers,	0 12 6	Do 1851, admitted to the Bar in June, 1850.
H. A. P. Holland,	1 5 0	Judgment obtained—Defendant insolvent.
C. B. DeNiverville,	1 5 0	Paid in 1851.
François Bureau,	1 5 0	Do do. *
G. A. LeMaitre,	1 5 0	Do do.
A. E. Hart,	1 5 0	Do do.
P. Ed. Vézina,	1 5 0	Action dismissed on the ground that Defendant was Clerk of the Bankrupt Court,

EDWARD BARNARD,

Three Rivers, 31st December, 1852.

P. S. C.

EDWARD BARNARD, PROTHONOTARY, THREE RIVERS.

EDWARD BARNARD, Prothonotary of Her Majesty's Superior Court for Lower Canada, District of Three Rivers, and Clerk of the Circuit Court, Three Rivers, in Account Current with the Provincial Government, for Fees Collected under and by Virtue of the Act 13 and 14 Vict. Chap. 37, during the period from the 10th day of September, 1850, to the 31st December, 1850, both days inclusive.

Dr.

Cr.

SUPERIOR COURT.

	£	s.	d.
To Fees paid on proceedings had in Suits or Actions above £100.....	44	4	9
To do do above £50 but not above £100, in- cluding all cases from Q. B. over £20 and not exceeding £100,	23	18	5
To do do wherein no amount is demanded including Deeds deposited, &c.....	17	10	8
To do do on Judgments of Distribution homologated.....	10	14	0
Total Amount from Superior Court.....	£ 96	2	10

CIRCUIT COURT.

To Fees paid on proceedings had in Suits or Actions above £30, but not above £50.....	18	8	3
To do do above £20 stg., but not above £30.....	8	0	4
To do do above £20 cy, but not above £20 stg.,	2	10	6
To do do above £10 but not above £20 cy.....	23	18	6
To do do under £10.....	32	6	6
To do do on Judgments of Distribution Homolo- gated.....	3	8	4
Total Amount from Circuit Court.....	£ 88	12	5

TUTELLE DEPARTMENT.

To Fees paid on Assemblées de Parens, Tutelles, Authorisation à Vendre.....	6	4	0
To do on Extracts of Marriages, Baptisms and Burials.....	0	12	0
To do on Donations and other Instruments <i>insinué</i>	1	5	0
To do on Cloture d'Inventaire.....	1	10	0
To do on Copies of Notarial Acts, Searches, &c.....	8	11	0
To do on Parochial Registers and on Return of Baptisms, Marriages, &c.,	6	7	2
Total from Tutelle Department.....	£ 24	9	2
Balance due Edward Barnard.....	0	4	11
Total.....	£ 209	9	4

By Cash paid to the Credit of the Receiver General, per deposit in Bank.....	0	0	0
By Amount of Salaries as per Pay List.....	187	18	4
By Stationery, Printing, Postages, and extra Writing Clerks, during Term.....	21	11	0

£209 9 4

Dr. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st day of January, 1851, to the 31st March, 1851, both days inclusive. Dr.

SUPERIOR COURT.

	£	s.	d.
To Fees paid on proceedings had in Suits or Actions above £100,	13	19	4
To do do above £50, but not above £100,			
To do do and including Fees in Actions instituted in the Court of Q. B., above £20,	10	14	9
To do do wherein no amount is demanded, including Deeds deposited, &c.,	7	13	10
To do do on Judgments of Distribution homologated,	20	8	4
To do do Total Amount from Superior Court,			
	£	52	16

CIRCUIT COURT.

To Fees paid on proceedings had in Suits or Actions above £25,	14	5	1
To do do above £15, but not above £25,	13	9	10
To do do above £10, but not above £15,	8	17	0
To do do above £6 5s., but not above £10,	5	3	0
To do do under £6 5s.,	9	2	6
To do do on Judgments of Distribution homologated,	0	13	9
To do do Total Amount from Circuit Court,			
	£	51	11

TUTELLE DEPARTMENT.

To Fees paid on Assemblées de Parens, Tutelles, Curatelles, Authorisation à vendre,	6	0	6
To do on Extracts of Marriages, Baptisms and Burials,	0	3	0
To do on Donations and other Instruments <i>insensité</i> ,	0	9	6
To do on Probate of Wills, including Enregistrement and Copies,	3	7	4
To do on Closure d'Inventaire,	1	13	0
To do on Copies of Notarial Acts, Searches, &c.,	7	6	9
To do on Parochial Registers and on Return of Baptisms, Marriages, &c., including £15 10s. for Return of Baptisms and due E. B. by Government,	20	5	0
To do do Total from Tutelle Department,			
	£	43	12
		22	11
	£	166	4

Balance due E. B.,

And moreover, £15 10s., due for Return of Baptisms, &c., for 1850, as above.

By Cash paid to the Credit of the Receiver General, per deposit in Bank,

By Amount of Salaries as per Pay List,

Amount paid for Stationery, Printing, Postages, as per detailed account, annexed,

£ 52 16 3

£ 51 11 2

39 5 1

£ 143 12 6

22 11 8

£ 166 4 2

EDWARD BARNARD, PROTHONOTARY, THREE RIVERS.—(Continued.)

SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st day of April, 1851, to 30th June, 1851, both days inclusive.

DR.

CR.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
SUPERIOR COURT.							
To Fees paid on proceedings had in Suits or Actions above £100	18	13	0				
To do do above £50, including cases from Queen's Bench pending in Superior Court, over £30	13	14	2				
To do wherein no amount is demanded including Deeds deposited, &c.	10	3	4				
To do on Judgments of Distribution, homologated, &c.	22	15	0				
Total Amount from Superior Court				£	65	5	6
CIRCUIT COURT.							
To Fees paid on proceedings had in Suits or Actions above £25, but not above £10	28	2	8				
To do do above £15, but not above £10	10	16	1				
To do do above £10, but not above £6 5s.	7	8	0				
To do do above £6 5s.	5	14	3				
To do do under £6 5s.	8	19	3				
Total Amount from Circuit Court				£	61	0	3
TUTELE DEPARTMENT.							
To Fees paid on Assemblées de Parens, Tutelles, Curatelles, Authorisation à Vendre, &c.	4	19	0				
To do on Extracts of Marriages, Baptisms and Burials	0	10	0				
To do on Donations and other Instruments <i>taxative</i>	0	10	0				
To do on Probate of Wills, including Enregistrement and Copies	2	13	2				
To do on Cloture d' Inventaire	1	10	0				
To do on Partnerships Enregistrées	0	1	6				
To do on Copies of Notarial Acts, Seances, &c.	6	2	6				
Total from Tutelle Department				£	16	6	3
Balances due Edward Barnard				18	8	8	
				£	161	0	7

By Cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General, per deposit in Bank..... 0 0 0
 By Amount of Salaries as per Pay List..... 153 15 0
 For Stationery and printing paper, detailed account annexed..... 7 5 7

DR. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st day of July, 1851, to 30th September, 1851. both days inclusive. CR.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.				
SUPERIOR COURT.											
To Fees paid on proceedings had in Suits or Actions above £100,.....	0	19	0	By Cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General per deposit in Bank..... By Amount of Salaries as per Pay List..... Stationery and Printing, as per detailed ac- counts annexed,.....	0	0	0				
To do do above £50, but not above £100,.....											
To do do including Fees in Cases from Queen's Bench, under £30,.....	1	1	0								
To do do wherein no amount is demanded including Deeds deposited, &c.,.....	2	11	4								
Total Amount from Superior Court,.....	£ 4 11 4										
CIRCUIT COURT.											
To Fees paid on proceedings had in Suits or Actions above £25,.....	9	19	1					£ 88 17 4	15	10	10
To do do above £15, but not above £25,.....	9	4	0								
To do do above £10, but not above £15,.....	5	16	0								
To do do above £6 6s., but not above £10,.....	4	14	0								
To do do under £6 6s.,.....	9	4	3								
Total Amount from Circuit Court,.....	£ 88 17 4										
TUTELLE DEPARTMENT.											
To Fees paid on Assemblés de Parens, Tutelles, Curatelles, Authorisation à Vendre.....	4	11	0	15	10	10	10				
To Fees paid on Extracts of Marriages, Baptisms and Burials,.....	0	2	6								
To do do on Donations and other Instruments, instruits.....	0	5	0								
To do do on Probate of Wills, including Enregistrement and Copies.....	1	6	8								
To do do on Cloture d' Inventaire,.....	1	13	0								
To do do on Copies of Notarial Acts, Searches, &c.,.....	4	18	3								
To do do on Parochial Registers and on Return of Baptisms, Marriages, &c. Total from Tutelle Department,.....	2	14	5								
Balance due Edward Barnard,.....	82	6	7								
	£ 141 6 2										

EDWARD BARNARD, PROTHONOTARY, THREE RIVERS.—(Continued).

Dr. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st day of October, 1851, to the 31st December, 1851, both days inclusive. Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SUPERIOR COURT.						
To Fees paid on proceedings had in Suits or Actions above £100,	12	17	4			
To do do above £50, but not above £100,	9	18	3			
To do do wherein no amount is demanded, including Deeds deposited, &c.,...	6	4	8			
To do do on Judgments of Distribution homologated,	12	5	0			
Total Amount from Superior Court,	£	41	5	3		
CIRCUIT COURT.						
To Fees paid on proceedings had in Suits or Actions above £25,	3	15	4			
To do do above £15, but not above £25,	4	15	6			
To do do above £10, but not above £15,	5	14	0			
To do do above £6 5s., but not above £10, ...	4	0	0			
To do do under £6 5s.,	12	15	9			
Total Amount from Circuit Court,	£	31	0	7		
TUTELLE DEPARTMENT.						
To Fees paid on Assemblées de Parens, Tutelles, Curatelles, Authorisation à Vendre	3	8	0			
To do on Extracts of Marriages, Baptisms and Burials,	0	5	0			
To do on Probate of Wills, including Enregistrement and Copies,	0	19	8			
To do on Cloture d'Inventaire,	1	4	6			
To do on Copies of Notarial Acts, Searches, &c.,	3	0	6			
To do on Parochial Registers and on Return of Baptisms, Marriages, &c.,	3	9	4			
Total from Tutelle Department,	12	7	0			
Balance due Edward Barnard,	56	14	7½			
	£	141	7	5½		
By Cash paid to the Receiver General, per deposit in Bank,	0	0	0			
By Amount of Salaries as per Pay List,	137	5	0			
Stationery as per Account,	4	2	5½			
	141	7	5½			

I, Edward Barnard, Prothonotary of Her Majesty's Superior Court for Lower Canada, District of Three Rivers, and Clerk of the Circuit Court of Three Rivers, do solemnly swear, that the foregoing Account Current is true and just in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me at Three Rivers, this 27th day of July, 1852.

(Signed,) D. MONDELET, J. C. S. (Signed,) EDWARD BARNARD, Prothonotary, District of Three Rivers.

HENRY B. HUGHES, CLERK OF THE PEACE, THREE RIVERS.

HENRY B. HUGHES, Clerk of the Peace for the District of Three Rivers, in Account Current with the Provincial Government, for Fees collected under and by virtue of the Act 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 37, during the period from the 10th day of September, 1850, to the 31st day of December, 1850, both days inclusive.

CR.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To amount of Fees received out of Session } To ditto in Session	0	0	0	6	3	3
An Allowance for registering Convictions by Magistrates at per annum, £25 stg.	8	11	7			
An ditto for services out of Session at per annum, £65 10s. sterling	21	4	9			
Fees for services in Session, as per account duly attested to be furnished the Inspector General's Department as usual	27	2	4			
Stationery	3	1	1			
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
	£59	19	9	£6	3	3

	£	s.	d.
By Cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General per deposit in Bank	0	0	0
By Amount of Salaries per Pay List	75	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£	75	0

	£	s.	d.
Less Cash received	68	16	9
	<hr/>		
	59	19	9

MEMORANDUM.

Amount of Fees and Allowances payable by Govt. under former Regulations	59	19	9
Amount due to the Clerks	£75	0	0
Less Fees received by law	6	3	3
	<hr/>		
	68	16	9
	<hr/>		
Leaving a deficiency of	£8	17	0

DR. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st day of January, 1851, to the 31st March, 1851, both days inclusive. CR.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To amount of Fees received out of Session	2	2	0	2	2	0
An allowance for registering Convictions by Magistrates at per annum, £25 stg.	6	18	10½			
An do for services out of Session at per annum, £62 10s. sterling	17	7	2½			
Fees for services in Session, as per account duly attested to be furnished the Inspector General's Department as usual	11	18	0			
Fees to the Crier of Quarter Sessions	5	12	2½			
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
	£41	16	3½	£2	2	0

	£	s.	d.
By Cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General, per deposit in Bank	0	0	0
By amount of Salaries per Pay List	38	6	1
	<hr/>		
	£	38	6

HENRY B. HUGHES, CLERK OF THE PEACE, THREE RIVERS.—(Continued.)

DR. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st April, 1851, to 30th June, 1851, both days inclusive. CR.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of Fees received out of Session.....	6	0	3	6	0	3
An allowance for registering Convictions by Magistrates at per annum £25 stig.	6	18	10½			
An do for services out of Session at per annum, £62 10s stig.	17	7	2½			
Fees for services in Session, as per account duly attested to be furnished the Inspector General's Department as usual,.....	20	14	4			
Fees to the Cleric of Quarter Sessions.....	5	12	2½			
For Commission on the amount of Fines paid to the credit of the Receiver General,.....	0	2	6			
	£	50	15	1½	£	60
					3	2

DR. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st day of July, 1851, to the 30th day of Sept., 1851, both days inclusive. CR.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To amount of Fees received out of Session.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
An Allowance for registering Convictions by Magistrates at per annum £25 stig.	6	18	10½			
An ditto for services out of Session at per annum £62 10s. stig.	17	7	2½			
Fees for services in Session, as per account duly attested to be furnished the Inspector General's Department as usual	26	6	0			
	£50	12	1	50	12	1
				£60	0	1

By Cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General per deposit in Bank..... 0 0 0
 By amount of Salaries per Pay List..... 60 0 1

Dr. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st day of Oct., 1851, to the 31st day of Dec., 1851, both days inclusive. Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To amount of Fees received out of Session	0	0	0	6	16	9
An Allowance for registering Convictions by Magistrates at per annum £25 sfg.	6	18	10½			
An ditto for services out of Session at per annum £62 10s.	17	7	2½			
Fees for services in Session, as per account duly attested to be furnished the Inspector General's Department as usual	41	0	6			
	£65 6 7			65 6 7		
	£72 3 4			72 3 4		
	£75 0 0			75 0 0		

Henry B. Hughes, Clerk of the Peace for the District of Three Rivers, do solemnly swear, that the foregoing Account Current is true and just in every particular, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
(Signed,) H. B. HUGHES, Clerk of the Peace, District of Three Rivers.

Sworn before me at Three Rivers, this 31st day of January, 1852.
(Signed,) J. E. TURCOTTE, C. Q. S.

EDWARD BARNARD, ESQUIRE, PROTHONOTARY, THREE RIVERS.

EDWARD BARNARD, Esquire, Prothonotary of the District of Three Rivers, and Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Three Rivers Circuit, in Account Current with the Provincial Government for Criers' Fees, collected under and by virtue of the Act 13th and 14th Victoria, chap. 37, during the period from the eleventh day of September, 1850, to the thirty-first day of March, 1851, both days inclusive.

Dr. Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Crier's Fees received in the Superior Court,	9	19	1			
To do in the Circuit Court,	19	6	8			
	£29 5 9			29 5 9		

By Cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General, £ per deposit in Bank, 0 0 0
By Amount paid Crier as per Receipt annexed, ..27 15 7
By Amount retained in conformity to letter of Deputy Inspector General of 27th October, 1851, 1 10 2

£29 5 9

EDWARD BARNARD, ESQUIRE, PROTHONOTARY, THREE RIVERS.—(Continued.)

DR. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st day of April, 1851, to the 30th day of June, 1851, both days inclusive. CR.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Crier's Fees received in the Superior Court,	4	0	9	By Cash paid to the credit of the Receiver Gene- ral for deposit in Bank,		
To do do in the Circuit Court,	6	4	6	per deposit in Bank,		
	£10	5	3	By Amount of Salaries, as per Receipt,		
				£10	5	3

DR. [SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st of July, 1851, to the 30th of September, 1851, both days inclusive. CR.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Crier's Fees received in the Superior Court,	0	3	9	By Cash paid to the credit of the Receiver Gene- ral for deposit in Bank,		
To do do in the Circuit Court,	6	6	6	By Amount of Salaries, as per Pay List,		
	£	6	10	3	£	6
					10	3

DR. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st October, 1851, to the 31st December, 1851, both days inclusive. CR.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Crier's Fees received in the Superior Court,	1	15	3	By Cash paid to the credit of the Receiver Gene- ral, for deposit in Bank,		
To do do in the Circuit Court,	6	6	0	By amount of Salaries, as per Pay List,		
	£	8	1	3	£	8
					1	3

I, Edward Barnard, Esquire, Prothonotary of the District of Three Rivers, do solemnly swear, that the foregoing account current is true and just in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDWARD BARNARD, Prothonotary.

Sworn before me at Three Rivers, this 10th day of July, 1852.
D. MONDELET, J. S. C., District of Three Rivers.

Dr.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA,
TO

HENRY B. HUGHES,
Clerk of the Peace in and for the District of Three Rivers.

To the undermentioned services performed in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, from the 1st day of October, 1851, to the 31st day of December, 1851, both days inclusive.

1851.—October.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
The Queen vs. Daniel Young et al. — Riot and Assault.	{	4 Subpœnas	0	12	0	}	3	3	4
		13 Copies	0	13	0				
		5 Bench Warrants	1	5	0				
		Trial	0	13	4				
The Queen vs. Benjamin Marchand et al. — Riot and Assault.	{	4 Subpœnas	0	12	0	}	2	18	4
		13 Copies	0	13	0				
		4 Bench Warrants	1	0	0				
		Trial	0	13	4				
The Queen vs. Thomas Thérien. — Assault and battery with intent to murder.	{	Indictment	0	6	8	}	2	7	0
		4 Subpœnas	0	12	0				
		15 Copies	0	15	0				
		Trial	0	13	4				
The Queen vs. Benjamin Mainville et al. — Riot and Assault.	{	Indictment	0	6	8	}	2	2	0
		1 Subpœna	0	3	0				
		4 Copies	0	4	0				
		3 Bench Warrants	0	15	0				
		Trial	0	13	4				
The Queen vs. Xavier Movil et al. — Larceny.	{	Indictment	0	6	8	}	2	18	0
		2 Subpœnas	0	6	0				
		5 Copies	0	5	0				
		Trial	0	13	4				
		3 Recognizances	0	15	0				
		2 Subpœnas	0	6	0				
6 Copies for Prisoners	0	6	0						
The Queen vs. Maxime Beupré. — Assault and battery with intent to murder.	{	Indictment	0	6	8	}	2	3	0
		4 Subpœnas	0	12	0				
		11 Copies	0	11	0				
		Trial	0	13	4				
The Queen vs. Frs. Marchand. — Larceny.	{	Indictment	0	6	8	}	0	17	8
		2 Subpœnas	0	6	0				
		5 Copies	0	5	0				
		Recognizance							
The Queen vs. Maxime Gravelle. — Larceny.	{	Indictment	0	6	8	}	0	10	8
		1 Subpœna	0	3	0				
		1 Copy	0	1	0				
		Recognizance							
The Queen vs. Louis Piche. — Assault with intent to maim.	{	Indictment	0	6	8	}	1	18	2
		3 Subpœnas	0	9	0				
		10 Copies	0	10	0				
		Traverse	0	7	6				
		Recognizance							

Dr.—The Government of Canada to H. B. Hughes, C. P., Three Rivers.—(Continued.)

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1851.—October.									
	The Queen vs. Isaac Hamel.	}	Indictment	0	6	8			
			1 Subpœna	0	3	0			
			1 Copy	0	1	0			
			Trial	0	13	4			
	Assault on a Constable in exercise of duty.						1	4	0
	The Queen vs. Antoine Brassard et al.	}	Indictment	0	6	8			
			2 Subpœnas	0	6	0			
			5 Copies	0	5	0			
	Riot and Assault.						0	17	8
	The Queen vs. Pierre Robert.		}	Indictment	0	6	8		
		1 Subpœna		0	3	0			
		2 Copies		0	2	0			
	Assault of a grievous nature.						0	11	8
	The Queen vs. Cavale Regis.	}		Indictment	0	6	8		
			1 Subpœna	0	3	0			
			4 Copies	0	4	0			
			Traverse	0	7	6			
	Larceny.						1	1	2
	The Queen vs. Joseph Bernard.	}	Recognizance	0	5	0			
			Indictment	0	6	8			
			1 Subpœna	0	3	0			
			4 Copies	0	4	0			
	Larceny.						0	18	8
	The Queen vs. Emérance Bernard.	}	Bench Warrant	0	5	0			
			Indictment	0	6	8			
			1 Subpœna	0	3	0			
			4 Copies	0	4	0			
	Assault of a grievous nature.						0	18	8
	The Queen vs. Tait Sullivan et al.	}	Bench Warrant	0	5	0			
			Indictment	0	6	8			
			2 Subpœnas	0	6	0			
			5 Copies	0	5	0			
	Riot and Assault.						2	17	8
	The Queen vs. Joseph St. Casta et al.	}	8 Bench Warrants	2	0	0			
			Indictment	0	6	8			
			1 Subpœna	0	3	0			
			1 Copy	0	1	0			
	Riot.						0	10	8
	The Queen vs. Moïse Bergeron.	}							
			Indictment	0	6	8			
			1 Subpœna	0	3	0			
			1 Copy	0	1	0			
	Obtaining moneys under false pretences.						0	10	8
	The Queen vs. Maxime Minot.	}							
			Indictment	0	6	8			
			1 Subpœna	0	3	0			
			1 Copy	0	1	0			
	Obtaining moneys under false pretences.						0	10	8
	The Queen vs. Pierre Beaulieu.	}							
			Indictment	0	6	8			
			1 Subpœna	0	3	0			
			1 Copy	0	1	0			
	Obtaining moneys under false pretences.						0	10	8

DR.—The Government of Canada to H. B. Hughes, C. P., Three Rivers.—(Continued.)

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1851.—October.							
	The Queen vs. John Ralph.	}	Indictment	0	6	8	
			1 Subpcena	0	3	0	
			4 Copies	0	4	0	
			Traverse	0	7	6	
	Assault and battery with intent to murder.						1 1 2
	The Queen vs. Charles Pleace.	}	Indictment	0	6	8	
			3 Subpcenas	0	9	0	
			10 Copies	0	10	0	
	Assault of a grievous nature.						1 5 8
	The Queen vs. Olivier Perrault et al.	}	3 Subpcenas	0	9	0	
			10 Copies	0	10	0	
	Riot.						0 19 0
	The Queen vs. Onézime Morin.	}	2 Subpcenas	0	6	0	
			7 Copies	0	7	0	
			Recognizance	0	5	0	
	Larceny.						0 18 0
	The Queen vs. Luey Laverdure.	}	2 Subpcenas	0	6	0	
			6 Copies	0	6	0	
			Recognizance	0	5	0	
	Larceny.						0 17 0
	The Queen vs. Amédé Lottenville and Wm. Lottenville.	}	1 Subpcena	0	3	0	
			4 Copies	0	4	0	
			2 Recognizances	0	10	0	
	Larceny.						0 17 0
	The Queen vs. Uldorie Boucher.	}	1 Subpcena	0	3	0	
			4 Copies	0	4	0	
			Recognizance	0	5	0	
	Larceny.						0 12 0
	The Queen vs. Joseph Vallette.	}	1 Subpcena	0	3	0	
			4 Copies	0	4	0	
			Recognizance	0	5	0	
	Larceny.						0 12 0
		}	1 Subpcena	0	3	0	
			4 Copies for Prisoner	0	4	0	
	Larceny.						0 7 0
	The Queen vs. Louis Beaubien.	}	1 Subpcena	0	3	0	
			4 Copies	0	4	0	
			Recognizance	0	5	0	
	Larceny.						0 12 0
		}	2 Subpcenas	0	6	0	
			6 Copies for Prisoner	0	6	0	
	Larceny.						0 12 0
	The Queen vs. Charles Poirier.	}	2 Subpcenas	0	6	0	
			8 Copies	0	8	0	
	Riot &c.						0 14 0
	Drawing Precept and Venire, October Session.						1 3 4

£41 0 6

Dr.—The Government of Canada to H. B. Hughes, C. P., Three Rivers.—*Continued.*

I hereby certify that the services charged for in the foregoing Account were duly performed by the Clerk of the Peace.

J. E. TURCOTTE,
Chairman of General Court of Quarter
Sessions of the Peace.

I, Henry B. Hughes, Clerk of the Peace in and for the District of Three Rivers, make oath that the foregoing Account is just and true in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. B. HUGHES.

Sworn before me, at Three Rivers,
this 31st January, 1852.

J. E. TURCOTTE, J. P., C. Q. S.

Dr.—The Government of the Province of Canada, to HENRY B. HUGHES, Clerk of the Peace in and for the District of Three Rivers.

	£	s.	d.
For Services performed in Sessions from 1st day of October, 1851, to 31st day of December, 1851, both days inclusive, as per Account No 1, October Session,.....	41	0	6
To Stationery, at £10 per annum, 1 Quarter 1st October, 1851, to 31st December, 1851,.....	2	10	0
To 1 Quarter's Salary for registering convictions of Magistrates at £25 stg., per annum, 1st October, 1851, to 31st December, 1851,.....	6	18	10½
To 1 Quarter's Salary for Services out of Sessions, at £62 10s. stg., per annum, 1st October, 1851, to 31st December, 1851,.....	17	7	2½
	£67	16	7

STATEMENT OF DEFICITS IN SALARIES.

To Deficit in Deputy Clerk of the Peace's Salary, from 11th September, 1850, to 31st December, 1850, at £25 per Quarter, 3 months and 21 days,.....	£18	2	11
To Deficit as Clerk of the Peace's Salary from 1st January, 1851, to 31st March, 1851, at £50 per Quarter,.....	7	9	10
To Deficit as Deputy Clerk of the Peace's Salary from 1st January, 1851, to 31st March, 1851, at £25 per Quarter,.....	25	0	0
To Deficit as Clerk of the Peace's Salary from 1st April, 1851 to 30th June, 1851, at £50 per Quarter,.....	1	14	7
To Deficit as Deputy Clerk of the Peace's Salary from 1st April, 1851, to 30th June, 1851, at £25 per Quarter, ..	25	0	0
To Deficit to Deputy Clerk of the Peace's Salary from 1st July, 1851, to 30th September, 1851, at £25 per Quarter,.....	21	17	11
To Deficit as Deputy Clerk of the Peace's Salary from 1st October, 1851, to 31st December, 1851, at £25 per Quarter,.....	7	3	5
	80	15	11
	£174	5	3

WILLIAM BELL, ESQUIRE, PROTHONOTARY, DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.

WILLIAM BELL, Esquire, Prothonotary of Her Majesty's Superior Court for Lower Canada, District of Saint Francis, and Clerk of the Circuit Court for the Sherbrooke Circuit, in Account Current with the Provincial Government, for Fees Collected under and by virtue of the Act 13 and 14 Vic., Cap. 37, during the period from the 10th day of September, 1850, to the day of 31st December, 1850, both days inclusive.

DR.

CR.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SUPERIOR COURT.									
To Fees paid on proceedings had in Suits or Actions above £50,	9	17	10						
Total Amount from Superior Court,				9	17	10			
CIRCUIT COURT.									
To Fees paid on proceedings had in Suits or Actions above £10 up to £20,	9	16	6						
To do do above £6 5s., but not above £10,	5	13	6						
To do do under £6 5s.,	2	4	6						
Total Amount from Circuit Court,	17	14	6						
TUTELLE DEPARTMENT.									
To Fees paid on Assémbées de Parens, Tutelles, Curatelles, Authorisation à Vendre,	1	0	0						
To do on Partnerships Enregistrées,	0	2	6				1	2	6
Total from Tutelle Department,	28	14	10						
To Fees received as Clerk of the Crown, £3 10s. 10d. }	21	0	10						
To do do Clerk of the Peace, £17 10s. 0d. }									
	£49	15	8						£107 10 10

WILLIAM BELL, PROTHONOTARY, DISTRICT OF SAINT FRANCIS.—(Continued.)

Dr. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st day of January, 1851, to the 31st March, 1851, both days inclusive. Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Cash paid to the Credit of the Receiver General, per deposit in Bank,	£	s.	d.
SUPERIOR COURT.										
To Fees paid on proceedings had in Suits or Actions above £50,	20	0	7	20	0	7				
Total Amount from Superior Court,										
CIRCUIT COURT.										
To Fees paid on proceedings had in Suits or Actions above £15,	0	0	0							
To do do above £10, but not above £15,	9	13	9							
To do do do above £6 5s., but not above £10,	1	0	0							
To do do do above £ , but not above £6 5s.,	2	17	3							
Total Amount from Circuit Court,	12	11	0							
TUTELLE DEPARTMENT.										
Fees paid on Partnerships Enregistered,	0	10	0	0	10	0				
Fees received as Clerk of the Crown,				33	1	7				
Do as Clerk of the Peace,				22	6	6				
				16	9	7				
				£71	17	8				£87 10 0

Dr. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 31st day of March, 1851, to the 30th June, 1851, both days inclusive. Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	By Cash paid to the Credit of the Receiver General, per deposit in Bank,	£	s.	d.
SUPERIOR COURT.										
To Fees paid on proceedings had in Suits or Actions above £50,	0	12	0	0	12	0				
Total Amount from Superior Court,										
CIRCUIT COURT.										
To Fees paid on proceedings had in Suits or Actions above £10, but not above £15	4	2	0							
To do do do above £6 5s., but not above £10,	0	16	6							
To do do do under £6 5s.,	1	8	0							
Total Amount from Circuit Court,	6	6	6							
TUTELLE DEPARTMENT.										
To Fees paid on 34 at 2s. 6d. each Parochial Registers and on Returns of Baptisms, Marriages, &c.,	16	15	0	16	15	0				
Total from Tutelle Department,				£23	13	6				£87 10 0

WILLIAM BELL, ESQUIRE, PROTHONOTARY, DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.—(Continued.)

DR. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st day of October, 1851, to the 31st day of Dec., 1851, both days inclusive. CR.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SUPERIOR COURT.						
To Fees paid on proceedings had in Suits or Actions above £50,	4	8	0			
Total Amount from Superior Court,				4	8	0
CIRCUIT COURT.						
To Fees paid on proceedings had in Suits or Actions above £25,	2	2	0			
To do do above £15, but not above £25,	4	12	0			
To do do above 10, " 15,	1	8	0			
To do do above 6 5s, " 10,	1	12	0			
To do do under 6 5s,	4	15	6			
Total Amount from Circuit Court,				14	9	6
TUTELLE DEPARTMENT						
To Fees paid on Assemblées de Parens, Tutelles, Curatelles, Authorisation à Vendre,	1	0	0			
To do on Probate of Wills, including Enregistrations and Copies,	1	10	0			
Total from Tutelle Department,				2	10	0
						£21 7 6

William Bell, Prothonotary of Her Majesty's Superior Court for Lower Canada, District of Saint Francis, and Clerk of the Circuit Court for the Sherbrooke Circuit, do solemnly swear, that the foregoing Account Current is true and just in every particular, to the best of knowledge and belief.

W. BELL, Prothonotary,
Sworn before me at Sherbrooke, this tenth day of February, 1852.
JOHN GRIFFIN, J. P.
District of Saint Francis.

By Cash paid to the Credit of the Receiver General, per deposit in Bank,	£37	10	0
By Amount of Salaries as per Pay List—			
Prothonotary,	12	10	0
Clerk to do,	12	10	0
Clerk Circuit Court,			
Receipts as per other side,	21	7	6
Deficiency on quarter ending 31st December, 1851,	41	2	6
			£62 10 0

REMARKS.—The Amount of Pay Lists for the two quarters ending the 31st Dec., 1851, is £125, and there is a deficiency of fees to pay that amount of £79 19 0. And on the Clerk of the Peace for the same period, . . . 6 0 1

There is an overplus of fees due by Government for services as Clerk of the Crown for the last two quarters of . . . 17 5 5 which, if deducted from the above amount, will leave a balance still due to the undersigned of . . . 68 13 8

W. M. BELL, P. S. C.

Dr. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 10th September, 1850, to the 31st December, 1850, both days inclusive. **Cr.**

To Crier's Fees received in the Circuit Court,	£2 4 6
	£2 4 0

Dr. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st January, 1851, to the 31st March, 1851, both days inclusive. **Cr.**

To Crier's Fees received in the Superior Court	£ s. d.
To do in the Circuit Court	3 11 0
	1 0 0
	£ 4 11 0

Paid to Crier of the Superior Court	£ s. d.
Do do in Circuit Court	3 11 0
	1 0 0
	£ 4 11 0

I, William Bell, Brothonotary of the District of Saint Francis, do solemnly swear, that the foregoing account is true and just in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
 W. BELL, Prothonotary.
 Sworn before me at Shebrooke, this 24th day of April 1851.
 R. H. GAIRDNER, J. S. C., District of St. Francis.

JAMES GREEN, CLERK OF THE CROWN, QUEBEC.

Dr. To amount of Fees received in Term

To do out of Term	£ 0 5 0
	6 18 9
	7 3 9

Fees charged against Government for services rendered the Crown, and one Quarter's and 20 day's Salary, at £40 sfg, per annum, as per detailed account annexed. 75 19 6

Fees charged against Government for services rendered persons charged with Felony, as per detailed account annexed..... 32 19 0

£116 2 3

Dr. To amount of Fees received in Term

To do out of Term	£ 0 5 0
	6 18 9
	7 3 9

Fees charged against Government for services rendered the Crown, and one Quarter's and 20 day's Salary, at £40 sfg, per annum, as per detailed account annexed. 75 19 6

Fees charged against Government for services rendered persons charged with Felony, as per detailed account annexed..... 32 19 0

£116 2 3

By Cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General per deposit in Bank.....	£ s. d.
	0 0 0
	80 11 1
By Allowance of 10 per Cent Commission on £85 11s. 2d., being net proceeds of Account rendered for Quarter and 21 days, ended the 31st day of December, 1850.....	3 11 0
Balance to credit of Government.....	32 0 2
	£116 2 3

JAMES GREEN, CLERK OF THE CROWN, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.—(Continued.)

Dr. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 11th day of Sept., 1851, to the 1st December, 1851, both days inclusive. Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Quarter and 20 day's Salary at £250.....	76	7	9			
To 20 day's Salary of Deputy to 31st December, at £75.....	4	3	4			7 3 0
To 10 per Cent on £35 11s. 2d., being net proceeds, &c., as above.....	3	11	0			76 18 4
	£84 2 1					
						£84 2 1

Dr. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the first day of January, 1851, to the thirty-first day of March, 1851, both days inclusive. Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To amount of Fees received in Term.....	£	7	11	8		
To do do out of Term.....		4	11	8		
Fees charged against Government for services rendered the Crown, and one Quarter's Salary at £40 sfg, per annum, as per detailed account annexed.....		80	13	10		
Fees charged against Government for services rendered persons charged with Felony, as per detailed account annexed.....		40	3	0		
	120 16 10					
	£133 0 2					
						£133 0 2
By Cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General per deposit in Bank.....				0	0	0
By amount of Salaries.....				81	5	0
By Allowance of 10 per Cent. commission on £30 11s. 2d., being net proceeds of Account rendered for Quarter ended the 31st day of December, 1850.....				3	1	0
By amount of Stationery Account annexed.....				5	10	3
Balance to credit of Government.....				43	3	11
	£133 0 2					
						£133 0 2

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Quarter's Salary due 1st April, 1851, at £250.....	62	10	0			
To Quarter's Salary of Deputy, for same period, at £75.....	18	15	0			
To 10 per Cent. on £30 11s. 2d., being net proceeds of Account rendered as above, 1st January, 1851.....	3	1	0			
To paid Stationery Account.....	6	10	3			
	£89 6 3					
						£89 6 3

JAMES GREEN, CLERK OF THE CROWN, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.—(Continued.)

Dr. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st day of July, 1851, to the 30th September, 1851, both days inclusive. Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To amount of Fees received in Term,.....	2	19	0			
To do out of Term,.....	9	0	10			
				11	19	10
Fees charged against Government for services rendered the Crown, and one Quarter's Salary at £40 stg. per annum, as per detailed account annexed,.....		76	13			
Fees charged against Government for services rendered persons charged with Felony, as per detailed account annexed,.....		68	16			
		145	9	0		
					145	9
						0
					£157	8
						10
To Quarter's Salary due 1st October, 1851, at £250 <i>ex. per annum</i> ,.....		62	10	0		
To do of Deputy for same period, at £75 <i>per annum</i> ,...		18	15	0		
To balance for Quarter's Salary for Quarter ending 30th June, 1851,...		12	9	5		
To Stationery account rendered,.....		5	10	3		
					£99	4
						8
By Cash paid to the Credit of the Receiver General per deposit in Bank,.....		0	0	0		
By amount of Salaries,.....		81	5	0		
By balance due from Quarter ending 30th June, 1851,.....		12	9	5		
By Stationery,.....		5	10	3		
Balance to the Credit of Government,.....		68	4	2		
					£99	4
						8
By Cash received,.....		11	19	10		
Balance due Salary of Deputy,.....		6	15	2		
Quarter's Salary,.....		62	10	0		
Balance of Quarter's Salary for Quarter ending 30th June, 1851,.....		12	9	5		
By Stationery account,.....		5	10	3		
					£99	4
						8

Dr. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st day of October, 1851, to the 31st December, 1851, both days inclusive. Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To amount of Fees received out of Term,	2	12	1			
Fees charged against Government for services rendered the Crown, and one Quarter's Salary at £40 stg. per annum, as per detailed account annexed,	13	7	11			
Fees charged against Government for services rendered persons charged with Felony, as per detailed account annexed,	7	18	4			
To Surplus to Credit of Government from Quarter ending 30th September, 1851, ...	59	4				
Deficiency on this Quarter,	9	10	6			
				90	1	2
				<hr/>		
				£92	13	3

	£	s.	d.
Cash paid to the Credit of the Receiver General per deposit in Bank,	0	0	0
By amount of Salaries,	81	5	0
By allowance of 10 per cent. Commission on £59. 4s. 6d., being net proceeds of account rendered for Quarter ended the 30th day of September, 1851,	5	18	0
By Stationery,	5	10	3
	<hr/>		
	£92	13	3

I, James Green, Clerk of the Crown for the District of Quebec, do solemnly swear, that the foregoing Account Current is true and just in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed,) J. GREEN,
Clerk of the Crown, District of Quebec.

Sworn before me at Quebec, this 7th day of January, 1852.
Signed,) E. BACQUER, J. C. S.

DR. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st April, 1851, to the 30th June, 1851, both days inclusive. CR

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
One quarter's Salary,.....	5	11	1	By Cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General per deposit in Bank,	0	0	0
Amount of surplus in last quarter ended 31st March, 1851,.....	26	19	8	Due Edward Barnard, one quarter's Salary,.....	12	10	0
				Allowance for Stationery for Judges for quarter ended 30th June, 1851	1	5	0
	£	32	10	9			
					£	13	15
					0		

DR. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st April, 1851, to the 30th September, 1851, both days inclusive. CR

	£	s.	d.
To Amount of Fees received in Term,.....	0	15	0
Fees charged against Government for services rendered the Crown, and one quarter's Salary at £20 stig. per annum, as per detailed account annexed,.....	5	11	1
Contingent Account annexed from 1st July, to 30th Sept., 1851,.....	10	0	4½

DR. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st October, 1851, to the 31st Dec., 1851, both days inclusive. CR

	£	s.	d.
Fees charged against Government for services rendered the Crown, and one quarter's Salary at £22 4s. 4d. per annum, as per detailed account annexed,.....	9	11	1
	£	9	11

No. 11.—PERRAULT & DOUCET, Clerk of the Peace for the District of Quebec, in Account Current with the Provincial Government, for Fees collected under and by virtue of the Act 13th and 14th Victoria, chap. 37, during the period from 11th day of Sept. Dr. 1850, to the 31st day of December, 1850, both days inclusive.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Fees received out of Session,.....	144	1	4
MEMORANDA.			
An allowance for Registering Convictions by Magistrates at £50 stg. per annum, in currency,.....	£	16	19
An allowance for Services out of Session at £125 stg. per annum, in currency,.....	42	8	9
Fees for Services in Session as per Account duly attested, to be furnished the Inspector General's Departments as usual.	101	5	0
Allowance of £16 17s. 10d., and disbursements for Police purposes, £30 0s. 1d., in all,.....	46	17	11
Fees to the Crier of Quarter Sessions,.....	5	5	0
For Commission on the amount on Fines paid to the credit of the Receiver General,.....	8	6	9½
	221	2	11½
	£365	4	3½

	£	s.	d.
By amount of Salaries as per Pay List,.....	274	19	10½
By usual allowance for Stationery, up to 10th Sept., 1850,.....	3	6	8
By Salary to Temporary Clerk for 1 month and 10 days, at the rate of £50 for Shipping Season,.....	11	2	2½
By Commission upon amount of Fines received from 11th April to 10th October, 1850,.....	8	6	9½
By Disbursements for Police purposes,.....	30	0	1
By Salary to Crier of Quarter Sessions,.....	9	3	4
	336	18	11½
Less cash received,.....	144	1	4
Balance due to Clerk of the Peace,.....	192	17	7½

Prosper Bender, Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the District of Quebec, do solemnly swear, that the foregoing Account Current is true and just in every particular, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

P. BENDER, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, District of Quebec.

Sworn before me at Quebec, this 30th day of April, 1851.

J. A. TACHÉREAU, C. J.

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of money received in the Office of the Peace, for the period from the date of the Act 13 and 14 Victoria, cap. 37., coming into operation to 31st December, 1850.

1850.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 11.—	Deposition, Warrant, Judgment and Costs, Théophile Julien vs. James Burnet, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
	Deposition and Warrant, William Tims vs. Duncan Patton, Peace.....	0	5	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Elizabeth Creed vs. James Creed, Peace.....	0	7	6
	Recognizance, James Burnet, Summary Trial,.....	0	2	6
	Do. Duncan Patton, Peace.....	0	2	6
	Certificate Tavern License, Ross McCabe.....	0	6	3
" 12.—	Recognizance, Francois Xavier Drolet, Peace.....	0	2	6
	Deposition and Warrant, Vessel, St. Lawrence.....	0	5	0
" 13.—	Certificate Tavern License, Bridget Daly, wife of Lawrence Reilly.....	0	5	0
	Information Guillaume Narcisse Fournier vs. Antoine Roy, Weekly Sittings.....	0	3	6
" 14.—	Deposition and Warrant, Matthias Dunn vs. Antony Connolly, Peace.....	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel, Minna.....	0	10	0
	Recognizance, Anthony Connolly, Peace.....	0	2	6
	Do John Starkie, do.....	0	2	6
	Deposition and Warrant, William Hamilton vs. William Starkie, Peace.....	0	5	0
" 16.—	Deposition and Warrant, Vessel, Countess of Durham.....	0	5	0
	Recognizance, James Creed, Peace.....	0	2	6
	Deposition and Warrant, Vessel Delia.....	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Conviction, Vessel, Coronet.....	0	10	0
" 17.—	Do do do do Minerva.....	0	12	0
	Deposition and Warrant, William Lawrison vs. Charles Sinclair et al, Peace.....	0	5	0
	Recognizance, Jean Gautron dit Larochelle, Quarter Sessions	0	2	6
	Certificate Tavern License, Marie Ann Demers, widow David Lecours.....	0	3	9
	Information, Guillaume Narcisse Fournier vs. Marie Ann Demers, widow David Lecours, Weekly Sittings.....	0	3	6
	Information, Guillaume Narcisse Fournier vs. Henry Eaton, Weekly Sittings.....	0	3	6
" 18.—	Deposition, Warrant and Conviction, Vessel, Iowa.....	0	13	0
	Do do Vessel, Countess of Mulgrave.....	0	5	0
	Do do and Judgment, Anthony Connolly vs. George R. Browne, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Vessel Bennison.....	0	5	0
	Attendance and Judgment, Guillaume Narcisse Fournier vs. Antoine Roy, Weekly Sittings.....	0	5	0
	Attendance and Judgment, Guillaume Narcisse Fournier vs. Henry Eaton, Weekly Sittings.....	0	5	0
	Attendance and Judgment, Guillaume Narcisse Fournier vs. Marie Ann Demers, widow David Lecours, Weekly Sittings.....	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Conviction, Vessel Mearns, and Certificate of Proceedings.....	1	1	6

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of money received, &c.—(Continued.)

1850.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 18.—	Bill, Luke Madden vs. Thomas Doranetal, Summary Trial.....	0	1	0
	Information, the Mayor vs. Michel Mernagh, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	Do do vs. Joseph Latouche do	0	3	6
	Do do vs. David Dussault do	0	3	6
“ 19.—	Do do vs. Pierre Boucher, do	0	3	6
	Do do vs. André Roy, do	0	3	6
	Do do vs. Ferdinand Begin, do	0	3	6
	Do do vs. Louis Brandamour, do	0	3	6
	Do do vs. Dominique Carner, do	0	3	6
	Do do vs. Augustin Facot, do	0	3	6
	Do do vs. Matthew Dunn, do	0	3	6
	Fyling Oath, &c., of J. P. Proulx, Registrar, 2nd Division			
	Megantic.....	0	5	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Vessel, South Esk.....	0	5	0
	Do do do St. Andrew.....	0	5	0
	Do do and Conviction, Vessel, Marquis of			
	Hastings.....	0	10	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Pierre Lavrivière vs. François Mat-			
	thieu, Peace.....	0	5	0
	Recognizance, François Matthieu, Peace.....	0	2	6
	Do Michael Gallagher, do.....	0	2	6
	1 Subpœna and 2 Copies, Anthony Connolly vs. George R.			
	Browne, Summary Trial.....	0	3	1½
	Deposition and Judgment, George Grenier vs. Marcel Aubin,			
	Summary Trial and Commitment.....	0	12	6
	Information, Moise Morin vs. Louis Bernard, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	Deposition and Warrant, William Adams vs. Charles Williams,			
	Peace.....	0	5	0
“ 20.—	Conviction, Vessel, St. Andrew.....	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Conviction, Vessel, St. Andrew.....	0	10	0
	Information, Guillaume Narcisse Fournier vs. Léandre Morin,			
	Weekly Sittings.....	0	3	6
	Information, Guillaume Narcisse Fournier vs. Salomé Roy,			
	Weekly Sittings.....	0	3	6
	Information, Guillaume Narcisse Fournier vs. William B.			
	Dobin, Weekly Sittings.....	0	3	6
	1 Case, Vessel, Countess of Mulgrave.....	0	5	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Countess of Mulgrave.....	0	8	0
	Information and Judgment, Etienne De Foy vs. Louis Ber-			
	nard, Weekly Sittings.....	0	8	6
“ 21.—	Recognizance, Charles William, Peace.....	0	2	6
	Deposition and Warrant, Vessel, Otitia.....	0	10	0
	Conviction and Discharge, Vessel Countess of Mulgrave.....	0	10	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Vessel, Jane.....	0	5	0
	Fyling Oath, &c., of G. N. A. Fortier, Deputy Registrar,			
	Division No. 1, Dorchester.....	0	5	0
	The Mayor vs. Joseph Archer, Weekly Sittings.....	0	3	6
“ 23.—	Tavern-keeper's Certificate, Jean Plamondon.....	0	5	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Flaire Roy vs. Helene Goudreau, Peace	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, John Burke vs. Patrick			
	Burke, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
	Costs, J. M. Lemoine vs. Thomas Gahan, Weekly Sittings....	0	9	6

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of money received, &c.—(Continued.)

1850.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 23.	—Deposition and Warrant, Robert Flatt vs. John Kane, Summary Trial	0	5	0
	Information, The Mayor vs. Francois Legaré, Weekly Sittings, Deposition, Warrant and Conviction, Vessel, Jane Heward ...	0	10	0
	Recognizances, Hélcne Boudreau, Peace	0	2	6
“ 24.	—Tavern Certificate, George E. Humphrey	0	3	9
	Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Julie Boivin vs. Mary Killen, Summary Trial	0	10	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Louis. Rousseau vs. Michael Welsh, Summary Trial	0	10	0
	Recognizance, Mary Killen, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Do Patrick Kennedy, do	0	2	6
	1 Case, Vessel, Coronet	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Conviction, Vessel, Wandsworth....	0	10	0
	Do do Eliza Esmond vs. James Welsh, and Commitment, Peace	0	7	6
“ 25.	—Deposition, Warrant and Conviction, Vessel, Coromandel ...	0	14	0
	Do do do do	0	10	0
	Do do Vessel Dominick	0	5	0
	Do do and Costs, Michel Barras vs. John McGlory, Summary Trial	0	12	6
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Mary McCauley vs. Ann Power, Summary Trial	0	10	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Ann Power vs. Mary McCauley, Summary Trial	0	10	0
	Recognizance, John Kane, Peace	0	2	6
	Do Michael Welsh, Summary Trial	0	2	6
“ 26.	—Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel, Vere	0	10	0
	Do do do do Anne	0	10	0
	Do do do do Abercrombie	0	5	0
	Do do do do Favorite	0	7	0
	Information, The Mayor vs. Louis Durand, Weekly Sittings..	0	3	6
	Discharge and Certificate, Vessel, Iowa,	0	6	10
“ 27.	—Declaration, Warrant and Judgment, John Bonner, Jr., vs. William Ramsay, Summary Trial	0	10	0
	Recognizance, William Ramsay, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Conviction, Vessel Dominick	0	5	0
	1 Subpcena and 2 Copies, Alfred Hawkins vs. Edward Worth, Summary Trial	0	3	6
	Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, David Murphy vs. Samuel Howell, and Commitment, Summary Trial	0	15	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Catherine Cashill vs. John Bonner, Jr., Summary Trial	0	10	0
	Recognizance, John Bonner, Jr., Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, John Matthews vs. Stephen Fogerty, Summary Trial	0	10	0
	1 Plea, Vessel Berlin, and Bill	0	6	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Richard E. Bright vs. Patrick Galloher and uxor, Peace	0	5	0
	Information and Costs, J. M. Lemoine vs. Fletcher Merrick, Weekly Sittings	0	9	6
	2 Depositions and Warrants, Vessel, Argo	0	14	0

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of money received, &c.—(Continued.)

1850.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 27.—	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel, Lord Seaton.....	0	10	0
	Distress, Guillaume Narcisse Fournier vs. Antoine Roy, Weekly Sittings.....	0	2	6
“ 28.—	2 Copies Subpœna, Louis Rousseau vs. Michael Welsh, Summary Trial.....	0	2	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Deposition, Louis Laprise vs. Thomas Rule, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
	Costs, 1 Conviction, Vessel, Argo.....	0	5	0
	1 Subpœna and 1 Copy, John Bonner, Jr., vs. William Ramsay, for Prosecution, Summary Trial.....	0	2	6
	1 Subpœna and 1 Copy, John Bonner, Jr., vs. William Ramsay, for Defence, Summary Trial.....	0	2	6
	Recognizance, Richard Galloher and uxor, Peace.....	0	5	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Vessel Gento.....	0	5	0
	Commitment, Michel Welsh, Summary Trial.....	0	5	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Vessel, Jane Hersand,.....	0	5	0
	Swearing five witnesses, Louis Rousseau vs. Michael Welsh, Summary Trial.....	0	2	6
“ 30.—	Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, George Pleaich vs. Patrick Flood, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
	2 Discharges and Certificate, Vessel, Wandsworth..	0	7	6
	Deposition and Warrant, Vessel Elspeth.....	0	6	0
	Information and Costs, James M. Lemoine vs. Patrick Welsh, Weekly Sittings.....	0	9	6
	Deposition and Warrant, Thomas Daires vs. Alexander McQuin, Summary Trial.....	0	5	0
	1 Subpœna and 3 Copies, John Bonner vs. William Ramsay, Prosecution, Summary Trial.....	0	4	6
	1 Subpœna and 1 Copy, John Bonner vs. William Ramsay, Defence, Summary Trial.....	0	2	6
Oct. 1.—	Deposition and Warrant, John Ramsay vs. John McGorlick, Peace.....	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Conviction, Vessel, Victory.....	0	10	0
	Recognizance, John McGorlick, Peace.....	0	2	6
	Deposition and Warrant, Angélique Comiré vs. André Lacroix, Peace.....	0	5	0
“ 2.—	Conviction, Vessel, Elspeth.....	0	7	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Michael Welsh vs. Pierre Asselin, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
	Information, The Mayor vs. Oliver Vezina, Weekly Sittings... Do do vs. George Boisvert, do ..	0	3	6
	Do do vs. Peter Timmony, do ..	0	3	6
“ 3.—	Costs, Subpœnas, &c., Guillaume Narcisse Fournier vs. Salomé Roy, Weekly Sittings.....	0	14	6
	Declaration, Warrant and Judgment, Margaret Conway vs. Patrick McCaffry, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
	Recognizance, do do ..	0	2	6
	Indictment, François Vermette vs. James Mallowney, Quarter Sessions.....	1	0	0
“ 4.—	Recognizance, Felix De Valois Dugal, Quarter Sessions.....	0	2	6
	1 Original Subpœna, vs. Bisson, Weekly Sittings	0	1	6

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of money received, &c.—(Continued.)

1850.		£	s.	d.		
Octr.	4.—2	Do	and 6 Copies, The Queen vs. Felix De Valois Dugal, Quarter Sessions.....	0	9	0
		2	Cases, Vessel, John Brown.....	0	10	0
		2	do Hope.....	0	10	0
		2	Original Subpœnas and 5 Copies, The Queen vs. Jean Gauron dit Larochelle, Quarter Sessions.....	0	8	0
"	5.—	Deposition and Warrant, Vessel, John.....		0	5	0
		3	Original Subpœnas and 10 Copies, The Queen vs. Jacques Legaré, Defence, Quarter Sessions.....	0	14	6
"	7.—	Certificate Tavern Licence, William B. Dobbin.....		0	3	9
		1	Case, Vessel, Marquis of Hastings.....	0	5	0
		1	Subpœna and Copy, John Bonner, Jr., vs. William Ramsay, Defence, Summary Trial.....	0	2	6
"	8.—	Recognizance, James Welsh, Quarter Sessions.....		0	2	6
		Discharge, Vessel, Victory.....		0	2	6
		Recognizance, Arthur McCrehan, Quarter Sessions.....		0	2	6
		1	Subpœna and 2 Copies, John Bonner, Jr., vs. William Ramsay, Prosecution, Summary Trial.....	0	3	6
		Recognizance, John Kelly, Quarter Sessions.....		0	2	6
		Discharge and Certificate, Vessel, Marquis of Hastings.....		0	5	0
		1	Subpœna and 3 Copies, Esther Pion vs. George Lavigne, Appeal, Quarter Sessions.....	0	4	6
		Information, Etienne Montminy vs. Alexandre St. Amand, Weekly Sittings.....		0	3	6
		Information, Etienne Montminy vs. François Drolet, Weekly Sittings.....		0	3	6
		Information Etienne Montminy vs. Louise Tetrault, widow François Gouge, Weekly Sittings.....		0	3	6
"	9.—	Recognizance, Arthur McCrehan, Summary Trial.....		0	2	6
		Deposition, Warrant and Commitment, Peter Meldrum vs. James Lewy, Peace.....		0	7	6
		Deposition, Warrant, Costs and Conviction, Vessel, Jane Lowden.....		0	10	0
		Deposition, Warrant, Costs and Conviction, Vessel, Liverpool. Do do do do do Dominica.....		1	13	0
		Do do do do do May.....		0	18	0
		Deposition, Warrant, Costs and Conviction, Vessel Collina....		0	10	0
"	10.—	1	Subpœna and 3 Copies, The Queen vs. Michael Harrington, Quarter Sessions.....	0	4	6
		Information and Costs, John Baker vs. Daniel Holden, Weekly Sittings.....		0	14	6
		Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel Industry.....		0	10	0
		Recognizance, John McGlory, Peace.....		0	2	6
		Copy of Judgment, The Mayor vs. Michel Tessier, Weekly Sittings.....		0	2	6
		Judgment. Etienne Montminy, vs. Alexandre St. Amand, Weekly Sittings.....		0	5	0
		Judgment, Etienne Montminy vs. Louise Tetrault, widow François Gouge, Weekly Sittings.....		0	5	0
		Judgment, Etienne Montminy vs. F. Drolet, Weekly Sittings.....		0	5	0
		1	Subpœna and Copy, Michael Hayden vs. Arthur McCrehan, Defence, Summary Trial.....	0	2	6

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of money received, &c.—(Continued.)

1850.		£	s.	d.
Octr. 11.—	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel, George.....	0	10	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Augustin Martel vs. Laurent Moisan, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
	1 Plea, Vessel, Dominica.....	0	5	0
	Discharge and Certificate, Vessel, Dominica.....	0	5	0
	1 Subpœna and 2 Copies, Edward Reynolds vs. Michael Cullen, Summary Trial.....	0	3	6
	Recognizance, Laurent Moisan, Summary Trial.....	0	2	6
	1 Subpœna and Copy, Esther Pion vs. George Lavigne, Appeal, Quarter Sessions.....	0	2	6
“ 12.—	Deposition, Warrant and Cost, Vessel, John.....	0	10	0
	Do do do do George.....	0	10	0
	Information, Leon Lemieux vs. Jacques Neill Fradette, Weekly Sitings.....	0	3	6
	2 Depositions and Warrants, Michael Harrington vs. Thomas Kinsholla, Peace.....	0	7	6
“ 14.—	Recognizance, Thomas Kinsholla, Peace.....	0	2	6
	Information and Costs, The Mayor vs. Thomas Casey, Weekly Sitings.....	0	12	0
	Information and Costs, The Mayor vs. John M. Murphy, Weekly Sitings.....	0	16	6
	Information and Costs, The Mayor vs. Archibald Fraser, Weekly Sitings.....	0	18	0
	Information and Costs, The Mayor vs. Regis Lapointe, Weekly Sitings.....	0	18	0
	11 Cases, Vessel, Hebe.....	2	15	0
	Deposition, Warrant, Costs and Conviction, Vessel, Economist.....	0	13	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Pierre Coté vs. Louis Trudel, Peace.....	0	5	0
	2 Subpœnas and 7 Copies, The Queen vs. Michael Ratchford, et al, Defense Quarter Sessions.....	0	10	0
	Recognizance, Louis Trudel, Peace.....	0	2	6
“ 15.—	Do Michael Ratchford et al, Quarter Sessions.....	0	5	0
	Do John Kelly, Summary Trial.....	0	2	6
	Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, James Feore vs. John O'Brien, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
“ 16.—	Recognizance, John O'Brien, Summary Trial.....	0	2	6
	1 Subpœna and Copy, James Feore vs. John O'Brien, Summary Trial.....	0	2	6
	Deposition, Warrant, Conviction and Costs, Vessel, Wolfe's Cove.....	0	10	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Vessel, Lady Gordon.....	0	5	0
	Do do do Hebe.....	0	15	0
	2 Recognizances, George Woods, Summary Trial.....	0	5	0
	1 Subpœna and Copy, George Lavigne vs. Esther Pion, in Appeal, Quarter Sessions.....	0	2	6
	Indictment and Bench Warrant, The Queen vs. Charles Gourley, Quarter Sessions.....	1	5	0
	1 Case, Vessel, Caledonia.....	0	5	0
	3 Do do May.....	0	15	0
	Certificate of Tavern Licence, Robert Crane, Country.....	0	2	6
“ 17.—	Judgment, Leon Lemieux vs. Jacques Neill Fradette, Weekly Sitings.....	0	5	0

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of money received, &c.—(Continued.)

1850.

	£	s.	d.
Sept. 17.—Deposition, Warrant, Conviction and Costs, Vessel, Medina..	0	10	0
Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Pierre Bernier vs. Jean Lavolette, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
Recognizance, Jean Lavolette, Summary Trial.....	0	2	6
Do James Brown, Peace.....	0	2	6
“ 18.—Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Marie Brisson vs. Martin Hart, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, William Peters vs. George Woods, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
2 Recognizances, George Woods, Summary Trial.....	0	5	0
Deposition and Warrant, Vessel, Essex.....	0	13	0
Declaration, Warrant, Costs, Conviction, Commitment and Certificate, Vessel, Caledonia.....	1	11	6
1 Case, Vessel, Alcyone... ..	0	5	0
“ 19.—Deposition and Warrant, Andrew Baird vs. Louis Beaupré, Peace.....	0	5	0
2 Recognizances, Thomas Jenkins, Summary Trial.....	0	5	0
2 do Francis Dominica, do.....	0	5	0
Information, François Joncas vs. Michael O'Connell, Weekly Sittings.....	0	3	6
“ 21.—Discharge and Certificate, Vessel, George.....	0	5	0
Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Julie Flore Goudreau vs. Thomas Larivière, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
Recognizance, Louis Beaupré, Peace.....	0	2	6
Deposition, Warrant, Conviction and Costs, Vessel, John Francis.....	0	10	0
Costs and Conviction, Vessel, Essex.....	1	0	0
1 Case, do.....	0	5	0
Deposition and Warrant, Richard Smithers vs. Daniel Ross, Quarter Sessions.....	0	5	0
Deposition, Warrant, Commitment and Costs, Edouard Charest vs. Francis Dominica, Summary Trial.....	0	15	0
Deposition, Warrant, Conviction and Costs, Vessel, Cypress.	0	18	0
3 Cases, Vessel, Cypress.....	0	15	0
Deposition and Warrant, Vessel, Jeannie Johnston.....	0	5	0
“ 22.—Do do do Economist.....	0	5	0
3 Cases do do.....	0	10	0
Discharge and Certificate, John Francis.....	0	5	0
Deposition and Judgment, Catherine Carr vs. Isabella Starkey et al, Summary Trial.....	0	7	6
1 Subpœna and 2 Copies, Catherine Carr vs. Isabella Starkey et al, Summary Trial.....	0	3	6
Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, George McPhee vs. Michael Lynch, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
“ 23.—Deposition and Warrant, Margaret Duffy vs. Ruth Wilson, Peace.....	0	5	0
Deposition and Warrant, Vessel, Stadacona.....	0	10	0
“ 24.—Judgment François Joncas, vs. Michael O'Connell, Weekly Sittings.....	0	5	0
Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Jane Waters vs. John Waters, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
Recognizance, John Anderson, Summary Trial.....	0	2	6

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of money received, &c.—(Continued.)

1850.		£	s.	d.
Octr. 24.—	Deposition and Warrant, Vessel, Solway.....	0	5	0
	Recognizance, Ruth Wilson, Peace.....	0	2	6
	Do John Waters, Summary Trial.....	0	2	6
“ 25.—	Conviction of 5 men of the Vessel, Stadacona.....	0	17	0
	Deposition, Warrant, Conviction and Costs, Vessel, Stadacona	0	10	0
	2 Discharges and Certificates, Vessel, Coromandel.....	0	12	0
	Information, J. M. Lemoine vs. Jean Plamondon, Weekly			
	Sittings.....	0	3	6
	3 Bills, Vessel, May.....	0	3	0
	3 do Cypress.....	0	3	0
	1 do Essex.....	0	1	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Emilie Prince vs. Joseph Vielleux,			
	Peace.....	0	5	0
	Recognizance, Daniel Ross, Quarter Sessions.....	0	2	6
	Do Francois Beaudouin, Summary Trial.....	0	2	6
“ 26.—	Deposition and Warrant, Adelaide Marié vs Antoine Marié,			
	Peace.....	0	5	0
“ 28.—	Recognizance, James Lewey, Peace.....	0	2	6
	Do Gerinain Laprise do.....	0	2	6
	Do Antoine Marié, do.....	0	2	6
	1 Plea, Vessel, Aldebaran.....	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel, Helen.....	0	10	0
	Judgment, Robt. Flatt vs. John Kane, Summary Trial,.....	0	5	0
	1 Subpœna and 4 Copies, Etienne Montminy vs. Louis			
	Tetrault, widow Francois Gouge, Weekly Sittings,.....	0	5	6
“ 29.—	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel, John.....	0	12	6
	Discharge and Certificate do Helen.....	0	5	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Andrew McKeachie vs. McGregor,			
	Summary Trial.....	0	5	0
	1 Original and 4 Copies, Subpœna, Etienne Montminy vs.			
	Louise Tetrault, widow Francois Gouge, Weekly Sittings	0	5	6
“ 30.—	Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Andrew Clarke vs.			
	Thomas Cassin, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, William Banfield vs.			
	James Beattie, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
	Recognizance, James Beattie, Summary Trial.....	0	2	6
	Deposition and Warrant, Vessel, Solway.....	0	11	0
	Do do William Falconbridge vs. James			
	Whelan, Summary Trial.....	0	5	0
	Certificate, Tavern License, Antoine Roy.....	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, James Beattie vs. William			
	Banfield, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
	1 Case, Vessel, Jessie.....	0	5	0
	Distress, J. M. Lemoine vs. Lawrence Stafford, Weekly Sit-			
	tings.....	0	2	6
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel, Collina,.....	0	12	6
	1 Original Subpœna, Russell vs. Patrick McCaffrey, Defence			
	Summary Trial.....	0	1	6
“ 31.—	Deposition and Warrant, Vessel, Industry.....	0	7	0
	4 Cases Do.....	1	0	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Zélie Charron Verreau vs. Rose			
	Rousseau et al, Peace.....	0	5	0

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of money received, &c.—(Continued.)

1850.		£	s.	d.
Nov.	1.—Dies Non.			
"	2.—Recognizance, James Harrington, Peace.....	0	2	6
	Do Robert Nesbitt, Summary Trial.....	0	2	6
	Do Marguerite Gagnon, wife of Joseph Paquet et al, Peace.....	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Judgment Catherine Donohue vs. Leech, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
	Information, Etienne Montminy vs. François Martin dit Debigaré, Weekly Sittings.....	0	3	6
"	4.—Information, Pierre Montminy vs. Michael Lawler, Weekly Sittings.....	0	3	6
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel, Stadacona.....	1	4	6
	Discharge, do	0	18	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Richard Germain vs. Patrick McCaffrey, Search Warrant.....	0	5	0
	Information and Costs, Robert Henry Russell vs. Patrick McCaffrey, Summary Trial.....	0	8	6
	Information and Costs, J. M. Lemoine vs. Louis Dinnell, Weekly Sittings.....	1	15	0
	Information and Costs, J. M. Lemoine, vs. James McKenna, Weekly Sittings	0	12	6
"	5.—Deposition and Warrant, James Mullaly vs. Michael Mullaly, Search Warrant.....	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel, Stadacona.....	1	2	6
"	6.—1 Original Subpœna and 2 Copies, The Mayor vs. Calisse Angers, Defence, Weekly Sittings.....	0	3	6
"	7.—Certificate Tavern Licence, John Kelly, Country.....	0	2	6
"	8.—Information and Costs, J. M. Lemoine vs. John Helstrop, Weekly Sittings.....	0	12	0
	Copy of Judgment, The Mayor vs. John H. Orkney.....	0	1	10½
	4 Cases, Vessel, Anne	1	0	0
"	9.—Deposition and Warrant, Vessel, Anne	0	8	0
	Recognizance, Joseph Lablié, Queen's Bench	0	2	6
	Do Paul Gagné, do	0	2	6
	Do Jean Lachance, do	0	2	6
	Do William Wall, Peace.....	0	2	6
"	11.—Nihil.			
"	12.—Costs, Etienne Montminy vs. François Debigaré, Weekly Sittings.....	0	12	0
	Information and Costs, J. M. Lemoine vs. Robert Webb, Weekly Sittings.....	0	9	6
	4 Bills, Vessel, Anne.....	0	4	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, George Miller vs. Thomas Ryan, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
"	13.—1 Plea, Vessel, Sir William Molesworth	0	5	0
"	14.—Information and Costs, John McNulty vs. Augustin Faguy, Weekly Sittings.....	0	13	0
"	15.—Recognizance, Andrew O'Malley, Summary Trial.....	0	2	6
	Do Edward O'Malley, do	0	2	6
	Deposition and Warrant, Louise Beaulac vs. Xavier Corneau, Peace.....	0	5	0
	3 Cases, Steamer, Crescent.....	0		0

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of money received, &c.—(Continued.)

1850.		£	0	0
Nov. 16.—	Deposition and Warrant, Ignace Couture vs. Thomas Anderson, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
	Recognizance François Xavier Corneau, Peace.....	0	2	6
“ 18.—	Deposition and Warrant, Thomas Ranger vs. Patrick Doherty, Peace.....	0	5	0
	Recognizance, Patrick Doherty, Peace.....	0	2	6
	Deposition and Summons, John McDonald vs. John Hayes, Summary Trial.....	0	6	0
	Deposition and Summons, Stephen Foggerty vs. John Hayes, Summary Trial.....	0	6	0
	Swearing 3 Witnesses and Bill, Etienne Montminy, vs. Louise Tetrault, widow François Gouge, Weekly Sittings.....	0	2	6
	1 Subpcena and 3 Copies, Ignace Couture, vs. Thomas Anderson, Summary Trial.....	0	4	6
	Deposition and Warrant, Joseph Paquet vs. Pierre Labbé, Peace	0	5	0
	Recognizance, Pierre Labbé, Peace.....	0	2	6
“ 19.—	Do Walter Power et uxor, Summary Trial.....	0	5	0
	Do Catherine Hurley, wife of Timothy Buckley, Summary Trial.....	0	2	5
	Deposition and Warrant, Adelaide Boucher Belleville vs. André Harvey, Quarter Sessions.....	0	5	0
“ 20.—	Indictment, The Queen vs. André Harvey, Quarter Sessions	1	0	0
	1 Subpcena Original, The Mayor vs. Basile Demers, Defence, Weekly Sittings.....	0	1	6
	Recognizance Denis Lynch et uxor, Quarter Sessions.....	0	5	0
	1 Subpcena and 2 Copies, The Mayor vs. Calisse Angers, Defence, Weekly Sittings.....	0	3	6
“ 21.—	Information, The Mayor vs. Scraphin Arel, Junior, Weekly Sittings.....	0	3	6
	Information, The Mayor vs. Samuel Lilbun, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	Information and Costs, The Mayor vs. Maurice Enright, Weekly Sittings.....	0	12	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Michael Kane vs. Richard Smithers, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel, Henrietta Sophia.....	0	18	0
	Costs, Ignace Couture vs. Thomas Anderson, Summary Trial	0	8	6
“ 22.—	Nihil.			
“ 23.—	1 Certificate, Pedlar, Ferdinand Foisys.....	0	1	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Marie Miville vs. Henriette Lefebvre, Peace.....	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Louise Simard vs. Machilda McKenzie, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, John Broomer vs. Robert Flatt, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
“ 25.—	Recognizance, Robert Flatt, Summary Trial.....	0	2	6
	Do Henriette Vezina, wife of Pierre Lefebvre, Peace,	0	2	6
	Information, Damase Labrecque vs. Guillaume Daniel, Summary Trial.....	0	3	6
	Deposition and Warrant, Anselme Rheaume vs. Etienne Simard, Peace.....	0	5	0
	Subpcena, Original and Copy, Louise Simard vs. Machilda McKenzie, Summary Trial.....	0	2	6

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of money received, &c.—(Continued.)

1850.		£	s.	d.
Nov. 26.	—Commitment, before and after Trial, Louise Simard vs. Machilda McKenzie, Summary Trial.....	0	7	6
	Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Bothias O'Sullivan, vs. David Parkes, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
" 27.	—Nihil.			
" 28.	—Information and Costs, Alexis Tremblay vs. Ignace Desjardins, Seaman's Wages.....	0	9	6
	Costs, 2 Depositions extra, John Broomer vs. Robert Flatt, Summary Trial.....	0	5	0
" 29.	—Information and Costs, Jacques Bernier vs. Caroline Bernier, Weekly Sittings.....	0	9	6
" 30.	—Deposition and Warrant, Marguerite Laporte vs. Casiniere Simard, Peace.....	0	5	0
Dec. 2.	—Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Margaret Allen vs. Charles Lafontaine, Jr., Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
	Recognizance, Casimire Simard, Peace.....	0	2	6
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel, Crescent.....	0	10	0
	Recognizance, Finlay, Quarter Sessions.....	0	2	6
	Do Casiniere Simard.....	0	2	6
	Do Charles Lafontaine, Jr., Summary Trial.....	0	2	6
" 3.	—Information and Costs, Lemoine vs. Augustin Giguère, Weekly Sittings.....	0	9	6
	Information, Pierre Montminy vs. James O'Brien, Weekly Sittings.....	0	3	6
	Information, Pierre Montminy vs. John O'Neil, Weekly Sittings.....	0	3	6
" 4.	—Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Levite Marois vs. Pierre Lizotte, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
	1 Subpcena and 2 Copies, and Judgment, Damase Lebrecque vs. Guillaume Daniel, Summary Trial.....	0	8	6
" 5.	—Recognizance, Jane Simpson vs. Andrew Simpson, Quarter Sessions.....	0	2	6
" 6.	—Nihil.			
" 7.	—Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Patrick Cremin vs. Edwd. Gingras, Summary Trial.....	0	7	6
" 7.	—Judgment, Edward Gingras vs. Patrick Cremin, Summary Trial.....	0	5	0
" 9.	—Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Acheson Johnson vs. John O'Neil et al, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
	Deposition and Warrant, William Venner, Jr., vs. Marie Levalleé, his wife, Peace.....	0	5	0
	Recognizance, John O'Neil et al, Summary Trial.....	0	5	0
" 10.	—Information, Jean Baptiste Roy vs. Henry O'Connor, Weekly Sittings.....	0	3	6
	Information, Jean Baptiste Roy vs. Hugh McAdams, Weekly Sittings.....	0	3	6
	Information, Jean Baptiste Roy vs. Julie Bernier, widow of Joseph Daigle, Weekly Sittings.....	0	3	6
	Commitment, Marie Levalleé, wife of William Venner, Jr., Peace.....	0	2	6
" 11.	—Deposition and Warrant, Elizabeth Levalleé vs. William Venner, Jr., Quarter Sessions.....	0	5	0

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of money received, &c.—(Continued.)

	£	s.	d.
1850.			
Dec. 11.—Recognizance, Marie Levalleé, wife of Wm. Venner, Jr., Peace	0	2	6
Recognizance, Honore Poliquin, Quarter Sessions	0	2	6
“ 12.—Attendance and Judgment, Jean Baptiste Roy vs. Julie Bernier, widow Joseph Daigle, Weekly Sittings.....	0	5	0
Attendance and Judgment, Jean Baptiste Roy, vs. Henry O'Connor, Weekly Sittings.....	0	5	0
Attendance and Judgment, Jean Baptiste Roy vs Hugh McAdams, Weekly Sittings	0	5	0
1 Case, Vessel, Pacahontas	0	5	0
3 do do Alliance.....	0	15	0
“ 14.—Recognizance, Cornelius Hayes, Peace	0	2	6
Information and Costs, Robert Henry Russell vs. Matthew Enright, Summary Trial.....	0	18	0
Costs, Damase Labreque vs. Guillaume Daniel, Summary Trial.	0	2	6
“ 16.—Information, Olivier Rousseau vs. William Button, Weekly Sittings.....	0	3	6
Deposition and Warrant, Angèle Finn vs. Terence Finn, Peace	0	5	0
Deposition and Warrant, Angèle Finn vs. Roger Finn, Peace	0	5	0
Recognizance, Roger Finn, Peace	0	2	6
Do Terence Finn, do	0	2	6
Deposition and Warrant, Roger Finn vs. Joseph Courchène, Peace.....	0	5	0
Recognizance, Joseph Courchène, Peace.....	0	2	6
“ 17.—Judgment, Olivier Rousseau vs. William Button, Weekly Sittings.....	0	5	0
“ 18.—1 Subpœna and 3 Copies, Jean Baptiste Roy vs. Hugh McAdam, Weekly Sittings.....	0	4	6
1 Subpœna and 3 Copies, Jean Baptiste Roy vs. Henry O'Connor, Weekly Sittings.....	0	4	6
“ 19.—Deposition and Warrant, Eliza Downey vs. James Condon,	0	5	0
“ 20.—Deposition and Warrant, James O'Connor vs. Jean O'Vallières et al, Quarter Sessions	0	5	0
Recognizance, Louise Tetrault, widow François Gouge, Summary Trial.	0	2	6
“ 21.—Information and Judgment Hypolite Côté vs. Balthazar Vien, Weekly Sittings.....	0	8	6
“ 23.—Costs in 3 Cases of the Alliance, Distress, &c.....	0	18	0
Deposition and Warrant, Elizabeth Leprise vs. Germain Laprise, Peace.....	0	5	0
“ 24.—Certificate, Country Tavern License, Pierre Eugène Laroche,	0	2	6
“ 26.—Recognizance, Timothy Roche, Quarter Sessions.....	0	2	6
“ 27.—Information and Judgment, Robert Downes vs. Susan Davies, widow Ritchie, Weekly Sittings.....	0	8	6
“ 28.—Deposition and Warrant, Alexander Powell vs. Hugh Armstrong, Summary Trial	0	5	0
“ 30.—Recognizance, Hypolite Talbot, Peace.....	0	2	6
Deposition and Warrant, Antoine Talbot vs. François Nolet et al, Peace	0	5	0
Information and Judgment, Henry Robinson vs. Joseph Auld, Weekly Sittings.....	0	8	6
Deposition and Judgment, Alexander Powell vs. Peter Healy, Summary Trial.....	0	7	6

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of money received, &c.—(Continued.)

	£	s.	d.
1850.			
Dec. 30.—Recognizance, Francois Nolet and Prudent Nolet, Peace.....	0	5	0
Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Mary Blancy vs. Louise Tetrault, widow Francois Gouge, Summary Trial....	1	0	0
“ 31.—Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, James Arnold vs. John Grace, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
Deposition and Warrant, Herménégilde Goulet vs. Marguerite Allain, Peace.....	0	5	0
Recognizance, Marguerite Allain, Peace.....	0	2	6
	<hr/>		
	£143	19	4

(Certified,)

PERRAULT AND DOUCET,

Office of the Peace,
Quebec, 11th October, 1852.

Clerk of the Peace.

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of money received in the Office of the Peace; of the outlay or expense of Management of the same, and a List of the Officers, Deputies and Clerks, and the amount assigned and actually paid to each of them, for the period from the date of the Act 13 and 14 Victoria, cap. 37, coming into operation, to 31st December, 1850.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Amount of Fees received in cash as per detailed Statement annexed	143	19	4
To Amount of Fees for services in Session, as per account duly attested and furnished the Inspector General's Department, as usual	101	5	0
Allowance for Registering Convictions by Magistrates, at £50 Sterling per annum, in Currency.....	16	18	10
Allowance for services out of Session at £125 Sterling per annum, in Currency	42	8	9
Usual Allowance for Stationery	6	13	4
Amount due in cases in which the Fees were remitted under the authority of the Police Magistrate	10	4	6
Allowance for Police purposes	30	0	1
Fees to the Crier of Quarter Sessions.....	5	5	0
For Commission on the Amount of Fines paid to the credit of the Receiver General.....	8	6	9
	<hr/>		
	£ 365	17	

OUTLAY OR EXPENSE OF MANAGEMENT.

By Amount paid F. X. Perrault, Esquire, Clerk of the Peace	106	18	10
By “ “ P. A. Doucet, Esquire, “ “	106	18	10
By “ “ P. Bender, Esq., Deputy “ “	61	2	2
By “ “ Mr. G. Vanfelson, Temporary Clerk	11	2	2½
By usual Allowance for Stationery up to 10th September, 1850.....	2	11	10
By Commission upon Amount of Fines paid, as above.....	8	6	9½
By Salary to Crier of Quarter Sessions	5	5	0
By Allowance for Police purposes	30	0	1
	<hr/>		
	£ 332	5	9

LIST.

F. X. Perrault.....	Clerk of the Peace.
P. A. Doucet	“ “
P. Bender.....	Deputy “ “
G. Vanfelson, Jr.,	Temporary Clerk.

(Certified,)

PERRAULT & DOUCET,
Clerk of the Peace.Office of the Peace,
Quebec, 11th October, 1852.

F. X. PERRAULT AND PIERRE ANT. DOUCET, CLERK OF THE PEACE, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

FRANCOIS XAVIER PERRAULT AND PIERRE ANTOINE DOUCET, Clerk of the Peace for the District of Quebec, in Account Current with the Provincial Government for Fees collected under and by virtue of the Act 13th and 14th Vic., cap. 37, during the period from the 1st day of January, 1851, to the 31st March, 1851, both days inclusive.

Dr. **Cr.**

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.			
To amount of Fees received out of Session,.....	45	17	9	By amount of Salaries, per Pay List,.....	225	0	0
MEMORANDA.				By Crier of Quarter Session's Salary,.....	7	10	0
An allowance for Registering Convictions by Magistrates, at £50 stg. per annum, in currency,.....	13	17	9	By disbursements for Police purposes, &c.,.....	22	12	10
An allowance for services out of Session, at £125 stg. per annum, in currency,.....	34	14	5				
Fees for services in Session, as per account duly attested to be furnished the Inspector General's Department as usual,.....	77	7	0				
Disbursements for Police purposes, &c.,.....	22	12	10				
Fees to the Crier of the Quarter Session,.....	4	1	0				
Fees remitted under authority of Police Magistrate as per Voucher No. 1,.....	10	5	0				
	£162	18	0	Less Cash received,.....	£255	2	10
				Balance due to Clerk of the Peace,.....	45	17	9
					£209	5	1

DR. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st April, 1851, to the 30th June, 1851, both days inclusive. CR.

		RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
		£	s. d.	£	s.
To amount of Fees received out of Session,.....		113	11 0	By amount of Salaries, per Pay List.....	
To surplus of receipts of quarter ended 31st Dec., 1850,.....		32	17 10	By Order of Quarter Sessions, Salary.....	
				By Disbursements for Police purposes, &c.....	
				By actual deficiency on last quarter's receipts,.....	
					225 0 0
					5 2 0
					19 16 5½
					46 3 10
MEMORANDA.					
An allowance for Registering Convictions by Magistrates at					
£50 sterling, per annum, in currency.....					
An Allowance for services out of Session, at £125 stg., per					
annum; in currency,.....					
Fees for services in Session as per account duly attested, to					
be furnished the Inspector General's Department as usual,					
Fees remitted under authority of Police Magistrate,.....					
For commission on the amount of Fines paid to the credit of					
the Receiver General (£73 17s. 8d).....					
		13	17 9		
		34	14 5		
		96	15 0		
		22	19 0		
		3	13 10		
					£296 2 3½
					£113 11 0
					£182 11 3½
					£47 5 0
Disbursements for Police purposes, &c.,.....		£172	0 0	Less Cash received.....	
Fees to the Order of Quarter Sessions,.....		19	16 5½	Balance due to the Clerk of the Peace.....	
		5	2 0	Leaving a surplus on the receipts of this quarter of.....	
		196	18 5½		
		£343	7 3½		

F. X. PERRAULT & PIERRE ANTOINE DOUCET, CLERK OF THE PEACE, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.—(Continued.)

DR. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st July, 1851, to the 30th September, 1851, both days inclusive. Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To amount of Fees received out of Session,.....	217	1	5	By amount of Salaries per Pay List,.....	231	13	0
Balance due to the Clerk of the Peace this quarter,.....	37	8	11	By allowance of 10 per cent. commission on £14 7s. 9d. being nett			
An allowance for registering Convictions by Magistrates at				proceeds of Account Current rendered for Quarter ended the 30th day			
£50 stg. per annum,.....	£ 13	17	9	of June, 1851,.....	1	8	8
An allowance for services out of Session, at per annum £125				By allowances for Police purposes,.....	19	3	8
stg.,.....	34	14	5	By Fees paid to the Crier,.....	2	5	0
Fees for services in Session, as per account duly attested, to							
be furnished the Inspector General's Department as usual,	60	3	6				
Do remitted by authority of Police Magistrate,.....	39	16	6				
Allowance for Police purposes,.....	19	3	8				
Fees to the Crier of Quarter Sessions,.....	2	5	0				
For Commission on the amount of Fines paid to the credit of							
the Receiver General, £119 2s. 1d.,.....	5	19	1				
	£175	19	11	£254	10	4	

	£	s.	d.
MEM.—Amount of Fees actually received,.....	217	1	5
Amount of Fees, &c., payable by Government,.....	175	19	11
Total Fees,.....	£ 393	1	4
Amount of Salaries and expenses as above,.....	£ 254	10	4
Surplus.....	£ 138	11	0

DR. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st October, 1851, to the 31st December, 1851, both days inclusive. CR.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To amount of Fees received out of Session.....	132	9	9			
To balance due to Clerk of the Peace this quarter.....	163	0	8			
An allowance for registering Convictions by Magistrates at £50 sig. per annum.....	13	17	9			
An allowance for services out of Session at per annum £125 sterling.....	34	14	5			
Fees for services in Session, as per account duly attested, to be furnished the Inspector General's Department as usual.....	138	13	6			
Do remitted by authority of Police Magistrate.....	27	6	6			
Fees to the Crier of Quarter Sessions.....	3	15	0			
Allowance for Police purposes.....	35	8	4			
	£ 253	15	6	£ 295	10	5

By amount of Salaries per Pay List.....	225	0	0
By allowance of 10 per cent. commission on £138 11s., being nett proceeds of Account Current rendered for quarter ended 30th day of September, 1851.....	13	17	1
By Salary to temporary Clerk, 2 months and 3 days, at £8 6s. 8d. cy. per month.....	17	10	0
By Fees paid to the Crier of Quarter Sessions.....	3	15	0
By allowances for Police purposes.....	35	8	4
	£ 295	10	6

MEM.—Amount of Fees actually received,..... £132 9 9
 Do do &c., payable by Government..... 253 15 6

Total Fees..... 386 5 3
 Amount of Salaries and expenses as above..... 295 10 5

Surplus..... £ 90 14 10

I, Prosper Bender, Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the District of Quebec, do solemnly swear, that the foregoing Account Current is true and just in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me at Quebec, this 27th day of January, 1852.

P. BENDER, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, District of Quebec.

J. B. TRUELLE, J. P

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of Money received in the Office of the Peace, during the year 1851.

1851.		£	s.	d.
Jan'y. 2.—Nihil.				
"	3.—1 Original Subpœna and 4 Copies, Jean-Bte. Roy vs. Hugh McAdams, Weekly Sittings,.....	0	5	6
"	4.—2 Commitments, Germain Laprise, Peace,	0	5	0
	Recognizance, do do	0	2	6
	Do Joseph Chevallier, Summary Trial,	0	2	6
"	7.—Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, William Campbell vs Joseph Twell, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
	Recognizance, Joseph Twell, Summary Trial,.....	0	2	6
	1 Original Subpœna and 2 Copies, the Queen vs. Arthur McCrehan, & al, Quarter Sessions,	0	3	6
"	8.—Recognizance, John Heaugh, Quarter Sessions,	0	2	6
	Do Moïse Carrier, Summary Trial,	0	2	6
	1 Original Subpœna and 3 Copies, Henry Robinson vs. James Auld, Weekly Sittings,	0	4	6
	Deposition and Warrant, James Meiklejohn vs. John Cotter, Summary Trial,	0	5	0
"	9.—1 Original Subpœna, the Queen vs. André Harvey, Quarter Sessions,	0	1	6
	Judgment and Commitment, Jas. Meiklejohn vs. John Cotter, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
	Copy of Judgment, the Mayor vs. Benjamin Tremain, Weekly Sittings,.....	0	2	6
	Bill, Hypolite Côté vs. Balthazar Vien, do	0	1	0
"	10.—Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Marie Ludivine Siméon vs. Germain Caron, & al, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
	Recognizance, Germain Caron, & al, Summary Trial,	0	5	0
	2 Subpœnas and 8 Copies, James Arnold, Esq., vs. John Grace, Summary Trial,	0	11	0
	Costs in 2 cases of the Vessel, North Briton,	1	9	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Jean Turcot vs. Théodore Lemelin, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
	Recognizance, Théodore Lemelin, Summary Trial,	0	2	6
	1 Subpœna and 4 Copies, the Queen vs. Honoré Poliquin, Quarter Sessions,...	0	5	6
"	11.—Deposition and Warrant, David Craig vs. François Martineau, Peace,	0	5	0
	Attendance and Judgment, Pierre Montminy vs. Michael Lawler, Weekly Sittings,	0	5	0
"	12.—2 Petitions for City Tavern Licenses, at 1s. 3d.,	0	2	6
	2 Original Subpœnas and 5 Copies, Jean Turcot vs. Théodore Lemelin, Summary Trial,	0	8	0
"	14.—1 Original and Subpœna, the Queen vs. Théodore Lemelin, Quarter Sessions,	0	2	6
	Information and Judgment, Euzèbe Legendre vs. Victor Bérubé, Weekly Sittings,	0	8	6
	Deposition and Warrant, Patrick Sherry vs. Ann Hughes, his wife, Peace,	0	5	0
	Recognizance, Ann Sherry, Peace,	0	2	6
"	15.—1 Original Subpœna and 3 Copies, Henry Robinson vs. Joseph Auld, Prosecution, Weekly Sittings,	0	4	0
	1 Original Subpœna and 3 Copies, Henry Robinson vs. Joseph Auld, Defence, Weekly Sittings,	0	4	6
	2 Petitions for City Tavern Licenses, at 1s. 3d.,	0	2	6
"	16.—Information and Judgment, John McDonald vs. François Bourassa, Weekly Sittings,	0	8	6
	Information and Judgment, John McDonald vs. Edouard Horion, Weekly Sittings,	0	8	6
	Information and Judgment, John McDonald vs. James D. Lefurgy, Weekly Sittings,	0	8	6
	Information and Judgment, John McDonald vs. Timothy Amiraux, Weekly Sittings,	0	8	6
	Deposition and Warrant, Pierre Voyer vs. Féréol Dorval, Peace,	0	5	0
	8 Petitions for City Tavern Licenses, at 1s. 3d.,	0	10	0
"	17.—Recognizance, Féréol Dorval, Summary Trial,	0	2	6
	Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Thomas Gleeson vs. Allan Walton, & al, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
	7 Petitions for City Tavern Licenses, at 1s. 3d.,	0	8	9
"	18.—27 do do do at 1s. 3d.,	1	16	3
	Recognizances of Alexander McLean, John Heaugh and Daniel Ross, at 2s. 6d., Quarter Sessions,	0	7	6

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of Money received, &c.—(Continued.)

1851.		£	s.	d.
Jany. 18	—Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Marcelline Thivierge vs. Jean Lainé, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
" 20	—Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, William Kelly vs. Samuel Hamilton, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Judgement, Samuel Hamilton vs. William Kelly, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
	Recognizance, Samuel Hamilton, Summary Trial,	0	2	6
	Do Célestin Maheux, Peace,	0	2	6
	Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Jean Célestin Maheux vs. Antoine Guillot & al, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
	43 Petitions for City Tavern Licenses, at 1s. 3d.,	2	13	9
" 21	—Recognizance, William Kelly, Summary Trial,	0	2	6
	18 Petitions, City Tavern Licenses, at 1s. 3d.,	1	2	6
	Recognizance, Jean Lainé, Summary Trial,	0	2	6
" 22	—Deposition and Warrant, Louis Panet vs. Gédéon Bacon, Peace,	0	5	0
	Recognizance, Gédéon Bacon, Peace,	0	2	6
	1 Subpœna and 2 Copies, Samuel Hamilton vs. William Kelly, Summary Trial,	0	3	6
	9 Petitions for City Tavern Licenses, at 1s. 3d.,	0	11	3
" 23	—Recognizances of Antoine Guillot, & al, Summary Trial,	0	7	6
	12 Petitions, City Tavern Licenses, at 1s. 3d.,	0	15	0
" 24	—Recognizances of James Donnolly & uxor, Summary Trial,	0	5	0
	8 Petitions, City Tavern Licenses, at 1s. 3d.,	0	10	0
" 25	—Recognizances of George Réna and Jean Lépine, Summary Trial,	0	5	0
	21 Petitions for City Tavern Licenses, at 1s. 3d.,	1	6	3
	1 Subpœna and 3 Copies, Jean Célestin Maheux vs. Antoine Guillot, & al, Summary Trial,	0	4	6
" 27	—1 Original Subpœna and 5 Copies, Olivier Rousseau vs. William Button, Weekly Sittings,	0	5	6
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Ann McHagher vs. James Donnolly & uxor, Summary Trial,	0	13	6
	7 Petitions, City Tavern Keepers, at 1s. 3d.,	0	8	9
" 28	—Costs in the case of Jean Célestin Maheux vs. Antoine Guillot & al, Summary Trial,	0	2	0
	8 Petitions, City Tavern Keepers, at 1s. 3d.,	0	10	0
" 29	—Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Robert Steele vs. Edward McGie, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Edward McGie vs. Robert Steele, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
	Recognizance, Edward McGie, Summary Trial,	0	2	6
	Do Robert Steele, do	0	2	6
" 30	—Deposition and Warrant, Georgiana Campbell vs. François Martincau, & al, Peace,	0	5	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Eliza Ann Smith vs. Robert Steele, Peace,	0	5	0
	Recognizance, Robert Steele, Peace,	0	2	6
	1 Original Subpœna and Copy, Robert Steele vs. Edward McGie, Summary Trial,	0	2	6
"	Deposition and Warrant, Elizabeth Morin vs. Marguerite Girard, wife of Marcel Girard, Peace,	0	5	0
	Recognizance, Marguerite Girard, Peace,	0	2	6
	Do Richard Tinslay, Summary Trial,	0	2	6
Feb. 1	—Do Catherine Verreau, Widow Edouard Martineau, Peace,	0	2	6
	Deposition and Warrant, Emond Hardie vs. Bridget McInerney, his wife, Peace,	0	5	0
" 3	—1 Subpœna and 2 Copies, John Irwin vs. Richard Tinsley, Defence, Summary Trial,	0	3	6
	Copies of oaths of qualification of Robert Buchanan, George Henderson and Robert Symes, Esquires, J. P.,	0	3	0
" 5	—Recognizance, Margaret Girard, Peace	0	2	6
" 7	—Do. Mary Ann Cook, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Commitment of John Grace, do	0	5	0
" 11	—Copy of Recognizance of Olivier Veilleux, Queen's Bench	0	2	6
" 12	—Deposition, Warrant and costs, Julia Bryce vs. George Reid et al., Summary Trial	0	15	0
	1 Subpœna and 2 Copies, Henry Robinson vs. Joseph Auld, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
" 14	—Recognizance of Isate Lambert, Quarter Sessions	0	2	6

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of money received, &c.—(Continued.)

	£	s.	d.
1851.			
" 15.—1 Search.....	0	1	3
" 18.—Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, François Robitaille vs. François Belleau et al., Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
" 21.—Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Elizabeth McVeigh vs. Janet Murphy et al., Summary Trial	0	10	0
Recognizance, Janet Murphy et al., Summary Trial	0	7	6
1 Original Subpœna and Copy, Elizabeth McVeigh vs. Janet Murphy et al., Summary Trial.....	0	2	6
" 22.—Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Alfred Hamel vs. Pierre Touchette, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Alfred Hamel vs. Charles and Louis Touchette, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
Recognizance of Patrick Shea, Quarter Sessions.....	0	2	6
" 24.— Do. of Louis Touchette et al., Summary Trial	0	7	6
Information of Edouard Bélanger vs. François Parent, of Beauport, Summary Trial	0	3	6
" 26.—Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Patrick Owen vs. John Mullin et al., Summary Trial	0	10	0
Recognizances of John Mullin and Michael Mullin, Summary Trial	0	5	0
" 27.—Recognizance of Magloire Bolduc, Summary Trial	0	2	6
Do. of René Kimbert, Esquire, Summary Trial	0	2	6
Do. in Appeal, Pierre Touchette, Quarter Sessions	0	2	6
" 28.—Deposition and Warrant, Gabriel Lachance vs. Sarah Charter, Peace.....	0	5	0
March 1.—Recognizance of Sarah Charter, Peace	0	2	6
Recognizance, Marie Lamontagne, wife of Etienne Jibeau, Quarter Sessions ..	0	2	6
Do. Gabriel Lachance, Summary Trial	0	2	6
Do. Jane Gregory, widow, William Hazlett et al., Peace	0	5	0
" 3.—Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Sarah Charter vs. Gabriel Lachance, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
Costs, Patrick Owens vs. John Mullen et al., Summary Trial	0	1	6
Recognizance of Peter Mitchell, Summary Trial	0	2	6
Do. François Béland, Quarter Sessions	0	2	6
" 4.—Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Thomas Griffin vs. Thomas Malone, Summary Trial	0	10	0
Recognizance, Thomas Malone, Summary Trial	0	2	6
Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Thomas Malone vs. Thomas Griffin et al., Summary Trial	0	10	0
Recognizance, Narcisse Beaulac, Quarter Sessions	0	2	6
" 5.— Do. Thomas Griffin and Patrick Ryan, Summary Trial	0	5	0
1 Original Subpœna and 4 Copies, Thomas Griffin vs. Thomas Malone, Summary Trial	0	5	6
" 6.—1 Original Subpœna and 4 Copies, Thomas Griffin vs. Thomas Malone, Summary Trial	0	5	6
" 7.—Recognizance, Joseph Boutin, Summary Trial	0	2	6
" 8.—Deposition and Warrant, John Kelly vs. Thomas Coyley, Peace.....	0	5	0
" 10.— Do. do. Vital Roy vs. Antoine Bilodeau, Weekly Sitings... ..	0	5	0
1 Subpœna, George Brown vs. Joseph Boutin, Defence, Summary Trial	0	2	6
Deposition, Warrant and Costs, George Brown vs. Joseph Boutin, Summary Trial	0	12	6
" 13.—Recognizance of Richard Gallagher, Summary Trial	0	2	6
" 18.— Do. of James McClutchy, do.	0	2	6
Do. of Henriette Dion, do.	0	2	6
Do. of André Mignault, junior, Peace.....	0	2	6
" 21.—Deposition and Warrant, Lazare Trudel vs. Catherine Johnson, Peace	0	5	0
Recognizance, Catherine Johnson, Peace	0	2	6
" 24.—Deposition and Warrant, Guillaume Chartrain vs. Jacques Blanchard, Peace	0	5	0
Recognizance, Jacques Blanchard, Peace	0	2	6
" 28.—Deposition and Warrant, Charles Samson vs. Homère Bernier, Peace	0	5	0
Recognizance, Homère Bernier, Peace	0	2	6
" 29.—Indictment, the Queen vs. Isaac Lambert, Quarter Sessions	1	0	0
1 Subpœna and 2 Copies, do. do. do.	0	3	6
" 31.—Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Gaspard P. G. Joly vs. Louis Saintonge, senior, Summary Trial	0	10	0
Deposition and Warrant, Adrien Lacroix vs. Léon Lecompte, Peace	0	5	0

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of money received, &c.—(Continued.)

1851.		£	s.	d.
April 1.—	Recognizance of Léon Lecompte, Peace	0	2	6
	Do. of Ferdinand Martineau, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Rule Nisi, Michael O'Connell vs. François Joncas, Appeal	0	3	6
" 2.—	1 Subpœna and 2 Copies, Pierre Labbé vs. Ferdinand Martineau, Defence, Summary Trial	0	3	6
" 3.—	Recognizance, Robert Pemberton, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Costs, Alfred Hamel vs. Pierre Touchette, Summary Trial	0	9	6
	Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Aurélie Félicite Arnoldi vs. Margaret Murphy, Summary Trial	0	10	0
" 4.—	1 Subpœna and 3 Copies, the Queen vs. Michael Ratchford et al., Quarter Sessions	0	4	6
" 7.—	Rule Nisi, Michael O'Connell vs. François Joncas, Defence, Quarter Sessions	0	3	6
	Do. Michael Carragher vs. François Joncas, Defence, do.	0	3	6
" 8.—	1 Subpœna and Copy, the Queen vs. Isaïe Lambert, Quarter Sessions	0	2	6
	Deposition and Warrant, Joseph Dubé, fils, vs. Edouard Laffart, Weekly Sittings	0	5	0
" 9.—	Recognizance of J. C. Delage dit Lavigueur, Quarter Sessions	0	2	6
	Do. of Edouard Laffart, Weekly Sittings	0	2	6
" 11.—	Information and Judgment, Joseph Dubé, fils, vs. Edouard Laffart, junior, Weekly Sittings	0	8	6
	Rule, Ignace Bisson vs. Isaïe Jacques, Appeal, Quarter Sessions	0	3	6
" 15.—	Recognizance Jean Célestin Delage dit Lavigueur, Quarter Sessions	0	2	6
	Deposition and Warrant, Samuel Corneil vs. Mrs. Kearney, Peace	0	5	0
	Recognizance, Bridget Kearney, Peace	0	2	6
" 17.—	Deposition and Warrant, Magdeleine Simard vs. Xavier Simard, Peace	0	5	0
	1 Subpœna, the Queen vs. Jean Célestin Delage dit Lavigueur, Quarter Sessions	0	2	6
" 23.—	Recognizance, James O'Brien, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	1 Original Subpœna and 4 Copies, Joseph Dubé vs. Edouard Laffart, junior, Weekly Sittings	0	5	6
" 24.—	Recognizance, John O'Farrel, Esquire, Quarter Sessions	0	2	6
" 25.—	Deposition and Warrant, Charles King vs. Hans D. Breaky, Peace	0	5	0
" 28.—	Deposition and Warrant, Edouard Dinelle vs. Joseph Gagnon et al., Peace	0	5	0
" 29.—	Recognizances, Joseph Gagnon et al., Peace	0	5	0
	Do. Honoré Martel, Peace	0	2	6
	Do. Samuel Lilburne vs. George Brimmer, Weekly Sittings	0	5	0
	Do. do. do. do. do.	0	2	6
	Do. Xavier Simard, Peace	0	2	6
May 1.—	Do. Alfred Mauffett and Pierre Royer, Summary Trial	0	5	0
	Do. Antoine Vézina and Théodore Vézina, Summary Trial	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Antoine Roy vs. Jean Falardeau et al., Summary Trial	0	10	0
" 2.—	Recognizances of Jean Falardeau, Jean Lavigueur and Joseph Garncau, Summary Trial	0	7	6
	Recognizance of Adolphe Bedard, Peace	0	2	6
" 3.—	Deposition and Warrant, Joseph K. Boswell vs. Goodlate R. Brown, Peace	0	5	0
	Recognizance, Goodlate R. Brown, Peace	0	2	6
" 5.—	Deposition and Warrant, Elizabeth Beaumont vs. Germain Laprise, Peace	0	5	0
" 7.—	Recognizance of Isaac F. Fullerton, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Plainte and Judgment, Samuel Lilburne vs. George Brummer, Weekly Sittings	0	8	6
" 8.—	Deposition and Warrant, George Welsh vs. Charles Finley, Summary Trial	0	5	0
" 9.—	Recognizance, Charles Finley, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Deposition and Warrant, Salomé Roy vs. Maria Jordan, Peace	0	5	0
" 10.—	1 Original Subpœna and 3 Copies, George Welsh vs. Charles Finley, Summary Trial	0	4	6
	Deposition and Warrant, Pierre Gauthier vs. Rosalie Fréchette, his wife, Peace	0	5	0
	Commitment of Rosalie Fréchette, Peace	0	2	6
" 12.—	Recognizance, Rosalie Fréchette, do	0	2	6
	Commitment of Maria Jordan, do	0	2	6
	Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, William Fulton vs. Alexander Thompson, Summary Trial	0	10	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Vessel, Euclid	0	5	0
	Recognizances of Marguerite Roberge, & al, Quarter Sessions	0	5	0

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of Money received, &c.—(Continued.)

1851.		£	s.	d.	
May	13.—	Recognizance Lewis Jewell, Peace	0	2	6
"	14.—	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel, Fidelity,	0	10	0
		Do do do Effort,	0	8	0
		Recognizance of Cathrine Bowen, Summary Trial,	0	2	6
		Do Cathrine Morris, do	0	2	6
		1 Subpœna and 3 Copies, Samuel Lilburne vs. George Brummer, Prosecution, Weekly Sittings,	0	4	6
"	15.—	Recognizance, George Brummer, Appeal,	0	2	6
"	16.—	Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, P. Burnside vs. John Charters, & al, Sum- mary Trial,	0	10	0
		Deposition and Warrant, Vessel, Andromeda,	0	5	0
"	17.—	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel, Nautilus,	0	10	0
		Do do do do do	0	10	0
		Do do do Helen,	0	11	0
"	19.—	Do do do Mary,	0	18	0
		Do do Harold Haar Fagar,	0	6	0
		Do do Tobias Caulfield vs. Marguerite O'Neil, Peace,	0	5	0
		Do do Richard Morris Quarter Sessions,	0	5	0
		Do do Vessel, Laurel,	0	8	0
		Do do Vessel, John Brown,	0	5	0
"	20.—	Do do Louis Grenier vs. G. H. Ryland, & al, Quarter Sessions,	0	5	0
		Recognizances, G. H. Ryland, & al, Quarter Sessions,	0	7	6
		Recognizances, Louis Grenier, et al	0	12	6
		Deposition and Warrant, Adélaïde Chrétien vs. Théodore Lemelin, & al, Peace,	0	5	0
"	21.—	Recognizance, Théodore Lemelin, & al, Peace,	0	2	6
		Do François Parent, & al, Quarter Sessions,	0	5	0
		Do Marie Elmina Laberge, Peace,	0	2	6
		Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Edward Cass vs. Edward Owen, Sum- mary Trial,	0	10	0
		Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Edward Owen vs. Edward Cass, Summary Trial,	0	15	0
		2 Depositions and Warrants, Vessel, Jane Hammond,	0	11	0
		Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel "Thomas Henry,"	0	10	0
		Discharge, &c., Vessel "Mary,"	0	9	0
"	22.—	Certificate of Pedlar, John Silvermann,	0	1	3
		Deposition and Warrant, Vessel "Adolphus,"	0	5	0
		2 do do do do	0	7	0
		Plea, Vessel "Empress,"	0	5	0
"	23.—	Recognizance of Elias Grenier, Quarter Sessions,	0	2	6
		Thomas Gleeson vs. Mrs. Morris,	0	7	0
"	24.—	4 Pleas, Vessel "Eagle,"	1	0	0
"	26.—	Warrant of Discharge, Certificate and Bill of Costs, Vessel "Nautilus,"	0	9	4½
		Recognizance, Elizabeth Hayes, Peace,	0	2	6
		Deposition, Warrant and Conviction, Vessel "Ocean Queen,"	0	10	0
		Deposition and Warrant, Vessel "Jane Hammond,"	0	7	0
		Plea, Vessel "Fidelity,"	0	5	0
		Rouleau vs. Lafrance dit Pinet, & al, Deposition and Warrant, Peace,	0	10	0
		Joseph Denis, Certificate for Pedlar,	0	1	3
		Delaney vs. Hayes, Deposition and Warrant, Peace,	0	5	0
		Rouleau vs. Lafrance, Deposition and Warrant, Summary Trial,	0	12	6
		Do do Subpœna and 2 Copies, do	0	3	6
		Do do 1 do 4 do do	0	5	6
"	27.—	Do do 8 witnesses sworn, do	0	4	0
		Vessel "Clyde," Deposition and Warrant,	0	10	0
		Do "Marchioness of Butc," Deposition and Warrant,	2	6	8
		Do "Pearl," do do	2	1	6
		Noel vs. Elie Laprise, Recognizance,	0	2	6
		Vessel "Laurel," Deposition and Warrant,	0	7	0
"	28.—	Do "Alfred" do do	0	10	0
		Do "Jane Hammond," Costs,	0	9	6
		Do "Harold Haar Fagar," Deposition and Warrant,	0	6	0
		Do "Laurel," Costs,	0	9	6
		Do "Caledonia" and "John Brown,"	0	10	0

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of Money received, &c.—(Continued.)

	£	s.	d.
1851.			
May 28.—Vessel "Adolphus," Plea and Conviction,	0	10	0
Do "Thomas," 6 Pleas,	1	10	0
Do "John Brown," Bill of Costs,	0	1	0
William Sanderson, Recognizance, Quarter Sessions,	0	2	6
" 29.—Vessel "Fidelity," Certificate of Costs,	0	2	6
" 30.—Do "Caledonia," 2 Depositions and Warrants and Conviction,	1	0	0
Do "Pet," do do do do	0	10	0
Do "Undaunted," do do do do	0	10	0
Do "Adolphus," Conviction of 1 Seaman,	0	5	0
Redmond vs. Cathcart, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
" 31.—Dunlevie vs. McIntyre, & ux, Recognizance, Quarter Sessions,	0	5	0
Do vs. Sangster, do do	0	2	6
Do vs. Charters, do do	0	2	6
Do vs. Steen, & ux, do do	0	5	0
Deposition and Warrant, Barry vs. Hannah,	0	5	0
Do do Vessel "Asia,"	0	5	0
Do do do "London,"	0	9	0
1 Case do do do	0	5	0
Deposition and Warrant, Munro vs. French, & al, Peace,	0	5	0
June 2.—Deposition and Warrant, Vessel "Asia,"	0	5	0
Recognizance of David Hannah, Summary Trial,	0	2	6
Deposition and Warrant and Costs, Vessel "Ava,"	0	10	0
Do do do "Laurel,"	0	10	0
Deposition, Warrant and Conviction and Costs, "Erin go Bragh,"	0	12	0
Deposition and Warrant, Pierre Voyer vs. Isaie Lambert, Summary Trial,	0	5	0
Defendant's appearance and Plea, Vessel "London,"	0	5	0
Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel "Margarite Pollock,"	0	10	0
Do do do "Ocean,"	0	5	0
Do do do "Argyle,"	0	10	0
Deposition and Warrant, William Brown vs. Charles Bittner, Peace,	0	5	0
Recognizance, Charles Bittner, Peace,	0	2	6
Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Frederick Chouinard vs. Jean Lacroix, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
" 4.—Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Jane McLaren vs. Mrs. McCaffry, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel "Undaunted,"	0	10	0
Do do do "Adolphus,"	0	10	0
Deposition and Warrant, Vessel "Charles Saunders,"	0	5	0
Discharge, Vessel "Laurel," and balance due on Conviction	0	6	0
Copy of Deposition of Stephen Marshall,	0	6	0
Costs, Pierre Voyer vs. Isaie Lambert, Summary Trial,	0	7	6
Defendant's appearance and Plea, Vessel "Asia,"	0	5	0
Information of the Mayor vs. Victor Pelletier, Weekly Sittings,	0	3	6
Recognizance, Thomas Darbyson, Quarter Sessions,	0	2	6
Do Jean Lacroix, Summary Trial,	0	2	6
2 Do Frederick Hatch, do	0	5	0
Do Leger Lessard, Quarter Sessions,	0	2	6
" 5.—Deposition and Warrant and Costs, Jean Croft vs. Frederick Hatch, Summary Trial,	0	12	0
Deposition and Warrant, Jean Croft vs. William Webb, Summary Trial,	0	5	0
" 6.—3 Depositions and Warrants, Vessel "Io,"	0	15	0
Recognizance, Patrick Sherry, Summary Trial	0	2	6
Defendant's appearance and Plea, Vessel "Ava,"	0	5	0
" 7.—Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel "Medora,"	0	10	0
Do and Judgment, Lucie Rochon vs. Telesphore Chartier, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
Deposition and Warrant, Vessel "William Botsford,"	0	15	0
" 9.—Recognizance Dominique Fluet, Peace,	0	2	6
Deposition and Warrant, Joseph Tourangeau, junr. vs. Edward Charlton, & al, Quarter Sessions,	0	5	0
Deposition and Warrant, Thomas Caulfield vs. Margaret Caulfield, Peace,	0	5	0
1 Original Subpoena and 2 Copies, Frederick Chouinard vs. Jean Lacroix, Summary Trial,	0	3	6
Defendant's appearance and Plea, Vessel "Ailsa,"	0	5	0

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of Money received, &c.—(Continued.)

1851.

	£	s.	d.
June 9.—Deposition and Warrant, James B. Charlton vs. Joseph Tourangeau, junr., Quarter Sessions,	0	5	0
Recognizance, Edward Charlton and James Charlton, Quarter Sessions,	0	5	0
Deposition and Warrant, Thomas Pinkney vs. Thomas Casey, Quarter Ses- sions,	0	5	0
“ 10.—Deposition and Warrant, Vessel “Lemont,”	0	5	0
Do do “Victory,”	0	5	0
Do Warrant and Costs, Vessel “Congress,”	0	10	0
2 Bills, Vessel “London,”	0	2	0
Recognizance, Thomas Casey, Quarter Sessions,	0	2	6
Do Joseph Tourangeau, fils, Quarter Sessions,	0	2	6
Information of the Mayor vs. Pierre Gauvreau, Weekly Sittings,	0	3	6
* 11.— Do do do Elie Nadeau, do	0	3	6
Do do do Thomas Allwell, do	0	3	6
Do do do Basile Daston, do	0	3	6
Do do do Joseph Grenier, do	0	3	6
Do do do Edouard Dubeau, do	0	3	6
Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel “Royal Oak,”	0	10	0
Defendant's appearance and Plea, 2 cases, Vessel “Don,”	0	10	0
1 Original Subpoena and 2 Copies, Margaret Flinn vs. Mary Gillighen, Sum- mary Trial,	0	3	6
Recognizance, James Mooney, Quarter Sessions,	0	2	6
Do Catherine Chevers, do	0	2	6
Do James Doonan, do	0	2	6
Do Nancy Gillogley, & al, do	0	5	0
Costs, the Mayor vs. Louis Begin, Weekly Sittings,	0	3	6
Do do Thomas Henrican, do	1	2	6
Do do Ambroise Létourneau, Weekly Sittings,	0	19	0
Do do Jacques Legaré, do	0	19	0
Do do Edouard Martineau, do	0	3	6
Do do John Wallace, do	0	19	6
Do do Régiste Morency, do	0	3	6
Do do Cornelius McNamara, do	0	19	0
Do do James O'Brien, do	0	5	0
Do do Louis Cadotte, do	0	3	6
Do do Thomas Malone, do	1	7	6
“ 12.—Deposition and Warrant, Vessel “Wave,”	0	5	0
Do do John Anderson vs. Francis Wemyss, Quarter Ses- sions,	0	5	0
Deposition and Warrant, Mary Gillighen vs. Margaret Flynn, Summary Trial	0	5	0
Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel “Thomas Henry”	0	10	0
Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Augustin Blais vs. Joseph Donegan, Summary Trial	0	10	0
Recognizance, Mary Gillighen, Summary Trial	0	2	6
Discharge, Vessel “Ava”	0	5	0
“ 13.—Deposition and Warrant, Vessel “Deborah”	0	5	0
Do do “Zenith”	0	5	0
Do Geneviève Voclle vs. Marie Campagna, Peace	0	5	0
Recognizance, Marie Campagna, Peace	0	2	6
Do John Ellis, Summary Trial	0	2	6
1 Certificate for Pedlar	0	1	0
Defendants' Appearance and Plea, Vessels “Io” and “Deborah”	0	10	0
“ 14.—Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Augustin Blais vs. Joseph Donegan, Summary Trial	0	10	0
Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Louise Leclerc vs. Matilda McKenzie, Sum- mary Trial	0	10	0
Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Edward Ricks vs. John Thomas Potter, Sum- mary Trial	0	10	0
Costs, Vessel “Deborah”	0	5	0
Do “Zenith”	0	5	0
Recognizance, Joseph Donegan, Summary Trial	0	2	6
Do William Williams, Summary Trial	0	2	6
Do John Thomas Potter, Summary Trial	0	2	6
Do Matilda McKenzie, Summary Trial	0	2	6

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of money received, &c.—(Continued.)

1851.		£	s.	d.
June 14.—	Recognizance, John Chevers Quarter Sessions.	0	2	6
" 16.—	Deposition and Warrant, Vessel "Asia"	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel "Envoy"	0	10	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Vessel "Porsgund"	0	6	0
	Do. do. do. "Famileens Haab"	0	6	0
	Deposition, Warrant, 2 Convictions, Vessel "Victory" and Costs	0	15	0
	Do. and Costs, Vessel "Pearl"	2	1	0
	Deposition and Warrant, David Hannah vs. James Barry, Peace.	0	5	0
" 16.—	Deposition and Warrant, Salomé Roy vs. William Jones, Peace	0	5	0
	Deposition and Warrant, James Motz, Esquire, vs. George Pagé, Weekly Sit- tings	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, James Brown vs. Charles Gilbride, Sum- mary Trial	0	10	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Marguerite Couture vs. Onésime Paquet, Summary Trial	0	10	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, James Douglas, Esquire, vs. Edward De- lahanty, Summary Trial	0	10	0
	Defendant's Appearance and Plea, Vessel "Envoy"	0	5	0
	Recognizance, William Jones, Peace	0	2	6
	Do. Charles Gilbride, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Do. John Wall, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Do. Catherine Mullally, Quarter Sessions	0	2	6
" 17.—	Deposition and Warrant, Perrault vs. Girard et ux, Peace	0	5	0
"	1 Original Subpcena and 2 Copies, Bowen vs. Gilbride	0	3	6
	Deposition and Warrant, Aneskany vs. Smith, Peace	0	5	0
	2 Recognizances, Bedard vs. Trudel et ux	0	5	0
	2 do. Verrault vs. Girard et ux	0	5	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Vessel "Erin Go Bragh"	0	5	0
	Copy of Deposition, Mr. O'Farrell	0	1	6
	Costs, Louise Leclerc vs. Matilda McKenzie, Summary Trial	0	1	0
" 18.—	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel "Amy Ann"	0	10	0
	Do. do. do. "Adolphus"	0	10	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Henriette Jobin vs. Soulange Poitras et al., Peace	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Emérence Bernard vs. Félix Roche, Summary Trial	0	10	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs and Commitment, James Woodruff vs. George Dalwell, Summary Trial	0	12	6
	Conviction, Vessel "Erin Go Bragh"	0	5	0
	Discharge and Certificate, Vessel "Madora"	0	5	0
	Recognizance, John Donegan, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Do. Thomas Smith, Peace	0	2	6
	Do. George Dalwell, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Information and Costs, the Mayor vs. John Burke, Weekly Sitings	0	8	6
" 20.—	2 Depositions, Warrant and Costs, Vessel "Prince Regent"	1	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel "Adolphus"	0	10	0
	Do. do. do. "Glenlyon"	0	10	0
	Do. do. do. "Andromaché"	0	10	0
	Do. do. Joseph Brooks vs. Patrick Devlin et al., Sum- mary Trial	0	10	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Thomas McGreevy vs. James Kenny, Sum- mary Trial	0	10	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Félix Roche vs. Emérence Bernard, Summary Trial	0	10	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Vessel "Caroline Mary Clarke"	0	5	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Adélaïde Marie vs. Antoine Marie, Peace	0	5	0
	Discharge, Vessel "Jane Hammond"	0	9	0
	Recognizance, William Barry, Peace	0	2	6
	Recognizance, Margaret Caulfield, Peace	0	2	6
	Recognizance, Soulange Bezeau et al., Peace	0	5	0
	Deposition and Warrant <i>quoad</i> a Seaman's Clothes, Mr. Hawkins paid	0	5	0
" 21.—	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel "Jane Hammond"	1	2	6
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, George Hethrington vs. James Cater, Sum- mary Trial	0	10	0
	Deposition and Warrant, George Hyde vs. George Brown, Peace	0	5	0

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of Money received, &c.—(Continued.)

1851.		£	s.	d.
June	21.—Costs, Vessel "Thomas"	0	13	0
	Recognizance, James Kenny, Summary Trial, and George Brown, Peace	0	5	0
	1 Original Subpœna and 2 Copies, Augustin Blais vs Joseph Donegan, Summary Trial	0	3	6
	1 Certificate for Pedlar	0	1	0
"	23.—Deposition and Warrant, Louise Richer vs. Patrick Burke, Peace	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel "Asia"	0	10	0
	3 Pleas and 4 Bills, Vessel "Caledonia"	0	19	0
	Recognizance, William Sanderson, Quarter Sessions	0	2	6
	Recognizance, William Siggins, Peace	0	2	6
	Recognizance, Louis Corradi, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Recognizance, John Powell, Summary Trial	0	2	6
"	24.—Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel "Refuge"	3	3	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Vessel "Jane Alice"	0	5	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Henry Maypee vs. John Turnbull, Peace	0	5	0
	Recognizance, Patrick Burke, Peace	0	2	6
	1 Subpœna, Thomas McGreevy vs. James Kenny, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Defendant's Appearance and Plea, Vessel "Jane Alice"	0	5	0
	Information of the Mayor vs. Jean Baptiste Dalmase, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	Costs, Vessel "Ailsa," Summary Trial	0	6	0
	Do. "Jane Black," Summary Trial	0	17	0
"	25.—Conviction, Thomas McGreevy vs. James Kenny, Summary Trial	0	5	0
	Discharge, Vessel "Pet,"	0	5	0
	Defendant's Appearance and Plea, Vessel "Glenlyon"	0	5	0
	Do. do. do. "Adolphus"	0	5	0
	Information, the Mayor vs. James Redmont, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. Francis Seney, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	Information, The Mayor vs. Daniel Fitzpatrick, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	Information, The Mayor vs. Alexis Gariépy, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, William Dwyer vs. Louis Carradi, Summary Trial	0	19	0
"	26.—Information, The Mayor vs. John Whelan, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	Information, The Mayor vs. Gilbert McHugh, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	Information, The Mayor vs. Jean Déry, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	Discharged Vessel, "Thomas Henry,"	0	5	0
	1 Certificate for Pedlar	0	1	0
	1 Original Subpœna and 1 Copy, The Mayor vs. Pierre Barras, Weekly Sittings	0	2	6
	Recognizance, Thomas Harris Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Do. Mary Rice, Peace	0	2	6
"	27.—Deposition and Warrant, Vessel "Prince Regent,"	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel, "Prompt,"	0	10	0
	Do do do do "Glenlyon"	0	10	0
	Information and Judgment, Narcisse Ferland, Weekly Sittings	0	8	6
	Recognizance, Joseph G. Tourangeau, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Do Catherine Hanley, et al, do do	0	5	0
"	28.—Information and Costs, Charles Crawford Hay, Esq., vs. Michael Murphy, Summary Trial	0	14	6
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel "England's Queen,"	0	10	0
	Copy of Judgment, Charles Crawford Hay vs. Michael Murphy, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Recognizance and Commitment, Antoine Marie, Peace	0	5	0
"	30.—Deposition and Warrant, Vessel "Wave"	0	6	0
	Do do do and Costs, Vessel "Regent,"	0	10	0
	Do do do do do "Sir Charles Napier,"	0	10	0
	Do do do do do "Beulomond,"	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel, "Robert Watt,"	0	10	0
	Defendant's Appearance and Plea, do "Refuge,"	0	5	0
July	1.—Information, The Mayor vs. Jacques Boivin, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	Information, The Mayor vs. Pierre Marvis, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	Deposition and Warrant, Vessel "Sea King,"	0	6	0
	Do do do "Pomona,"	0	6	0
	Do do Germain Beaudouin vs. Leger Lessard, Peace	0	5	0

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of Money received, &c.—(Continued.)

1851.		£	s	d.
July	1.—Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Daniel Trihey vs. John Meehan, Summary Trial,	0	16	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Williams Phelan vs. John Dobbin, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Susanne Thibeau vs. Joseph G. Tourangeau, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
	Costs, on account, Rebecca Henderson vs. Thomas Harris, Summary Trial, ..	0	16	0
"	2.—Deposition, Warrant and Costs, William Irvine vs. Henry Currill, Summary Trial,	0	15	0
	2 Convictions and Costs, Vessel "Pomona,"	1	2	0
	Costs, Vessel "William Botsford,"	1	14	6
	Deposition and Warrant, Vessel "William Broneham,"	0	7	0
	Recognizance, William Mountain, Peace,	0	2	6
"	3.—Depositions, Warrant and 2 Convictions, Vessel "William Broneham,"	0	15	0
	2 Discharges and Costs, Vessel "Glenyon,"	0	10	0
	Deposition Warrant and Costs, Vessel "Pilgrim,"	0	10	0
	Do do do do "Sappho,"	0	10	0
	Do do do do "Adolphus,"	0	16	6
	2 Discharges, Vessel "Adolphus,"	0	10	0
	Copy of Evidence of George Dalwell of do,	0	3	6
	Deposition and Warrant, Vessel "Charles Saunders,"	0	5	0
	Recognizance, James Gillogley, Quarter Sessions,	0	2	6
	Recognizance, Pierre Lefrancois, Summary Trial,	0	2	6
	Information, The Mayor vs. Hugh Gallagher, Weekly Sittings,	0	3	6
	Information and Costs, The Mayor vs. Victor Pelletier, Weekly Sittings,	0	9	6
"	4.—Deposition and Warrant, Vessel "Safeguard,"	0	5	0
	Do do Thomas Porter vs. Mary Hall, Peace,	0	5	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Luke Brothers vs. John Jones,	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Patrick Turcotte vs. Laughlan Corcoran, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
	2 Original Subpœnas and 5 Copies, The Queen vs. Michael Ratchford, Quarter Sessions,	0	8	0
	Information, of LeMoine vs. Devlin and Houghton, Weekly Sessions,	0	9	6
	Information, of LeMoine vs. Timothy Hogan, Weekly Sittings,	0	9	6
	Indictment, The Queen vs. Ryland et al, Quarter Sessions,	1	0	0
	Defendant's Appearance, Plea and Bill, Vessel "Lady Campbell,"	0	6	0
	Conviction, Vessel "Charles Saunders,"	0	5	0
	Defendant's Appearance and Plea, Vessel "Charles Saunders,"	0	5	0
	Copy of Judgment, Buchanan vs. Poole, of the "Ailsa," Summary Trial,	0	3	6
	Recognizance, Arthur St. Hilaire, Quarter Sessions,	0	2	6
	Do Laughlan Corcoran, Summary Trial,	0	2	6
	Do John Turnbull, Peace,	0	2	6
	Do William Marsden, Peace,	0	2	6
	Deposition, Joseph Painchaud vs. William Marsden, Peace,	0	2	6
"	5.—Deposition and Warrant, Vessel "Haidee,"	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Patrick Fawcett vs. John Grames, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
	Indictment, The Queen vs. Thomas Casey, Quarter Sessions,	1	0	0
	2 Discharges, Vessel "William Bromham,"	0	10	0
	Do do "Victory,"	0	10	0
	Recognizances, Joseph Roberge, Summary Trial,	0	2	6
	Recognizance, John Jones, Peace,	0	2	6
	Deposition and Warrant, Vessel "Ariel,"	0	6	0
	Defendant's appearance, Plea and Bill, Vessel "Lumley,"	0	6	0
"	7.—Deposition and Warrant, Vessel "Haidee,"	0	5	0
	Do do do Amable Lefebvre vs. Helen Butler, Peace,	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Stewart Campbell vs. Allen Walton, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel "George Smith,"	0	13	0
	Conviction, Vessel "Haidee,"	0	5	0
	1 Original Subpœna and Two Copies, Patrick Fawcett vs. John Grames, Summary Trial,	0	3	6
	Information, The Mayor vs. Ignace Paré, Weekly Sittings,	0	3	6
	Information and Costs, The Mayor vs. Joseph Angers, Weekly Sittings,	0	9	6

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of Money received, &c.—(Continued.)

1851.		£	s.	d.
July	7.—Recognizance, Joseph Vésien, Peace,	0	2	6
	Do Helen Lefebvre, Peace,	0	2	6
	Do John Grames, Summary Trial,	0	2	6
	Do Louis Jobin, do	0	2	6
"	8.—Deposition and Warrant, Vessel "Jay,"	0	5	0
	Do Warrant and Costs, Vessel "Diana,"	0	10	0
	Do do do do "Argestes,"	0	10	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Ellen Cavanagh vs. Mrs. Lefrancois, Peace,	0	5	0
	Information, The Mayor vs. Jacques Vézina, Weekly Sessions,	0	3	6
	Recognizance, Augustin Frechette, Quarter Sessions,	0	2	6
"	9.—Deposition and Warrant, Vessel "Viatic,"	0	6	0
	Do Warrant and Costs, Vessel "Anna Maria,"	1	4	0
	1 Original Subpœna and 2 Copies, Augustin Larivière vs. Louis John, Summary Trial,	0	3	6
	Information, The Mayor vs. Claude Carron, Weekly Sittings,	0	3	6
	Information, The Mayor vs. James Coyle, do	0	3	6
	Recognizance, James Mooney and al, Quarter Sessions,	0	5	0
	1 Original Subpœna and 4 Copies, William Marsden vs. Joseph Painchaud, Summary Trial,	0	5	6
	Recognizance, Emilie Lefrançois, Peace,	0	2	6
"	10.—Deposition and Warrant, Vessel "Jay,"	0	5	0
	Do do do "Harfmen,"	0	6	0
	Do Warrant and Costs, Vessel "Lord Elgin,"	1	5	0
	Information and Costs, The Mayor vs. Xavier Langevin, Weekly Sittings, ..	0	15	0
	Information, The Mayor vs. Charles Faguy, Weekly Sittings,	0	3	6
	1 Original Subpœna and 2 Copies, The Mayor vs. Xavier Langevin, Defence Weekly Sittings,	0	3	6
	Discharge, Vessel "Robert Watt,"	0	5	0
	Recognizance, Catherine Mullally, Quarter Sessions	0	2	6
	Recognizance Roger Finn, Summary Trial,	0	2	6
"	11.—Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel "Mountaineer,"	0	10	0
	Do do do do "Blessing,"	0	10	0
	Do do do Hugh Hatch vs. James Waters, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
	2 Defendants, Appearances and Pleas, Vessel "Niagara,"	0	10	0
	Information and Costs, J. M. Lemoine vs. Edward Moss, Summary Trial, ..	0	9	6
	Discharge, Vessel "Argestes," 5s.; Vessel "Asia," 5s.; and Vessel "George Smith" 7s,	0	17	0
	4 Recognizances, William Henry Charters and al, Quarter Session,	0	10	0
	3 Recognizances, Thomas McIntyre and al,	0	7	6
"	12.—Deposition and Warrant, Vessel "Niagara,"	0	6	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Michael McInerney vs. George Hayes and al, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
	Recognizance, Francois Xavier Tessier, Summary Trial,	0	2	6
	Do Patrick Mullen, do do	0	2	6
	Do John Sangster, Quarter Sessions,	0	2	6
	4 do Louis Grenier and al, do do	0	10	0
"	14.—Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel "Riverdale,"	0	10	0
	Do do do George Hayes vs. Michael McInerney, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
	Conviction, Vessel "Niagara,"	0	7	0
	1 Original Subpœna and 2 Copies, Michael McInerney vs. George Hayes, Summary Trial,	0	3	6
	Information, J. M. Lemoine vs. Charles Johnston, Summary Trial,	0	9	6
	1 Search, Mr. Jones,	0	1	0
	Recognizances, George Hayes, John the Baptiste, Francois X. Drolet and John Hogan, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
	Recognizances, of Edouard Dion and Richard Morris, Summary Trial, and Charles Bittner, Quarter Sessions,	0	7	6
"	15.—Deposition, Warrant and Costs, John Breen vs. Louis Béron, Summary Trial,	0	12	6
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel "Diana,"	0	10	0
	Do do do do "Sprite,"	0	10	0
	Do do do James Toogood vs. Thomas Trainor, Peace, ..	0	7	6

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of Money received, &c.—(Continued.)

	£	s.	d.
1851.			
July 15.—Deposition and Warrant, Joseph Lemieux vs. Margueite Fortin, Peace, . . .	0	5	0
1 Original Subpœna and 1 Copy, for Prosecution, George Hayes vs. Michael McInerney, Summary Trial,	0	3	6
Recognizances, Louis Béron, Summary Trial, and Patrick O'Brien, Queen's Bench,	0	2	6
“ 16.—Information, The Mayor vs. Jean Baptiste Fréchette, Weekly Sittings, . . .	0	3	6
Information, The Mayor vs. Michel Gauvin, Weekly Sittings,	0	3	6
Recognizance, Thomas Trainer, Peace,	0	2	6
Recognizance, George Murphy, Summary Trial,	0	2	6
“ 17.—Deposition and Warrant, Vessel “ Josephine,”	0	5	0
Do do do Noel Lewgne vs. Maurice Vesina, Peace,	0	5	0
Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Moysse Matte vs. Robert Finn, Summary Trial,	0	16	6
“ 18.—Deposition and Warrant, Joseph Porter vs. ———, Peace,	0	5	0
Do do do and Costs, Vessel “ Wakefield,”	0	10	0
Do do do do do “ Edward Kenny,”	0	13	0
Do do do Vessel “ Caroline,”	0	5	0
Conviction, Vessel “ Josephine,”	0	5	0
Discharge, do “ Riverdale,”	0	5	0
2 Recognizances, Honorah Noonan, Summary Trial,	0	5	0
“ 19.—Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel “ Miame,”	0	10	0
Do do do do do “ Balmoral,”	0	10	0
Do do do do do “ England's Queen,”	0	10	0
Do do do do Charles Leek vs. Margaret Murphy, Sum- mary Trial,	0	10	0
Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Frederick Moreau vs. John Simm, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel “ John,”	1	4	6
Recognizance, Joseph Davies, Peace,	0	2	6
Discharge, Vessel “ Mountaineer,”	0	5	0
Recognizance, John Simm, Summary Trial,	0	2	6
“ 21.—Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel “ Good Intent,”	0	10	0
Do do do Margaret Murphy vs. Charles Leek, Sum- mary Trial,	0	10	0
1 Original Subpœna and 1 Copy, Margaret Murphy vs. Charles Leek, Sum- mary Trial,	0	2	6
Recognizance, Margaret Murphy, Summary Trial,	0	2	6
2 Discharges Vessel “ Pomona,”	0	14	0
2 Discharges, Vessel “ Diana,”	0	10	0
Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel “ Independence”	0	10	0
“ 22.— Do do do do “ Miami,”	0	15	0
Do and Warrant, Vessel “ Scipio,”	0	5	0
Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Catherine Kennedy vs. Honora Noonan, Summary Trial,	0	14	6
Discharge, Vessel “ England's Queen,”	0	5	0
2 Depositions, Warrant and Costs, Joseph Letourneau vs. Marie Verret, Summary Trial,	0	12	6
Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel “ Diana,”	0	16	6
“ 23.—Discharge, Vessel “ Niagara,”	0	7	0
Recognizance, Thomas Lewis, Summary Trial,	0	2	6
Do Charles Johnston, do	0	2	6
“ 24.—Deposition and Warrant, Vessel “ Redwing,”	0	5	0
Do do and Costs, Denis Sheeham vs. Thomas Lewis, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
3 Recognizances, Marie Verret, Samuel Abbott Silsby, and Mathew Battle, Summary Trial,	0	7	6
Recognizances, Thomas Lewis and Jean Bte. Cloutier, Summary Trial,	0	5	0
3 do Jean Bte. Sney et al, Peace,	0	7	6
14 Defendants, Appearance and Plea, Vessel “ Wakefield,”	3	10	0
“ 25.—Deposition and Warrant, Vessel “ Regent,”	0	7	0
Do Warrant and Costs, Vessel “ El Dorado,”	0	12	6
Do and Warrant, Edward Rees vs. Mary Jane Synnot, Peace,	0	5	6
Recognizance, George Pettingell, Summary Trial,	0	2	6
“ 26. Deposition and Warrant, Vessel “ Argus,”	0	5	0

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of Money received, &c.—(Continued)

		£	s.	d.
1851.	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Marie Angelique Belanger vs. Joseph Guillot et al, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Thomas Heyden vs. George Pettingell, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, James McGill vs. Samuel A. Silsby, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel "Niagara,"	0	16	6
	Conviction, Vessel "Redwing,"	0	5	0
	1 Original Subpoena and 2 Copies, Thomas Heyden vs. George Pettingell, Summary Trial,	0	3	6
	3 Original Subpoenas and 9 Copies, Augustin Lariviere vs. Louis Jobin, Summary Trial,	0	13	6
	Recognizance, Catharine Seamster, Peace,	0	2	6
July 26.—	Deposition and Warrant, William Drurum vs. Cyrille Gagné, Weekly Sittings.	0	5	0
" 28.—	Deposition and Warrant, Vessel "Carleton"	0	5	0
	2 Depositions and Warrant, Vessel "Bellcarigg"	0	10	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel "Barlow"	0	10	0
	Conviction, Vessel "Argus"	0	5	0
	2 Recognizances, Joseph Guillot et al., Summary Trial.	0	5	0
	1 original Subpoena and 3 Copies, Marie Angélique Bélanger vs. Joseph Guillot et al., Summary Trial	0	5	6
" 29.—	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel "Arab"	0	10	0
	Do. do. do. "Agenora"	0	10	0
	Discharge, Vessel "Wakefield"	0	5	0
	2 Recognizances, Patrick Cahill, Summary Trial.	0	5	0
	Information, the Mayor vs. Clément Martel, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
" 30.—	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel "El Dorado"	0	10	0
	Discharge, Vessel "Lord Elgin"	0	13	0
	Recognizance, Jessie Waite, Peace	0	2	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. Ignace Giguère, Weekly Sittings.	0	3	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. William Patterson, Weekly Sittings.	0	3	6
" 31.—	1 original Subpoena and 2 Copies, Marie Angélique Bélanger vs. Joseph Guillot, Summary Trial.	0	3	5
	Recognizance, Henriette Lefebvre, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Information and Costs, the Mayor vs. Louis Lahberté, Weekly Sittings.	0	10	0
	Costs, Thomas Heyden vs. George Pettingell, swearing witnesses, Summary Trial	0	1	6
Aug. 1.—	Deposition and Warrant, Vessel "Burlington"	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel "Delriada"	0	10	0
	Discharge, Vessel "Pilgrim"	0	5	0
	Do. "Miami"	0	12	0
" 2.—	2 Depositions and Warrants, Vessel "United Kingdom"	0	10	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel "Miami"	0	12	6
	Deposition and Warrant, Jane Cunningham vs. Louise Tétrault et al., Peace.	0	5	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Louise Gouge vs. Jane Cunningham et al., Peace	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Thomas Burns vs. Claude Giguère, Summary Trial	0	10	0
	Recognizance, Dumière Samson, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Recognizance, Louise Tétrault et al., Peace.	0	5	0
	Defendant's Appearance, Plea and Bill, Vessel "Delriada"	0	6	0
" 4.—	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel "Margaret"	0	13	0
	Deposition and Warrant, François X. Chevalier vs. Mary Blaney, Peace.	0	5	0
	Do. do. Patrick O'Flaherty vs. James Holmes, Weekly Sittings	0	5	0
	Information, J. M. Lemoine vs. Pierre Beaubien, Summary Trial.	0	3	6
	2 Recognizances, Jane Cunningham et al., Peace.	0	5	0
	Recognizance, Claude Giguère, Summary Trial.	0	2	6
	Defendant's Appearance and Plea, Vessel "Scipio"	0	5	0
" 5.—	Deposition and Warrant, Vessel "Seelust"	0	5	0
	Information and Costs, the Mayor vs. Jean Lecours dit Barras, Weekly Sittings.	1	17	0
	Information and Costs, the Mayor vs. George Boisvert, Weekly Sittings.	0	3	6

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of money received, &c.—(Continued.)

1851.		£	s.	d.
August 5.—	1 Original Subpoena and 1 Copy, Thos. Burns vs. Claude Giguère, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Recognizance, Samuel Hill, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Recognizance, Léon Labbé, do	0	2	6
	Recognizance, Mary Blaney, Peace	0	2	6
" 6.—	Deposition and Warrant, vessel, "Charles Tottea"	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Daniel Fitzpatrick vs. Bridget Gagnon, Summary Trial	0	10	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Bridget Gagnon vs. Daniel Fitzpatrick, Summary Trial	0	10	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Catherine Curley vs. Léon Labbé, Summary Trial	0	10	0
	Deposition, Warrant, Costs and Commitment of 29th July, Robert Maynard vs. James Wilson, Summary Trial	0	15	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, of 30th July, vessel, "Herefordshire"	0	12	6
	Conviction, vessel, "Burlington"	0	5	0
	Discharge, vessel, "Argus"	0	5	0
	7 Pleas, vessel, "Herefordshire"	1	15	0
	Recognizances, Bridget Gagnon, Daniel Fitzpatrick et al, and George Brown, Summary Trial	0	10	0
	1 Original Subpoena and 3 Copies, for Prosecution, Daniel Fitzpatrick vs. Bridget Gagnon, Summary Trial	0	4	6
	1 Original Subpoena and Copy for defence, Bridget Gagnon vs. Daniel Fitzpatrick, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Information and Costs, J. M. Lemoine vs. Robert Reid, Summary Trial	0	9	6
	Information, J. M. Lemoine vs. John Pritchard, Summary Trial	0	3	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. Pierre Turgeon, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. Charles Vallières, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. Edouard Barron, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. Charles Drolet, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. Narcisse Guay, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. François Taillardais, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. Nazaire Paré, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. Nazaire Matte, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	1 Original Subpoena and 2 Copies for Prosecution, Bridget Gagnon vs. Daniel Fitzpatrick, Summary Trial	0	3	6
" 7.—	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel, "Selvin"	0	10	0
	Do. do. "Argus"	0	12	6
	Information and Costs, J. M. Lemoine vs. Etienne Robitaille, Weekly Sittings	0	9	6
" 8.—	Information, the Mayor vs. François Guay, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	Defendant's Appearance, Plea, Distress and Bill, vessel, "Selvin"	0	8	6
	Discharge, Vessel "Edward Kenny"	0	7	0
" 9.—	Deposition and Warrant, vessel, "Try"	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel, "Monarch"	0	10	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Louis Chevalier vs. Edward Reynolds, Peace	0	5	0
	Discharge, vessel, "Sprite"	0	5	0
	Defendant's Appearance and Plea, 2 cases, vessel, "Margery"	0	10	0
	do. do. 3 cases and Bill and Distress in 1 case, vessel, "Conqueror"	0	18	6
	2 Original Subpoenas and 6 Copies, Mary Moss vs. James Burke, Summary Trial	0	9	0
" 11.—	Deposition and Warrant, vessel, "Mabel"	0	5	0
	do. do. "Spartan"	0	5	0
	Deposition, Michael Kennedy vs. Bernard McHugh, Peace	0	2	6
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel, "Vesper"	0	13	0
	do. do. "York"	0	10	0
	do. do. "Astoria"	0	17	0
	do. do. "Renfrewshire"	0	12	6
	1 Original Subpoena and Copy, Mary Moss vs. James Burke, for the defence, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	1 Original Subpoena and 4 Copies, Honorah Noonan vs. Thomas Ryan et al, Summary Trial	0	5	6
	Recognizance, François Giroux, Peace	0	2	6
	Recognizance, Bernard McHugh, Peace	0	2	6

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of money received, &c.—(Continued.)

1851.		£	s.	d.
August 11.—	2 Recognizances, Mrs. Gilmour et al., Peace	0	5	0
	Recognizance, John Healy, Summary Trial	0	2	6
" 12.—	Deposition and Warrant, vessel, "Sprite"	0	7	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel, "Tay"	1	12	0
	do. do. do. "Amidas"	0	10	0
	do. do. do. "Barlow"	0	10	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Maurice Lachance vs. James Waters, Peace	0	7	6
	do. do. James Noonan vs. James Rowen, Peace	0	5	0
	Conviction, vessel, "Astoria"	1	17	0
	Defendant's Plea, Judgment and Bill, vessel, "Vulcan"	0	8	6
	Recognizance, James Rowen, Peace	0	2	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. Ignace Larrivé, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. Charles Paquet, do.	0	3	6
" 13.—	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel, "Providentia"	0	10	0
	do. do. do. "Renfrewshire"	0	10	0
	Deposition and Warrant, George H. Ryland vs. Margaret Sweeney, Summary Trial	0	5	0
	Deposition and Warrant, vessel, "Delta"	0	7	0
	do. do. "Mabel"	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel, "Duke"	0	10	0
	Costs, Joseph Lauzon vs. Samuel Hill, Summary Trial	1	0	0
	Deposition and Warrant, John O'Connor vs. Andrew O'Malley, Quarter Sessions	0	5	0
	3 Defendants's Appearance and Plea, vessel, "New Brunswick"	0	15	0
	Bill, vessel, "Vulcan"	0	1	0
	Recognizance, James Waters, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Recognizance, Henry Matthers, do.	0	2	6
	Recognizance, Andrew O'Malley, Quarter Sessions	0	2	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. Antoine Descarreau, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	Information, J. M. Lemoine vs. Henry Smith, Summary Trial	0	3	6
	Information, J. M. Lemoine vs. Joseph Marcoux	0	3	6
	Information, J. M. Lemoine vs. Denis Bogue, Weekly Sittings	0	9	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. Peter Thompson, do.	0	3	6
	Defendant's Appearance and Plea, 3 cases, vessel, "Mabel"	0	15	0
	2 Convictions, vessel, "Mabel"	0	10	0
	Conviction, George Herman Ryland vs. Margaret Sweeney, and Commitment, Summary Trial	0	7	6
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel, "Agenora"	0	10	0
	Recognizance, Judith Fitzgerald, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel, "Monarch"	1	5	0
" 15.—	Information and Judgment, Maxime Lépine vs. Ambroise Goulet, Weekly Sittings	0	8	6
" 16.—	2 Discharges, vessel, "Agenora"	0	10	0
	Discharge, vessel, "Independence"	0	5	0
	Information, the Mayor vs. John Smith, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. Thomas Darbeson, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	1 Original Subpœna and 3 Copies for defence, John Power vs. Thomas Carty, Summary Trial	0	4	6
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Alexander Murdock vs. Frederick Brooks, Summary Trial	0	10	0
" 18.—	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel, "Clutha"	0	10	0
	2 Depositions, Warrant and Costs, vessel, "Wilhelm"	1	3	0
	Information, the Mayor vs. James Robertson, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. James Little, do	0	3	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. Samuel Irvine, do	0	3	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. Jean Paradis, do	0	3	6
	Recognizance, James Keegan, Peace	0	2	6
" 19.—	Deposition and Warrant, vessel, "Barlow"	0	5	0
	do do do "Louisa"	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel, "Invermore"	0	12	0
	do do do "Clansman"	0	13	0
	do do do "John Muers"	0	10	0
	1 Original Subpœna and 1 Copy for defence, Jacques Girard vs. Henry Mathers, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. Charles Hough, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of money received, &c.—(Continued.)

1851.		£	s.	d.
Aug. 19.—	Information, the Mayor vs. John Kerr, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	Recognizance, Ann Sherry, Peace	0	2	6
" 20.—	Deposition and Warrant, Vessel "Liverpool"	0	5	0
	Do. do. do. "Lydia McHenry"	0	6	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Vessel "Albion"	0	13	0
	do do do "Durham"	0	11	0
	do do do "York"	0	10	0
	do do Alice Egan vs. Jane Armstrong et al., Summary Trial	0	10	0
	Conviction, vessel, "Barlow"	0	5	0
	do "Invermore"	0	7	0
	Defendant's Appearance and Plea, Vessel "Armidas"	0	5	0
	1 original Subpœna and 1 Copy, Thomas Deegan vs. Edward Roache, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. John Stewart, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. Pierre Plante, do	0	3	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. Pierre Bolduc, do	0	3	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. Henry Robinson, do	0	3	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. Louis Girard, do	0	3	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. Frederick Chevallier, do	0	3	6
	Recognizance, Edward Roache, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Recognizance, Jane Armstrong, do	0	2	6
	Defendant's Appearance and Plea, vessel, "Mabel"	0	5	0
" 21.—	Deposition and Warrant, vessel, "Albion"	0	7	0
	do do do "Abbo"	0	8	0
	do do do "Sovento"	0	9	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel, "Eldorado"	0	12	6
	Discharge, vessel, "Providentia"	0	5	0
	Information, the Mayor vs. Michael Barret, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. John Donohue, do	0	3	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. Régis Roy, do	0	3	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. Arthur Conway, do	0	3	6
	2 Informations and Costs, J. M. Lemoine vs. Patrick McGrath, Weekly Sittings	0	18	0
" 22.—	Deposition and Warrant, Vessel "Clara Symes"	0	7	0
	2 Depositions and Warrant, Hugh McPeak vs. Mary Weir, Peace	0	7	6
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Murt. Doyle vs. M. Bailey, Summary Trial	0	10	0
	Do. do. do. Vessel "Vittoria"	0	10	0
	Conviction, Vessel "Liverpool"	0	5	0
	2 Defendants's Plea, "Clausman," 1 Vessel "Liverpool" and 1 Vessel "Renfrewshire"	1	0	0
	Information J. M. Lemoine vs. James Tucker, Summary Trial	0	3	6
	1 original Subpœna and 1 Copy, Thomas Deegan vs. Edward Roache, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Recognizance, Julie Matté, Peace	0	2	6
	Recognizance, William Brown et ux, Quarter Sessions	0	5	0
	Recognizance, William Kirnir, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Recognizance, William McMahon, Appeal	0	2	6
	Recognizance, Mary Weir, Peace	0	2	6
" 23.—	Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Mary Robinson vs. Mrs. Earl, Summary Trial	0	10	0
	Discharge, Vessel "Clutha"	0	5	0
	Information, the Mayor vs. Pierre Chatigny, Weekly Sessions	0	9	6
	Recognizance, Patrick Keegan, Peace	0	2	6
	Do James Lynch, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Do Edward Roach, Appeal	0	2	6
" 25.—	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel "Avon,"	0	13	0
	Do do "Liverpool,"	0	10	0
	Do do "New Brunswick,"	0	10	0
	Discharge, vessel "Durham,"	0	5	0
	Defendant's Appearance and Plea, vessels "Liverpool" and "New Brunswick,"	0	10	0
	1 Certificate for Pedlar,	0	3	6
	Information, J. M. Lemoine vs. Daniel Kelly, Weekly Sittings	0	9	6
	1 Original Subpœna and 1 Copy for defence			

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of money received, &c.—(Continued.)

1851.		£	s.	d.
Aug.	25.—Andrew Noble vs. Hugh McPeke, Summary Trial,.....	0	2	6
	Recognizances of Bridget Earl and Catherine Watson,.....	0	5	0
	Do of Anne McKenzie and 2 al,.....	0	7	6
"	26.—Deposition and Warrant, vessel "Earl of Aberdeen,".....	0	5	0
	Do do and Costs, vessel "Durham,".....	0	15	0
	Do do do do "Truant,".....	0	10	0
	Discharge, vessel "New Brunswick,".....	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, James Gardner vs. William Shuttleworth, Summary Trial,.....	0	10	0
	Information and Costs, the Mayor vs. Joseph Covey, Weekly Sittings,.....	0	12	0
	Do the Mayor vs. Jean Bte. Mauffet,.....	0	3	6
	Recognizance, Jane Armstrong and al, Summary Trial,.....	0	5	0
	Do Jean Boulanger, do.....	0	2	6
"	27.—Deposition, Warrant and Costs, François Barbeau vs. Thélesphore Drolet, Summary Trial,.....	0	10	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Thélesphore Drolet vs. François Barbeau, Summary Trial,.....	0	10	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel "Liverpool,".....	0	10	0
	2 Discharges vessel "Barlow,".....	0	10	0
	Information, the Mayor vs. Florence Driscoll, Weekly Sittings,.....	0	3	6
	Do &c., the Mayor vs. Patrick Fawcett, do.....	0	12	0
	Recognizance, Murt Doyle, Summary Trial,.....	0	2	6
	Do Thélesphore Drolét, do.....	0	2	6
"	28.—Deposition, Warrant and Costs, James Cooper vs. Simard Summary Trial, ..	0	10	0
	Do do William Flemming vs. John Mulligan and al, Summary Trial,.....	0	15	0
	Discharge vessel "Victoria,".....	0	5	0
	Defendant's Appearance and Plea, vessel "Sesostris,".....	0	5	0
	Information and Costs, the Mayor vs. Jacques Jobin, Weekly Sittings,.....	0	8	6
	Do the Mayor vs. William Crawford, do.....	0	3	6
	Do the Mayor vs. Charles Brochu, do.....	0	3	6
"	29.—Deposition and Warrant, vessel "Jane Brown,".....	0	7	0
	Do do Donald McKinnon vs. James Mallowney, Peace ...	0	7	0
	Do do Venerande Leblond vs. Basile Grégoire, Summary Trial,.....	0	5	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Augustin Dennys vs. Michel Blanchet, Peace,.....	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Henry J. Noad, Esq., vs. Gabriel Lemieux, Summary Trial,.....	0	10	0
	1 original Subpœna and 3 Copies, Murt Doyle vs. F. R. Bailey,.....	0	4	6
	1 original Subpœna and 1 Copy for defence, Johanna Kelly vs. James Smith and al, Summary Trial,.....	0	2	6
	Recognizances of John O'Farrell, Esq., Augustin Simard and Joseph Hogg, Summary Trial,.....	0	7	6
	Recognizances of Michel Ratchford, Quarter Sessions, and James Mallowney, Peace,.....	0	5	0
"	30.—2 Depositions and Warrants, vessel "Hampton".....	0	19	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Justice Raby vs. Pierre Robitaille, Peace.....	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel "Letitia Heyn".....	0	13	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Robert T. Bailey vs. Murt Doyle, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
	Recognizances, Basile Grégoire, Peace, and James Dickey, Quarter Sessions	0	5	0
	Discharge, vessel "Avon".....	0	7	0
Sept.	1.—Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Brown vs. Kinnard, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
	2 Depositions and Warrants, vessel "Envoy".....	0	10	0
	Deposition and Warrant, vessel "Intrinsic".....	0	7	0
	Deposition and Warrant, vessel "Hampton".....	0	10	0
	Conviction, vessel "Herald".....	0	5	0
	Discharge, vessel "John".....	0	9	0
	Discharge, vessel "Invermore".....	0	9	0
	Recognizances of Pierre Robitaille and Peter McQuinn.....	0	5	0
"	2.—Deposition and Warrant, Thomas Whaler vs. Joseph Falardeau, Summary Trial	0	10	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Anthony Lloyd vs. Joseph Falardeau, Summary Trial	0	10	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Joseph Falardeau vs. Mark Duggan et al.....	0	10	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Mrs. Gallagher vs. James Tierney, Summary Trial...	0	10	0

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of money received, &c.—(Continued.)

1851.		£	s.	d.	
Sept.	2.—	Deposition and Warrant, vessel "Ellen"	0	10	0
		Deposition and Warrant, vessel "Mable"	0	5	0
		Deposition and Warrant, vessel "Alice Wilson,"	0	10	0
		Deposition, Warrant and Costs, John Robertson vs. David Smith et al, Summary Trial,	1	6	6
		Deposition and Warrant, John Smith vs. Hans Hagans, Summary Trial,	0	13	0
		Discharge vessel "Vesper,"	0	9	0
		Recognizances of Joseph Falardeau, Esq., Mrs. Gallagher and Jean Charland, Summary Trial,	0	7	6
		Recognizances of Mrs. Gallagher, James Tierney, James Roache and M. Redmond,	0	10	0
"	3.—	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Alexander Hackett vs. James Roach et al, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
		Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel "Priscilla,"	0	10	0
		Do do do James H. Bourke vs. James Brown et al, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
		2 original Subpœnas and 7 Copies, H. J. Noad vs. Gabriel Lemieux, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
		Recognizances of Séraphin Bertrand, Peace, 2 Joseph Falardeau and 4 Anthony Lloyd et al,	0	17	6
		Discharge vessel "Albion,"	0	7	0
		2 Depositions, Warrants and Costs of 30th ult., vessel "Herald,"	1	5	0
		Costs, Conviction, vessel "Jane Brown,"	0	11	0
"	4.—	2 Depositions, Warrants and Costs of 29th August, vessel "Wolfe's Cove,"	1	3	0
		2 do do do 2nd September, do do	1	3	0
		2 Deposition and Warrant, Emilie Bruneau vs. Elizabeth Bruneau et al, Peace, Information and Costs, the Mayor vs. Basile Demers, Weekly Sittings,	0	5	0
		1 original Subpœna and Copy, Henry J. Noad vs. Gabriel Lemieux for defence, Summary Trial,	0	2	6
		1 original Subpœna and Copy, Mrs. Gallagher vs. Patrick Tierman, Summary Trial,	0	2	6
		2 Discharge vessel "Wilhelm,"	0	12	0
		Discharge vessel "Renfrewshire,"	0	5	0
		2 Recognizances, Eliz. Bruneau et al, Peace,	0	5	0
"	5.—	Deposition and Warrant, vessel "Mable,"	0	6	0
"	6.—	Do do do "Sisters,"	0	5	0
		Do do Louise Guy vs. Joseph Cloutier, Peace,	0	5	0
		Recognizances of Magloire Bolduc and Joseph Hamel, Summary Trial,	0	5	0
		Discharge vessel "John Muers,"	0	5	0
"	8.—	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel "Spermaceti,"	0	10	0
"	8.—	1 original Subpœna and Copy, Mrs. Gallagher vs. Patrick Tierman, Summary Trial,	0	2	6
"	9.—	Discharge vessel "Astoria,"	0	13	6
		Do "Liverpool,"	0	5	0
		Commitment, Patrick Tierman, Summary Trial,	0	5	0
		Recognizance of Sophronie Galarneau, Peace,	0	2	6
"	10.—	Deposition and Warrant, vessel "Phoenix,"	0	7	0
		Do do do "Liverpool,"	0	5	0
		Do do Henry Lelièvre and Margaret Lelièvre, Peace,	0	5	0
		Deposition, Warrant and Costs, James Henry Burke vs. James Brown, and al, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
		Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Margaret Kirkwood vs. Isidore Gonge, and al, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
		Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Mary Blaney vs. Fanfan Beland et al, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
		Information and Costs, William Falconbridge vs. Nehemiah Crosby, Summary Trial,	0	13	0
		Discharge vessel "Spermaceti,"	0	5	0
		Recognizance of John McCarthy, Summary Trial,	0	2	6
"	11.—	Deposition and Warrant, vessel "London,"	0	10	0
		Do do Alexander St. Amand vs. Lucie Rochon, Peace,	0	5	0
		Do do Ann-Bouse vs. Ellen McCarthy, Peace,	0	5	0
		Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Patrick Lynch vs. Ann McKechnie et al, Summary Trial,	0	19	0

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of money received, &c.—(Continued.)

1851.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 11.—	1 original Subpoena and 2 Copies, Margaret Murphy vs. Charles Leek, Summary Trial,	0	3	6
	Recognizance, Isidore Gouge et al, Summary Trial,	0	5	0
	Do Julie Rochon, Peace,	0	2	6
" 12.—	Deposition and Warrant, vessel "Astrea,"	0	7	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel "Lord Stanley"	0	10	0
	Conviction, vessel "London,"	0	5	0
	Discharge vessel "Priscilla,"	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Johan Schier, vs. Edward Raemar et al, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
" 13.—	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Charles Daly vs. Henry d'Arcy, Summary Trial,	0	15	0
	Deposition and Warrant, vessel "Letitia Heyn,"	0	7	0
	Recognizances of James Connolly and James Hutton, Summary Trial,	0	5	0
	Do of Ellen McCarthy, Peace,	0	2	6
" 15.—	Deposition and Warrant, vessel "Robert A. Lenis,"	0	7	6
	Do Warrant and Costs, vessel "Marion,"	0	10	0
	Do do and Commitment, Thomas Salmon vs. David Smith, Peace,	0	7	6
	Discharge vessel "Letitia Heyn,"	0	7	0
" 16.—	Do "London,"	0	5	0
	Deposition and Warrant, vessel "Glaour,"	0	5	0
	Recognizance, William O'Brien, Summary Trial,	0	2	6
	Do Mary Robinson, do	0	2	6
" 17.—	Deposition and Warrant, vessel, "Occidenten,"	0	10	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel, "Marchmont,"	0	10	0
	Information and Costs, Andrew Noble vs. Hugh McPeke, Summary Trial, ..	1	8	0
" 18.—	Deposition and Warrant, vessel, "Pilot,"	0	9	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel, "Acadia,"	0	10	0
	Do do do "Gentoo,"	0	18	0
	Recognizances of John Gillespie and Margaret Lelièvre, Peace,	0	5	0
	Information, Louise Taillohan vs. Mary Thomasine Martyn, Weekly Sittings, ..	0	3	6
" 19.—	Deposition and Warrant, vessel, "Sarah Ann"	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel, "Acadia,"	0	10	0
	Conviction, vessel, "Pilot,"	0	13	0
	5 Recognizances of John Wood and 4 al, Summary Trial,	0	12	6
	4 do of Mary Sewell and 3 al, Quarter Sessions,	0	10	0
" 20.—	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel, "Hibernia,"	0	10	0
	Do do do "Wallace,"	0	10	0
	Do and Warrant, Thadée Lachance vs. Phinehas Willeston, Peace, ..	0	5	0
Sept. 20.—	Deposition and Warrant, vessel, "Eliza and Caroline"	0	5	0
	Conviction, vessel, "Sarah Ann"	0	5	0
	Discharge, vessel, "John Brown"	0	9	0
	Recognizances of John Adams, Summary Trial, and Phinehas Williston, Peace ..	0	5	0
" 22.—	Deposition and Warrant, vessel, "Gentoo"	0	6	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel, "Jessie"	0	10	0
	Defendant's Appearance and Plea, 4 cases, vessel, "Gentoo"	1	0	0
	Discharge, vessel, "Alice Wilson"	0	5	0
" 23.—	Deposition and Warrant, vessel "St. Andrew"	0	13	0
	Deposition and Warrant, vessel, "Osila"	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel, "St. Andrew," of 16th	0	10	0
	Deposition, Catherine Carr vs. John Joyns, and Warrant, Peace	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Edward Hyde vs. Germain St. Pierre, Summary Trial	0	10	0
" 24.—	Deposition and Warrant, vessel, "Perthshire"	0	10	0
	Conviction, vessel, "St. Andrew"	0	17	0
	Recognizances of Germain St. Pierre and Adelaide Chrétien, Summary Trial ..	0	5	0
	Recognizances of Basile Boutin, Ann McKechnie, and George Tate et al, Summary Trial	0	10	0
	Defendant's Appearance and Plea, 2 cases, vessels, "Gentoo" and "Sarah Ann" ..	0	10	0
" 25.—	Deposition and Warrant, vessel, "Gentoo"	0	6	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel, "Orbit"	0	14	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs of 20th vessel, "Lord Stanley"	0	14	0
	Copy of Deposition, vessel, "Marchmont," Mr. O'Farrell	0	2	6

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of money received, &c.—(Continued.)

1851.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 26.	—Depositions, Warrants and Costs, vessel, "Orbit".....	1	4	0
	2 original Subpœnas and 5 Copies for defence, the Queen vs. James Mooney, Quarter Sessions.....	0	8	0
	Recognizance of Robert Jeffery, Summary Trial.....	0	2	6
" 27.	—Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel, "Jane Black".....	0	19	0
	Recognizance, Michael Gallagher, Summary Trial.....	0	2	6
" 29.	—Deposition and Warrant, vessel, "Primrose".....	0	5	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Guillaume Chartrain vs. Charles Archambault, Weekly Sittings.....	0	5	0
	1 original Subpœna and 5 Copies, Arthur Carroll vs. William Kiwin, Summary Trial.....	0	6	6
" 30.	—Deposition and Warrant, William Herron vs. — — Halse, Peace.....	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel, "Oregon".....	0	11	0
	Information and Costs, Guillaume Chartrain vs. Charles Archambault, Weekly Sittings.....	0	8	6
Oct. 1.	—Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Merence Bernard vs. Joseph St. Pierre, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
	Information, the Mayor vs. Thomas Grenier, Weekly Sittings.....	0	3	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. Cyprien Kobitaille, Weekly Sittings.....	0	3	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. Joseph Boutin, Weekly Sittings.....	0	3	6
	Defendant's Appearance and Plea, 5 cases, vessel, "Pilot".....	1	5	0
	Recognizance, Charles Archambault, Weekly Sittings.....	0	2	6
	Recognizance, John Halse and Edouard Lapointe, Peace.....	0	5	0
	Recognizance, Joseph St. Pierre, Summary Trial.....	0	2	6
" 2.	—Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel, "Sarâh".....	1	6	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Samuel Lemai vs. Basile Boutin, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
	Information, the Mayor vs. Nicholas Marois, Weekly Sittings.....	0	3	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. Antoine Boiteau.....	0	3	6
	Discharge, vessel, "Jane Black".....	0	7	0
	Recognizance, William Collyer et al., Summary Trial.....	0	5	0
" 3.	—Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel, "Quebec".....	0	10	0
	2 Discharges, vessel, "Acadia".....	0	10	0
" 4.	—Deposition and Warrant, vessel, "Britannia".....	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Paul Keenan vs. R. Reasdon Bacon, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel, "William Vail".....	0	14	0
	Conviction, Isaac Fullerton vs. John O'Farrell, Quarter Sessions.....	1	10	0
	Recognizances of John Craig et al, and R. Reasdon Bacon, Summary Trial.....	0	7	6
" 6.	—Deposition and Warrant, vessel, "Devereux,".....	0	5	0
	Do do do "Free Trader,".....	0	11	0
	Do do do "Infanta,".....	0	13	0
	Do do and Costs, vessel, "Caledonia,".....	0	12	6
	Do do do do "Jane Hammond,".....	0	10	0
	2 Do do do do "Ornoco,".....	1	8	0
	Do do do do "Argyle,".....	0	10	0
	Do do James Dinney vs. Stephen Hughes et al, and Costs, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
	1 Original Subpœna and 3 Copies for defence, the Queen vs. Louis Grenier, Quarter Sessions.....	0	4	6
	1 original Subpœna and 1 Copy, Sarah McAndrew vs. John Craig.....	0	2	6
" 7.	—Deposition and Warrant, vessel, "Oregon,".....	0	5	0
	Do do do "Pilot,".....	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, "John Bell,".....	0	10	0
	Do do do "John Bull,".....	0	10	0
	Deposition, Warrant, Costs and discharge, vessel, "Lady Milton,".....	0	15	0
	Do do and Costs, vessel, "Emerald,".....	0	18	0
	Do do do Hugh Armstrong vs. Joseph Corneil et al, Summary Trial.....	0	10	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Mathew Hammond vs. John Flood, Weekly Sittings.....	0	5	0
	Defendant's Appearance and Plea, 3 cases, vessel, "Infanta,".....	0	15	0
	Discharge, vessel, "Marion".....	0	5	0
	1 Original Subpœna and 2 Copies, for defence, Louis Coulombe vs. Mathew O'Brien, Summary Trial.....	0	3	6

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of money received, &c.—(Continued.)

1851.		£	s.	d.
Oct.	7.—Recognizances of Stephen Hughes and James Redmond,	0	5	0
"	8.—Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel, "British Merchant,"	0	10	0
	Do do do do "John Bell,"	0	10	0
	Do do do do "Emerald,"	0	14	0
	Do do do do "Chieftains,"	0	14	0
	Conviction, vessel, "Oregon,"	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Louise Baillargeon vs. Jean Labranche, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
	Information, the Mayor vs. Joseph Riché, Weekly Sittings,	0	3	6
	Recognizance, Gabriel Garant, Quarter Sessions,	0	2	6
"	9.—Deposition and Warrant, vessel, "Britannia,"	0	8	0
	2 do do and Costs, vessel, "Britannia,"	1	0	0
	2 do do do do "London,"	1	0	0
	Deposition and Warrant, John William Tarrant vs. James Smith, Summary Trial,	0	17	0
	1 Original Subpœna and 3 Copies, for defence, the Queen vs. Louis Grenier, Quarter Sessions,	0	4	6
	1 Original Subpœna and 3 Copies, for defence, the Queen vs. Thomas Darbyson, Quarter Sessions,	0	4	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. John Colin, Weekly Sittings,	0	3	6
	Recognizances, 2 of Antoine Dubuc, 1 Jean Labranche and 1 Mary Lee, Summary Trial,	0	10	0
"	10.—Deposition and Warrant, vessel, "Colony,"	0	5	0
	Do do do "City of Manchester,"	0	11	0
	Deposition, Warrant, Costs and Discharge, vessel, "Orbit,"	0	15	0
	Do do and Costs, vessel, "Oronoco,"	1	2	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Adeline Day vs. Louise Gunner et al, Peace,	0	5	0
	Defendant's Appearance and Plea, vessel, "Orbit,"	0	5	0
	Recognizance, Louise Gunner, Peace,	0	2	6
"	11.—Costs, Mary Lynch vs. Catherine Hanley, Summary Trial,	1	2	6
	Do Eliza McDonald vs. James Hays, do	0	15	0
	Do Frederick Pratt vs. John Trihey, do	0	15	0
	Do James Keegan vs. Francis Waters, do	0	15	0
	2 Depositions, Warrants and Costs, vessel, "Lady Bulwer,"	1	4	0
	2 do do do do "City of Manchester,"	1	4	4
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, William Wearn vs. Thomas Atkinson, Summary Trial,	0	18	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, John Doyle vs. Thomas Atkinson, Summary Trial,	0	18	0
	Costs, Conviction, vessel, "Colony,"	0	5	0
	Discharge, vessel, "London,"	0	5	0
	Do "Chieftain," 1 man only,	0	2	6
	Recognizance, Louise Gunner, Peace,	0	2	6
	Do James Walsh, Summary Trial,	0	2	6
	Do Henriette Poitras, Quarter Sessions,	0	2	6
	Do Patrick Fawcett, Summary Trial,	0	2	6
"	13.—Deposition and Warrant, Charles March vs. Andrew Clarke, Peace,	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Richard Philp vs. John Jenkins, Summary Trial,	0	15	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel, "Colony,"	0	10	0
	1 Original Subpœna and 2 Copies, John O'Farrell, Appellant, vs. R. J. Fullerton, Respondent, Quarter Sessions,	0	3	6
	2 Original Subpœnas and 8 Copies, for defence, the Queen vs. William Brown et al, Quarter Sessions	0	11	0
	Defendant's Plea, vessel, "Galatea"	0	5	0
	Do do "Oronoco"	0	5	0
	2 Original Subpœnas and 7 Copies for defence, the Queen vs. Michael Ratchford, Quarter Sessions	0	10	0
	Recognizances of John Brown et uxor, and Patrick Devlin, Summary Trial	0	7	6
	Recognizances of Andrew Clarke and James McQuaide, Peace	0	5	0
	1 Original Subpœna and Copy, the Queen vs. G. H. Ryland, Esquire, Quarter Sessions	0	2	6
Octr.	14.—Deposition and Warrant, vessel, "Ben Nevis"	0	7	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Justine Sylvain vs. Marie Verret, Peace	0	5	0

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of money received, &c.—(Continued.)

1851.		£	s.	d.
Oct.	21.—Discharges, vessel, "Oronoco" 11s, "St. Andrew" 10s, "Infanta" 5s.	1	6	0
	Recognizances of Abraham Malone 2s. 6d. and James Sheridan 2s. 6d., Summary Trial	0	5	0
	2 Recognizances, Louis Proulx, Peace	0	5	0
	22.— Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel, "Sarah"	1	12	6
	do do do do "Hibernia"	0	10	0
	do do do François Nadeau vs. Joseph Grenier, Summary Trial	0	10	0
	Deposition and Warrant, Fabien Bois vs. Charles E. Levey, Peace	0	5	0
	Information, the Mayor vs. Jacques Legaré, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	do do vs. Louis Dubois do do	0	3	6
	do The Mayor vs. Joseph Gauvin do do	0	3	6
	Recognizance, Joseph Hamel, Junr., Summary Trial	0	2	6
	do Mary Breen and Charles E. Levey, Peace	0	5	0
	Information, the Mayor vs. Nicolas Paradis, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	1 Original Subpœna and four copies for defence Louis Proulx vs. Leandre Morin Summary Trial	0	5	6
	23.— Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel, "Glencairn"	0	10	0
	Information, the Mayor vs. William Murphy, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	1 Original Subpœna and copy, John Sharkey vs. Bartley Doyle, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	1 do do do do for defence, Louis Proulx vs. Leandre Morin, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Recognizances of Bartley Doyle and Joseph Grenier, Summary Trial	0	5	0
	24.— Deposition and Warrant, vessel, "Argyle"	0	5	0
	do do Dorothea Cassin vs. Thomas Cassin, Peace	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Louis Boisvert vs. Edouard Dion and al. Summary Trial	0	10	0
	Recognizance, Thomas Cassin, Peace	0	2	6
	25.— 2 Deposition, and Warrant, vessel, "Waterhen"	0	6	0
	Costs, Charles Chamberland vs. George Ruthman, Junr. and vice versa, Summary Trial	1	1	6
	27.— Deposition, and Warrant, vessel, "Deveneux"	0	5	0
	do Warrant and Costs, vessel, "Rankin"	3	2	0
	Discharge and two certificates do "Emerald"	0	11	6
	do vessel, "Jane Hammond"	0	5	0
	do do "Quebec"	0	5	0
	2 do do "Lord Stanley" of 29th September	0	12	0
	2 Depositions and Warrants vessel, "Emerald" 9s. and 6d. and 7s. 6d.	0	17	0
	28.— Deposition and Warrant, Etienne Beaudorin vs. Joseph Nadeau, Peace	0	5	0
	do do Sarah A. Simpson vs. Flavie Eager and al. do	0	5	0
	Recognizances of Joseph Nadeau vs. Flavie Eager, Peace	0	5	0
	Discharge, vessel, "Colony"	0	5	0
	29 — Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Sarah A. Simpson vs. Eleonore Maingonssé, Summary Trial	0	15	0
	Recognizance of Eleonore Maingonssé of 28th, Peace	0	2	6
	2 Depositions, Warrants and Costs, vessel, "Abigail"	1	0	0
	2 Original Subpœnas and four copies, François Nadeau vs. Joseph Grenier Summary Trial	0	7	0
	Recognizance, William Croker	0	2	6
	31.— Deposition, Warrant and costs, Jean Plaisance vs. Thomas Board, Summary Trial	0	10	0
	do do do Maxime Ducasse vs. Edouard Cloutier, Summary Trial	0	17	6
	Discharge, vessel, "Hibernia"	0	5	0
	3 Recognizances, of Thomas Board, Charles Lafontaine, Senr., and al., Summary Trial	0	7	6
	Nov. 3.— Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel, "Mearns"	0	14	0
	1 Original Subpœna and two copies, Jean Plaisance vs. Thomas Board, Summary Trial	0	3	6
	2 Discharges, vessel, "Glencairn"	0	10	0
	Recognizance, John Kenny, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. Jean Bte. Martel, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	4.— Deposition and Warrant, vessel, "Balmoral"	0	5	0
	Discharge, vessel, "John Bull"	0	5	0
	Recognizance, Margaret McCarthy, Peace	0	2	6

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of money received, &c.—(Continued.)

	£	s.	d.
1851.			
Nov. 5.— Information, the Mayor vs. Bernard Reilly, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
Recognizances, William Cotterill et uxor, Summary Trial	0	5	0
6.— Depositions and warrant, vessel, "Lady Campbell"	0	6	0
7.— 2 Convictions, vessel, "Emerald"	0	10	0
Information, the Mayor vs. Alexander Shaw, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
8.— Deposition, Warrant and Costs, James Myler vs. John Kenny, Summary Trial	0	13	6
do do Louis Gregoire vs. Margare't Giraid, Summary Trial	0	10	0
Recognizances, of George Moseley and John Kenny, Peace	0	5	0
10.— 2 Depositions and Warrants, vessel, "Mearmes"	1	4	6
Deposition and Warrant, vessel, "Sophia Burbidge"	0	14	0
do do and Costs, George Newbury vs. James Kelly, Peace	0	7	6
do do Ann Davidson vs. Robert Cassels, Quarter Sessions	0	5	0
Recognizances, John Pollard, Summary Trial	0	2	6
11.— Deposition and Warrant, vessel, "Sebrin"	0	6	0
Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Charles March vs. Patrick Devlin, Summary Trial	0	15	0
Defendant's appearance and plea, three cases, vessel, "Minna"	0	15	0
Recognizance, Robert Cassels, Quarter Sessions	0	2	6
do Marceline Terrien, Peace	0	2	6
12.— Fyling of Oath of Deputy Registrar 1st Regy. District of Rimouski	0	5	0
Information and Costs, J. M. Lemoine vs. James Breslaw, Summary Trial	0	14	6
Defendant's appearance and plea, five cases, vessel, "Maranham"	1	5	0
13.— Deposition and Warrant, Napoleon Claisse vs. Vital Seguin, Peace	0	5	0
do do Helen Butler vs. Amable Lefebvre, do	0	5	0
Costs, vessel "City of Manchester"	3	7	8
Information, the Mayor vs. Charles Valliers, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
5 Bills, vessel, "Maranham"	0	5	0
3 Bills and one Original Subpœna and two copies, vessel, "Minna"	0	6	6
Recognizances of Louise Richer, Amable Lefebvre and Vital Seguin, Peace	0	7	6
Recognizance, James Mangan, Summary Trial	0	2	6
14.— Costs, vessel, "Sophia Burbidge," Wages	0	8	6
Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Richard Myler vs. John Williams, Summary Trial	0	10	0
Recognizance, Joseph Lapolice, Summary Trial	0	2	6
15.— Deposition, Warrant, Costs and discharge, vessel, "Lady Bulwer"	0	15	0
Deposition, Warrant and Costs, William Gortley vs. James Leach, Summary Trial	0	10	0
Defendant's appearance and plea, one case, vessel, "Minna"	0	5	0
Deposition, Warrant and Costs, William Gillis vs. Edward Hartigan Summary Trial	0	10	0
17.— Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Pierre Lafrance vs. Sabin Landry, Summary Trial	0	15	6
Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Prisque Bedard vs. Pierre Asselin, Summary Trial	0	10	0
1 Original Subpœna and two copies, Emilie Muneau vs. Merence Bernard, for prosecution, Summary Trial	0	3	6
1 Original Subpœna and copy, for defence, Emilie Muneau vs. Merence Bernard, Summary Trial	0	2	6
Recognizances of Merence Bernard and Pierre Asselin, Summary Trial	0	5	0
18.— Deposition and Warrant, Emilie Murneau vs. Merence Bernard, Peace	0	5	0
Recognizances of Kearn Temple and Sabin Landry, Summary Trial	0	5	0
19.— Recognizance, Merence Bernard, Peace	0	2	6
2 Discharges, vessel, "Emerald"	0	10	0
20.— Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Mary Jane Mahanny vs. Mary Power, Summary Trial	0	10	0
21.— 1 Original Subpœna and two copies, Hypolite Dubord vs. Jean Bte. Samson, Summary Trial	0	10	0
1 Original Subpœna and four copies, William Gillis vs. Edward Hartigan Summary Trial	0	3	6
Warrant against witnesses, William Gillis vs. Edward Hartigan, Summary Trial	0	5	6
Recognizances of Jean Baptiste Samson, and François Laffort, Summary Trial	0	2	6
1 Original Subpœna and three copies, F. X. Drolet vs. François Laforte, Summary Trial	0	5	0
	0	4	6

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of money received, &c.—(Continued.)

1851.		£	s.	d.
Nov. 22.—	Information and costs, the Mayor vs. Joseph Coveney, Weekly Sittings	0	14	6
	Recognizance of Edward Hartigan, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, vessel, "Emerald"	1	2	6
24.—	Costs, vessel, "Jenny Lind," wages	0	8	6
	Recognizance of Josephine Terrien, Quarter Sessions	0	2	6
25.—	do of John Birch, Quarter Sessions	0	2	6
	do of Pierre Noel, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Mary Power vs. Thomas Mahanny, Summary Trial	0	10	0
26.—	Deposition and Warrant, Margaret Bernard vs. John Deegan, Weekly Sittings	0	5	0
	Costs, William Gillis and Edward Hartigan, Summary Trial	0	9	6
27.—	Information, the Mayor vs. Joseph Monier, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
28.—	Nihil.			
29.—	Nihil.			
Decr. 1.—	Costs, J. M. Lemoine vs. James McVeigh, Weekly Sessions	0	9	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. François Xavier Perrault, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
2.—	Recognizance, James Butler, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Information and Costs, Margaret Bernard vs. John Deegan, Weekly Sittings ..	0	11	0
3.—	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Emilie Lefebvre vs. Pierre Lefrançois, Summary Trial	0	10	0
	Recognizance of Pierre Lefrançois, Peace	0	2	6
	Costs, distress and commitment, J. M. Lemoine vs. Patrick McGrath, Weekly Sittings	0	7	6
	Recognizance, Denis Maguire, Junr., Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Information, the Mayor vs. Jean Ruel, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
	do do vs. Cerrole Thibeau, do do	0	3	6
4.—	Nihil.			
5.—	Deposition and Warrant, Catherine Joynt vs. John Joynt, Peace	0	5	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Francis Simpson vs. Brien Kane, Summary Trial ..	0	10	0
	1 Original Subpœna and two copies, Francis Simpson vs. Brien Kane, Summary Trial	0	3	6
	Recognizances of Brien Kane and Joseph Pepin, Summary Trial	0	5	0
	Recognizance, James Wilson, Quarter Sessions	0	2	6
	1 Original Subpœna and four copies, Andrew Hood vs. Denis Maguire, Junr., Summary Trial	0	5	6
6.—	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Bridget McKnight vs. Arthur McCrehan, Summary Trial	0	10	0
	Deposition, Warrant and Costs, William Tate vs. William Adams, Summary Trial	0	10	0
	1 Original Subpœna and two copies, Bridget McKnight vs. Arthur McCrehan Summary Trial	0	3	6
	1 Original Subpœna and copy, for defence, Ann Dunlevie vs. James Butler, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Recognizances of William Adams and Arthur McCrehan, Summary Trial ..	0	5	0
8.—	Dies non			
9.—	1 Original Subpœna and copy, Bridget McKnight vs. Arthur McCrehan, for defence, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	Commitment of Arthur McCrehan	0	5	0
	Information and Costs, J. M. Lemoine vs. John Joynt, Summary Trial	0	9	6
	do the Mayor vs. Jean Bte. Lafleur, Weekly Sittings	0	3	6
10.—	Deposition and Warrant, Ann Hutchison vs. Mrs. Kearney, Peace	0	5	0
	2 Original Subpœnas and five copies, Joseph Sims vs. Joseph Pepin, Summary Trial	0	8	0
11.—	Recognizance, Marie Anne Belleau, Summary Trial	0	2	6
	do Bridget Kearney, Peace	0	2	6
12.—	Nihil.			
13.—	Deposition, Warrant and Judgment, Michael Mernagh vs. Owen Connors, Summary Trial	0	10	0
	Recognizance of Owen Connors, Summary Trial	0	2	6
15.—	Information and Costs, John McNulty vs. Frederick Hesse, Summary Trial ..	0	12	0
16.—	Nihil.			
17.—	1 Original Subpœna and two copies for defence, R. H. Russel vs. Victor Pelletier, Summary Trial	0	3	6
	Information and Costs, the Mayor vs. Louis Trudelle, Weekly Sittings	0	9	6

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sums of money received, &c.—(Continued.)

1851.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 18.— Nihil.			
19.— Nihil.			
20.— Nihil.			
22.— Deposition, Warrant and Costs, Roger Finn vs. Thomas Casey, Summary Trial	0	10	0
do do do Marie Beardly us, Coghlan, Summary Trial ...	0	10	0
Recognizance of Roger Finn, Summary Trial	0	2	6
23.— Fyling Oath, &c., of Deputy Registrar County of Bellechasse	0	5	0
24.— Recognizance of Elizabeth Fife, Summary Trial	0	2	6
25.— Dies non.			
26.— Nihil.			
27.— 1 Original Subpœna and three copies for defence, Thomas Casey vs. Roger Finn Summary Trial	0	4	6
Recognizance, Mary Corcoran, Summary Trial	0	2	6
29.— Deposition and Warrant, Emilie Verte vs. Jean Laroche, fils., Peace	0	5	0
Recognizances of John O'Brien, Peace, Thomas Gleeson and James Lanigan, Summary Trial	0	7	6
30.— Recognizance, Dominique Verrault, Peace	0	2	6
31.— Nihil.			
Total.....	£509	5	11½

(Certified)

PERRAULT & DOUCET,
Clerk of the Peace.

Office of the Peace,
Quebec, October, 1852.

No. 12.

CLERK OF THE PEACE, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

STATEMENT of Fees received by the Clerk of the Peace for the District of Montreal, from the tenth day of September, 1850, to the thirty-first day of December, 1851, under the Provincial Act 13 and 14 Victoria, chap. 37, showing each separate item of Fees forming the sums rendered in their Accounts.

Period from 10th Sept. to the thirty-first Dec., 1850.					
		s.	d.	£	s. d.
108	Depositions.....	2	6	13	10 0
108	Warrants	2	6	13	10 0
231	Recognizances.....	5	0	57	15 0
28	Commitments	2	6	3	10 0
17	Original Subpœnas	2	0	1	14 0
34	Copies.....	0	6	0	17 0
2	Pedlar's Certificates.....	2	6	0	5 0
	Copies of Papers.....	0	0	1	11 3
6	Inn Certificates	3	6	1	1 0
19	Inn Certificates	1	3	1	3 9
23	Summonses	4	0	4	12 0
1	Record of Appeal	11	8	0	11 8
	Costs of Court for recording proceedings.....	0	0	70	15 6
				£170 16 2	
1851.—Quarter ending 31st March.					
62	Depositions.....	2	6	7	15 0
62	Warrants	2	6	7	15 0
153	Recognizances	5	0	38	5 0
4	Commitments	2	6	0	10 0
1	Indictment	20	0	1	0 0
14	Original Subpœnas	2	0	1	8 0
25	Copies.....	0	6	0	12 6
1	Pedlar's Certificates	3	6	0	3 6
3	Pedlar's Certificates	2	6	0	7 6
	Copies of Papers	0	0	1	7 9
8	Inn Certificates	1	3	0	10 0
40	Summonses	4	0	8	0 0
2	Summonses	5	0	0	10 0
3	Records of Appeals.....	11	8	1	15 0
2	Records of Appeals.....	23	4	2	6 8
	Costs of Court for recording proceedings.....	0	0	27	8 3
				£99 14 2	

No. 12.—CLERK OF THE PEACE, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL,—(Continued.)

Period from 10th Sept. to the 31st Dec., 1850.

1851.—Quarter ending 30th of June.

	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
93 Depositions.....	2	6	11	12	6
93 Warrants	2	6	11	12	6
206 Recognizances	5	0	51	10	0
12 Commitments	2	6	1	10	0
13 Original Subpœnas	2	0	1	6	0
24 Copies.....	0	6	0	12	0
Copies of Papers	0	0	5	12	0
9 Pedlar's Certificates	3	6	1	11	6
16 Pedlar's Certificates.....	2	6	2	0	0
15 Summonses	4	0	3	0	0
3 Records of Appeals	23	4	3	10	0
Costs of Court for recording proceedings.....	0	0	61	5	9

£155 2 3

1851.—Quarter ending 30th September.

177 Depositions.....	2	6	22	2	6
177 Warrants	2	6	22	2	6
274 Recognizances	5	0	68	10	0
10 Commitments.....	2	6	1	5	0
15 Original Subpœnas	2	0	1	10	0
22 Copies	0	6	0	11	0
4 Ferry Certificates	27	6	5	10	0
Copies of Papers	0	0	0	5	6
9 Pedlar's Certificates	3	6	1	11	6
1 Pedlar Certificate	2	6	0	2	6
18 Summonses	4	0	3	12	0
Costs of Court for recording proceedings of	0	0	31	10	0

£208 12 6

1851.—Quarter ending 31st December.

83 Depositions	2	6	10	7	6
83 Warrants	2	6	10	7	6
95 Recognizances	5	0	48	15	0
4 Commitments	2	6	0	10	0
4 Original Subpœnas.....	2	0	0	8	0
10 Copies.....	0	6	0	5	0
3 Indictments	20	0	3	0	0
4 Ferry Certificates.....	27	6	5	10	0
1 Summons	4	0	0	4	0
1 Record of Appeal.....	11	8	0	11	8
4 Pedlar's Certificates.....	3	6	0	14	0
Copies of Papers	0	0	5	14	10
Costs of Court for recording proceedings.....	0	0	57	6	9

£143 4 3

DELISLE AND BREHAUT, Clerk of the Peace.

Montreal, 11th December, 1852.

A. M. DELISLE and W. H. BREHAUT, Clerk of the Peace, for the District of Montreal, in Account Current with the Provincial Government, for Fees collected under and by virtue of the Act 13th and 14th Vic., cap. 37, during the period from the 1st day of January, 1851, to the 31st day of March, 1851, both days inclusive.

CR

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To amount of Fees received out of Session, from the public,	99	14	2			
An allowance for registering convictions by Magistrates at per annum, at £50 sfg.	13	17	9			
An allowance for services out of Session,	44	16	11			
Fees for services in Session, as per account duly attested, to be furnished the Inspector General's Department as usual,	99	0	4			
Fees for services on the part of the accused, do do.	10	14	0			
Fees to the Crier of Quarter Sessions,	7	19	0			
For Commission on the amount of Fines paid to the credit of the Receiver General, £135 11s. 3d.,	13	5	6			
			189	13	6	
			£289		7	8
						£289 7 8

By cash to the credit of the Receiver General for surplus of Fees over salary, &c., 12 16 7
 By amount of Salaries and Expenses per Pay List, including £7 14s. 10d., for Postage omitted last Quarter, 274 13 3
 By allowance of 10 per cent. Commission on £18 18s. 11d., surplus of Account Current rendered for Quarter ended the 31st day of December, 1850, 1 17 10
 _____ 276 11 1

DR. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st day of April, 1851, to the 30th day of June, 1851, both days inclusive.

CR

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To amount of Fees received out of Session,	155	2	3			
To balance due to Clerk of the Peace, payable out of the amount of Fees and Allowances due to them by Government under former Regulations,	121	6	3			
An allowance for registering convictions by Magistrates at per annum, £50,	13	17	9			
An allowance for services out of Session at per annum,	91	10	0			
Fees for services in Session, as per account duly attested to be furnished the Inspector General's Depart. as usual,	78	7	8			
Fees for services on the part of the accused, do do.	4	9	0			
Fees to the Crier of Quarter Sessions,	7	10	0			
			195	14	5	
			£276		8	6
						£276 8 6

By cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General per deposit in Bank, 0 0 0
 By amount of Salaries per Pay List, and Office Expenses, being net proceeds of Account Current rendered for Quarter ended the 31st day of March, 1851, 275 16 0
 _____ 0 12 6 276 8 6

MEMORANDUM.

Amount of Fees and Allowances due by Government under former Regulations	£195 14 5
Balance due Clerk of the Peace as above	121 6 3
Leaves a surplus in the hands of the Receiver General	274 8 2

DR. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st day July, 1851, to the 30th day September, 1851, both days inclusive. Cr.

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Fees received out of Session.....	208	12	6
To Balance due to the Clerk of the Peace, payable out of the amount of Fees and Allowances due to them by Government under former Regulations.....	56	16	6
An allowance for registering Convictions by Magistrates at per annum.....	£13	17	9
An allowance for services out of Session at per annum.....	43	19	5
Fees for services in Session, as per account duly attested, to be furnished the Inspector General's Department as usual	90	14	8
Fees for services on the part of the accused, ditto ditto	5	13	0
Fees to the Crier of Quarter Sessions.....	7	10	0
For Commission on the amount of Fines paid to the credit of the Receiver General,			
	161	14	10
	£265 9 0		

	£	s.	d.
By cash to the credit of the Receiver General per deposit in Bank.....			
By amount of salaries per Pay List and Office Expenses.....	258	0	3
By allowance of 10 per cent. Commission on £74 8s. 2d., being Net proceeds of Account Current rendered for Quarter ended the 30th day of June, 1851.....	7	8	9
	£265 9 0		

MEMORANDUM.

Amount of Fees and allowances payable by Government under former Regulations.....	£	s.	d.
Balance due Clerk of the Peace as above.....	161	14	2
	56	16	6
Leaves a surplus in the hands of the Receiver General.....	£104 17 8		

DR. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st October, 1851, to the 31st December, 1851, both days inclusive. CR.

To amount of Fees received out of Session.....	£	s.	d.
To Balance due Clerk of the Peace payable out of the amount of Fees	143	4	3
and Allowances due to them by Government under former Regulations	152	17	10
An allowance for registering Convictions by Magistrates at per annum.....	£13	17	9
An allowance for services out of Session at per annum ..	53	13	1
Fees for services in Session, as per account duly attested to be furnished the Inspector General's Depart. as usual	105	8	0
Fees for services on the part of the accused, ditto	2	13	0
Fees to the Crier of Quarter Sessions	7	10	0
For Commission on the amount of Fines paid to the credit of the Receiver General, £105 19s. 3d.....	5	5	11
	£188	7	9
	£296	2	1

By amount of Salaries per Pay List and Expenses	£	s.	d.
By allowance of 10 per cent. Commission on £104 18s. 2d., being Net proceeds of Account Current rendered for Quarter ended the 30th day of September, 1851	285	12	4
	10	9	9

£296 2 1

MEMORANDUM.

Amount of Fees and Allowances payable by Government under former Regulations	£	s.	d.
Balance due Clerk of the Peace as above	188	7	9
	152	17	10
	£35	9	11

Leaves a surplus in the hands of the Receiver General.....

Alexander Maurice Delisle and William Henry Bréhaut, Esquires, Clerk of the Peace for the District of Montreal, do solemnly swear, that the foregoing Account Current is true and just in every particular, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

DELSLE AND BRÉHAUT,
Clerk of the Peace, District of Montreal.

Sworn before me at Montreal, this second day of January, 1852,
W. ERMATINGER, J. P.

No. 13.

CLERK OF THE PEACE, DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fees received by the Clerk of the Peace in and for the District of Three Rivers, from the 10th day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty, to the 31st day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty, under the Act 13th and 14th Vic.

1850.		£	s.	d.
Sept.	12.—Summons and Copy, 3s. 6d.; Subpœna, 1s. 6d.; 2 Copies, 2s.	0	7	0
	“ 13.—Returned, 2s. 6d.; Bill of Costs, 1s.; Judgment, 2s. 6d.	0	6	0
	“ 14.—Summons and Copy, 3s. 6d.; Returned, 2s. 6d.; Judgment, 2s. 6d.	0	8	6
	Bill of Costs, 1s.; 20th September, Deposition, 2s. 6d.; Warrant, 3s. 6d.	0	7	0
	1 Subpœna, 1s. 6d.; 4 Copies, 4s.; 21st September, Deposition, 2s. 6d.; Warrant, 3s. 6d.	0	11	6
	“ 23.—Deposition, 2s. 6d.; Warrant, 3s. 6d.; 27th September, Recognizance, 2s. 6d.	0	8	6
	“ 28.—3 Recognizances, 15s.; 12th Oct., 1 Subpœna, 1s. 6d.; 2 Copies, 2s.	0	18	6
	1 Subpœna, 1s. 6d.; 1 Copy, 1s.; Deposition, 2s. 6d.; Warrant, 3s. 6d.	0	8	6
	1 Subpœna, 1s. 6d.; 2 Copies, 2s.; 15th October, Summons, 2 Copies, 3s. 6d.	0	7	0
Oct.	16.—Summons, 2 Copies, 3s. 6d.; Summons and Copy, 3s. 6d.	0	7	0
	Summons and 2 Copies, 3s. 6d.; 18th October, 1 Subpœna, 6d.; 2 Copies, 6d.	0	4	6
	“ 21.—Recognizance, 5s.; 2 Subpœnas, 1s.; 8 Copies, 2s.; 23rd Oct., 1 Subpœna, 6d.	0	8	6
	4 Copies, 1s.; Judgment, 1s. 3d.; 30th June, 2 Copies, 1s. 3d.	0	3	6
Nov.	8.—Deposition and Warrants, 2s. 3d.; Sum. and 2 Copies, 1s. 3d.; Judg. 1s. 3d.	0	4	9
	Summons and Copy, 1s. 3d.; Deposition and Warrant, 2s. 3d.	0	4	9
	“ 13.—2 Subpœnas, 1s.; 5 Copies, 1s. 3d.; 1 Subpœna, 6d.; Summons and Copy,			
	1s. 3d.; Judgment, 1s. 3d.; Bill of Costs, 6d.	0	7	3
		£6	2	9

FEES received from the 1st day of January, 1851, to the 31st day of March, 1851:

		£	s.	d.
Feb.	3.—Summons and Copy, 1s. 6d.; Subpœna, 6d.; 4 Copies, 1s.	0	3	0
	“ 13.—Judgment, 1s. 3d.; Deposition and Warrant, 3s.; Subpœna, 1s.; 4 Copies, 1s.	0	6	3
Mar.	26.—Deposition and Warrant, 3s.; Deposition and Warrant, 3s.; Subpœna, 1s.	0	7	0
	2 Copies, 6d.; 29th Feb., Summons and Copy, 1s. 6d.; Judgment, 1s. 3d.	0	2	9
	Nine Tavern Certificates and Recognizances.	1	2	6
	2 Copies Subpœna, 6d.	0	0	6
		£2	2	0

FEES received from the 1st day of April, 1851, to the 30th day of June, 1851.

		£	s.	d.
April	4.—2 Recognizances, 10s.; 5th April, 2 Recognizances, 10s.	1	0	0
	“ 7.—3 Recognizances, 15s.; 8th April, 1 Recognizance, 5s.; Dep. and War., 3s.	1	3	0
	“ 9.—Summons and Copy, 1s. 3d.; Ditto, 1s. 6d.; Ditto, 1s. 6d.	0	4	3
	Subpœna, 6d.; 3 Copies, 9d.; Summons and Copy, 1s. 6d.; Subpœna, 6d.	0	3	3
	3 Copies, 9d.; Summons and Copy, 1s. 6d.; Judgment, 1s. 3d.	0	3	6
	“ 29.—Recognizance, 5s.; 30th April, 2 Recognizances, 10s.	0	15	0
May	17.—Deposition and Warrant, 1s. 6d.; Judgment, 1s. 3d.	0	2	9
	“ 19.—Deposition and Warrant, 1s. 6d.; Subpœna, 6d.; Summons and Copy, 1s. 6d.	0	3	6
	Subpœna, 6d.; Copy, 3d.; 23rd April, Summons and Copy, 1s. 6d.	0	2	3
	Summons and Copy, 1s. 6d.; Summons and Copy, 1s. 6d.; Summons and Copy,			
	1s. 6d.; Summons and Copy, 1s. 6d.; Summons and Copy, 1s. 6d.; Sum-			
	mons and Copy, 1s. 6d.	0	9	0
	“ 28.—4 Tavern Recognizances, 10s.	0	10	0
June	3.—Summons and 2 Copies, 1s. 6d.; Deposition and Warrant, 1s. 6d.	0	3	0
	Subpœna, 6d.; 4 Copies, 1s.; June 9th, Summons and Copy, 1s. 6d.	0	3	0
	Judgment, 1s. 3d.; 12th May, Deposition and Warrant, 3s.; Ditto, 1s. 6d.	0	5	9
	Subpœna, 6d.; 2 Copies, 6d.; Judgment, 1s. 6d.; Recognizance, 5s.	0	7	6
	“ 30.—Deposition, 1s. 6d.; Summons and Copy, 1s. 6d.; 2 Sub., 1s.; Copies, 1s. 3d.	0	5	3
		£6	1	0

No. 13.—CLERK OF THE PEACE, THREE RIVERS.—(Continued.)

FEES received from the 1st day of July, 1851, to the 30th day of September, 1851.

1851.		£	s.	d.
July	16.—Summons and Copy, 2s.; 22nd July, Deposition and Warrant, 4s. 6d.	0	6	6
	Summons and Copy, 1s. 6d.; Recognizance, 5s.; 31st July, Deposition and 2 Warrants, 4s. 6d.	0	11	0
	Subpœna, 1s.; 4 Copies, 3s.; Return, 1s. 3d.; Judgment, 1s. 3d.; Bill, 6d. ...	0	6	6
Aug.	4.—Summons and 2 Copies, 2s.; 1 Subpœna, 1s.; 3 Copies, 2s. 3d.	0	5	9
	5.—Fees, 15s. 9d.; 6th Aug., Deposition and Warrant, 4s. 6d.	1	0	3
"	21.—Deposition and Warrant, 4s. 6d.; 2 Recognizances, 10s.; 22nd August, 2 Re- cognizances, 10s.	1	4	6
"	23.—2 Recognizances, 10s.; 29th August, Deposition and Warrant, 4s. 6d.; 30th August, Certificate, 1s.; Recognizance, 5s.	1	0	6
Sept.	1.—6 Summons and Copy, 9s.; Fees, 4s. 9d.	0	13	9
"	3.—Recognizance, 5s.; Fees, 15s.; 8th Sept., Recognizance, 5s.; Fees, 12s. 9d. ..	1	17	9
"	12.—2 Recognizances, 10s.; 15th Sept., Copy of Procès Verbal, 12s. 6d.	1	2	6
"	25.—2 Recognizances, 10s.; 29th Sept., Recognizance, 5s.; Ditto, 5s.	1	0	0
		<u>£9 9 0</u>		

FEES received from the 1st day of October, 1851, to the 31st day of December, 1851.

1851.		£	s.	d.
Oct.	27.—Deposition and Warrant, 4s. 6d.; 28th Oct., Deposition, 2s. 6d.; 1 Recog., 5s. ...	0	12	0
"	31.—1 Recognizance, 5s.; Deposition and 2 Warrants, 4s. 6d.	0	9	6
Nov.	4.—Subpœna, 1s.; 2 Copies, 1s. 6d.; Deposition and Warrant, 4s. 6d.	0	7	0
"	14.—1 Subpœna, 1s.; 2 Copies, 1s. 6d.; 3 Recognizances, 15s.	0	17	6
"	20.—2 Recognizances, 10s.; 1 Recognizance, 5s.; 1 ditto, 5s.	1	0	0
"	28.—2 Recognizances, 10s.; 2 ditto, 10s.; Distress Warrant, 2s. 6d.	1	2	6
Dec.	2.—1 Recognizance, 5s.; 4th Dec., 1 Recognizance, 5s.	0	10	0
"	6.—Deposition and Warrant, 4s. 6d.; 1 Subpœna, 1s.; 3 Copies, 2s. 3d.	0	7	9
"	10.—Deposition and Warrant, 4s. 6d.; 1 Subpœna, 1s.; 4 Copies, 3s.	0	8	6
"	12.—Fees from Telegraph Company	1	0	3
"	16.—1 Subpœna and 2 Copies, 1s. 9d.	0	1	9
		<u>£6 16 9</u>		

J. U. BEAUDRY, Clerk of Appeals, in account with the Fee Fund of the Court of Appeals, Lower Canada.

Date.	Names of Parties.	Attorneys.	Nature of Proceedings.	Clerk.		Crier.		Disbursements.	£ s. d.		
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	
1850.											
Dec. 31	Brousseau and Whitney...	Montzambert.....	Fying answers of Respondent...	0	2	6	1850.	Paid for a quire of paper, ls.	0	1	6
"	Duvernay and Dessaulles	Drummond & Co.	Fying Fiat and Writ of Appeal	0	15	0	Dec. 27...	Almanac, 6d.	0	1	6
1851.							"	30...	0	2	6
Jan. 4	Cherrier and Titus.....	Buchanan	Do do do	0	15	0	1851.	Schedules	0	2	6
"	Papineau and La Banque	Cherrier & Co.....	Do a Notice.....	0	1	0	Jan. 10...	Paid Telegraphic Despatch	0	1	8
"	Papineau and La Banque	Do	Do do	0	1	0	"	to Quebec.....	0	1	8
"	Wright and Russell.....	Drummond & Co.	Do Fiat and Writ of Appeal,	0	15	0	"	Expenses of a trip to Quebec			
"	Halen and Delesterniers	Robertson	Do Answers to Reasons.....	0	2	6	"	to take possession of the			
"	Duvernay and Dessaulles	Drummond & Co.	Do Return of Writ.....	0	2	6	"	office and for the terms			
"	Do do	Lafrenaye	Do Appearance of Respondent	0	2	6	"	according to Statement			
"	Do do	Do	Do Communication of Record...	0	11	8	"	marked C.	10	17	6
"	Cherrier and Titus.....	Buchanan	Fying Return of Writ.....	0	2	6	"	Paid Fabre & Co. for Sta-			
"	Wright and Russell.....	Drummond & Co.	Do do do	0	2	6	"	tionery, &c.....	1	12	9
"	Do do	Morris	Do Appearance of Respondent	0	2	6	"	Postage on a letter from			
"	Ordinance and Taylor...	Montzambert.....	Do a Motion of the Respondent	0	2	0	Feb. 1...	Deputy	0	0	9
"	Duvernay and Dessaulles	Lafrenaye	Do Demand of reasons of Appeal	0	2	0	"	Paid Mr. Grandpré's Act....	3	15	0
"	Cherrier and Titus.....	McCrae	Do Appearance of Respondent...	0	2	0	"	Paid Telegraphic Despatch			
"	Do do	Do	Do Communication of Record.....	0	11	8	"	to Quebec	0	1	8
"	McEhren and Dewitt.....	Robertson	Fying Fiat, Writ, & fying return	0	17	6	"	Paid Giroux for conveyance			
"	Dickson and Bryson....	Judah & Co.	Do do do	0	17	6	"	of a package containing			
"	Blanchard and Whitford	Johnson	Do do do	0	17	6	"	Register and Records from			
"	Bryson and Dickson.....	Cross	Do do do	0	17	6	"	Quebec to Montreal	1	5	0
"	Kerr and Livingston.....	Robertson	Attendance at délibéré	0	2	6	"	Paid Carter for bringing it			
"	Do do	Do	Drafting & entering Judgment...	1	3	4	"	to office	0	0	7½
"	Do do	Do	Copy of Judgment, 5s.; Remis-	0	15	0	"	" for a packet of envelopes	0	1	3
"	Cherrier and Titus.....	Buchanan	sion of Record, 10s.....	0	15	0	"	" for sticking sheets of Re-			
Feb. 1	Gusy and Duchesnay.....	Judah	Communication of Record.....	0	11	8	"	gister	0	1	3
"	Laroque and Skillen....	Do	Entry of Fiat & Writ of Appeal	0	15	0	"	" Conveyance of Records			
"	Evans and Nichols.....	Robertson	Copy of Judgment.....	0	5	0	"	from Quebec	0	4	4½
"	Do do	Do	Attendance at délibéré for Res-	0	2	6	"	Postage of two letters...	0	1	4
"	Do do	Do	pondent	0	2	6	"	" Conveyance of a Record			
"	British American Fire and	Do	Fying consent.....	0	2	6	March 1...	from Three Rivers here.	0	2	6
"	Life Assurance Com-	Rose & Co	Attendance at délibéré.....	0	2	6	"	For Stationery, &c.	0	1	10
"	pany, McCuaig.....	Do	Attendance at délibéré.....	0	2	6	"	For a candle and ink.....	0	3	2
"							"	For conveyance of Records			
"							"	from Quebec to Montreal	0	5	0

J. U. BEAUDRY, Clerk of Appeals, &c.—(Continued.)

Date.	Names of Parties.	Attorneys.	Nature of Proceedings.	Clerk.		Crier.		Disbursements.	£ s. d.			
				£	s.	d.	£		s.	d.		
1851.												
Feb'y. 7	Grant and Ordinance	Bethune	Attendance at délibéré	0	2	6	1851.	Paid Mr. Grandpre's Ac-	3	0	0	
"	do	Do	Drawing and entering Judgment, 23s. 4d.; Copy 5s.	1	8	4	"	Paid Postage of a Letter	0	0	9	
"	do	Do	Remission of Record	0	10	0	"	from Quebec	0	0	9	
"	Laroque and Skillon	Do	Attendance at délibéré	0	2	6	"	Paid Postage of Letters from	0	0	9	
"	do	Do	Drawing and entering Judgment, 23s. 4d.; Copy, 5s.	1	8	4	"	Quebec	0	0	9	
"	do	Do	Remission of Record	0	10	0	"	Paid Postage of Papers from	0	1	6	
"	Gugy and Gugy	Cherrier & Co.	Attendance at délibéré	0	2	6	"	Quebec	0	1	6	
"	do	Do	Drawing and entering Judgment, on Rule	0	11	8	"	Paid for a copy of Printed	0	0	7½	
"	do	Do	Copy of Judgment 2s. 6d.; Re-					Tarif				
"	do	Do	mission of Record, 10s.	0	12	6						
"	Evans and Nichols	Taylor & Co.	Attendance at délibéré	0	2	6						
"	do	Do	Drawing and entering Judgment, 23s. 4d.; Copy, 5s.	1	8	4						
"	do	Do	Remission of Record	0	10	0						
"	Radenhurst and Simpson	Robertson	Fying of Reasons of Appeal	0	2	6						
"	Leprehon and Corpora-	Do	Do	0	2	6						
"	tion of Montreal	Lafontaine & Co.	Do	0	2	6						
"	Leprehon and Corpora-	Do	Do	0	2	6						
"	tion of Montreal	T. Peltier	Do of Answers	0	2	6						
"	do	Fleet	Do of Reasons of Appeal	0	2	6						
"	Moore and Castonguay	Do	Do	0	2	6						
"	do	Do	Do	0	2	6						
"	Mallory and Hurt	H. Stuart	Do Answers	0	2	6						
"	do	Do	Do of 10 Facts	0	10	0						
"	Leprehon and the Corpo-	Do	Do	0	2	6						
"	ration	Lafontaine & Co.	Inscription for Hearing	0	2	6						
"	L'esperance and Allard	Giard & Co.	Copy of Judgment	0	5	0						
"	City Bank and Brooks	Rose & Co.	Fying Fiat and Writ of Appeal	0	15	0						
"	Dickson and Bryson	Cross	Appearance of Respondent	0	2	6						
"	do	Do	Communication of Record	0	11	8						
"	Stuart and Blair	H. Stuart	Fying Reasons of Appeal	0	2	6						
"	Moore and Castonguay	Cherrier & Co.	Fying Answers to Reasons	0	2	6						
"	do	Do	Do	0	2	6						
"	do	Do	Do Notice and an Exhibit	0	2	6						
"	do	Do	Do	0	2	6						
								Carried forward	£	22	3	¾

J. U. BEAUDRY, Clerk of Appeals, &c.—(Continued.)

Date.	Names of Parties.	Attorneys.	Nature of Proceedings.	Clerk.		Crier.		Disbursements.	£ s. d.
				£ s. d.	£ s. s.	£ s. s.	£ s. d.		
1851.									
Feb'y. 21.....	Papineau and People's Bank	Cherrier & Co.	Entry of Motion, Order thereon and Rule.....	0 7 6				Brought forward.....	22 3 3½
"	"	Do	Entry of the Rule.....	0 2 6					
"	"	Gugy	Entry of Motion, Order thereon and Rule.....	0 7 6					
"	"	Do	Fyling of Rule.....	0 2 6					
"	"	Do	Fyling Return & Writ of Appeal	0 2 6					
"	"	A. Cross	Fyling Appearance of Appellant	0 2 6					
"	"	Do	Communication of Record.....	0 11 8					
"	"	Judah & Co.	Fyling consent.....	0 1 0					
"	"	Do	Fyling Appearance for Respondent.....	0 2 6					
"	"	Do	Fyling Appearance for Appellant	0 2 6					
"	"	Buchanan	Fyling Reasons of Appeal.....	0 2 6					
22.....	City Bank and Brooks.....	Rose & Co.	Fyling Writ of Appeal & Record	0 2 6					
"	"	Do	Commission as Bailiff, &c.....	0 10 0					
"	"	Burroughs	Fyling Appearance for Appellant	0 2 6					
"	"	Do	Communication of Record.....	0 11 8					
"	"	Do	Fyling Appearance for Respondent.....	0 2 6	0 10 0				
"	"	Do	Communication of Record.....	0 11 8					
"	"	McEachren and Dewitt.....	Fyling Appearance for Respondent.....	0 2 6	0 10 0				
"	"	Do	Communication of Record.....	0 11 8					
"	"	Do	Fyling Demand of Record.....	0 2 6	0 10 0				
"	"	Do	Answers, 2s. 6d.....	0 11 8					
"	"	Robertson & Co.	Fyling Appearance for Appellant	0 3 6					
"	"	Do	Fyling Reasons of Appeal.....	0 2 6					
"	"	Do	Communication of Record.....	0 2 6					
"	"	Do	Inscription of the Cause, 2s. 6d.; Notice Is.....	0 11 8					
"	"	Do	Fyling 10 Facts for Appellant	0 3 6					
"	"	C. Alleyn	Entry of Fiat & Writ of Appeal	0 10 0	0 10 0				
"	"	Lafontaine & Co.	Fyling 10 Facts for Appellant	0 15 0					
"	"	Do	Fyling Notice of Inscription.....	0 10 0					
"	"	Do		0 1 0				Carried forward.....	£ 22 3 3½

J. U. BEAUDRY, Clerk of Appeals, &c.—(Continued.)

Date.	Names of Parties.	Attorneys.	Nature of Proceedings.	Clerk.	Crier.	1851.	Disbursements.	£ s. d.
Feb'y. 24.....	Leprohon and the Corporation	Lafontaine & Co.....	Fyling 10 Factums for Respondent.....	£ 0 10 0	£ 8 10 0	1851.	Brought forward.....	£ 22 3 3 1/2
"	Lesperance and Allard.....	Do	Copy of a Document Fyled.....	0 3 6			/	
"	Moore and Castonguay.....	MacIver	Fyling Appearance for Shipway Cross	0 2 6				
"	Bulman and Joseph.....	Do	Do Demand of Reasons.....	0 1 0				
"	Do	Do	Do of Answers.....	0 2 6				
"	Wright and Russell.....	Do	Do of Demand of Reasons.....	0 1 0				
"	Do	Do	Do of Answers.....	0 2 6				
"	City Bank and Fisher.....	Do	Do of Demand of Reasons.....	0 1 0				
"	Bulman and Joseph.....	Rose and Monk.....	Do of Reasons of Appeal.....	0 2 6				
"	Do	Do	Do Demand of Answers.....	0 1 0				
" 26.....	Do	Do	Fyling of 10 Factums 10s.; Inscription, 2s. 6d.....	0 12 6				
"	Do	Do	Fyling Notice of Inscription.....	0 1 0				
"	Do	Do	Attendance at Argument.....	0 7 6				
"	MacKenzie and Bowie.....	Do	Fyling Appearance for Appellant	0 2 6				
"	Do	Do	Do Reasons of Appeal.....	0 2 6				
"	City Bank and Fisher.....	Do	Do do	0 2 6				
"	Do	Do	Do Demand of Answers.....	0 1 0				
"	Do	Do	Do 10 Factums, 10s.; Inscription, 2s. 6d.....	0 12 6				
"	Do	Do	Fyling Notice 1s.; attendance at Argument, 7s. 6d.....	0 8 6				
"	Radenhurst and Simpson	Do	Fyling Demand of Reasons.....	0 1 0				
"	Do	Do	Do Answers 2s., and Inscription, 2s. 6d.....	0 5 0				
"	Do	Do	Fyling Notice, 1s.; Fyling Factums, 10s.....	0 11 0				
"	Do	Do	Attendance at Argument	0 7 6				
" 27.....	Moore and Castonguay.....	Do	Fyling consent.....	0 1 0				
" 28.....	Wright and Russell.....	Drummond & Co.,	Do Appearance of Appellant	0 2 6				
"	Do	Do	Communication of Record.....	0 11 8				
"	Do	Do	Fyling Reasons of Appeal.....	0 2 6				
"	Stuart and Blair.....	Do	Do Answers	0 2 6				
"	Do	Do	Communication of Record	0 11 8				
"	Gugy and Duchesnay.....	Do	Fyling Appearance for Respondent.....	0 2 6				
				0 2 6	£ 0 10 0		Carried forward.....	£ 22 3 3 1/2

J. U. BEAUDRY, Clerk of Appeals, &c.—(Continued.)

Date.	Names of Parties.	Attorneys.	Nature of Proceedings.	Clerk.		Crier.		1851.	Disbursements.	£ s. d.		
				£	s.	£	s.			£	s.	d.
1851.				0	2	6			Brought forward.....	22	3	3½
March 5	Duvernay and Dessaulles	Drummond & Co.	Fying Appearance for Appellant	0	11	8			Salary of Mr. Plamondon,			
"	do	do	Communication of Record.....	0	2	6			Deputy Clerk, from the			
"	do	do	Fying Reasons of Appeal.....	0	10	0			27th December, 1850, to			
"	do	do	Do ten Facts for Appellant	0	10	0			31st March, 1851, at £75.	19	11	8
"	do	do	Do do Respondent	0	2	6			Salary of Clerk, during the			
"	do	do	Fying Answers.....	0	2	6			same period.....	65	5	4
"	City Bank and Brooks...	Mack and Muir	Do Appearance for Respondent	0	2	6						
"	Exparte O'Neil.....	Do	Commission as Bailiff.....	0	10	0						
"	Knapp & Bank of Montreal	T. Griffin	Fying Motion to discontinue	0	2	0						
"	do	do	Appeal.....	0	8	0						
"	do	do	Order thereon, 3s.; Copy, 5s	0	10	0						
"	do	do	Remitting Record.....	0	2	6						
"	Cherrier and Titus.....	Wood and McCrae	Fying Answers.....	0	2	6						
"	do	Buchanan	Do 10 Facts. 10s.; Inscription, 2s. 6d.; Notice, 1s.	0	13	6						
"	Exparte F. A. Quesnel...	Cherrier and Co.	Fying Motion for leave to fyle	0	2	0						
"	do	do	Petition.....	0	3	0						
"	do	do	Order thereon.....	0	2	0						
"	do	do	Fying Motion Nisi.....	0	2	0						
"	do	do	Order thereon, 3s.; Rule, 2s. 6d.;	0	8	0						
"	Papineau & People's Bank	Pelletier and Co.	Entry, 2s. 6d.	0	2	6						
"	do	do	Fying Reasons of Appeal.....	0	2	6						
"	do	do	Do do do	0	2	6						
"	do	do	Do Fiat, 2s 6d.; Writ of Ap-	0	15	0						
"	do	do	peals, 12s. 6d.; Crier, 10s.	0	2	6						
"	Molson and Renaud.....	Badgley and Co.	Do Return and Fying Record.	0	15	0						
"	do	do	Do Fiat, 2s. 6d.; Writ of Ap-	0	10	0						
"	do	do	peal, 12s. 6d.; Crier, 10s.	0	10	0						
"	Exparte McLaughlin ...	Do	Commission as Bailiff.....	16	10	2						
"	Amount received by Mr. Plamondon, Deputy at Quebec, according to his account herewith			31	18	5½						
"	produced											
"	Balance remaining due to Clerk of Appeals.....											
				£107	0	3½				£107	0	3½

Montreal, 1st April, 1851.

J. Joseph Duvalde Beaudry, Clerk of Appeals for Lower Canada, being sworn, declare that the above Statement is a faithful account of the receipt and expenditure of my Office for the period therein mentioned, and is, to the best of my knowledge, correct, and I have signed.

Sworn before me, at Montreal, this 26th May, 1851.

(Signed.) T. C. AYLWIN, J.

(Signed.) J. U. BEAUDRY.

No. 14.—Clerk of the Court of Appeals, District of Quebec.

Date.	Names of Parties.	Attorneys.	Nature of Proceedings.	Clerk's Fees.		Crier's Fees.		Date of Expenditure.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.	
				£	s.	d.	£			s.	d.
1851.											
January 3	Gugy and Chouinard	Lelièvre and Co.	Fying of 10 Factums, at Is.	0 10 0		1851.	6 sheets of Schedule Paper, at 4d		0 2 0		
"	do	do	Fying of Inscription, 2s. 6d.	0 2 6		"	1 quire of Paper		0 1 3		
"	Henry and Holland	do	Fying of Fiat, 2s. 6d.	0 2 6		"	1 sheet of Parchment		0 2 6		
"	do	do	Drawing, engrossing and sealing Writ, 2s. 6d.	0 2 6		"	do.		0 2 6		
"	Holland and Wilson	do	Fying Inscription, 2s. 6d.	0 2 6	0 10 0	"	For common Paper		0 2 0		
"	Ryland and Douglas	do	do	0 2 6		"	1 Blank Book		0 1 3		
"	Do	do	Fying of 10 Factums, at Is.	0 10 0		"	For different articles purchased at Mr. Crémazie for the Office,		0 2 0		
"	Holland and Wilson et al	do	Fying of Answers to Reasons of Appeal	0 2 6		"	Paid at Telegraph Office, Quebec, requesting Mr. Beaudry to send the record of Fages and McNaughton		0 1 8		
"	Desbarats and la Fabrique de Québec	Lemieux	Fying of 10 Factums, at Is.	0 10 0		"	Paid carriage of record in the cause of the Ordnance vs. Taylor		0 2 6		
"	Ryland and Douglas	Lelièvre and Co.	Communication of Record.	0 11 8		"	3 Blank Books for different entries		0 3 9		
"	Holland and Wilson	do	Fying of 10 Factums, at Is.	0 10 0		"	Index for the Register		0 0 8		
"	Coppes and Coppes	Holt and Co.	Fying Fiat for Writ of Appeal	0 2 6		"	Paid postage on a business Letter coming from Mr. Beaudry		0 0 9		
"	Do	do	Drawing, engrossing and sealing Writ.	0 12 6		February 4	Do do		0 0 9		
"	Do	do	Entering and fying Return	0 2 6			Expense of a box to contain Register and several Records for transmission to Montreal		0 6 7½		
"	Desbarats and la Fabrique de Québec	Lemieux	Entering and fying Respondent's case, 10s.	0 10 0		"	Cost of another box containing Records and cartage from the Court House to the Stage		0 2 0		
"	Couturier and Pinze	Bossé	Entering and fying Inscription	0 2 6		"	Paid postage on a Letter addressed to Mr. Duberger of Three Rivers, requesting him to transmit the Record in the case of Hart and Philippo		0 0 7		
"	Ryland and Douglas	Lelièvre and Co.	Entering Notice of Inscription	0 1 0		"	Cost of a box in which to send Records		0 2 6		
"	Gugy and Chouinard	Bossé	Communication of Record	0 11 8		March	Paid postage on a Letter from Mr. Beaudry in the affair of Kamssy and Slavelly		0 0 9		
"	Stuart and Ives	C. Stuart	Fying and entering Appealant's case, 10s.	0 10 0							
"	Do	do	Fying and entering Inscription	0 3 6	0 10 0						
"	Henry and Holland	Stuart and Co.	Do do	0 2 6							
February 7	Holland and Wilson et al	Lelièvre and Co.	Fying and entering Motion to reject Cannon's appearance	0 2 0							
"	do	do	Fying and entering Notice	0 1 0							
"	do	do	Attendance to the délibéré	0 2 6							
"	do	do	Drawing up and entering Judgment of the same	0 11 8							

£1 15 0½

Date.	Names of Parties.	Attorneys.	Nature of Proceedings.	Clerk's Fees.	Crier's Fees.	Date of Expenditure.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.
1851.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1851.		£ s. d.
February 7...	Holland and Wilson et al.	Lelièvre and Co...	Continuation of the cause to the 14th	0 3 0		March 7.....	Amount brought forward... Gury and Choinard, paid postage on an envelope containing a copy of the Judgment rendered in this cause, to be filed with the Prothonotary.	1 15 0½
"	do	Do	Attendance at the hearing of the cause	0 7 6		"	Chabot et al. and Sewell, paid postage of a Letter containing copy of a Judgment charged to the account of Messrs. Chabot and Co.	0 1 6
"	do	Do	Attendance to the délibéré	0 2 6		"	Copy of a Judgment charged to the account of Messrs. Chabot and Co.	0 0 9
"	do	Do	Drawing up and entering final Judgment	1 3 4		"	Paid postage on a Letter requesting him to send the draft of the Tariff.....	0 0 9
"	do	Do	Copy of Judgment	0 5 0		"		
"	do	Do	Fee on remitting the Record	0 10 0		"		
"	Desbarats and la Fabrique de Québec	Caron and Co.....	Fying 10 Facts, at 1s.	0 10 0		"		
"	do	Do	Entering the Commission ad hoc	0 1 0		"		
"	do	Do	The reading of the same into Court.....	0 1 0		"		
"	do	Do	Engrossing the same in the Register	0 8 0		"		
"	do	Do	Entering the order of enrollment	0 3 0		"		
"	do	Do	Attendance at the hearing of the cause	0 7 6		"		
"	do	Do	Attendance at the délibéré	0 2 6		"		
"	do	Do	Drawing up and entering Judgment	1 3 4		"		
"	do	Do	Drawing up Copy of Judgment	0 5 0		"		
"	do	Do	Fee on remitting Record	0 10 0		"		
"	do	Do	Entering and fying Procipe for a Writ.....	0 2 6		"		
24...	Philbin et Panet	C. Alleyn.....	Drawing, engrossing and sealing Writ.....	0 12 6		"		
"	do	Do	Crier's fees	0 10 0		"		
"	do	Do	Entering and fying Procipe	0 2 6		"		
"	do	Do	Crier's fees	0 2 6		"		
"	Copps and Copps	Do	Entering and fying Procipe and Writ	0 2 6		"		
"	do	Do	Drawing, engrossing and sealing Writ.....	0 12 6		"		
"	do	Andrews and Co				"		
March 5	do	do				"		
								£ 18 0½

These fees were received by Mr. B. 0 10 0

Date.	Names of Parties.	Attorneys.	Nature of Proceedings.	Clerk's Fees.	Crier's Fees.	Date of Expenditure.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.
1851.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.		Amount brought forward...	1 18 0½
March 5.....	Vallean and Oliver	Andrews and Co.	Crier's fees	0 2 6	0 10 0			
" 6.....	Fimer et al., and Bell	A. Stuart.....	Entering and fying Proc- pe. Writ.....	0 2 6	0 10 0			
" 14.....	Do do	Do	Drawing, engrossing and sealing Writ.....	0 12 6	0 10 0			
" 15.....	Do do	Do	Crier's fees	0 2 6	0 10 0			
" 17.....	Philbin and Panet et al.	Taschereau	Entering and fying Ap- pearance	0 2 6	0 10 0			
" 18.....	Do do	C. Alleyn	Entering, and fying for Respondent	0 2 6	0 10 0			
" 19.....	Do do	Taschereau.....	Crier's fees	0 2 6	0 10 0			
" 20.....	Vallean and Oliver	Andrews and Co.	Entering, Return of Writ	0 2 6	0 10 0			
" 21.....	Do do	Do	Fying Appearance for the Appellant	0 2 6	0 10 0			
" 22.....	Fimer and Bell	O. Stuart.....	Entering Return of Writ	0 2 6	0 10 0			
" 23.....	Dubord and Panet et al.	Lelièvre and Co.	Fying Reasons of Appeal	0 2 6	0 10 0			
" 24.....	Henny and Holland	Do	Do do	0 2 6	0 10 0			
" 25.....	Do do	Do	Factum of the Appellant, 10 copies	0 10 0	0 10 0			
" 26.....	Fimer and Bell	Holt and Co.	Respondent's Appearance.	0 2 6	0 10 0			
" 27.....	Do do	Do	Crier's fees	0 2 6	0 10 0			
" 28.....	Dubord and Panet et al.	J. J. Taschereau	Entering and fying Ap- pearance	0 2 6	0 10 0			
" 29.....	Do do	Do	Crier's fees	0 2 6	0 10 0			
			£	16 10 2	4 0 0			1 18 0½
					16 10 2			18 15 0
				£	20 10 2			20 13 0½
					0 2 10½			
				£	20 13 0½			0 2 10½
							Deputy's salary for 3 months...	
							Balance due on this account ...	

I, J. P. Plamondon, Deputy Clerk of the Court of Appeals for the District of Quebec, do solemnly swear that the foregoing Account Current is true and just in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, at Quebec, this sixteenth day of April, 1851.
(Signed,) J. DUVAL, J.

(Signed,) J. P. PLAMONDON, Deputy Clerk.

J. U. BEAUDRY, Clerk of Appeals, in account with Her Majesty's Government.

1851.		RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.			£	s.	d.
		Parties.	Attorneys.	Nature of Proceedings.	Clerk.	Order.	1851.			
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
July 1...	Ordnance & Taylor,		Montazambert & Co	Fying Respondent's Factums,.....	0 10 0		July 1...		Balance due Clerk on the	
" 10...	Brown and Laurie,		Bethune & Co,....	Do Fiat and Writ of Appeal,....	0 15 0	0 10 0	" 13...		1st July,.....	25 6 2½
" "	Do		Do	Do Return, 2s. 6d.; Appearance,			" "		Paid Travelling Expenses	
" 14...	Dease and McIntosh,		Gugy,.....	2s. 6d.,.....	0 5 0	0 10 0	" "		to, and Board at Quebec	
" "	Do		Do	Do Fiat and Writ of Appeal,....	0 15 0	0 10 0	" "		during the Term,.....	5 3 14
" "	Dore and Rodgers,...		Belinge & B,....	Do Return, 2s. 6d.; Appearance,	0 5 0	0 10 0	" 25...		Postage of letters from	
" "	Do		Do	2s. 6d.,.....	0 15 0	0 10 0	" "		Montréal,.....	0 1 0
" "	Gugy & Duchesnay,		Drummond & Co.,	Do Fiat and Writ of Appeal,....	0 5 0	0 10 0	" "		Paid postage of a letter	
" "	Do		Do	Inscription, 2s. 6d.; Attendance of ar-	0 12 6		Aug. 4...		and papers from Mr.	0 1 3
" "	Do		Do	gument, 7s. 6d.; délibéré, 2s. 6d.,			" "		Drolét,.....	0 0 6
" "	Do		Do	Drawing and entering Judgment 23s.	1 8 4		" "		Paid postage of a letter	
" "	Do		Do	4d.; Copy, 5s.,.....	0 15 0		" "		from the same,.....	
" 19...	Cherrier and Titus,		Cherrier,.....	Remitting Record, 15s.; Motion for			Sept. 27...		Paid conveyance of a pack-	0 2 6
" "	Do		Do	distraction, 5s.,.....	0 10 0		" "		age containing Register	0 2 6
" "	Do		Do	Attendance at Argument and at déli-	1 8 4		" "		and Records from Que-	0 0 6
" "	Leprohon and Cor-		Do	béré,.....	0 10 0		" "		bec,.....	0 0 6
" 25...	poration,.....		Lafontaine & B.,...	Drawing Judgment and 2 Copies,...	0 10 0		" "		Paid freight of a package	0 0 6
" "	Do		Do	Remitting Record,.....	1 8 4		" "		containing Records,...	0 2 6
" "	Do		Do	Appearance at Argument and at déli-	0 10 0		" "		Paid postage of a letter	0 0 6
" "	Brown and Laurie,		Croso,.....	béré,.....	0 12 6		" "		and a key,.....	15 0 0
" "	Papineau and Peo-		Cherrier & Co, ...	Inscription, 2s. 6d.; Attendance at Ar-	1 8 4		" "		Deputy's Salary,.....	3 2 5
" "	ple's Bank,.....		Do	gument and at délibéré 10s.,.....	0 10 0	0 10 0	" "		Expenses of Deputy,....	9 0 0
" "	Do		Do	Drawing Judgment and Copy thereof,	0 2 6	0 10 0	" "		Salary of the Clerk, Mr.	62 10 0
" "	Do		Do	Remitting Record,.....			" "		Grandpré,.....	
" "	Do		Do	Appearance for Respondent,.....	0 16 6		" "		Clerk of Appeals Salary,	
" "	Do		Do	Fying four papers 4s.; Answers, 2s.	0 10 0					
" "	Do		Do	6d.; Factums, 10s.,.....	1 8 4					
" "	Do		Do	Attendance at Argument and délibéré	0 7 6					
" "	Do		Do	Drawing Judgment and Copy thereof,						
" "	Do		Do	Motion for Distraction, Order and						
" "	Do		Do	Copy,.....						

£120 10 0

J. U. BEAUDRY, Clerk of Appeals, in account with Her Majesty's Government.—(Continued.)

		RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
1851.	Parties.	Attornies.	Nature of Proceedings.	Clerk.	Crier.	£ s. d.	
July	29, Papineau & People's Bank,	Cherrier & Co.,	Remitting Record,	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
"	" " " " " " " "	Do	Fying answers and Factums,	0 10 0		120 10 0	
"	" " " " " " " "	Do	Attendance at Argument and délibéré,	0 12 6			
"	" " " " " " " "	Do	Drawing Judgment with Copy thereof,	0 10 0			
"	" " " " " " " "	Do	Remitting Record,	1 8 4			
"	" " " " " " " "	Do	Two copies of a Document,	0 10 0			
"	" " " " " " " "	Do	Appearance, 2s. 6d.; Délibéré, 2s. 6d.; Motion for distraction, 7s. 6d.,	0 2 6			
August	1, Lespérance and Allard, ..	Giard & Lafrenaye	Délibéré, 2s. 6d.; Drawing and Copy of Judgment, 28s. 4d.,	0 12 6			
"	" " " " " " " "	Do	Motion for distraction, Order and Copy, 7s. 6d.; remitting Record, 10s.,	1 10 10			
"	" " " " " " " "	Do	Délibéré on Rule for Appeal to Her Majesty,	0 17 6			
"	" " " " " " " "	Do	Drawing and entering Judgment thereon, 11s 8d.; Copy, 2s. 6d.,	0 2 6			
"	" " " " " " " "	Pelletier & P.,	Fying Fiat, Writ of Appeal and Return,	0 14 2			
"	" " " " " " " "	T. Peltier,	Attendance at Argument and at Délibéré,	0 17 6	0 10 0		
"	" " " " " " " "	Do	Motion to enter Judgment of Privy Council and Order,	0 5 0			
"	" " " " " " " "	Do	Entry of Judgment, 36s.; Copy, 36s.; Order, 2s. 6d.,	3 14 6			
"	" " " " " " " "	Do	Copy of Judgment in Appeal, 6s.; remitting Record, 10s.,	0 15 0			
"	" " " " " " " "	A. Guzy,	Reasons of Appeal, 2s. 6d.; Communication of Record, 11s. 8d.,	0 14 2			
"	" " " " " " " "	Do	Fying Appellant's Factums,	0 10 0			
"	5, Bank of Montreal and Cuvillier,	Cross,	Appearance for Respondents,	0 2 6	0 10 0		
"	" " " " " " " "	Do	Containing Cause,	0 3 0			
"	" " " " " " " "	Do	Motion to dismiss Appeal and Order,	0 5 0			
"	" " " " " " " "	Do	Entry of Judgment and Copy,	1 8 4			
"	" " " " " " " "	Do	Motion for distraction de frais, Order & Copy,	0 7 6			
"	" " " " " " " "	Do	Motion to remit Record, Order and Copy,	0 7 6			
						£120 10 0	

J. U. Beaudry, Clerk of Appeals, in account with Her Majesty's Government.—(Continued.)

EXPENDITURE.

RECEIPTS.

1851.	Parties.	Attorneys.	Nature of Proceedings.	Clerk.		Crier.		£ s. d.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
August 6.	Wright and Russell,	Cross,	Remitting Record,	0 10 0	0 10 0			Brought forward,
"	No. 16. Papineau & People's Bank	Pelletier and P.,	Security for Appeal to Her Majesty,	0 15 0	0 15 0			£ 120 10 0 Brought forward,
"	No. 18. The same and the same,	Do	Ibid,	0 15 0	0 15 0			
"	Prevoſt and Chicoine,	Drummond & Co.,	Fying Fiat and Writ of Appeal,	0 5 0	0 5 0			
"	Do	Do	Return of Writ, 2s. 6d., Appearance, 2s. 6d.	0 2 6	0 2 6			
"	Hutchinson and Gillespie,	Do	Extract from Judgment,	0 10 0	0 10 0			
"	Bryson and Dickson,	Cross,	Attendance at Argument and délibéré,	1 8 4	1 8 4			
"	Do	Do	Drawing Judgment and Copy thereof,	0 10 0	0 10 0			
"	Do	Do	Remitting Record,	0 10 0	0 10 0			
"	Dickson and Bryson,	Do	Attendance at Argument and délibéré,	1 8 4	1 8 4			
"	Do	Do	Drawing Judgment and Copy thereof,	0 10 0	0 10 0			
"	City Bank and Brooke,	Mack & Co.,	Judgment and Copy, 28s. 4d.; remitting Record, 10s.,	1 18 4	1 18 4			
"	Jobin and Lantier,	Stuart and M.,	Fying Record, 2s. 6d.; Appearance, 2s. 6d.,	0 5 0	0 5 0			
"	No. 16. Papineau & People's Bank	Pelletier and P.,	Motion for Appeal, 2s.; Judgment, 11s. 8d., Notice of Security, 1s.; Fiat 1s.,	0 15 8	0 15 8			
"	No. 18. The same and the same,	Do	Ibid,	0 15 8	0 15 8			
"	Brousseau and Whitney,	Montizambert,	Attendance at Argument and délibéré,	0 10 0	0 10 0			
"	Do	Do	Drawing Judgment and Copy,	1 8 4	1 8 4			
"	Do	Do	Motion for Distraction, Order and Copy,	0 7 6	0 7 6			
"	Do	Do	Remitting Record,	0 10 0	0 10 0			
"	Papineau & People's Bank	Cherrier and D.,	Copy of a Document,	0 9 0	0 9 0			
"	Torrance and Torrance, British American Fire and Life Assurance Com- pany and McCuaig,	Cross,	Fying appearance of Respondent,	0 2 6	0 2 6			
"	Do	Ross & Co.,	Delibéré, 2s. 6d.; Judgment, and Copy 28s. 4d.	1 10 10	1 10 10			
"	Do	Do	Motion for distraction de frais, Order and Copy,	0 7 6	0 7 6			
"	Do	Do	Remitting Record,	0 10 0	0 10 0			
"	Do	Do	Remitting Record,	0 10 0	0 10 0			
								Carried forward,

J. U. Beaudry, Clerk of Appeals, in account with Her Majesty's Government.—(Continued.)

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
1851.	Parties.	Attorneys.	Proceeding.	Clerk.	Crier.	£	s. d.
August 28, ...	Blanchard and Whiteford,	Ross and Co.,	Appearance, 2s. 6d.; Communication of Record, 11s. 8d.,	£ 0 14 2	£ 0 10 0	£ 120 10 0	0
"	Do	Do	Answers 2s. 6d.; Factums, 10s.; Inscription, 2s. 6d.,	0 15 0			
"	Do	Do	Attendance at Argument and délibéré,	0 10 0			
"	Do	Do	Drawing and entering Judgment and Copy,	1 8 4			
"	Do	Do	Remitting Record,	0 10 0			
"	Do	Do	Motion to withdraw Cause from délibéré, 2s. délibéré, 2s. 6d.; Order, 3s.,	0 7 6			
"	MacKenzie and Bowie,	Do	Judgment and Copy,	1 8 4			
"	Do	Do	Remitting Record,	0 10 0			
"	Bowie and MacKenzie,	Do	Factums, 10s. Notice, 1s.; Answers, 2s. 6d., Inscription and Notice, 3s. 6d.,	0 17 0			
"	Do	Do	Attendance at Argument and délibéré, 10s.; Judgment and Copy; 28s. 4d.,	1 18 4			
"	City Bank and Brake,	Do	Appearance, 2s. 6d.; Communication of Record, 11s. 8d.,	0 14 2			
"	Do	Do	Fying reasons, 2s. 6d.; Factums, 10s.,	0 12 6			
"	Do	Do	Inscription, 2s. 6d.; Attendance at Argument and délibéré, 10s.,	0 12 6			
"	McTavish and Pyke,	Do	Appearance for Appellant, 2s. 6d.; for Respondent, 2s. 6d.,	0 5 0	0 10 0		
"	Do	Do	Communication of Record, 11s. 8d.; Reasons, 2s. 6d.,	0 14 2			
"	Do	Do	Notice, 1s. Inscription, 2s. 6d.; Notice, 1s. Factums, 10s.,	0 14 6			
"	Do	Do	Attendance at argument and délibéré,	0 10 0			
"	Torrance and Torrance,	Do	Fying 4 papers, 4s.; Motion, 2s. Order, 3s. Copy, 2s. 6d.,	0 11 6			
"	Do	Do	Return of Rule, 2s. 6d.; Judgment, 11s. 8d. Writ of Appeal, 15s. 10s.,	1 9 2	0 10 0		
"	Do	Do	Return of Writ, 2s. 6d.; Appearance 2s. 6d.,	0 5 0			
"	Radonhurst and Simpson,	Do	Attendance at délibéré,	0 2 6			
				Brought forward,£ 120 10 0			
				Carried forward,£ 120 10 0			

J. U. Beaudry, Clerk of Appeals, in account with Her Majesty's Government.—(Continued.)

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.					
1851.	Parties.	Attorneys.	Proceeding.	Clerk.	Crier.	£ s. d.	
Sept.	1,...	Doré and Rodgers,	Appearance of Respondent,	£ 0 2 6	£ 0 10 0	Brought forward,..... £ 120 10 0	
"	"	Do	Communication of Record,	0 11 8			
"	"	Dease and McIntosh,	Appearance for Respondent,	0 2 6	0 10 0		
"	"	Prevost and Chicoine,	Do	0 2 6	0 10 0		
"	"	Do	Communication of Record,	0 11 8			
"	"	Jones and Carr,	Appearance and Communication of Record,	0 14 2			
"	"	Do	Return,	0 16 8			
"	"	Tate and Queen,	Fiat, Writ of Appeal, Return and Appearance,				
"	"	Noad and King,	Fying Record and Appearance,	1 0 0	0 10 0		
"	"	Christie and Grant,	Copy of Judgment,	0 5 0			
"	"	Hart and Philips,	Factums, 10s. Inscription, 2s. 6d.; Notice, 1s.	0 13 6			
"	"	Jones and Carr,	Fying Reasons,	0 2 6			
"	"	Jones and Anderson,	Do	0 2 6			
"	"	Rollof and Archambault,	Fying Answers	0 2 6			
"	"	Weeks and McPherson,	Reasons, 2s. 6d.; Notice, 1s.; Factums, 10s. Inscription 2s. 6d.,	0 16 0			
"	"	Demers and Wehr,	Writ of Appeal Return and Appearance,	1 0 0			
"	"	Doré and Rodgers,	Appearance, 2s. 6d.; attendance at Argument and délibéré, 10.,	0 12 6			
			Answers, 2s. 6d.; Communication of Record, 11s. 8d.,	0 14 2			
			Crier's Fund,	£ 73 5 2	8 10 0		
			Received by Mr. Drolet at Québec, (B),	8 10 0			
				45 6 10			
				£ 127 2 0			
							Balance due by Clerk of Appeals,.....
							£ 6 12 0
							£ 127 2 0

I, the undersigned, being sworn, depose and say that the preceding is a just and faithful statement of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Office of Appeals, for the Quarter commencing the first of July and ending the first of October last, and I have signed,

(Signed,) J. U. BEAUDRY,

Sworn before me, at Montreal, this 24th January, 1852.
Montreal, 1st October, 1851. (Signed,) J. R. ROLLAND, J. B. R.

J. U. BEAUDRY, Clerk of Appeals, in Account with Government for the Quarter terminating the 31st December, 1851.

1851.		RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
Names of Parties.	Attorneys.	Proceedings.	Clerk.	Chier.	1851.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Oct. 2.....	Tate & Queen.....	McCrac & Wood.....	0 14 2	0 10 0	Oct. 2 ... Paid postage of a letter and papers from Quebec
"	Cherrier & Bender.....	Pelletier & Papin.....	0 12 6		" " " Paid Steamboat freight on a package
" 10.....	Rollot & Archaubault.....	Salmon	0 10 0		" " " Cartier
"	Molson & Renaud.....	Badgley & A.....	0 5 0		" " " Paid postage on four letters
"	Do do	Do	0 14 2		Nov. 4.. Paid postage of a letter and papers
"	Do do	Do	1 0 0		" 14... Paid postage of a letter and papers from Mr. Drolet
" 24.....	Molson & Assurance, Quebec	Griffin	1 0 0		" " " Paid Cartier for carriage to Steamboat of a box of papers
"	Do do	Do	0 3 0		Dec. 12... Paid for paper
"	Do do	Do	0 7 6		" " " Paid Fabre & Co., their Account for Stationery
"	Do do	Do	0 8 6		" " " Paid Mr. Grandpré's Clerk, 3 months Salary
"	Do do	Do	0 9 6		" " " Paid to Mr. Drolet, Deputy
Nov. 4.....	Donegani & Quesnel.....	Cartier & Co.	0 5 0		" " " Paid to ditto for Contingent Expenses
"	Do do	Do	0 7 0		" " " Three months Salary of Clerk of Appeals
"	Do do	Do	0 7 6		
"	Do do	Do	0 9 6		
"	Do do	Do	0 7 6		
"	Do do	Do	0 5 0		
					Carried forward...£ 89 10 11½

J. U. BRAUDRY, Clerk of Appeals, in Account with Government, &c.—(Continued.)

		RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.	
1851.	Names of Parties.	Attorneys.	Proceedings.	Clerk.	Crier.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 4.....	Charlebois & Headley.....	Lafontaine & B.....	Requisition, 1s.; Entry 1s.; Motion, 2s.; Order, 3s.; Copy, 2s. 6d.....	0 9 6			
"	Do do	Do	Inscription de novo, 2s. 6d.; continuing cause, 3s.....	0 5 0			
" 10.....	Weekes & McPherson	Judah & W.	Attendance at argument, 7s. 6d.; at dé- libéré, 2s. 6d.	0 10 0			
"	Hart & Phillips	Do	Do do	0 10 0			
"	Do do	Do	Drawing entry and copy of Judgment and remitting Record	1 18 4			
"	Do do	Do	Motion for distraction de frais, order and copy	0 7 6			
"	Gendron & Becket.....	Doutre	Writ of Appeal, Return and Appearance	1 0 0	0 10 0		
" 16.....	Moore & Castonguay.....	Cherrier & Co. ...	Motion, 2s.; délibéré, 5s.; fying a paper, 1s.; order, 3s.	0 11 0			
"	Molson & Renaud	Bagley & A.....	Factums, 10s.; drawing and entry of Judgment, 28s. 4d.....	1 13 4			
"	Do do	Do	Remitting Record	0 10 0			
"	Tate & Queen.....	T. S. Judah.....	Reasons, 2s. 6d.; Communication of Record, 11s. 8d.....	0 14 2			
"	Assurance & Aimbault..	Mackay	Fying declaration of Judge Rolland ..	0 1 0			
"	Do do	Do	Entry of Petition in recusation, 2s.; ad- mission, 1s.	0 3 0			
"	Do do	Do	Délibéré on the Petition	0 5 0			
"	McFayish & Pyke	Rose & Monk	Drawing and entry of Judgment, 28s.; 4d.; remitting Record, 10s.....	1 13 4			
"	Blanchard & Whiteford..	Do	Motion to strike cause from délibéré 2s.; délibéré, 8s.; order, 3s.	0 10 0			
"	Torrance & Torrance.....	Do	Communication of Record	0 11 8			
"	Bank of Montreal & Cu- villier	Do	Appearance.....	0 14 2			
						Brought forward.....	£ 89 10 11½
						Carried forward.....	£ 89 10 11½

J. U. BEAUDRY, Clerk of Appeals, in Account with Government, &c.—(Continued.)

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.					
1851.	Names of Parties.	Attorneys.	Proceedings.	Clerk.	Orier.	£ s. d.	
Nov 15.....	Assurance & Molson	Rose & Monk	Petition in recussion, 2s. 6d.; notice, 1s.; suggestion of motion	0 4 6		Brought forward.....£ 89 10 11½	
"	Do do	Do	Order nisi and Copy, 5s. 6d.; Return, 2s. 6d.	0 8 0			
"	Do do	Do	Fying two Petitions, 2s.; Délibéré, 2s. 6d.	0 4 6			
"	Do do	Do	Judgment, 11s. 8d.; Entry of declaration of incompetency, 5s.	0 16 8			
"	Weekes & McPherson.....	Do	Appearance and communication of record	0 14 2	0 10 0		
"	Do do	Do	Replies, 2s. 6d.; Factums, 10s.; Argument and délibéré, 10s.	1 2 6			
"	Do do	Do	Judgment, 23s. 4d.; Remission of record, 10s.; Motion for distraction order and copy, 7s. 6d.	2 0 10			
"	Molson & Renaud	Do	Appearance for Respondent and communication of record.....	0 14 2	0 10 0		
"	Do do	Do	Fying factums, 10s.; Inscription, 2s. 6d.	0 12 6			
"	Do do	Do	Appearance of Respondent and communication of record.....	0 14 2			
"	Do do	Do	Fying a paper, 1s.; Answers, 2s. 6d.; Factums, 10s.	0 13 6			
"	Do do	Do	Inscription, 2s. 6d.; Argument and délibéré, 10s.	0 12 6			
" 27.....	McEachren & DeWitt ...	Johnson	Attendance at argument and délibéré, 10s.; Judgment and copy, 28s. 4d.	1 18 4			
"	Do do	Do	Remitting Record	0 10 0			
							Carried forward.....£ 89 10 11½

J. U. BEAUDRY, Clerk of Appeals, in Account with Government, &c.—(Continued.)

		RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
1851.	Names of Parties.	Attorneys.	Proceedings.	Clerk.	Crier.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 2	Cherrier & Bender	Pelletier & P.	Communication of Record, 11s. 8d.; Inscription, 2s. 6d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
"	do	Do	Fying declaration of Judge Rolland	0 14 2		89 10 11½	
"	do	Do	Enregistrement thereof, 2s.; Copy, 1s.	0 1 3			
"	do	Do	Fying declaration of Appellant and Enregistrement, 3s.	0 3 0			
"	do	Do	Fying a paper	● 3 0			
"	McFarlane & Lafin	Burrighs	Writ of Appeal and fying fiat and Return	0 1 0			
"	Dore & Rodgers	Bélinge & Co.	Communication of Record, 11s. 8d.; Reasons, 2s. 6d.	0 17 6	0 10 0		
"	Do	Do	Factums, 10s.; Motion, 2s.; Délibéré, 5s.; Order, 3s.	0 14 2			
"	Crossy & Gagy	Latrenaye	Writ of Appeal, Return and Appearance	0 7 0			
"	Lespérance and Allard	Do	Copies of Documents	1 0 0	0 10 0		
"	Gagy & Duchesnay	Gagy	Attendance at Argument, 7s. 6d.; Délibéré, 2s. 6d.	0 7 0			
"	Gagy & Gagy	Do	Attendance at Argument, 7s. 6d.; Délibéré, 2s. 6d.	0 10 0			
"	Lespérance & Allard	Do	Attendance at Argument, 7s. 6d.; Délibéré, 2s. 6d.	0 10 0			
"	Dease & McIntosh	Do	Reasons of Appeal, 2s. 6d.; Communication of Record, 11s. 8d.	0 14 2			
"	City Bank & Fisher	Cross	Communication, 11s. 8d.; Argument, 7s. 6d.; Délibéré, 2s. 6d.	1 1 8			
"	Torrance & Torrance	Do	Communication	0 11 8			
						Carried forward.....£ 89 10 11½	

J. U. BEAUDRY, Clerk of Appeals, in Account with Government, &c.—(Continued.)

		RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
1851.	Names of Parties.	Attorneys.	Proceedings.	Clerk.	Crier.	£ s. d.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec 13	Brown & Laurie	Cross	Communication of Record	0 11 8		89 10 11½	
"	County & Fabrique St Constant	Pelletier & P. Bélinge	Copy of Judgment, Motion, 2s.; Délibéré, 2s. 6d.; Order, 3s.; Copy, 2s. 6d.	0 5 0			
"	Doré & Rodgers		Entry of rule, 2s. 6d.; Judgment thereon, 11s. 8d.	0 10 0			
"	Do do	Do	Copy of order, 2s. 6d.; Transmission of Record, 10s.	0 14 2			
"	Do do	Do	Attendance at Argument, 7s. 6d.; Délibéré, 2s. 6d.	0 12 6			
"	Do do	Do	Writ of Appeal & Fiat.	0 10 0	0 10 0		
"	Stephenson & Logan	H. Stuart		17 12 6	3 0 0		
	Received by Mr. Drolet			6 12 0			
	Exceeding Amount received for the Quarter ending the 31st September, 1851			£ 68 6 4	7 0 0		
	Balance due to the Clerk of Appeals on the year			£ 75 6 4			
				14 4 7½			
				£ 89 10 11½		£ 89 10 11½	

I, the undersigned, after being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, declare that the preceding is to the best of my knowledge a correct Statement of the Fees of the Office and the Emoluments of the Crier; and also, of the Expenditure of the Office of Appeals. In testimony whereof I have signed,

J. U. BEAUDRY.

Sworn before me at Montreal, this 24th January, 1852.

J. R. ROLLAND, J. B. R.

J. U. BEAUDRY, Clerk of Appeal, in account with Fee Fund established by the Statute 13th and 14th Vic., chap. 31.

Date.	Names of Parties.	Attorneys.	Receipt—Nature of Proceedings.		Clerk's Fees.		Crier's Fees.		Date.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
April 2	Gugy and Duchesnay	Gugy	Filing Appellant's Facts	2s. 6d.	0	0	0	0	1851.	Balance due the undersigned for the Quarter ending the 1st April last...	31 18 5 1/2
"	Do	Do	Appearance, 2s. 6d.; Reasons, 2s. 6d.	0	5	0	0	0		Omitted in the last Account, the amount of Mr. Piamond's expenditure...	1 18 0 1/2
"	Redenart and Simpson.	Robertson and Co.	Notice to file Answer	7s. 6d.	1	8	4	4	April 1	Paid for an Ink Powder	0 0 7 1/2
"	Do	Do	Attendance at argument; 7s. 6d.; Délibéré, 2s. 6d.	23s. 4d.	0	2	0	0	" 8	Paid to Mr. Grandpré...	4 0 0
"	Do	Do	Drawing and entering Judgment, 23s. 4d.; Copy, 5s.	0	10	0	0	0	" 18	Postage of a Letter and account from Mr. Piamond	0 2 0
"	Do	Do	Order of Motion for extraction de frais	1	8	4	4	4	" 26	Postage of another Letter from the same	0 1 0
"	Do	Do	Remitting Record	0	2	0	0	0	" 30	Returned to Messrs. Pelletier and Papien the fee paid by them upon the Return of the Writ in the case of Bro and Jetties, which writ was not returned...	0 2 6
"	Do	Do	Attendance at délibéré	0	1	0	0	0	" 4	Paid for two sheets of Envelopes	0 6 0
"	Do	Do	Drawing and entering Judgment, 23s. 4d.; Copy, 5s.	0	10	0	0	0	" 16	Paid for a bundle of Pens for the Judges	0 5 0
"	Do	Do	Remitting Record	0	2	0	0	0	" 23	Paid for a pack of Envelopes	0 6 6
"	Do	Do	Attendance at délibéré	0	5	0	0	0	" 29	Postage of two Letters from Québec...	0 0 6
"	Do	Do	Drawing and entering Judgment, 23s. 4d.; Copy, 5s.	0	5	0	0	0	June 3	Postage of a Letter from Mr. Drolet	0 0 3
"	Do	Do	Remitting Record	0	2	0	0	0	June 23	Postage of three Letters from the same	0 0 9
"	Do	Do	Attendance at délibéré	0	1	0	0	0	" 24	Paid for 10 sheets of Parchment	0 17 6
"	Do	Do	Drawing and entering Judgment, 23s. 4d.; Copy, 5s.	0	10	0	0	0	" 28	Paid for carriage of Letters to Steamboat	0 1 3
"	Do	Do	Remitting Record	0	2	0	0	0	" 29	Paid passage to Québec	0 12 6
"	Do	Do	Attendance at délibéré	0	17	6	6	6	" 30	Conveyance of Papers (a box) from Steamboat to the Court	0 2 6
May 2	Proux and Morel	Vondervelden	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	15	0	0	0		Paid for Board	0 3 4
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	15	0	0	0		Telegraphic Despatches to Montreal	0 3 4
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	15	0	0	0		Paid Letter to Mr. Grandpré	0 0 3
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	15	0	0	0		Paid Mr. Grandpré's salary as Deputy	6 13 4
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	1	0	0	0	0		Paid the same as Clerk, at £40 0s. 0d.	2 12 10
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0		Paid his disbursements at Québec	0 12 1
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	5	0	0	0		Paid Mr. Drolet, Deputy, his salary to 30th June	4 0 0
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	2	0	0	0		Paid to the same for his disbursements	0 3 4 1/2
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	2	0	0	0		Three months of my salary to 30th June, 1851	62 10 0
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	2	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Return and Appearance	0	10	0	0	0			
"	Do	Do	Filing Petition and Appearance	0	10						

J. U. BEAUDRY, Clerk of Appeals, &c.—(Continued.)

Date.	Names of Parties.	Attorneys.	Receipt—Nature of Proceedings.	Clerk's Fees. £ s. d.	Crier's Fees. £ s. d.	Date.	Expenditure. £ s. d.
June 28	Assurance and Aimbaul...	Johnson	Fying of Reasons and Facts	0 12 6			Brought forward ... 117 10 2½
"	Do	Do	Attendance at argument and délibéré	0 10 0			
"	Bryson and Dickson	Cross	Fying Appellant's Facts	0 10 0			
"	Paulet and Filteau	Drummond and Co.	Fying Facts	0 10 0			
"	Stuart and Blair	Do	Do	0 10 0			
"	Draper and Taché	Do	Do	0 10 0			
"	Ordinance and Taylor	Do	Do	0 10 0			
"	Guy and Duchesney	Do	Inscription, 2s. 6d.; Attendance at argument and délibéré	0 10 0			
"	Paulet and Filteau	Do	Do	0 12 6			
"	Ordinance and Taylor	Do	Inscription	0 12 6			
"	Stuart and Blair	Do	Communication of Record	0 2 6			
"	City Bank and Brooke	Maek and Co.	Do	0 11 8			
"	Do	Do	Fying Answers and Facts	0 12 6			
"	Do	Do	Attendance at argument and délibéré	0 10 0			
"	Amount received by Mr. Grandpré, Deputy, (Schedule A.)	Do	Do	10 16 5	2 0 0		
"	Amount received by Mr. Drolet, Deputy, (Schedule B.)	Do	Do	14 3 7	4 0 0		
"	Amount received by Crier's Fund carried to account of the Quarter terminating the 1st April last	Do	Do	11 10 0	11 10 0		
"	Deficit on my salary	Do	Do	£69 14 0	£22 10 0		
"	Do	Do	Do	22 10 0	25 6 2½		
"	Do	Do	Do	£117 10 2½			

I, the undersigned, being sworn, do depose and say that the preceding Account is a faithful and just Statement of what I have received and disbursed as Clerk of Appeals during the Quarter commencing the first of April last, and ending the 30th June last, and I have signed.

J. U. BEAUDRY.

Sworn before me at Montreal, this 16th August, 1851.

T. C. AYLWIN, J.

J. U. BEAUDRY, Fees received in the Quarter ended 30th September, 1851, as Clerk of Appeals under 13th and 14th Vic. cap. 37.

Date.	Names of Parties.	Attorneys.	Nature of Proceedings.	Clerks' Fees.	Officers' Fees.	Date.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.
1850.								
Dec. 31	Brousseau and Whitney...	Montzambert	Filing Respondent's Answers ...	0 2 6		1850.	Paid for a quire of paper, 1s.; Almanac,	0 1 6
" "	Duverney and Dessaules...	Drummond & Co.	Filing Fiat and Writ of Appeal	0 15 0	0 10 0	" "	6d. ...	0 2 9
1851.								
Jan. 4	Cherrier and Titus	A. Buchanun	Do do	0 15 0	0 10 0	1851.	Paid Telegraphic Despatch to Quebec ...	0 1 8
" 7	Papineau and La Banque du Peuple	Cherrier & Co.	Filing Notice ...	0 1 0		Jan. 10	Traveling Expenses to Quebec to take	
" 8	Le même et la même	Do	Do	0 1 0		" 21	Possession of Office and to hold the	
" 9	Wright and Russell	Drummond & Co.	Filing Fiat and Writ of Appeal	0 15 0	0 10 0	" "	Court	10 17 6
" 9	Hakro and Desjardiers	Macrae & Co.	Answers to reasons of Appeal ...	0 2 6		" 24	Paid Fabre & Co. for Stationery, &c.	1 12 9
" 15	Duverney and Dessaules	Drummond & Co.	Filing Return of Writ	0 2 6		" 29	Paid Postage on Deputy's Letter...	0 0 9
" "	Do do	R. Lafrenaye	Filing Appearance of Respondent	0 2 6	0 10 0	Feby. 1	Paid M. Grandpré's account	3 16 0
" "	Do do	Do	Communication of Record to Respondent	0 11 8		" 4	Paid M. Telegraph Despatch to Quebec ...	0 1 8
" 18	Cherrier and Titus	A. Buchanun	Filing Return to Writ of Appeal	0 2 6		" 8	Paid to Giroix for transporting register	1 5 0
" 23	Wright and Russell	Drummond & Co.	Do do	0 2 6	0 10 0	" "	and papers from Quebec to Montreal ...	0 0 7 1/2
" "	Ordinance and Taylor	T. E. Morris	Filing Appearance for Respondent	0 2 0		" "	Paid Carter ...	
" 27	Duverney and Dessaules	Montzambert	Filing Motion for Respondent	0 1 0		" "		
" "	Cherrier and Titus	B. Lafrenaye	Filing Demand of Reasons of Appeal	0 2 6	0 10 0	" "		
" "	The same cause	Macrae & Co.	Filing Appearance	0 2 6		" "		
" "	McEachern and Dewitt	Do	Communication of Record	0 11 8		" "		
" 28	Dickson and Bryson	A. G. Robertson	Filing Fiat, Writ and Filing Return	0 17 6	0 10 0	" "		
" 29	Blanchard and Whiteford	Judah & Co.	Do do	0 17 6	0 10 0	" "		
" "	Bryson and Dickson	F. G. Johnson	Do do	0 17 6	0 10 0	" "		
" 31	Kerr and Livingston	A. Cross	Do do	0 17 6	0 10 0	" "		
" "	Do do	A. & G. Robertson	Attendance at délibéré ...	0 2 6		" "		
" "	Do do	Do do	Drawing and entering Judgment	1 3 4		" "		
" "	Do do	Do do	Copy thereof	0 5 0		" "		
" "	Do do	Do do	Remitting Record	0 10 0		" "		
Feb. 1	Cherrier and Titus	Buchanun	Communication of Record	0 11 8		" "		
" 5	Guy and Duchesnay	Judah	Entry of Fiat and Writ of Appeal	0 15 0	0 10 0	" "		
" 6	LaRoque and Skillen	Do	Copy of Judgment	0 5 0		" "		
" "	Evans and Nichols	Robertson	Attendance at délibéré ...	0 2 6		" "		
" "	British American Fire and Life Assurance Com.	Do	Attendance at délibéré ...	0 2 6		" "		
" 7	Evans and Nichols	Rose & Monk	Do do	0 2 0	0 6	" "		
" "	Grant and Ordinance	Robertson	Filing Consent	0 1 0		" "		
" "	Do do	Bethune	Attendance at délibéré ...	0 2 6		" "		
" "	Do do	Do	Drawing and entering Judgment	1 3 4		" "		
" "	Do do	Do	Copy of Judgment	0 5 0		" "		
" "	Do do	Do	Remitting Record	0 10 0		" "		
" "	Larocque and Skillen	Do	Attendance at délibéré ...	0 2 6		" "		
" "	Do do	Do	Attendance at délibéré ...	1 3 4		" "		
" "	Do do	Do	Drawing and entering Judgment	0 5 0		" "		
" "	Do do	Do	Copy of Judgment	0 2 6		" "		
" 10	Guy and Guy	Cherrier and Co.	Attendance at délibéré ...	0 10 0	0 6	" "		
" "	Do do	Do	Attendance at délibéré ...	0 11 8		" "		
" "	Do do	Do	Drawing and entering Judgment on Rule	0 2 6		" "		
" "	Do do	Do	Copy of the said Order ...	0 10 0		" "		
" "	Do do	Do	Remitting Record	0 2 6		" "		
" "	Evans and Nichols	Taylor & Co.	Attendance at délibéré ...	1 3 4		" "		
" "	Do do	Do	Drawing and entering Judgment	0 5 0		" "		
" "	Do do	Do	Copy of Judgment	0 2 6		" "		
" "	Do do	Do	Remitting Record	0 10 0		" "		

Carried forward ...

17 18 14

J. U. BEAUDRY, Fees received in the Quarter ended 30th September, 1851, as Clerk of the Court of Appeals, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Names of Parties.	Attorneys.	Nature of Proceedings.	Clerk's Fees.	Crier's Fees.	Date.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.
1851.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Feb'y. 11	Radenhurst and Simpson.	A. & G. Robertson	Reasons of Appeal	0 2 6			Brought forward ...	17 18 11 1/2
" 13	Leprohon and Corporation	Lafontaine & Co.	Answers to Reasons	0 2 6				
" 14	Moore and Castonguay	F. Peltier	Reasons of Appeal	0 2 6				
" 14	do do	do	do	0 2 6				
" 14	Mallory and Hart	H. Stuart	Answers to Reasons of Appeal	0 2 6				
" 14	do do	do	Filing Faciums	0 10 0				
" 18	Leprohon and Corporation	Lafontaine & Co.	Inscription for hearing	0 2 6				
" 19	Lesprance and Allard	Giard & Co.	Copy of Judgment	0 5 0				
" 20	City Bank and Brooks	Ross & Co.	Filing writ for writ of Appeal	0 2 6		Feb'y. 19	Paid for a Packet of Envelopes ...	0 1 3
" 20	do do	do	Writ of Appeal	0 12 6	0 10 0			
" 20	Dickson and Bryson	Cross	Appearance for Respondent	0 2 6	0 10 0			
" 20	do do	do	Communication of Record	0 11 8	0 10 0			
" 20	do do	H. Stuart	Filing Reasons of Appeal	0 2 6				
" 21	Moore and Castonguay	Charrier & Co.	Filing Answers to Reasons	0 2 6				
" 21	do do	do	do	0 2 6				
" 21	do do	do	do	0 2 6				
" 21	Papineau & People's Bank	do	Filing Notice, Is, one Exhibit, Is	0 2 6				
" 21	do do	do	Entry of Motion, Order thereon and Rule	0 7 6				
" 21	do do	do	Entry of the Rule	0 2 6				
" 21	do do	do	Entry of Motion and Order thereon and Rule	0 7 6				
" 21	do do	do	Entry of the Rule	0 2 6				
" 21	Lesprance and Allard	Guy	Entry of Motion and Order thereon and Rule	0 2 6				
" 21	do do	do	Entry of the Rule	0 2 6				
" 21	Guy and Duchesney	do	Entry and Return to the Writ of Appeal	0 2 6				
" 21	Bisson and Dickson	Cross	Filing Appearance for Appellant	0 2 6				
" 21	do do	do	Communication of Record	0 11 8				
" 21	do do	Judah & Co.	Filing Consent	0 1 0	0 10 0			
" 21	do do	do	Filing Appearance for Respondent	0 2 6				
" 21	Dickson and Bryson	do	Filing Appearance for Appellant	0 2 6				
" 21	Charrier and Bus	Ruchanan	Filing Reasons of Appeal	0 2 6				
" 22	City Bank and Brooks	Rose and Monk	Filing Writ of Appeal	0 2 6				
" 22	Sparre John Bates	do	Commission as Bailiff and Proceedings	0 10 0				
" 22	Bowie and McKenzie	Burroughs	Filing Appearance for Appellant	0 2 6				
" 22	do do	do	Communication of Record	0 11 8	0 10 0			
" 22	McKenzie and Howie	do	Filing Appearance for Respondent	0 11 8	0 10 0			
" 22	do do	do	Communication of Record	0 11 8	0 10 0			
" 24	McEachern and Dewitt	Johnson	Filing Appearance for Respondent	0 11 8				
" 24	do do	do	Communication of Record	0 11 8				
" 24	do do	do	Filing Demand of Reasons, Is.; Answers, 2s. 6d.	0 3 6				
" 24	do do	do	Filing Appearance for Appellant	0 2 6				
" 24	do do	do	Filing Reasons of Appeal	0 2 6				
" 24	do do	A. & G. Robertson	Communication of Record	0 11 8				
" 24	do do	do	Inscription of the cause, 2s. 6d.; Notice, 1s.	0 3 6				
" 24	do do	do	Filing 10 Faciums for Appellant	0 10 0				
" 24	Leprohon and Corporation	Lafontaine & Co.	do	0 10 0				
" 24	do do	do	Notice of Inscription	0 1 0				
" 24	do do	Peltier	Ten Faciums for Respondent	0 10 0				
" 25	Lesprance and Allard	Lesprance	Copy of an Oppositio	0 3 6				
" 25	Moore and Castonguay	Maclver	Filing Appearance for Shipway	0 2 6				
" 25	Bisson and Joseph	Cross	Filing Demand of Reasons	0 2 6				
" 25	do do	do	Filing Demand of Reasons	0 1 0				
" 25	do do	do	do	0 2 6				

Carried forward

18 0 2 1/2

J. U. BEAUDRY, Fees received in the Quarter ended 30th September, 1851, as Clerk of the Court of Appeals, &c.—(Continued.)

Date.	Names of Parties.	Attorneys.	Nature of Proceedings.	Clerk's Fees.	Crier's Fees.	Date.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.
1851.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Feb'y 25	Wright and Russell	Cross	Fying Demand of Reasons	0 1 0	...		Brought forward ...	18 0 2 1/2
" 26	do	do	Fying Answers	0 2 6	...			
" 26	City Bank and Fisher	do	Fying Demand of Reasons	0 1 0	...			
" 26	Bulman and Joseph	Rose and Monk	Fying Reasons of Appeal	0 2 6	...			
" 26	do	do	Fying Demand of Answer	0 1 0	...			
" 26	do	do	Fying ten Facts	0 10 0	...			
" 26	do	do	Taking Inscription	0 2 6	...			
" 26	do	do	Fying Notice	0 1 0	...			
" 26	do	do	Attendance at Argument	0 7 6	...			
" 26	Mackenzie and Bowie	do	Fying Appearance for Appellant	0 2 6	...			
" 26	do	do	Fying Reasons of Appeal	0 2 6	...			
" 26	City Bank and Fisher	do	do	0 2 6	...			
" 26	do	do	Fying Demand of Answer	0 1 0	...			
" 26	do	do	Fying ten Facts	0 2 6	...			
" 26	do	do	Receiving Inscription	0 2 6	...			
" 26	do	do	Fying Notice	0 1 0	...			
" 26	do	do	Attendance at Argument	0 7 6	...			
" 26	do	do	Fying Demand of Reasons	0 1 0	...			
" 26	do	do	On Inscription, 2s. 6d.; Fying Notice, 1s.	0 2 6	...	Feb'y 27	...	0 1 3
" 26	do	do	Fying ten Facts	0 10 0	...	" "	...	0 4 4 1/2
" 26	do	do	Attendance at Argument	0 7 6	...	" "	...	0 1 4
" 26	do	do	Fying a Consent	0 1 0	...	" 28	...	0 2 6
" 27	Moore and Castonguay	do	Fying Appearance for Appellant	0 2 6	...	March 1	...	0 1 10
" 28	Wright and Russell	Drummond & Co.	Communication of Record	0 11 8	...	" 3	...	0 3 2
" 28	do	do	Fying Reasons of Appeal	0 2 6	...	" 5	...	0 5 0
" 28	do	do	Fying Answers to Reasons	0 2 6	...		...
" 28	do	do	Communication of Record	0 11 8	...		...
" 28	do	do	Fying Appearance for Respondent	0 2 6	...		...
" 28	do	do	Communication of Record	0 11 8	...		...
" 28	Guy and Duchesney	Fleet	Fying ten Facts for Moore, Appellant	0 10 0	...		...
" 28	do	do	do	0 10 0	...		...
" 28	do	do	Receiving Inscription	0 2 6	...		...
" 28	do	do	Fying ten Facts for Respondent	0 10 0	...		...
" 28	Bulman and Joseph	Cross	do do for Appellant	0 10 0	...		...
" 28	do	do	do do for Respondent	0 10 0	...		...
" 28	Biancard and Whiteford	Johnson	Fying Appearance for Appellant	0 2 6	...		...
" 28	do	do	Fying Reasons of Appeal	0 2 6	...		...
" 28	do	do	On Inscription	0 2 6	...		...
" 28	do	do	Fying Reasons of Appeal	0 2 6	...		...
" 28	do	do	Fying Answers	0 2 6	...		...
" 28	do	do	Fying 20 Facts for Respondent	1 0 0	...		...
" 28	do	do	Fying Appearance for Respondent	0 10 0	...		...
" 28	do	do	Fying ten Facts	0 15 0	...		...
" 28	do	do	Fying Fiat, 2s. 6d.; Writ, 12s. 6d.	0 15 0	...		...
" 28	do	do	Crier, 10s.; Fying Record, 2s. 6d.; Appearance, 2s. 6d.	0 15 0	...		...
" 28	do	do	Fying Notice of Inscription	0 1 0	...		...
" 28	do	do	Fying Notice to fyle Answer	0 1 0	...		...
" 28	do	do	Attendance at hearing, 7s. 6d.; délibéré, 2s. 6d.,	0 10 0	...		...
							Carried forward ...	18 16 8 1/2

J. U. BEAUDRY, Fees received in the Quarter ended 30th September, 1851, as Clerk of the Court of Appeals, &c.—(Continued.)

Date.	Names of Parties.	Attorneys.	Nature of Proceedings.	Clerk's Fees.		Crier's Fees.		Date.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.		
				£	s.	d.	£			s.	d.	£
1851.								1851.				
Jan. 3...	Gugy and Chouinard,...	Lelièvre & Co.,...	Fying 10 Factums, at 1s.,...	0	10	0	0	Jan. 2...	6 sheets of paper for Schedules at 4d.,...	0	2	0
" 4...	do do	do do	Do Inscription, 2s. 6d.,...	0	2	6	6	" 3...	1 quire of paper,...	0	1	3
" 4...	Honey and Holland,...	do do	Do Fiat, 2s. 6d.,...	0	2	6	0	" 4...	1 sheet of parchment,...	0	2	6
" 4...	do do	do do	Drawing, engrossing and sealing Writ,...	0	2	6	0	" 4...	do do	0	2	6
" 4...	Holland and Wilson,...	do do	Fying inscription,...	0	2	6	0	" 4...	Common paper,...	0	2	0
" 4...	do do	do do	Do do	0	2	6	0	" 4...	1 blank book,...	0	1	3
" 7...	Ryland and Douglass,...	do do	Fying 10 Factums, at 1s.,...	0	10	0	0	" 4...	For different articles purchased at Mr. Cremazie's for the Office, according to the account due, £3 5s. 3d.,...	0	0	0
" 7...	do do	do do	Do answers to reasons of Appeal,...	0	10	0	0	" 10...	Paid Quebec Telegraph Office, asking Mr. Beaudry to transmit the Record of Fages and McNaughton,...	0	1	8
" 9...	Holland & Wilson, et al, Desbarats and la Fabrique, Quebec,...	Lemieux,...	Do 10 Factums at 1s.,...	0	10	0	0	" 11...	Paid Stage hire for the Record in the case of the Ordnance and Taylor,...	0	2	6
" 9...	do do	Lelièvre & Co.,...	Communication of Record,...	0	11	8	8	" 14...	3 blank books for different entries,...	0	3	9
" 9...	Ryland and Wilson,...	do do	Fying 10 Factums at 1s.,...	0	10	0	0	" 18...	Index for Register,...	0	1	8
" 9...	Coppis and Coppis,...	Holt and Co.,...	Do Fiat for Writ of Appeal,...	0	2	6	6	" 28...	Paid postage on a business letter from Mr. Beaudry,...	0	0	9
" 9...	do do	do do	Drawing, engrossing and sealing Writ,...	0	2	6	6	Feb. 4...	do do do	0	0	9
" 9...	do do	do do	Entering and fying Return,...	0	2	6	6	" 4...	Cost of a box to enclose Register and different Records for transmission to Montreal,...	0	6	7½
" 10...	Desbarats and la Fabrique, Quebec,...	Lemieux,...	Do do Respondents case at 1s.,...	0	10	0	0	" 25...	Cost of another box to contain Record and carriage from the Court House to the Stags,...	0	2	0
" 10...	do do	do do	Do do	0	10	0	0	" 27...	Paid postage of a letter addressed to Mr. Duberger, of Three-Rivers, requesting him to transmit Record in Hart and Phillips,...	0	0	7
" 10...	Conturier and Vuize,...	Bossé,...	Do do	0	10	0	0	" 27...	Cost of a box in which to enclose Record,...	0	2	6
" 10...	Ryland and Douglass,...	Lelièvre & Co.,...	Do do	0	2	6	6	March 3,	Paid postage of a letter from Mr. Beaudry in the affair of Ramsay and Staveley,...	0	0	9
" 10...	do do	do do	Do do	0	2	6	6					
" 13...	Gugy and Chouinard,...	Bossé,...	Communication of Record,...	0	1	0	0					
" 13...	Stewart and Ives,...	C. Stewart,...	Fying and entering Appellant's case, 10 at 1s.,...	0	11	8	8					
" 22...	do do	do do	Fying and entering inscription,...	0	10	0	0					
Feb. 7...	Honey and Holland,...	Stewart & Co.,...	Do do	0	3	6	6					
" 7...	Holland & Wilson, et al,	Lelièvre & Co.,...	Do do Motion to reject Mr. Cannon's appearance,...	0	2	0	0					
" 7...	do do	do do	Fying and entering Notice,...	0	1	0	0					
" 7...	do do	do do	Attendance at délibéré,...	0	2	6	6					
" 7...	do do	do do	Drawing up and entering Judgment of the same,...	0	11	8	8					
" 7...	do do	do do	Continuation of the Cause to the 14th, Attendance at the hearing of the Cause,...	0	3	0	0					
" 7...	do do	do do	Attendance at délibéré,...	0	7	6	6					
" 7...	do do	do do	Drawing and entering final Judgment,...	1	3	4	4					
" 7...	do do	do do	Copy of Judgment,...	0	5	0	0					
" 7...	do do	do do	Fee on remitting the Record,...	0	10	0	0					
" 7...	Desbarats & Fabrique, Quebec,...	Caron and Co.,...	Fying 10 Factums at 1s.,...	0	10	0	0					
" 7...	do do	do do	Entering the Commission, ad hoc,...	0	1	0	0					
" 7...	do do	do do	Reading the same in Court,...	0	1	0	0					
" 7...	do do	do do	Engrossing the same in the Register,...	0	8	0	0					

J. V. BEAUDRY, Fees received in the Quarter ended 30th September, 1852, as Clerk of the Court of Appeals, &c.—(Continued.)

Date.	Names of Parties.	Attorneys.	Nature of Proceedings.	Clerk's Fees.		Crier's Fees.		Date.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
1851.										
Feb. 7.	Desbarats & Fabrique, Quebec.	Caron and Co.,	Entering Order for Enregistrement...	0 3 0				1851.	Gugy and Choinard, paid	
" "	do	Do	Attendance at hearing of Cause,...	0 7 6				March 7,	postage of an envelope en-	
" "	do	Do	Do at the délibéré,...	0 2 6					closing copy of Judgment	
" "	do	Do	Drawing up and entering Judgment,	1 3 4					rendered in this Cause to be	
" "	do	Do	Do Copy of Judgment,...	0 5 0				" 17,	filed with Prothonotary,...	0 1 6
" "	do	Do	Fee on remitting Record,...	0 10 0					Chabot, et al, and Sewell, paid	
" 24.	Philbin and Panet,...	C. Alleyn,...	Entering and fying Præcipe for						Writ, 2s. 6d.,	
" "	do	Do	Drawing, engrossing and sealing						Writ, 12s. 6d.,	
" "	do	Do	Crier's fees,...						Chabot and Co.,	
" 28.	Coppes and Coppes,...	Do	Entering and fying Præcipe,...						charged to account of Messrs.	
" "	do	Do	Crier's fees,...						Chabot and Co.,	
March 5.	Valleau and Oliver,...	Andrews and Co.,	Entering and fying Præcipe for a						for draft of tariff,...	0 0 9
" "	do	Do	Writ,...	0 2 6						
" "	do	Do	Drawing, engrossing and sealing Writ	0 12 6						
" "	do	Do	Crier's fees,...	0 2 6						
" "	Dubord and Panet, et al	J. T. Taschereau,	Entering and fying appearance,...							
" "	do	Do	Crier's fees,...	0 2 6						
" 6.	Fillmer, et al and Bell,	O. Stuart,...	Entering and fying Præcipe, Writ,	0 2 6						
" "	do	Do	Drawing, engrossing and sealing Writ	0 12 6						
" "	do	Do	Crier's fees,...	0 2 6						
" 14.	Philbin and Panet, et al	Taschereau,...	Entering and fying appearance,...	0 2 6						
" 15.	do	C. Alleyn,...	do do for Respondent,	0 2 6						
" "	do	Taschereau,...	Crier's fees,...	0 2 6						
" 17.	Valleau and Oliver,...	Andrews and Co.,	Entering return of Writ,...	0 2 6						
" "	do	Do	Fying appearance for the Appellant,	0 2 6						
" "	do	Do	Entering return of Writ,...	0 2 6						
" 19.	Fillmer and Bell,...	O. Stuart,...	Fying reasons of Appeals,...	0 2 6						
" "	Dubord and Panet, et al	Lelièvre and Co.,	Fying reasons of Appeals,...	0 2 6						
" "	do	Do	Factum of Appellant, 10 Copies,	0 10 0						
" "	do	Do	Respondent's Appearance,...	0 2 6					Deputy's Salary, 3 months,...	18 15 0
" 22.	Fillmer and Bell,...	Holt and Co.,...	Crier's fees,...	0 2 6						
" "	do	Do								
				£ 16 10 2					Balance due on this account, .	20 13 0½
										0 2 10½
										20 13 0½

(Signed) J. P. PLAMONDON, Deputy Clerk of Appeals.

STATEMENT of the Fees received by the Deputy Clerk of Appeals at Quebec, during the Quarter ending on the 31st December, 1851.

Dates.	Parties' Names.	Attorneys' Names.	Items.	Clerk's Fees	Crier's Fees
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1851.					
October 2,	Russell and Levey,	Primrose,	Entering and Fying Case for Respondent (10 Copies)	0 10 0	0 10 0
" 3,	Ditto	Ditto	Do Demand of Reasons Fyled 18th Sept.,	0 1 0	0 1 0
" 4,	Ditto	Ditto	Attendance receiving Instruction, 2s. 6d. Notice 1s.,	0 3 6	0 3 6
" 14,	Evéol Roy,	Bailiff, Q. B.,	Fee on his Commission,	0 10 0	0 10 0
" "	Wurtele and Mountain,	Stuart and Vannovous,	Entering and Fying, App. for Appellant 2s. 6d. Return 2s. 6d.	0 5 0	0 5 0
" "	Ditto	Black,	Do Respondent 2s. 6d. Criers Fee 10s.,	0 2 6	0 10 0
" "	Ditto	Ditto	Attendance, giving communication of Record,	0 11 8	0 11 8
" 15,	Larue and le Curé et les Mar-	Bossé,	Entering and Fying App. for Respondent 2s. 6d. Criers Fee 10s	0 2 6	0 10 0
" 16,	guilliers de St. Paschal,	Primrose,	Attendance, giving communication of Record,	0 11 8	0 11 8
" 18,	Levey and Turbull,	Holt and Irvine,	Fying Document grounded on compromise,	0 1 0	0 1 0
" 27,	Jones and Anderson,	Ditto	Attendance receiving Inscription, 2s. 6d. Fying Notice 1s.,	0 3 6	0 3 6
" "	Jones Carr,	Ditto	Same entry,	0 3 6	0 3 6
November 6,	Ratchie and McGregor,	J. R. Hamilton,	Entering and Fying Précepé 2s. 6d. drawing Writ 12s. 6d.	0 15 0	0 15 0
" "	Ditto	Ditto	Do Return 2s. 6d. App. 2s. 6d. Criers Fee 10s	0 5 0	0 10 0
" 12,	Gillespie and Hutchinsson,	Black,	Copy of Judgment with Special Certificate,	0 7 6	0 7 6
" "	Blackwood and Lamb,	Ditto	Same entries,	0 7 6	0 7 6
" 17,	Charlton and Hummel,	Panel,	Entering Motion to dismiss 2s., Consultation 2s. 6d.,	0 4 6	0 4 6
" "	Ditto	Ditto	Fee on hearing 7s. 6d., Final Judgment 23s. 4d. Copy 5s.,	1 15 10	1 15 10
" "	Ditto	Ditto	Fee on remitting Record,	0 10 0	0 10 0
" 21,	Ross and Cary,	Caanon,	Attendance, Consultation on Motion to amend,	0 10 0	0 10 0
" "	Ditto	Ditto	Do Reasons of Appeal 2s. 6d., at final hearing 7s. 6d.,	0 2 6	0 2 6
" "	Ditto	Ditto	Do at consultation, final hearing, 2s. 6d.,	1 8 4	1 8 4
" "	Ditto	Ditto	Drawing and Entering Final Judgment 23s. 4d., Copy 5s.,	0 2 0	0 2 0
" "	Ditto	Ditto	Entering Motion for Distraction de Dépens,	0 5 6	0 5 6
" "	Ditto	Ditto	Order thereupon 3s. Copy 2s. 6d.,	0 10 0	0 10 0
December 12,	Eagar and Boswell,	Young,	Fee on remitting Record,	0 15 0	0 15 0
" "	Ditto	Ditto	Entering and Fying Précepé 2s. 6d., drawing Writ 12s. 6d.,	0 5 0	0 5 0
" "	Ditto	Ditto	Do Appendice 2s. 6d., Return 2s. 6d.,	0 5 0	0 5 0
" "	Ramsay and Peters,	Ahrr,	Crier's Fee,	0 15 0	0 15 0
" "	Ditto	Ditto	Entering and Fying Précepé 2s. 6d., drawing Writ 12s. 6d.,	0 5 0	0 5 0
" "	Ditto	Do	Do Appendice 2s. 6d., Return 2s. 6d., Criers Fee 10s.,	0 1 0	0 1 0
" 13,	Noad and King,	Gauthier and Lemieux,	Fying Demand of Reasons of Appeal,	0 1 0	0 1 0
" 15,	Bongie and Blais,	Ditto	Same entry,	0 1 0	0 1 0
" 19,	Wilson and Atkinson,	Stuart and Vannovous,	Attend. giving Comm. of Record 11s. 8d., Fee on hearing 7s. 6d.,	0 19 2	0 19 2
" "	Ditto	Ditto	Do at Consultation,	0 2 6	0 2 6

STATEMENT of the Fees received by the Deputy Clerk of Appeals at Quebec, during the Quarter ending on the 31st December, 1851.—(Continued.)

Date.	Parties' Names.	Attorneys' Names.	Items.	Clerk's Fees		Crier's Fees	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1851.							
December 19.	Wilson and Atkinson,	Stuart and Vannovous	Entering and drawing F. Judgment, 2s. 4d.; Copy, 5s.	0	2	0	10
"	Ditto	Ditto	Fee on remitting Record	1	8	4	0
"	Noad and King,	Ditto	Attendance, giving communication of Record.	0	11	8	0
"	The Gaspé Fishery and Coal Mining Company and Edouard Wall,	Bossé	Entering and F. Appee. for Resp., 2s. 6d.; Crier's Fees, 10s.	0	2	6	0
"	"	"	Attendance giving communication of Record	0	11	8	0
"	"	"	Entering and fying reasons of Appeal.	0	2	6	0
"	"	"	Attendance gving communication of Record	0	11	8	0
31.	Noad and King, Jobin and Lantier, The Gaspé Fishery and Coal Mining Company and Edouard Wall	Bossé	Entering and fying demand of reasons of Appeal.	0	1	0	0
			£	17	12	6	3
						17	12
						6	6
						£	20
						12	6
						6	6
1851.							
October 2.	Postage, 6d.; October 3, Postage, 3d.; Laborage 3d; Way Bills and Cartage, 10½d.			£	0	1	10½
" 7.	Paid premium on Draft to remit the balance of last Quarter to Mr. Beauury			0	1	5	0
" 13.	Postage, 6d.; Cartage of box of papers, 1s. 3d.; Freight, 1s. 3d.			0	2	9	0
" 27.	Postage, (Judgments) 9d.; Tape and Common Paper, 2s. 6d.; Bills of Lading, 1s.			0	3	6	0
" 29.	Postage, 3d.; 30th October, Freight of box, 1s. 3d.; Cartage, 7½d.			0	2	1½	0
" 31.	Cartage of box, (Bowen and Cross sent up as required)			0	0	7½	0
Novr. 6.	India Rubber, 1s. 3d.; 10th November, Postage, 3d.; 17th November, Freight and Cartage of box and Postage, 2s. 11½d.			0	3	9	0
" 17.	Cartage of box to Boat, 1s. 3d.; December 4, Book for Index, 1s. 6d.			0	7	9	0
"	Office Knife, &c., 3s. 6d.; Ink, 2s. 6d.; Postage, (Tariff Lists, Writes, &c.) 1s. 9d.			0	7	9	1
			Deputy Clerk's Salary for this Quarter	£	1	6	5
			Balance				15
						0	0
						£	4
						6	1

Charles Drolet, Deputy Clerk of Appeals, being duly sworn, deposeseth and saith, that the foregoing is a faithful, true, and correct account of the Fees, by him received, during the Quarter ending this day, and hath signed.
 Quebec, 31st December, 1851.
 Sworn before me at Quebec, this 15th day of January, 1852.
 T. O. AYLWIN, Deputy Clerk of Appeals.

Date.	Names of parties.	Attorneys.	Nature of Proceedings.	Clerk's Fees.	Crier's Fees.	Date.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.
May 9	Ross and Cary, ...	Ross and McCord, ...	Entering and filing Precipe for Writ,	0 2 6	0 10 0	April 26...	For the transport of a Table from the	0 0 7 1/2
" 10	Do do	do do	Drawing, engrossing and sealing Writ,	0 1 0		" "	Cour of Appeals to the Steamer	0 5 0
" 10	Ramsay and Staveland,	J. U. Ahern,	Reading Commission ad hoc, ...	0 8 0		" "	Freight of the said Table per Steamer	0 5 0
" 10	Do do	Do do	Transcribing the same in the Register and filing,	0 3 0		" "	Lady Eglis, ...	0 10 0
" 10	Do do	Do do	Entry of Order to this effect, ...	0 7 6		28...	Transport of the said Table from the	0 0 3
" 10	Do do	Do do	Attendance at the hearing,	0 2 6		May 1...	wharf to the Appeal Office, Quebec,	0 0 3
" 10	Do do	Do do	Attendance at deliberation,	1 3 4		" 3...	Postage of a letter from J. U. Beaudry,	0 0 3
" 10	Do do	Do do	Drawing and entering Judgment,	0 5 0		" 5...	do do	0 0 3
" 10	Do do	Do do	Copy thereof, ...	0 10 0		" 8...	do do	0 1 3
" 10	Do do	Do do	Remitting Record, ...	0 10 0		" "	Freight of a box containing Records	0 0 7 1/2
" 17	Holland and Wilson,	Ross and McCord,	Filing 10 Facts, ...	0 7 6		" "	per Steamer Montreal, ...	0 0 6
" 17	Do do	do do	Attendance at argument,	0 2 6		" "	Carriage of a letter from J. U. Beau-	0 0 3
" 17	Do do	do do	Do at deliberation,	0 5 0		" "	dy, Esq., with two Judgments, ...	0 0 3
" 17	Do do	do do	Do at the hearing, ...	1 3 4		" "	Postage of a letter from J. U. Beaudry,	0 0 3
" 17	Do do	do do	Do at consultation of Judges,	0 5 0		" "	do do	0 0 3
" 17	Do do	do do	Drawing and entering Judgment,	0 10 0		" "	do do	0 0 3
" 17	Do do	do do	Do do copy thereof, ...	0 2 6		" "	do do	0 1 3
" 17	Do do	do do	Remitting Record, ...	0 5 0		" "	Postage of the Record of Proulx and	0 0 3
" 17	Do do	do do	Entering continuance of the Cause, for hearing,	0 7 6		" "	Morel containing from Montreal per	0 0 3
" 17	Do do	do do	Attendance at hearing, ...	0 2 6		June 5...	Postage of a letter from J. U. Beau-	6 13 4
" 17	Do do	do do	Do at deliberation, ...	0 5 0		" "	dy, Esq., and ten days Salary of	7 5 5
" 17	Do do	do do	Copy of Judgment, ...	0 1 0		" "	Deputy, ...	5 11 0
" 17	Do do	do do	Postage, ...	0 2 6		" "	Balance in hand,	5 11 0
" 23	Longmuir and Ross,	Stuart & Vannovous,	Entering and filing Precipe for Writ,	0 2 6		" "		
" 23	Do do	do do	Drawing, engrossing and sealing Writ,	0 2 6		" "		
" 23	Do do	do do	Entering and filing Precipe for Writ,	0 12 6	0 10 0	" "		
" 23	Do do	do do	Drawing, engrossing and sealing Writ,	0 2 6	0 10 0	" "		
" 23	Do do	do do	Certificate of taxation, ...	0 1 0		" "		
" 23	Do do	do do	Return of Writ of Appeal, ...	0 2 6		" "		
" 23	Do do	do do	Filing answers to reasons of Appeal,	0 2 6		" "		
" 23	Do do	do do	Do reasons of Appeal, 2s. 6d.,	0 1 0		" "		
" 23	Do do	do do	Apparatus, ...	0 2 6		" "		
" 23	Do do	do do	Do do	0 2 6		" "		
" 23	Do do	do do	Attendance at Inscription,	0 2 6		" "		
" 23	Do do	do do	Filing Inscription,	0 1 0		" "		
" 23	Do do	do do	Do Notice of Inscription,	0 1 0		" "		
" 23	Do do	do do		10 16 5	2 0 0	" "		
" 23	Do do	do do		12 16 5		" "		
" 23	Do do	do do		7 5 5		" "		
" 23	Do do	do do		5 11 0		" "		

Sworn before me, at Quebec, this 6th June, 1851.
 E. BACQUET,
 J. C. Q.

CLERK OF THE CROWN, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN,
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

STATEMENT of the Sums of money received in this Office, and the outlay or expense of management therein, from the tenth September to the 31st day of December, 1850, and the year 1851; shewing also the names of the Officers, Deputies and Clerks, and the amount assigned and actually paid to each of them.

Amount received from Government from 10th September to 31st December, 1850, for services in and out of Session.....	£142	4	1
Amount of outlay, &c., during the same period	81	2	7
	<hr/>		
Surplus paid Government	£61	1	6
Amount received from Government during the whole year 1851, for services in and out of Session.....	308	13	0
Outlay during same period	280	12	10
	<hr/>		
Surplus paid Government	£28	0	2
Alexander Maurice Delisle, Clerk of the Crown	250	0	0
Charles E. Shiller, Deputy Clerk of the Crown	No	Salary.	

A. M. DELISLE,
Clerk of the Crown.

Montreal, 15th September, 1852.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. }

DR.—THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF CANADA TO ALEX. MAURICE DELISLE,
Clerk of the Crown for the District of Montreal.

To services rendered between the first day of January and the thirty-first day of March, 1851, both days inclusive.

	£	s.	d.
1851.			
Jany. 13.—To attendance at Chambers, on application for Habeas Corpus of Louise Gauthier, for Murder, Granted, 5s.; Writ, 11s. 8d.....	0	16	8
“ 18.—To attendance at Chambers, in the same case on Return of Writ, 5s.; Recognizance, 5s.....	0	10	0
“ 20.—To attendance at Chambers on application for Habeas Corpus of Noah Spear, Granted, 5s.; Writ, 11s. 8d.....	0	16	8
“ 21.—To attendance at Chambers, in the same case, on Return of Writ, 5s.; Recognizance, 5s.....	0	10	0
Mar. 14.—To 2 Precepts issued to the Sheriff at 10s. each.....	1	0	0
To recording the application of the Grand Jury for an Interpreter, 5s.; Oath to Interpreter, 5s.....	0	10	0
To recording a Commission appointing George L. Kurczyn, Esquire, Deputy Sheriff, 5s.....	0	5	0

1851.		£	s.	d.
Mar. 14.—	To recording a Commission appointing Charles E. Shiller, Deputy Clerk of the Crown	0	5	0
	To 5 trials had this day, at 5s. each	1	5	0
“ 15.—	To 4 trials had this day, at 5s. each	1	0	0
“ 17.—	To 4 trials had this day, at 5s. each	1	0	0
“ “	To entering motion for sales in the case of Charles Bryant, for felony, 5s.; and order of the Court on ditto, 5s.	0	10	0
“ “	To entering application and order of the Court for the discharge of M. A. Regimbal, charged with arson	0	5	0
“ “	To ditto ditto, in the case of Pierre Biette, for larceny	0	5	0
“ “	To ditto ditto, in the case of Mary King, for larceny	0	5	0
“ 18.—	To entering application to forfeit recognizance of Joseph Lescarbeau, larceny, 5s.; Bench Warrant, 5s.	0	10	0
“ “	To 6 trials had this day, at 5s. each	1	10	0
“ “	To entering application to forfeit Recognizance of Moses Davis, in a case of felony, 5s.; Order of the Court declaring the same forfeited, 5s.	0	10	0
“ “	To entering application to forfeit Recognizance of Eliza McDougall..	0	5	0
“ “	To entering application to forfeit Recognizance of Lawrence Moss....	0	5	0
“ 19.—	To 4 trials had this day, at 5s. each ...	1	0	0
“ “	To entering a Motion for <i>tales</i> in the case of Edmund Longley et al., 5s.; Order of the Court thereon, 5s.	0	10	0
“ “	To entering a Motion to fyle a <i>Noli Prosequi</i> in the case of Sophia Kilborne, for forcible entry, &c.	0	5	0
“ “	To entering Order of the Court imposing a fine against Peter Ralston et al., Petty Jurors	0	5	0
“ “	To entering application and Order for Commitment to Gaol of Charles Sansouci, for attempting to poison	0	5	0
“ “	To entering ditto in the case of Noah Spear, felony	0	5	0
“ “	To entering Motion to forfeit Recognizance of John A. Hungerford, forgery, 5s.; Bench Warrant against him, 5s.	0	10	0
“ 20.—	To entering application to fyle a <i>Noli Prosequi</i> against Jean Martin, the younger, for murder	0	5	0
“ “	To 4 trials had this day, at 5s. each	1	0	0
“ “	To entering Motion for <i>tales</i> against Noah Spear, for larceny, 5s.; Order of Court thereon, 5s.	0	10	0
“ “	To entering Motion and Order for commitment to Gaol of Edward Deegan, for arson	0	5	0
“ “	To entering a Petition of Emilie Brisebois, convicted of felony, praying to be discharged	0	5	0
“ 21.—	To 1 trial had this day	0	5	0
“ “	To entering the Order of the Court adjourning the case of Jean Martin, for murder, and swearing Constables to take charge of the Jury, the case having lasted more than one day	0	5	0
“ 22.—	Ditto, ditto, in the same case	0	5	0
“ “	To entering Motion and Order for Commitment to Gaol of Joseph Edmonds, for felony	0	5	0
“ “	To Recognizance of Edmond C. Knight	0	5	0
“ 24.—	To entering Motion to fyle a <i>Noli Prosequi</i> against Louise Gauthier, for murder	0	5	0
“ 26.—	Entering Application and Order for commitment to Gaol of Joseph Lescarbeau, for larceny	0	5	0
“ “	To 6 trials had this day, at 5s. each	1	10	0
“ “	To Recognizance of John A. Hungerford, for forgery	0	5	0
“ “	To 5 Recognizances of Witnesses, to wit: Wm. Rogers, Eli Rogers, John Baker, Ira Caswell, and Lewis S. Dike, in a case of felony, at 2s. 6d. each	0	12	6

1851.		£	s.	d.
Mar. 26.—	To entering a Motion to fyle a <i>Noli Prosequi</i> in the case of Charles Sansouci, for felony	0	5	0
“ “	To Recognizance of George Weightman, felony	0	5	0
“ 27.—	To entering Application and Order for discharge of Charles Sansouci, for Felony.....	0	5	0
“ “	To 2 trials had this day, at 5s. each.....	0	10	0
“ “	To entering the Order of the Court adjourning the case of Joseph Edmonds for felony, the case not being concluded, and swearing Constables to take charge of the Jury.....	0	5	0
“ “	To entering Motion for <i>tales</i> in the same case, 5s.; Order of the Court thereon, 5s.....	0	10	0
“ “	To 3 Recognizances of Edmond Longley, Benjamin Kilborn and Riley Kilborn, at 5s. each	0	15	0
“ “	To 2 Bench Warrants against Wm. F. Leste, on two indictments for felony, found against him, 5s. each	0	10	0
“ 28.—	To 2 trials had this day, at 5s. each.....	0	5	0
“ 29.—	To entering Petition of B. Beaugrand, Petty Juror, praying to be remitted a fine imposed on him	0	5	0
“ “	To entering Application and Order for commitment to Gaol of F. B. McNamee, for felony.....	0	5	0
“ “	To 4 trials had this day, at 5s. each.....	1	0	0
“ “	To 5 Bench Warrants against J. McGrath, A. Byron, P. Carroll, P. Hennessy, W. F. Leste, in cases of felony, 5s. each.....	1	5	0
“ “	To 3 Recognizances of F. B. McNamee, et al., felony, 5s. each	0	15	0
“ 31.—	To entering Motion to pass Judgments on prisoners convicted this Term	0	5	0
“ “	To preparing certified Extracts of the Judgments on the following prisoners condemned to be imprisoned in the Provincial Penitentiary, furnished to the Sheriff, together with the Order of the Court thereon, viz:—			
	Antoine Desroches, larceny.....	0	12	6
	Magloire Lefebvre and Louis Baker, larceny	0	12	6
	Robert Buchanan, stealing a mare	0	12	6
	Charles Bryant, stealing a gelding.....	0	12	6
	Patrick Keefe, larceny	0	12	6
	François Dubé, larceny.....	0	12	6
	James McGill, larceny.....	0	12	6
“ “	To 16 Recognizances in cases of felony, of John Gibson, Wm. Walker, Joseph McGrath, Philip Carroll, James Fitzpatrick, Stephen Going, Joseph McGrath, Philip Carroll, James Fitzpatrick, Stephen Going, John McNamee, Andrew Byron, Patrick Hennessy, John McNamee, Andrew Byron, and Patrick Hennessy as allowed by 4 and 5 Vic., cap. 24, sec. 23, at 5s. each.....	4	0	0
“ “	To 1 Bench Warrant against Eugene McCann et al.	0	5	0
“ “	To entering Application for default of Eugene McCann on his Recognizance	0	5	0
“ “	To entering Application for default of Peter Hammond on his Recognizance	0	5	0
“ “	To entering the order of the Court for the liberation and discharge of certain prisoners from Gaol	0	5	0
“ “	To attendance at Court from the 14th to 31st March, both days inclusive, 15 days at 26s. 8d. sterling, per day, is (off three Sundays)	22	4	5
“ “	To 130 Original Subpœnas for the Crown, at 3s.....	19	10	0
“ “	To 315 Copies of ditto at 1s.....	15	15	0
“ “	To 38 Original Subpœnas for prisoners, at 3s.....	5	14	0
“ “	To 100 Copies of ditto at 1s.....	5	0	0
“ “	To a certified Copy of the Presentment for His Excellency, the Governor General.....	0	12	6
“ “	To a certified Copy of Convictions for ditto	0	12	6

		£	s.	d.
1851.				
Mar. 31.	To a certified Copy of Conviction for Sheriff.....	0	12	6
" "	To a Recognizance of Eliakim H. Percy, felony	0	5	0
" "	To one quarter's salary due this day	11	2	2
" "	To disbursements for Stationary, Voucher No. 1.	6	15	10
" "	To ditto for Printing, Voucher No. 2	2	10	0
		<hr/>		
		£129	2	3
Off two last Items being disbursements.....		9	5	10
		<hr/>		
		£119	16	5
		<hr/>		

This is my Bill.

A. M. DELISLE,
Clerk of the Crown.

Montreal, 31st March, 1851.

Taxed and allowed at the sum of one hundred and twenty-nine pounds, two shillings and three pence.

T. C. AYLWIN.

DR.—THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF CANADA TO ALEX. MAURICE DELISLE,
Clerk of the Crown for the District of Montreal.

For services rendered between the tenth day of September and the thirty-first day of December, 1850, both days inclusive.

		£	s.	d.
Sept. 14.	To attendance at Chambers, on the application of Peter Hammond, for Writ of Habeas Corpus, granted, 5s.; Writ, 11s. 8d., and Recognizance 5s.....	1	1	8
" 25.	To attendance at Chambers, on the application of Michel Vandalle, for Writ of Habeas Corpus, granted 5s.; Writ, 11s. 8d. and Recognizance 5s.....	1	1	8
Oct. 14.	To 2 Precepts to the Sheriff, 10s. each.....	1	0	0
" "	1 Recognizance in the case of George Wrightman, for Bigamy, as allowed by 4 and 5 Vic., chap. 24, Sect. 23.....	0	5	0
" 15.	3 Trials had this day, 5s. each.....	0	15	0
" "	Entering motion for <i>tales</i> in the case of Thomas Fleming, Murder...	0	5	0
" "	Entering the Order of the Court in the same case, for a new Panel of Jurors skilled in the English language.....	0	5	0
" "	A Precept to the Sheriff.....	0	10	0
" 16.	4 Trials had this day, 5s. each.....	1	0	0
" "	Entering motion of Solicitor General for sentence in the case of Antoine Lacoste dit Languedoc, convicted of Murder.....	0	5	0
" "	Entering the Order of the Court, imposing a penalty on the absent Constables	0	5	0
" "	To a Warrant of Distress issued against John Allan et al., Constables, fined for neglect of duty	0	10	0
" "	4 Recognizances of Witnesses, to wit: Charles Gaudet, James Kay, James Nelson, and Alexander Bowie, to give evidence in the case of Henry Jamieson, for felony, 2s. 6d. each.....	0	10	0
" "	Entering motion for <i>tales</i> in the case of Henry Jamieson, felony.....	0	5	0
" "	Entering the Order of the Court in the same case for a new Panel of Jurors skilled in the English language.....	0	5	0
" "	A Precept to the Sheriff.....	0	10	0

1851.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 17.	—3 Trials had this day, 5s. each.....	0	15	0
" "	1 Recognizance in the case of Eliakim H. Percy, for felony, as allowed by 4 and 5 Vic., cap. 24, Sec. 25, at 5s.	0	5	0
" "	Entering motion for <i>tales</i> in the case of Isaac Pardy, for felony.....	0	5	0
" 18.	—2 Trials had this day, 5s. each.....	0	10	0
" "	Entering motion of Solicitor General in the case of William Shults, for felony, to file <i>Noli Prosequi</i>	0	5	0
" "	1 Recognizance in the case of Edward René Demers, as allowed by 4 and 5 Vic., cap. 24, Sec. 23.....	0	5	0
" "	Entering Order of the Court and Commitment in the case of Augustin Normand, for felony	0	5	0
" 19.	—1 Recognizance in the case of Joseph Edmonds, as allowed by 4 and 5 Vic., cap. 24, Sec. 23.....	0	5	0
" 21.	—2 Trials had this day, at 5s. each.....	0	10	0
" 22.	—2 Bench Warrants in the cases of Edmund Longley et al. and Benj. Kilborn <i>et al</i> , 5s. each.....	0	10	0
" "	Entering the Order of the Court, imposing a penalty on the absent Grand Jurors.....	0	5	0
" "	A Warrant of Distress issued against S. Charles Pierce et al., Grand Jurors, fined for non attendance	0	10	0
" "	Entering motion for <i>tales</i> in the case of Antoine Giard, for felony...	0	5	0
" "	3 Trials had this day, 5s. each.....	0	15	0
" 23.	—2 Trials had this day, 5s. each.....	0	10	0
" 24.	—3 Trials had this day, 5s. each.....	0	15	0
" "	Entering motion of Solicitor General for sentence in the case of William Shults, convicted of Murder.....	0	5	0
" 25.	—Entering Order of the Court and Commitment in the case of Emelie Brisebois, for felony.....	0	5	0
" "	1 Bench Warrant against Jean Baptiste Asselin, for embezzlement...	0	5	0
" "	Entering Petition of Sévère Sarazin et al., Petty Jurors, and Judgment thereon.....	0	5	0
" "	4 Recognizances in the cases of Edmond Longley, Edmund Longley, Benjamin Kilborn, and Benjamin Kilborn, as allowed by 4 and 5 Vic., cap. 24, Sec. 23, 5s. each.....	1	0	0
" "	3 Trials had this day, at 5s. each.	0	15	0
" "	Entering motion for <i>tales</i> in the case of Henry Jamieson, for felony...	0	5	0
" "	Entering the Order of the Court in the same case for a new Panel of Jurors skilled in the English language.....	0	5	0
" "	A Precept to the Sheriff.....	0	10	0
" 26.	—2 Trials had this day, at 5s. each.....	0	10	0
" 28.	—1 Bench Warrant against James MacNamara. Rape.....	0	5	0
" "	Entering motion for <i>tales</i> in the case of John Mann, for Larceny.....	0	5	0
" "	5 Trials had this day, 5s. each.....	1	5	0
" "	Entering motion of Solicitor General, to fyle <i>Noli Prosequi</i> in the case of Edouard Lafontaine, for Larceny, on Indictment No. 4..	0	5	0
" "	Entering motion of Solicitor General, to fyle <i>Noli Prosequi</i> in the case of Edouard Lafontaine, for Larceny, on Indictment No. 5..	0	5	0
" "	Entering motion for <i>tales</i> , in the case of William Simpson, for Bigamy	0	5	0
" "	Entering Order of the Court imposing a penalty of £5 Stg. upon the Sheriff.....	0	5	0
" "	A Warrant of Distress issued against the Sheriff, addressed to the Coroner to levy the Fine imposed.....	0	5	0
" "	Entering motion for <i>tales</i> in the case of Emelie Brisebois, for Felony	0	5	0
" 29.	—Entering motion for a Rule against William Ermatinger, Esquire, J. P., and Judgment thereon.....	0	5	0
" "	Entering motion for a Rule against Joseph N. Labadie, Esquire, J. P., and Judgment thereon.....	0	5	0
" "	1 Trial had this day.....	0	5	0

1851.		£	s.	d.
Sept.	29.—Entering motion for <i>tales</i> in the case of Henry Jamieson, for Felony.	0	5	0
"	" Entering Petition of the Sheriff presented to the Court, and Judgment thereon.....	0	5	0
"	30.—3 Recognizances in the cases of Henry Jamieson, Eugene McCann, and Peter Hammond, as allowed by 4 and 5 Vic., cap. 24, Sec. 23, at 5s. each.....	0	15	0
"	31.—Entering motion of Solicitor General for sentences on prisoners convicted during the Sittings of the Court.....	0	5	0
"	" 4 Recognizances in the cases of William Walker, Edward Duffy, John Spear, and Louis Lachapelle, as allowed by 4 and 5 Vic., cap. 25, Sec. 23, at 5s. each.....	1	0	0
"	" A Letter written to Augustin Rodier, a Witness residing in the United States, requiring his attendance as a Witness in the case of Paul Crédit, for Felony, by order of Solicitor General.....	0	5	0
"	" A letter written to Benjamin Holmes, Esquire, J. P., requesting him to transmit the Affidavits, &c., in the case of F. H. Hins, accused of Felony, by order of Solicitor General.....	0	5	0
"	" A Letter written to R. B. McGinnis, Esquire, J. P., requesting him to transmit the Affidavits, &c., in the case of William Jones, accused of Felony, by order of Solicitor General.....	0	5	0
"	" Attendance at Court from the 14th to the 31st October, 1850, both days inclusive, 18 days, off 2 Sundays, leaves 16 days at 26s. 8d., sterling, per day.....	23	14	1
"	" 149 Original Subpœnas for the use of the Crown, at 3s. each.....	22	7	0
"	" 330 copies of the said Subpœnas, at 1s.....	16	10	0
"	" 82 Original Subpœnas furnished to prisoners, as allowed by 4 and 5 Vic., cap. 24, Sec. 23, at 3s. each.....	12	6	0
"	" 245 copies of the said Subpœnas, 1s. each.....	12	5	0
"	" A Certified Copy of the Presentment of the Grand Jury for His Excellency the Governor General.....	0	12	6
"	" A Certified Copy of the Calendar of Conviction for His Excellency the Governor General.....	0	12	6
"	" A Certified Copy of the Calendar of Convictions for Sheriff.....	0	12	6
"	" A Certified Copy of the Sentence of Death in the case of Antoine Lacoste dit Languedoc, convicted of Murder, for the Sheriff..	0	5	0
"	" A Certified Copy of the Sentence of Death in the case of William Shutts, convicted of Murder, for the Sheriff.....	0	5	0
"	" Preparing Certified Extracts from the Register of Sentences and Judgments of prisoners condemned to be confined in the Provincial Penitentiary, furnished to the Sheriff, and Order of the Court directing such prisoners to be conveyed to the said Penitentiary in the following cases, viz:—			
	Isaac Pardy, Robbery.....	0	12	6
	Constant Dupuis, Stealing a Gelding.....	0	12	6
	Alexandre Guertin, ditto.....	0	12	6
	Joseph Latinoutre, ditto.....	0	12	6
	Paul Crédit, ditto.....	0	12	6
	Vital Legis, obtaining Goods under false pretences.....	0	12	6
	Medard Cardinal, maliciously killing a Cow.....	0	12	6
	William Simpson, Bigamy.....	0	12	6
Nov.	9.—Attendance at Chambers on the application of William Ryan, for Writ of Habeas Corpus, granted, 5s.; Writ, 11s. 8d., and Recognizance, 5s.....	1	1	8
"	" Attendance at Chambers on the application of Jean Baptiste Binette, for Writ of Habeas Corpus, granted, 5s.; Writ, 11s. 8d., and Recognizance, 5s.....	1	1	8
"	21.—Attendance at Chambers on the application of James Cummingford, for Writ of Habeas Corpus, granted, 5s.; Writ, 11s. 8d., and Recognizance, 5s.....	1	1	8

1851		£	s.	d.
Dec. 2.	To 2 Recognizances in the cases of Nancy Webster and Charles Sansouci, for Felony, as allowed by 4 and 5 Vic., cap. 24, Sec. 23, 5s. each.....	0	10	0
" 10.	Attendance at Chambers on the application of John Toomouth, for Writ of Habeas Corpus, granted, 5s.; Writ, 11s. 8d., and Recognizance, 5s.	1	1	8
" 14.	5 Original Subpœnas, 9s., and 6 copies of the said Subpœnas, 6s., in the case of Antoine Lacoste dit Languedoc, convicted of Murder, for the Crown, on an Inquiry held before Messrs. Beaubien and Sutherland, by order of Solicitor General.....	0	15	0
" 21.	Certified copies of the Indictment and Sentence in the case of William Shutts, convicted of Murder, at 5s. each, as per voucher No. 1.....	0	10	0
" "	Disbursements for Stationery, as per voucher No. 2.....	4	14	10
" 31.	Allowance, Salary from the tenth day of September to this day, as Clerk of the Crown for the District of Montreal, at £40 sterling per annum.....	18	12	10
" "	Attendance at Chambers on the application of John Kelly, for Writ of Habeas Corpus, granted, 5s.; Writ, 11s. 8d., and Recognizance, 5s.	1	1	8
		<u>£146 18 11</u>		

This is my Bill,

A. M. DELISLE,
Clerk of the Crown.

Montreal, 3rd January, 1851.

Certified, taxed and allowed,

Montreal, 31st December, 1850.

T. C. AYLWIN, J.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL }

DR.—THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF CANADA TO ALEX. MAURICE DELISLE,
Clerk of the Crown for the District of Montreal.

To Services rendered between the first day of April and the thirtieth day of June, 1851,
both days inclusive.

1851.		£	s.	d.
June 30.	To one Quarter's Salary due this day.....	11	2	2
April 3.	To attendance at Chambers, on application of Eugène M'Cann et al, for Habeas Corpus, 5s.; Writ, 11s. 8d.; 2 Recognizances, 10s.	1	6	8
" 9.	To attendance at Chambers, on application of Ambroise Collet, Arson, Habeas Corpus, 5s.; entering Judgment, rejecting Judgment 5s.	0	10	0
" "	To attendance at Chambers, on application of Jean Baptiste Poirier, for Writ of Habeas Corpus, 5s.; Writ, 11s. 8d.; Recognizance, 5s.	1	1	8
" 12.	To Judgment and Commitment in the case of Ambroise Collet, brought up a second time.....	0	10	0
" "	To a Certificate of Conviction, in the case of Sophia Harris, Felony..	0	5	0
" 15.	To attendance, on application of Michael Devany et al, Felony, 5s.; Writ, 11s. 8d.; 2 Recognizances, 10s.....	1	6	8

1851		£	s.	d.
April	21.—To attendance, on application of Olivier Lecomte et al, for Habeas Corpus, 5s. ; and entering Order and Judgment thereon, 5s.,.....	0	10	0
"	" To attendance, on application of Ambroise Collette, for Habeas Corpus, 5s.; " <i>delibéré.</i> ".....	0	5	0
"	22.—To attendance, on application of Ambroise Collette, for Habeas Corpus, 5s.; Writ, 11s. 8d.; Recognizances, 5s.....	1	1	8
"	24.—To attendance, on application of Toussaint Courville et al, for Habeas Corpus, " <i>delibéré.</i> ".....	0	5	0
"	25.—To attendance, 5s.; recording Judgment, rejecting Application as above, 5s.; Writ 11s. 8d.; Recognizance of Aurelie Giroux, 5s.	1	6	8
"	30.—To attendance, on application of François Robert, for Habeas Corpus, 5s.; Writ, 11s. 8d.; Recognizance, 5s.....	1	1	8
May	3.—To attendance, on application of Laurent Pepient.....	0	5	0
"	5.—To attendance, 5s.; recording Judgment on do. 5s.; Writ, 11s. 8d.; Recognizance, 5s.....	1	6	8
"	9.—To attendance, 5s ; recording Judgment in the case of François Robert, 5s.....	0	10	0
"	10.—To attendance, on application of Michael Davany, for Habeas Corpus, 5s.; Writ, 11s. 8d.; Recognizance, 5s.....	1	1	8
"	" To attendance, on application of Toussaint Courville, for Habeas Corpus, 5s.; Writ, 11s. 8d.; Recognizance, 5s.....	1	1	8
"	" To copy of Indictment, 10s.; and Judgment of death 5s., in the case of Antoine Lacoste for Murder, furnished the Civil Secretary by his order.....	0	15	0
"	13.—To Copy of Indictment, 10s.; and Judgment in the case of Patrick Keefer, furnished Civil Secretary by his order.....	0	15	0
"	31.—To attendance, on application of Octave Hudon, for Habeas Corpus, 5s.; Writ, 11s. 8d.; Recognizance, 5s.....	1	1	8
June	7.—To attendance, on application of Joseph Lescarbeau, for Habeas Corpus, 5s., " <i>delibéré.</i> ".....	0	5	0
"	9.—To attendance, in the same case, 5s.; and recording Judgment, rejecting application, 5s.....	0	10	0
"	10.—To attendance, on application of Thomas Tassie, for Habeas Corpus, 5s.; Writ, 11s. 8d.; Recognizance, 5s.....	1	1	8
"	14.—To attendance, on application of Norbert Jang, for Habeas Corpus, 5s., and recording Judgment, rejecting Application, 5s.....	0	10	0
"	" To attendance, on application of Alexander Meyers, for Habeas Corpus, 5s.; Writ, 11s. 8d.; Recognizance, 5s.....	1	1	8
"	18.—To attendance, on application of Prospère Pichette, for Habeas Corpus, 5s., and recording Judgment, rejecting application, 5s.....	0	10	0
"	23.—To attendance, on application of John McMullen, for Bail, 5s.; recording Judgment on application, 5s.; and Recognizance, 5s....	0	15	0
"	30.—To attendance, on application of William Proven, for Habeas Corpus, and recording Judgment rejecting application, 5s.....	0	10	0
"	" To attendance, on application of Edward Poitevin, for Habeas Corpus, 5s.; and recording Judgment rejecting the same, 5s.....	0	10	0
April	1.—To ten Original Subpœnas issued in an inquiry held at the Parish of Saint Isidore, concerning a case of Arson and Larceny, which resulted in the arrest and imprisonment of Ambroise Collet and Jean Baptiste Poirier, as directed by letter from the Solicitor General, 19th March, 1851, 5s. each.....	1	10	0
"	To 15 Copies of the said Subpœnas, 1s. each.....	0	15	0
"	28.—To 24 Original Subpœnas issued on an inquiry held at the Parish of Terrebonne, concerning a case of Arson, which resulted in the arrest and imprisonment of Thomas Moody et al, for that crime, as directed by letter from the Solicitor General, dated 11th March, 1851, at 3s.....	3	12	0

1851.	To 45 Copies of the said Subpœnas, at 1s.....	£	s.	d.
		2	5	0
		<u>£41 4 2</u>		

This is my Bill.

A. M. DELISLE,
Clerk of the Crown.

Montreal, 30th June, 1851.

Taxed and allowed at the sum of forty-one pounds four shillings and two pence.

T. C. AYLWIN.

Montreal, 16th July, 1851.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. }

DR—THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF CANADA TO ALEX. MAURICE DELISLE,
Clerk of the Crown for the District of Montreal.

For services rendered between the first day of October and the thirty-first day of December, 1851, both days inclusive.

1851.		£	s.	d.
Oct. 4.—	To one Certificate of Conviction in the case of Antoine Girard, for Felony, as allowed by the Provincial Act 4 and 5 Vic., cap. 24, sec. 30.	0	5	0
" 6.—	To a Letter written to R. B. McGinnis, Esquire, J. P., requesting him to transmit the Affidavits, &c., in the case of Polite Champagne, accused of Felony, by order of Mr. Driscoll, Q. C.,.....	0	5	0
" "	To a Letter written to Thomas Newington, Esquire, J. P., requesting him to transmit the Affidavits, &c., in the case of Joseph Mercier, for Burglary.....	0	5	0
" "	To a Letter written to Jacob Shepherd, Esquire, J. P., requesting him to transmit the Affidavits, &c., in the case of Pierre Saint Pierre, for Larceny.....	0	5	0
" "	To a Letter written to Thomas P. Clancy, Esquire, J. P., requesting him to transmit the Affidavits, &c., in the case of Patrick McGuiggan, for Bigamy.....	0	5	0
" "	To a Letter written to Louis Bouc, Esquire, J. P., requesting him to transmit the Affidavits, &c., in the case of Jean Mattrier, for Felony,.....	0	5	0
" "	To a Letter written to P. P. Démaray, Esquire, J. P., requesting him to transmit the Affidavits, &c., in the case of Julien Guerin, for Felony.....	0	5	0
" "	To a Letter written to P. P. Démaray, Esquire, J. P., requesting him to transmit the Affidavits, &c., in the case David Wheeler, for Larceny.....	0	5	0
" 14.—	To 3 Precepts to the Sheriff, at 10s. each.....	1	10	0
" "	To 1 trial had this day, at 5s.....	0	5	0
" 15.—	To 1 trial had this day, at 5s.....	0	5	0
" "	To 1 Recognizance in the case of John A. Hungerford, for Felony, as allowed by the Provincial Act 4 and 5 Vic., cap. 24, sec. 23.....	0	5	0
" "	To entering Petition of John O'Farrell, for a Writ of Certiorari, 5s.; Writ, 11s. 8d.....	0	16	8

1851.		£	s.	d.
Oct. 16.	To 1 trial had this day at 5s.....	0	5	0
" "	To a Letter written to Flavien Bouthillier, Esquire, J. P., requesting him to transmit the Affidavits, &c., in the case of Joseph Mercier, for Burglary.....	0	5	0
" "	To Recognizance of John Féron, a Witness in the case of Eugène M'Cann et al, for Felony,	0	2	6
" "	To entering Order and Commitment of John Gibson, for Felony,	0	5	0
" "	To entering application to forfeit Recognizance of Peter Hammond, 5s. ; and one Bench Warrant, 5s.	0	10	0
" "	To entering application to forfeit Recognizance of George Wrightman, 5s. ; and one Bench Warrant, 5s.....	0	10	0
" "	To entering Order and Commitment of Peter Hammond, for Felony..	0	5	0
" 17.	To 2 Recognizances of James Cooper and Edward Littlejohn, witnesses in the case of Robert David Burrill et al, for Murder, at 2s. 6d.	0	5	0
" "	To 1 Bench Warrant against Hubert Robert, for Perjury.....	0	5	0
" "	To entering Order of the Court and Discharge of John Gibson, for Felony.....	0	5	0
" "	To 4 trials had this day, at 5s. each.....	1	0	0
" "	To entering application and Commitment of Jeremiah Welsh, for Felony.....	0	5	0
" "	To 1 Recognizance of Hayden, a Witness in the case of Jeremiah Welsh, for Felony.....	0	2	6
" "	To entering application to forfeit Recognizance of Antoine Guay, 5s., and one Bench Warrant, 5s.....	0	10	0
" "	To a Letter written to the President of the "State Bank" in Boston, requiring his attendance as a Witness in the case of Jean Baptiste Chabot, for Felony.....	0	5	0
" 18.	To 4 trials had this day, at 5s. each.....	1	0	0
" "	To entering application and Order of Court for the Discharge of Drummond Ingalls, charged with stealing a mare.....	0	5	0
" "	To entering Order and Commitment of Antoine Lamothe, for Felony,	0	5	0
" "	To entering Order and Commitment of William Walker, for Felony..	0	5	0
" "	To entering Application and Order of Court for the Discharge of Julien Guerin, charged with Felony.....	0	5	0
" 20.	To 3 trials had this day, at 5s. each..	0	15	0
" "	To entering Order of the Court, imposing a Penalty on Michel Hémar, fils et al, Grand Jurors, for non-attendance.....	0	5	0
" "	To a Warrant of Distress issued against Michel Hémar, fils et al....	0	10	0
" "	To a Letter written to the Honorable Judge Hale, of Plattsburgh, requesting him to send one Rose Carroll, a Witness in the case of one Patrick McGuiggan, accused of Felony, now in his employ..	0	5	0
" 21.	To entering Application and Order of Court for the discharge of Eugene M'Cann, convicted of Assault.....	0	5	0
" "	To entering motion to fyle Noli Prosequi in the case of Jean Baptiste Lafontaine.....	0	5	0
" "	To entering Order of Court and discharge of Jean Baptiste Lafontaine	0	5	0
" "	To Recognizance of George A. Wher, a Witness in the case of John Fadden, for Felony.....	0	2	6
" 22.	To a Letter written to the President of the "Champlain Bank," at Ellenburgh, requesting his attendance as a Witness in the case of John Fadden, charged with Felony	0	5	0
" "	To a Letter written to the President of the "Bank of Dansville," at Dansville, requesting his attendance as a Witness in the case of John Fadden, charged with Felony.....	0	5	0
" "	To a Letter written to the President of the "Lime Rock Bank", at East Thomaston, requesting his attendance as a Witness, in the case of John Fadden, charged with Felony.....	0	5	0

1851.		£	s.	d.
Oct. 22.—	To entering motion to amend the Indictment in the case of John B. McNamee and others,.....	0	5	0
“ “	To entering motion to amend the indictment in the case of Francis McNamee and others,.....	0	5	0
“ “	To 1 trial had this day, at 5s.....	0	5	0
“ “	To entering the Order of the Court adjourning the case of Robert David Burrill et al, for Murder, and Swearing Constables to take charge of Jury, the case having lasted more than one day.....	0	5	0
“ “	To entering motion to file Noli Prosequi in the case of Isaiah Arnold, for Murder,.....	0	5	0
“ 23.—	To entering Application to forfeit Recognizance of Andrew Anthony Adams, 5s., and one Bench Warrant, 5s.....	0	10	0
“ “	To entering Application and Order of Court for the discharge of Jean Mathiew, charged with stealing a gelding.....	0	5	0
“ 24.—	To entering Application to forfeit the Recognizance of Alari Dupuis, 5s. and one Bench Warrant, 5s.....	0	10	0
“ “	To 4 Trials, had this day at 5s. each.....	1	0	0
“ “	Recognizance of François Xr. Collette, for Felony, as allowed by Act 4 and 5 Vic., cap. 24, Sec., 23.....	0	5	0
“ 25.—	To 5 Trials had this day, at 5s. each.....	1	5	0
“ “	To entering Order of Court, imposing a Penalty on Lawrence Brown et al, Grand Jurors, for neglect of duty.....	0	5	0
“ “	To entering Judgment on Motion to amend Indorsation of the Indictment, in the case of John MacNamee et al.....	0	5	0
“ “	To entering Judgment on motion to amend indorsation of the indictment, in the case of John McNamee et al.....	0	5	0
“ “	To entering Judgment on motion to amend Indorsation of the indictment in the case of Francis Bernard McNamee et al,.....	0	5	0
“ “	To entering Application of Dominique Dupont, a Grand Juror, for Remission of fine, Application granted.....	0	5	0
“ “	To Grand Juror for Remission of fine, Michel Hémarid fils, Application granted.....	0	5	0
“ “	To Grand Juror for Remission of fine, William Sterritt, Application granted.....	0	5	0
“ 27.—	To 1 Trial had this day, at 5s.....	0	5	0
“ “	To entering the order of Court adjourning the case of Edmund Longley et al, for forcible entry and Detainer and Swearing Constables to take charge of Jury, the case having lasted more than one day.....	0	5	0
“ “	To entering Order of Court and Commitment of Alari Dupuis, for Perjury.....	0	5	0
“ “	To 2 Trials, had this day, 5s.,.....	0	10	0
“ 28.—	To entering order of Court imposing a Penalty on John O'Brown et al, Petty Jurors, for neglect of duty.....	0	5	0
“ “	To a Warrant of Distress issued against John O'Brown et al.....	0	10	0
“ “	To entering motion in the case of Edmund Longley et al, for Restitution, to be awarded to the Honorable Sir James Stuart, Baronet.....	0	5	0
“ “	To 4 Trials, had this day, at 5s. each.....	1	0	0
“ “	To entering Order of Court imposing a Penalty on Alexander Dow et al, Petty Jurors, for neglect of duty.....	0	5	0
“ “	To a Warrant of Distress issued against Alexander Dow et al.....	0	10	0
“ “	To entering Application of John O'Brown, for Remission of fine imposed as Petty Juror granted.....	0	5	0
“ “	To Recognizance of Hubert Robert, as allowed by Act 4 and 5 Vic., cap 24, Sec., 23.....	0	5	0
“ “	To entering motion and Judgment to Quash Indictment, in the case of François Xavier Collette.....	0	5	0
“ “	To entering motion to fyle Noli Prosequi in the case of Patrick McGuigan, for Bigamy.....	0	5	0

1851.		£	s.	d.
Oct. 30.	To entering motion to pass Judgment on Prisoners tried and convicted this Term.....	0	5	0
“	“ To entering motion in arrest of Judgment in the case of Patrick MacGuiggan, convicted for Bigamy.....	0	5	0
“	“ To entering motion to forfeit Recognizance of Antoine Lamothe 5s. and one Bench Warrant 5s.....	0	10	0
“	“ To Recording Commission of George L. Kurczyn Esquire, Deputy Sheriff.....	0	5	0
“	“ To entering motion to forfeit Recognizance of John MacNamee et al, 5s. and one Bench Warrant 5s.....	0	10	0
“	“ To entering motion to forfeit Recognizance, Francis B. MacNamee et al, 5s. and one Bench Warrant, 5s.....	0	10	0
“	“ To Preparing certified Extracts of the Judgments of the following prisoners condemned to be imprisoned in the Provincial Penitentiary, furnished to the Sheriff, together with the Order of the Court thereon, viz: Jean Baptiste Chabot, uttering Counterfeit Bank Notes.....	0	12	6
	Louis Deguire dit Larose, Larceny.....	0	12	6
	Edward Holmes, stealing a Mare.....	0	12	6
	Seth Randall, stealing in a Dwelling House.....	0	12	6
	Joseph Mercier, Burglary.....	0	12	6
“	“ To a Certified Copy of the Presentment made by the Grand Jury for His Excellency the Governor General.....	0	12	6
“	“ To a certified copy of Convictions for His Excellency the Governor General.....	0	12	6
“	“ To a certified copy of Convictions for Sheriff.....	0	12	6
“	“ To attendance at Court from the 14th to the 30th October, 1851, both days inclusive (off two Sundays,) leaves 15 days, at 26s. and 8d., Sterling, per diem.....	22	4	5
“	“ To 145 Original Subpœnas for the Crown, at 3s. each.....	21	15	0
“	“ To 312 Do Copies of Subpœnas for the Crown, at 1s. each.....	15	12	0
“	“ To 50 Do Subpœnas, for Prisoners in cases of Felony, as allowed by Act 4 and 5 Vic., cap 24, Sec., 23, at 3s. each.....	7	10	0
“	“ To 142 Original Copies of Subpœnas for the Crown, at 1s. each.....	7	2	0
Nov. 12.	To attendance on the application of Alari Dupuis, for Bail 5s.; Recognizance, 5s. and entering order for Bail, 5s.....	0	15	0
“	14.—To attendance on the application of Charles Henrie Lepage for Writ of Habeas Corpus, taken <i>En délibéré</i>	0	5	0
“	15.—To attendance on the application of John Ennis, for Writ of Habeas Corpus, Granted 5s.; Writ, 11s. and 8d.; Recognizance, 5s. and entering Judgment 5s.....	1	6	8
“	“ To attendance on the application of Charles H. Lepage, for Writ of Habeas Corpus, Granted 5s.; Writ, 11s. and 8d.; Recognizance, 5s. and entering Judgment 5s.....	1	6	8
“	20.—To attendance on the application of Germain Demeule, for Writ of Habeas Corpus, Granted 5s.; Writ, 11s. and 8d.; Recognizance, 5s. and entering Judgment 5s.....	1	6	8
“	28.—To a Writ of Restitution directed to the Sheriff, in the case of Edmund Longley and Benjamin Kilborne, convicted of Forcible Entry and Detainer.....	2	6	8
Dec. 12.	To attendance on the application of Isaac Flagg, for Writ of Habeas Corpus, Granted, 5s.; Writ, 11s. 8d.; and entering Judgment, 5s.	1	1	8
“	26.—To attendance on the application of André Tellier, for Writ of Habeas Corpus, Granted 5s. Writ 11s and 8d. and entering Judgment 5s.	1	1	8
“	“ To 12 Certified Copies of forfeited Recognizances furnished the Honorable Attorney General, in the following cases, viz: Francis B. McNamee, Francis B. McNamee, James Fitzpatrick, Joseph			

1851.		£	s.	d.
	McGrath, Patrick Carroll, James Fitzpatrick, Stephen Going, John McNamee, Andrew Byron, Patrick Hennessey, Antoine Lamothe and Alari Dupuis, at 5s. each, Voucher No. 1.....	3	0	0
" 30.—To	Disbursements for Printing, Voucher No. 2.....	4	10	0
" " To	Do for Stationary, Voucher No. 3.....	6	11	2
" 31.—To	1 Quarter's Salary, due this day ..	11	2	2
		£143 0 11		

This is my Bill,

A. M. DELISLE,

Clerk of the Crown.

Taxed and allowed at the sum of one hundred and forty-three pounds and eleven pence.

T. C. AYLWIN, J.

Montreal 31st, December, 1851.

CLERK OF THE PEACE, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

DR. THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF CANADA,
TO ALEXANDER MAURICE DELISLE

AND

WILLIAM HENRY BREHAUT,
Joint Clerk of the Peace for the District of Montreal.

	£	s.	d.
To allowance for registering Convictions had before the Inspector and Superintendent of Police, and Justices of the Peace in the City of Montreal, from the first day of July to the thirtieth day of September, 1851, both days inclusive, as allowed by an Order in Council of the 8th May, 1846, at £40 0s. 0d., Sterling, per annum.....	13	17	9
To allowance for a Clerk in lieu of Fees, from the first day of July to the thirtieth day of September, 1851, both days inclusive, at £125 0s. 0d. Sterling per annum	34	14	5
To preparing certified Extracts from the Register of Sentences and Judgments of prisoners condemned to be confined in the Provincial Penitentiary, furnished to the Sheriff, and Order of the Court directing such prisoners to be conveyed to the said Penitentiary in the following cases, viz.: John Morris and others, Larceny	0	12	6
Norbert Jarry, stealing an ox.....	0	12	6
Joseph Lescarbeau, stealing an ox	0	12	6
Joseph Beauchamp, stealing from the person.....	0	12	6
Syfried Prud'homme, stealing in a dwelling house	0	12	6
Jacques Dubé, stealing from the person	0	12	6
To 22 Recognizances prepared in the cases of Cuthbert Blossse, Prospère Pichette, William Edwards, John McMullen, François Robert, Alexander Negers, Joseph Jeannotte, Catherine Mitchell, Joseph Caron, William C. Miles, Ann Carr, Edward A. Rossiter, John Dunn, James Maher, Robert Cartier, Henry O'Connor, Henriette Beaudry, Flavie Gauvreau, John Deegan, Michael Hennessey, Mary Ann May, and Cornelius Brohen, accused of Felony, as allowed by the Provincial Act, 4 and 5 Victoria, cap. 24, sec. 23, at 5s. each.....	5	10	0
	£57 17 2		

This is our Bill,

DELISLE AND BREHAUT,

Clerk of the Peace.

Montreal, 30th September, 1851.

CLERK OF THE CROWN, DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.

DR. WILLIAM BELL, Clerk of the Crown for the District of Saint Francis, in Account Current with the Provincial Government, for Fees collected under and by virtue of the Act 13th and 14th Vic., cap. 37, during the period from the tenth day of September, 1850, to the thirty-first day of December, 1850, both days inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

To amount of fees received out of Term, see detail annexed	£	s.	d.
Fees charged against Government for services rendered the Crown, and one Quarter and 20 day's Salary, at £50 per annum, as per detailed account annexed		3	10 0
Fees charged against Government for services rendered persons charged with felony, as per detailed account annexed.....		15	5 6
		3	10 10

Fees charged against Government for services rendered Persons charged with Felony.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1851.						
October 5.—Writ of Habeas Corpus to bring up Body of William Dunkerly, indicted for Felony	0	10	0			
Judge's Order thereon	0	5	0			
Attendance in Chambers	0	6	8			
Judge's Order requiring Prisoner to enter into Recognizance	0	5	0			
Recognizance of Prisoner with two Sureties for his appearance to take his Trial on the 12th day of February next	0	5	0	1	11	8
December 4.—Writ of Habeas Corpus to bring up Body as Asa Way, indicted for Forgery	0	10	0			
Judge's Order thereon	0	5	0			
Attendance in Chambers	0	6	8			
Judge's Order admitting Prisoner to Bail	0	5	0			
Prisoner's Recognizance with two Sureties for his appearance to take his Trial on the 12th February next	0	5	0			
Copy of Depositions demanded by Prisoner, 3d. per 100 words	1	11	8			
	0	7	6			
	£	3	10	10		

WM. BELL,
Clerk of the Crown.

STATEMENT of Fees and Allowances due by Her Majesty's Government to Wm. Bell, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown for the District of Saint Francis, from the 1st day of January, 1851, to the 31st day of March of the same year, both days inclusive.

1851.		£	s.	d.
January 13.—	Receipt for Summoning Grand Jury	0	10	0
	Do do Petit Jury	0	10	0
February 12.—	Queen vs. Archibald Annance. } Indictment for Larceny.			
	2 Original Subpœnas, 6s.; 4 Copies, 4s.	0	10	0
	For defence, 1 Original Subpœna, 3s.; 4 Copies, 4s.	0	7	0
	Venire to try, 5s.	0	5	0
" "	Queen vs. Henry W. Woodrow. } Indictment for Arson.			
	1 Original Subpœna, 3s.; 4 Copies, 4s.	0	7	0
	Bench Warrant, 5s.	0	5	0
" 13.—	Queen vs. Asa Way. } Indictment for Forgery.			
	3 Original Subpœnas, 9s.; 9 Copies, 9s.	0	18	0
	For defence, 2 Original Subpœnas, 6s.; 8 Copies, 8s.	0	14	0
	Venire to try, 5s.	0	5	0
	Copy of Depositions for Prisoner, 3d. per 100 words.	0	7	7
" "	Queen vs. Henry S. Griffin & William Dunkerly. } Indictment for maiming and wounding a Mare feloniously and maliciously.			
	8 Original Subpœnas, £1 4s.; 23 Copies, £1 3s.	2	7	0
	For defence, 3 Originals, 9s.; 12 Copies, 12s.	1	1	0
	Venire to try, 5s.	0	5	0
	Copy of Depositions for Prisoners, 3d. per 100 words.	0	10	0
" 14.—	Queen vs. Alexander Langevin. } Indictment for stealing a Gelding.			
	2 Original Subpœnas, 6s.; 5 Copies, 5s.	0	11	0
	For defence, 1 Original Subpœna, 3s.; 4 Copies, 4s.	0	7	0
	Venire to try.	0	5	0
	Copy of Deposition for Prisoner, 3d. per 100 words.	0	5	0
" 15.—	Queen vs. William H. Badger. } Indictment for Murder.			
	2 Original Subpœnas, 6s.; 8 Copies, 8s.	0	14	0
	For defence, 1 Original Subpœna, 3s.; 4 Copies, 4s.	0	7	0
	Venire to try, 5s.; Copy of Depositions for Prisoner, 3d. per 100 words, 7s. 6d.	0	12	6
" "	Queen vs. William Tarwell, et al. } Indictment for Forgery.			
	6 Original Subpœnas, 18s.; 12 Copies, 12s.	1	10	0
	Copy of Depositions for Defendants, at 3d per 100 words.	0	7	6
	Copy of Presentment for His Excellency the Governor General.	0	12	6
	Copy of Sentences for His Excellency the Governor General.	0	12	6
	Copy of Sentences for Sheriff.	0	11	4
	Copy of Sentences for Magistrates.	0	11	4
	4 days attendance in Court, at 26s. 8d. Sterg. per diem.	5	18	4
		£22	6	6
	Usual Allowance for Stationery for use of Judges.	2	10	0
		£24	16	0

DR. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 31st day of March, 1851, to the 30th day of June, 1851, both days inclusive. Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To amount of Fees received in Term,.....Nil	0	0	0	By cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General per deposit in Bank,	0	0	0
To ditto out of Term,.....Nil	0	0	0	By amount of Salaries as per Pay List, (vide return of Prothonotary	0	0	0
To ditto ditto Government for services rendered the Crown, Nil	0	0	0	who is also Clerk of the Crown,).....	0	0	0
Fees charged against Government for services rendered the Crown, Nil	12	10	0				
One Quarter's Salary at £50 per annum, as per detailed account annexed							
Fees charged against Government for services rendered persons charged							
with Felony, as per detailed account annexed,.....Nil	0	0	0				

DR. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st day of July, 1851, to the 30th day of Sept., 1851, both days inclusive. Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To amount of Fees received out of Session, see detailed account annexed,	5	10	9	By cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General per	0	0	0
To do in Session,.....	0	0	0	deposit in Bank.....	12	10	0
				By amount of Salaries per Pay List,.....	12	10	0
				Deficiency of Fees to meet the Quarter's Salary of £12			
				10s, £7,.....			

I, W. Bell, Clerk of the Peace for the District of Saint Francis, do solemnly swear, that the foregoing Account Current is true and just in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. BELL,
Clerk of the Peace, District of Saint Francis.

Sworn before me at Sherbrooke, this 10th day of January, 1852.

JOHN GRIFFITH, J. P.,

STATEMENT of Fees and Allowances due William Bell, Esquire, Clerk of the Peace for the District of St. Francis for services performed out of Sessions of the Peace between the 30th day of June, 1851, and the 30th day of September of the same year.

1851.			£	s.	d.
July 27.—	Queen vs. Cornelius Shannon	} Charged with larceny—Complaint, 5s.; Warrant, 5s.	0	10	0
" 28.—	Queen vs. Thomas Lewis.	} Charged with larceny—Complaint, 5s.; Warrant, 5s.	0	10	0
" 30.—	Queen vs. Mitchael Redman,	} Charged with an attempt to Murder—Complaint, 5s.; Warrant, 5s.	0	10	0
" "	Queen vs. Martin Winter,	} Charged with an aggravated assault—Complaint, 5s.; Warrant, 5s.	0	10	0
" 31.—	Queen vs. Dennis Gleason,	} Charged with an attempt to murder—Complaint, 5s.; Warrant, 5s.	0	10	0
August 5.—	Queen vs. Edward Hartwell,	} Charged with assault with intent to murder—Complaint, 5s.; Warrant, 5s.	0	10	0
" "	Queen vs. George Traver,	} On suspicion of murder—Complaint, 5s.; Warrant, 5s.	0	10	0
" 11.—	Queen vs. R. Kimpton,	} Charged with maiming cattle—Complaint, 5s.; Warrant, 5s.	0	10	0
Sept. 13.—	Queen vs. Hiel Hill,	} Charged with uttering counterfeit money—Complaint, 5s.; Warrant, 5s.	0	10	0
" "	Queen vs. George W. Peary,	} Larceny—Complaint, 5s.; Warrant, 5s.	0	10	0
" "	Queen vs. Ezra Aldridge,	} Charged with larceny—Complaint, 5s.; Warrant, 5s.	0	10	0
			<u>£5 10 0</u>		

W. BELL,
Clerk of the Peace.

WILLIAM BELL, ESQUIRE, CLERK OF THE CROWN, ST. FRANCIS.

DR. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st day of Octr., 1851, to the 31st day of Decr., 1851, both days inclusive. CR.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To amount of fees received in Term, see detailed account annexed...	30 5 3	By cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General per deposit in Bank	0 0 0
To do out of Term	0 0 0	By amount of salaries as per Pay List	12 10 0
Fees charged against Government for services rendered the Crown, and one Quarter's salary at £ per annum, as per detailed account annexed	30 4 11	By allowance of 10 per cent Commission on £17 14s. 11d., being Net proceeds of account rendered for Quarter ended the 31st day of December, 1851	1 15 0
			£14 5 0

There is here an overplus on the salary of the Clerk of the Crown of £15 19s. 11d., and on Clerk of the Peace of £0 19s. 1d., making together the sum of £16 19s. 10d.; but there was a deficiency on these offices, on the last Quarter, of £5 12s. 6d., leaving a balance of £11 7s. 4d., which should go to make up the deficiency of the salary of the Prothonotary.—N. B. These sums are not yet received but due by Government to the Officer.

I, William Bell, Clerk of the Crown for the District of St. Francis, do solemnly swear, that the foregoing Account Current is true and just in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. BELL,
Clerk of the Crown, District of St. Francis.

Sworn before me at Sherbrooke,
day of February, 1852.

JOHN GRIFFITH, J. P.

STATEMENT of Fees and Allowances due by Her Majesty's Government to Wm. Bell, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown for the District of St. Francis, from the first day of October to the thirty-first day of December, 1851, both days inclusive.

TUESDAY, 9th December, 1851.
Adjourned Court of Queen's Bench.

		£ s. d.	
1851,			
December 9	Queen vs. George W. Peatey and Ezra Aldidge,	Indictment for larceny—3 Original Subpœnas, 9s.; 9 Copies, 9s.; for defence, 2 Original Subpœnas, 6s.; 4 Copies, 4s.; Venire to try, 5s.....	1 13 0
"	" The Queen vs. Hugh McGowan,	Larceny—1 Original Subpœna, 3s.; 2 Copies, 2s.....	0 5 0
"	" The Queen vs. James Gilmore.	Larceny—1 Original Subpœna, 3s.; 2 Copies, 2s.; Venire to try, 5s.....	0 10 0
" 16	Queen vs. Mary Ball.	Larceny—1 Original Subpœna, 3s.; 4 Copies, 4s.; for defence, 1 Original Subpœna, 3s.; 2 Copies, 2s.; Venire to try, 5s.....	0 17 0
"	" Queen vs. Thomas Lewis,	Indictment for robbery—2 Original Subpœnas, 6s.; 6 Copies, 6s.; Bench Warrant, 5s.....	0 17 0
"	" Queen vs. Ed. Grenier et al.,	Indictment for riot and beginning to demolish a house—3 Original Subpœnas, 9s.; 10 Copies, 10s.; Bench Warrant at Edouard Grenier, 5s.....	1 4 0
"	" Queen vs. John Peabody,	Indictment for arson—4 Original Subpœnas, 12s.; 14 Copies, 14s.; for defence, 9 Original Subpœnas, 27s.; 30 Copies, 30s.; Venire to try, 5s.....	4 8 0
Sept. 16...		Copy of Depositions demanded by prisoner, 3d. per 100 words.....	0 7 6
"	Queen vs. Michael Queenly,	Indictment for an aggravated assault—3 Original Subpœnas, 9s.; 8 Copies, 8s.; for defence, 1 Original Subpœna, 3s.; 1 Copy, 1s.....	1 1 0
"	" ... Queen vs. Hiel Hill,	Indictment for uttering counterfeit money—2 Original Subpœnas, 6s.; six Copies, 6s.; for defence, 1 Original Subpœna, 3s.; 2 Copies, 2s.; Venire to try, 5s.....	1 2 0
"	" ... Queen vs. John French et al.,	Riot and assault—1 Original Subpœna, 3s.; 3 Copies, 3s.....	0 6 0
"	" ... Queen vs. François Doucet,	Indictment for perjury—1 Original Subpœna, 3s.; 3 Copies, 3s.....	0 6 0

STATEMENT of Fees and Allowances due Wm. Bell, Esquire, etc.,—(Continued.)

"	"	Queen	}	Larceny—1 Original Subpœna, 3s.; 4 Copies, 4s.			
		vs. Chancey Monell,				0	7	0
		Bench Warrant issued by order of the Court against Paul Jobin.....			0	5	0
		Do do do do Joseph Dubois..			0	5	0
		Do do do do Joseph Morin...			0	5	0
		Do do do do Félix Vachin...			0	5	0
		Do do do do Hubert Norman			0	5	0
		Do do do do Frs. Beaulieu...			0	5	0
		Copy of Presentment for His Excellency the Governor Gegeral			0	12	6
		Copy of Sentences for His Excellency the Governor General			0	12	6
		Copy of Sentences for Sheriff.....			0	11	4
		Copy of Sentences for Magistrates			0	11	4
		Seven days attendance in Court at 26s. 8d. Stg. (29s. 4d. Cy.) per diem			10	7	1
		Quarterly allowance for Stationary for use of Judges.....			1	5	0
Decr. 30...		Queen	}	Riot and assault—Writ of Habeas Corpus to bring up body of John Sullivan, 10s.; Judges' order thereon, 5s.; attendance at Chambers, 6s. 8d.; Judges' Order admitting Prisoner to bail, 5s.; Prisouer's Recognizance with two sureties for his appearance next term to take his trial, 5s.....			
		vs. Michael Ryan, John Sullivan and others,				1	11	8
					<u>£30</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>

WILLIAM BELL, ESQUIRE, CLERK OF THE CROWN, DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.

Dr. SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st day of July, 1851, to the 30th day of Sept., 1851, both days inclusive. Cr.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To amount of fees received in Term, see detailed account annexed....	13 15 6	By cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General per deposit in Bank	0 0 0
do do out of Term.....	0 0 0	By amount of salaries as per Pay List.....	12 10 0
	£13 15 6		£12 10 0

Overplus to meet salary of Clerk of the Crown, £1 5s. 6d.; but there is a deficiency on the same Officer's salary as Clerk of the Peace of £7 0s. 0d., for the same period, which leaves still due on the two offices the sum of £5 14s. 6d., on the 30th September, 1851.

I, William Bell, Clerk of the Crown for the District of St. Francis, do solemnly swear, that the foregoing Account Current is true and just in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. BELL,
Clerk of the Crown, District of St. Francis.

Sworn before me at Sherbrooke,
this tenth day of February 1852.

JOHN GRIFFITH, J P.

STATEMENT of Fees and Allowances due William Bell, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown for the District of St. Francis, by Her Majesty's Government, from the 1st day of July to the 30th day of September, 1851, both days inclusive.

1851.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 1.—To	Præcept for summoning Grand Jury.....	0	10	0
To	do do Petit Jury	0	10	0
Queen vs. Edward Hartwell,	} Indictment for assault with intent to murder— 2 Original Subpœnas, 6s.; six Copies, 6s.; Bench Warrant, 5s.....	0	17	0
Queen vs. George W. Teasey and Ezra Aldrich,		} Indictment for larceny—3 Original Subpœnas, 9s.; 10 Copies, 10s.; Bench Warrant against Ezra Aldrich, 5s.; for defence, 1 Original Sub- pœna, 3s.; 4 Copies, 4s.....	1	11	0
Copy of Depositions demanded by prisoner Teasey,	3d. per 100 words		0	6	0
Queen vs. Thomas Lewis,	} Indictment for Robbery—2 Original Subpœnas, 6s.; 6 Copies, 6s.; for defence, 1 Original Sub- pœna, 3s.; 4 Copies, 4s.....	0	19	0
In the matter respecting the maiming and wounding of cattle at Stanstead, belonging to one Horace Cutting—		1 Original Subpœna, 3s.; and 4 Copies, 4s.—furnished the Grand Jury by order of Court ...	0	7	0
In the matter of the murder of Daniel Sprague, at Stanstead—	2 Original Subpœnas, 6s.; and 6 Copies, 6s.—furnished the Grand Jury by order of Court.....	0	12	0
Two days attendance in Court at	26s. 8d. Stg. per day, (29s. 7d. Cy.)	2	19	2
Copy of Presentment for His Excellency the Governor General.....		0	12	6
Copy of Sentences for His Excellency the Governor General		0	12	6
Copy of Sentences for Sheriff.....		0	11	4
Copy of Sentences for Magistrates.....		0	11	4
Quarterly allowance for Stationary		1	5	0
Sept. 8.—Writ of Habeas Corpus to bring up body of William W. Wilson, charged with an aggravated assault with intent to murder, 10s.; Judges' Order thereon, 5s.; attendance in Chambers, 6s. 8d.; Judges' Order admitting prisoner to Bail, 5s.; Prisoner's Recognition with two sureties for his appearance next Term, 5s.....		1	11	8
		£13	15	6

W. BELL,
Clerk of the Crown.

DR SAME ACCOUNT during the period from the 1st day of Oct, 1851, to the 31st day of Dec., 1851, both days inclusive. Cr.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To amount of Fees received out of Session, see detailed account annexed,	2 10 0		
do do in Session,	11 2 1		
	<u>£13 12 1</u>		
By Cash paid to the credit of the Receiver General per deposit in Bank,			12 10 0
By amount of Salaries per Pay List,			
For overplus of 19s. 11d., see account of Clerk of the Crown,			0 19 11
			<u>£13 12 1</u>
Paid to C. M. Hyndman, the sum of twelve shillings as per Voucher No. 1,			0 12 0
			<u>£14 1 11</u>
		Total,	

I, William Bell, Clerk of the Peace for the District of St. Francis, do solemnly swear that the foregoing Account Current is true and just in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. BELL,
Clerk of the Peace, District of St. Francis.

Sworn before me, at Sherbrooke, this 15th day of February, 1852.
JOHN GRIFFITH, J. P.



STATEMENT of Fees and Allowances due William Bell, Esquire, Clerk of the Peace for the District of St. Francis, for services performed out of Sessions of the Peace, between the 1st day of October, 1851, and the 31st day of December of the same year, both days inclusive.

1851.		£	s.	d.	
Novr. 1 ...	Queen vs. James Gilmour,	} Charged with larceny—Complaint, 5s.; Warrant, 5s.....	0	10	0
" 25 ...	Queen vs. Chancey Morrill,		} Charged with larceny—Complaint, 5s.; Warrant, 5s.....	0	10
Decr. 1 ...	Queen vs. Mary Ball,	} Charged with larceny—Complaint, 5s.; Warrant, 5s.....		0	10
" " ...	Queen vs. Augustin Plante,		} Charged with forcible entry—Complaint, 5s.; Warrant, 5s.	0	10
" 27 ...	Queen vs. Damase Veilleux,	} Charged with larceny—Complaint, 5s.; Warrant, 5s.....		0	10
			£2 10 0		

W. BELL,
Clerk of the Peace.

STATEMENT of Fees and Allowances due William Bell, Esquire, Clerk of the Peace for the District of St. Francis, for services performed by him in General Sittings of the Peace for the District of St. Francis, from the 30th day of September, 1851, to the 31st day of December, 1851.

Indictment,—when drawn. 6s. 3d.	When Trial took place. 13s. 4d.	Prisoner or Defendant's name.	Offence.	Bench Warrant.	Subpœna.	Copy.	Verdict.	Amount. £ s. d.
1st October, 1851.....	3rd October, 1851	William Jenkerson	Aggravated assault	5s. { For prosecu. For defence	2s 6d | 1s 3d 3 8 1 4	8 4	Guilty	2 5 0
1st October, 1851.....	1st October, 1851.....	Charles Degrange	Aggravated assault and breaking into a house.....	For prosecu. Do.	1	4	.....	1 7 6
1st October, 1851.....	No Bill.....	Antoine Pinait	Larceny	Do.	1	2	.....	0 11 8
2nd October, 1851	3rd October, 1851	Joseph Aldridge and Sewal Aldridge	Larceny.....	Do.	2	7	.....	1 18 9
2nd October, 1851	No Bill.....	Chas. Hawley and others	Riot and assault.....	Do. Defence	{ 1 2	4 6	.....	1 6 8
2nd October, 1851	3rd October, 1851	William Carey et al.	Riot and assault.....	Prosecution....	1	4	.....	1 7 6
<p>Proceopt to Sheriff to summon Grand Jury..... 0 10 0</p> <p>Do. do. Petit Jury</p> <p>Quarterly allowance for Stationery</p>								
								£11 2 1

W. BELL,
Clerk of the Peace.

STATEMENT of the Outlay or Expense of management of each Office for each year, of the several Public Offices mentioned in the Act 13 and 14 Vict., chap. 37, with Lists of their Officers, Deputies and Clerks; the amounts assigned to each and amount actually paid to each of them.

Letter of detailed statement.	Office.	Amount from 10th Sept. to 31st Dec., 1850.			Amount for the year ended 31st December 1851.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A,.....	Sheriff of Quebec,.....	574	19	8	1538	5	4
B,.....	Do of Montreal,.....	374	16	9	1122	14	6
C,.....	Do of Three Rivers,.....	45	2	3	289	4	2
D,.....	Do of St. Francis,.....	39	7	1	103	6	11
E,.....	Prothonotary and Clerk of the Circuit Court, Quebec, including Crier's Fees,.....	988	15	6	3534	19	2
F	Prothonotary and Clerk of the Circuit Court of Montreal, including Crier's Fees,.....	1457	12	1	4115	15	1
G,.....	Prothonotary and Clerk of the Circuit Court of Three Rivers, including Crier's Fees,.....	209	6	5	429	16	8½
H,.....	Prothonotary, Clerk of the Circuit Court and Clerk of the Crown and Peace, St. Francis,...	53	0	6	215	16	0
I,.....	Clerk of the Crown, Quebec,.....	80	11	1	339	1	6
K,.....	Do do Montreal,.....	81	2	7	276	9	2
L,.....	Do do Three Rivers,.....	15	5	7	51	10	9
M,.....	Clerk of the Peace, Quebec, including Crier's Salary,.....	332	5	9	1054	18	9
N,.....	Clerk of the Peace, Montreal, including Crier's Salary,.....	309	0	10	1115	3	2
O,.....	Clerk of the Peace, Three Rivers, including Crier's Salary,.....	66	3	0	245	18	1
P,.....	Clerk of the Court of Appeals,.....	.....	.....	.....	363	2	2

THOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

Inspector General's Office,
Quebec, December, 1852.

No. 1.
SHERIFF, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the Outlay or Expense of Management of the Office of Sheriff for the District of Quebec for each year since the Act 13th and 14th Victoria, chap. 37, came in force, also a list of the Officers, Deputies and Clerks, the amount assigned, and the amount actually paid to each.

Name of Officer.	Nature of Office.	Period.	Rate per annum.	Amount paid.	Total.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Thomas Gale	Clerk	1st November to 31st December, 1850	100 0 0	16 16 9	
John Von Exter	Deputy Sheriff	10th September to 31st December, 1850	250 0 0	76 17 0	
W. S. Sewell	Sheriff	Do do	500 0 0	153 14 0	
		Amount of Disbursements for the above period		247 7 9	
				327 11 11	
Thomas Gale	Clerk	1st January to 31st December, 1851	100 0 0	100 0 0	574 19 8
John Von Exter	Deputy Sheriff	Do do	250 0 0	250 0 0	
W. S. Sewell	Sheriff	Do do	500 0 0	500 0 0	
		Amount of Disbursements for 1851		850 0 0	
		Commission at 10 per cent on £460 16s. 0d.		642 3 10	
				46 1 6	1598 5 4
					2113 5 0

Inspector General's Office,
Quebec, , 1852.

No. 2.

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the Outlay or Expense of Management of the Office of Sheriff for the District of Montreal, for each year, since the Act 13th and 14th Victoria, chap. 37, came in force, also a list of the Officers, Deputies and Clerks, the amount assigned, and the amount actually paid to each.

Name of Officer.	Nature of Office.	Period.	Rate per annum.			Amount paid.			Total.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Geo. L. Kurezyn	Deputy Sheriff	10th Sept., to 31st Decr., 1850...	200	0	0	61	2	2	Deficiency of Sheriff's salary ... £47 9 4½ Do of do .. 47 9 4½	348 2 1	374 16 9
H. A. Burn	1st Clerk	Do to do	150	0	0	45	16	8			
M. J. Vilbon	2nd Clerk	Do to do	100	0	0	30	11	0			
Geo. Boston.	Sheriff	Do to do	500	0	0	105	6	1½			
W. F. Coffin	Do	Do to do	500	0	0	105	6	1½	Deficiency of salary in 1851. £40 17 8 Do of do . 40 17 8	1057 2 5 65 12 1	1122 14 6
Amount of Office Expenses per Vouchers						26 14 8					
Geo. L. Kurezyn	Deputy Sheriff	1st Jan., to 31st Decr., 1851.	200	0	0	200	0	0			
H. A. Burn	1st Clerk	Do to do	150	0	0	150	0	0			
M. J. Vilbon	2nd Clerk	Do to do	100	0	0	100	0	0			
Geo. Boston.	Sheriff	Do to do	500	0	0	459	2	4			
W. F. Coffin	Do	Do to 16th May, 1851.	500	0	0	148	0	1	Amount of Office Expenses for 1851.	1497 11 3	
Amount of Office Expenses for 1851.						1122 14 6					

The deficiency of salary due Mr. Coffin from 10th September, 1850, to 16th May, 1851, amounting to the sum of £88 7s. 0d., was paid him during the year 1852.

Inspector General's Office,
Quebec, 1852

No. 3.

SHERIFF—DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the Outlay or Expense of Management of the Office of Sheriff for the District of Three Rivers for each year, since the Act 13th and 14th Victoria, chap. 37, came in force,—also a list of the Officers, Deputies and Clerks, the amount assigned, and the amount actually paid to each.

Name of Officer.	Nature of Office.	Period.	Rate per annum.	Amount paid.	Total.	Remarks.
J. G. Ogden	Sheriff	10th Sept., to 31st Decr., 1850	300 0 0	£ s. d. 35 18 11	£ s. d.	
H. Lor.	Deputy	Do to do	100 0 0			
		Amount of Disbursements from 10th Sept., to 31st Decr., 1850.		9 3 4	45 2 3	Deficiency of salaries for 1850, £86 9s. 6d.
J. G. Ogden	Sheriff	1st Jan., to 31st Decr., 1851	300 0 0	259 4 2	289 4 2	Deficiency of salaries for 1851, £140 15s. 10d.
H. Lor.	Deputy	Do to do	100 0 0			
		Amount of disbursements from 1st Jan., to 31st Decr., 1851.		30 0 0	£334 6 5	

Inspector General's Office, Quebec, , 1852.

No. 4.

SHERIFF—DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the Outlay or Expense of Management of the Office of Sheriff for the District of St. Francis, for each year, since the Act 13th and 14th Victoria, chap. 37, came in force,—also a list of the Officers, Deputies and Clerks, the amount assigned, and the amount actually paid to each.

Name of Officer.	Nature of Office.	Period.	Rate per annum.	Total amount paid.
Geo. F. Bowen	Sheriff	10th Sept., to 31st Decr., 1850	£ s. d. 150 0 0	£ s. d. 39 7 1
Do	Do	1st Jan., to 31st Decr., 1851	150 0 0	103 6 11
				£142 14 0

Deficiency of salary, £8 9s. 7d.
Deficiency of salary, £46 13s. 1d.

Inspector General's Office, Quebec, , 1852.

No. 5.

PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the Outlay or Expense of Management of the Office of Prothonotary of the Superior Court and Clerk of the Circuit Court for the District of Quebec, for each year, since the Act 13th and 14th Victoria, chap. 37, came in force,—also a list of the Officers, Deputies and Clerks, the amount assigned, and the amount actually paid to each.

Name of Officer.	Nature of Office.	Rate per annum.	Amount.
<i>Superior Court, Quarter ending 31st December, 1850.</i>			
C. S. Suzor	Enquêteur		£ s. d. 0 9 1
M. A. Hearn	Do		0 11 7
Jas. Dunbar	Do		0 11 0
J. Bonner	Do		1 6 6
N. Gingras	Do		0 11 5
G. Prendergast	Do		1 1 8
J. A. Malouin	Do		0 9 6
John Gleason	Do		0 9 7
Louis Blais	Do		0 3 5
P. Miller	Do		0 6 7
J. B. R. Dufresne	Deputy Prothonotary	£200	12 10 0
S. J. Tanswell	Clerk	£200	12 10 0
H. Lefebvre	Do	£25	2 1 8
R. T. Willment	Do	£35	1 13 4
G. Stanley	Stationer		4 4 0
C. Chautvert	White Smith		0 1 3
Stuart and Yannovous	Attorney		1 15 0
P. Thibaudeau	Enquêteur		3 15 5
J. B. R. Dufresne	Deputy Prothonotary	£200	12 10 0
S. J. Tanswell	Clerk	£200	12 10 0
H. Lefebvre	Do	£25	2 1 8
R. T. Willment	Do	£35	3 5 0
G. Stanley	Stationer		3 19 6
Jas. Dunbar	Enquêteur		2 4 4
R. Bainbridge & Co.	Stationers		30 9 7
L. and C. Hianveux	Book-binders		3 12 7
T. Tanswell	Enquêteur		0 8 9
C. L. Gethings	Do		0 10 0
M. A. Hearn	Do		0 17 5
J. Bonner	Do		3 4 8
Louis Blais	Do		2 17 7
Jas. Dunbar	Do		1 9 7
Jno. Gleason	Do		1 5 0
M. A. Hearn	Do		2 13 6
J. A. Malouin	Do		0 17 4
G. Prendergast	Do		0 18 8
R. C. Patton	Do		0 11 5
Richard Pope	Do		0 10 4
V. E. Tessier	Do		0 6 5
T. Tanswell	Do		0 13 4
P. Thibaudeau	Do		4 1 4
G. Stanley	Stationer		4 16 0
R. F. Willment	Clerk	£35	2 18 4
H. Lefebvre	Do	£25	2 1 8
J. B. R. Dufresne	Deputy Prothonotary	£200	25 0 0
S. J. Tanswell	Clerk	£200	25 0 0
Edw. Burroughs	Prothonotary	£550	137 10 0
Louis Fiset	Do	£550	137 10 0
W. E. Duggan	Enquêteur		0 10 10
C. L. Gethings	Do		0 7 8
D. A. Ross	Attorney		1 15 0

No. 5.

PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the Outlay or Expense, &c.—(Continued.)

Name of Officer.	Nature of Office.	Rate per annum.	Amount.
<i>Superior Court, Quarter ending 31st December, 1850.</i>			£ s. d.
J. N. Bossé	Attorney		1 15 0
Glover & Fry	Stationer		0 8 3
Thos. Duplessis	Clerk	£36	3 0 0
A. Bernier	Enquêteur		2 12 11
L. and C. Hianveux	Book-binders		6 9 3
J. B. R. Dufresne	Deputy Prothonotary	£200	11 10 0
S. J. Tanswell	Clerk	£200	11 10 0
H. Lefebvre	Do	£25	1 8 7
R. F. Willment	Do	£35	2 0 3
Edw. Burroughs	Prothonotary	£550	31 15 10
Louis Fiset	Do	£550	31 15 10
Post Office			0 3 0
Total for Quarter ending 31st Dec., 1850			£578 7 5
<i>Superior Court, Quarter ending 31st March, 1851.</i>			
Gilbert Stanley	Stationer		5 4 10
C. L. Gethings	Enquêteur		0 19 0
N. Gingras	Do		0 16 3
C. S. Sizer	Do		1 4 3
P. Miller	Do		0 14 0
Stationery	Stationery		3 12 1
Gilbert Stanley	Stationer		6 3 9
A. S. Graveley	Enquêteur		0 12 6
L. H. Blais	Do		0 3 2
L. and C. Hianveux	Binders		3 1 6
Thos. Cary	Printer		3 5 0
Geo. Prendergast	Enquêteur		0 4 9
Gilbert Stanley	Printer		10 8 1
L. and C. Hianvaux	Binders		1 4 6
S. J. Tanswell	Writing Clerk	£200	50 0 0
H. Lefebvre	Do	£25	6 5 0
R. F. Willment	Do	£35	8 15 0
Thomas Duplessis	Do	£36	9 0 0
J. B. R. Dufresne	Deputy Prothonotary	£200	50 0 0
Edw. Burroughs	Prothonotary	£550	137 10 0
Louis Fiset	Do	£550	137 10 0
Postages			1 11 9
Total for Quarter ending 31st March, 1851			£498 5 5
<i>Quarter ending 30th June, 1851.</i>			
L. H. Blais	Enquêteur		1 0 6
A. Bernier	Do		2 1 0
W. E. Duggan	Do		2 6 4
N. Gingras	Do		1 3 4
G. Prendergast	Do		1 12 8
P. Thibaudeau	Do		1 2 3
Robt. Patton	Do		1 0 6
C. L. Gethings	Do		1 12 0
G. Prendergast	Do		0 4 0
U. J. Tessier	Attorney		0 3 9
Chabot and Delagrave	Do		0 2 6
Caron and Baillargé	Do		0 3 9

No. 5.

PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the Outlay or Expense, &c.—(Continued.)

Name of Office.	Nature of Office.	Rate per annum.	Amount.
<i>Superior Court, Quarter ending 30th June, 1851.</i>			
Burroughs and Taché	Attorney		£ s. d. 0 3 9
Casault and Langlois	do		0 2 6
A. F. Belleau	do		0 3 8
J. C. Pentland	do		0 7 6
J. Gleason	Enquêteur		1 1 4
M. A. Hearn	do		2 1 6
J. H. Powell	do		0 10 4
G. Stanley	Printer		4 17 0
J. A. Malouin	Enquêteur		0 5 3
G. Prendergast	do		1 0 8
G. Stanley	Printer		5 10 6
Richard Pope	Enquêteur		0 8 4
A. Bernier	do		0 14 0
P. Thibaudeau	do		1 2 7
V. E. Tessier	Attorney		0 2 6
P. Miller	Enquêteur		0 4 2
N. Gingras	do		1 5 8
J. H. Powell	do		0 19 9
C. L. Gethings	do		3 3 1
A. Bernier	do		0 15 4
Jas. Dunbar	do		0 14 4
W. Duval	do		0 18 9
Geo. Harper	do		1 4 0
R. C. Patton	do		2 12 6
G. Stanley	Printer		2 0 0
L. and C. Hianveux	Stationer		1 8 4
R. F. Willment	Postage		0 19 2
S. J. Tanswell	Writing Clerk	£200	50 0 0
H. Le febvre	do	£25	6 6 0
R. F. Willment	do	£35	8 15 0
Lewis Ritter	do		42 1 6
J. B. R. Dufresne	Deputy Prothonotary	£200	50 0 0
Edw. Burroughs	Prothonotary	£550	137 10 0
Louis Fiset	do	£550	137 10 0
Total Quarter ending 30th June, 1851			£479 10 7

<i>Superior Court, Quarter ending 30th Sept., 1851.</i>			
M. A. Hearn	Enquêteur		2 8 11
F. R. Lapointe	do		0 4 8
R. C. Patton	do		2 7 5
C. T. Suzor	do		0 5 3
A. Bernier	do		1 19 4
G. Stanley	Printer		1 8 0
C. L. Gethings	Enquêteur		3 8 1
A. Wolf	Stationer		3 0 0
L. and C. Hianveux	do		2 7 10
G. Stanley	Printer		3 12 0
J. Bonner	Enquêteur		2 5 8
W. Duval	do		0 16 8
C. L. Gethings	do		0 3 6
F. R. Lapointe	do		0 6 5
S. J. Tanswell	Writing Clerk	£200	50 0 0
H. Lefebvre	do	£25	6 6 0

No. 5.

PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC
 A DETAILED STATEMENT of the Outlay or Expense, &c.—(Continued.)

Name of Officers.	Nature of Office.	Rate per annum.	Amount.
<i>Superior Court, Quarter ending 30th Sept., 1851.</i>			
R. F. Willment	Writing Clerk	£35	8 15 0
J. B. R. Dufresne	Deputy Prothonotary.....	£200	50 0 0
Edward Burroughs	Prothonotary.....	£550	137 10 0
Louis Fiset.....	Do	£550	137 10 0
Postages.....			1 6 6
			£416 0 3
<i>Quarter ending 31st December, 1851.</i>			
F. W. Andrews	Enquêteur,		4 1 6
P. Reilly.....	do		0 5 4
C. E. Panet	do		1 9 4
Jas. Dunbar	do		2 10 7
G. H. Bohlase	do		3 6 10
Z. Perrault.....	Attorney,		1 10 0
L. and C. Hianveux	Stationers,		0 17 11
G. Prendergast	Enquêteur,		0 11 0
A. L. Graveley	do		1 6 11
A. Bernier	do		5 17 0
J. T. Taschereau	Attorney,		1 15 0
Jury in Casey vs. Goldsmid, No. 1734			9 0 0
J. C. Pentland	Attorney,		1 15 0
Burroughs and Fiset	For Stationery,		46 2 6
Wm. Cotnam	Dépôt in caisee,		4 13 4
Expense Account	Balance of Account.		0 13 4
Charles Alley	Attorney		1 10 0
Wm. Duval	Enquêteur,		3 1 3
Jas. Dunbar	do		1 0 7
Geo. Harper	do		0 5 4
M. A. Hearn	do		1 0 10
R. Lapointe	do		7 17 4
Jas. Oliva, Junr.....	do		1 6 0
C. E. Panet	do		2 14 8
E. Remillard	do		0 8 5
P. Reilly.....	do		0 11 9
P. Thibaudeau	do		0 1 8
L. and C. Hianveux	do		4 18 0
Bureau and Marcotte	Printers,		5 10 6
S. J. Tauswell	Writing Clerk,	£200	50 0 0
J. H. Lefebvre	do	£25	6 5 0
J. B. R. Dufresne	Deputy Prothonotary,	£200	50 0 0
Edward Burroughs.....	Prothonotary,	£550	137 10 0
Louis Fiset.....	do	£550	137 10 0
Postages, &c.			1 11 8
Louis Ritter	Writing Clerk,	£150	37 10 0
R. F. Willment	do	£35	8 15 9
Total for Quarter ending 31st Dec., 1851			£545 3 6
<i>Circuit Court, Quarter ending 31st Dec., 1850.</i>			
McDonald and Logan,	Stationers,		0 14 0
Bureau and Marcotte,	Printers,		7 14 0
D. A. Ross, Esquire,.....	Returned on Entry, No. 502, overcharges		0 15 6

No. 5.

PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the Outlay or Expense, &c.—(Continued.)

Name of Officers.	Nature of Office.	Rate per annum.	Amount.
<i>Circuit Court, Quarter ending 31st December, 1850.</i>			
James Mure,	Writing Clerk,	£100	£ 8 6 8
B. Sauvageau,	do	£101	8 6 8
C. Chevallier,	do	£60	5 0 0
M. Lepage,	do	£12 10s.	1 0 10
Charles Miller,	do	£26	2 3 4
H. Weippert,	do	£18	1 10 0
G. M. Dechene,	do	£75	6 5 0
L. A. Thomas,	do	£37 10s.	3 2 6
Bureau and Marcotte,	Printers,		4 19 0
P. Sinclair,	Stationer,		0 10 0
P. Miller,	Enquêteur,		3 6 0
M. A. Hearn,	do		0 13 6
N. F. Belleau, Esquire	Entry returned in 593, Chau- tevert vs. Gaboureux,		0 7 0
G. Prendergast,	Enquêteur,		0 7 4
James Mure,	Writing Clerk,	£100	8 6 8
B. Sauvageau,	do	£100	8 6 8
C. Chevallier,	do	£60	5 0 0
C. Miller,	do	£26	2 3 4
M. Lepage,	do	£12 10s.	1 0 10
H. Weippert,	do	£18	1 10 0
G. M. Dechene,	do	£37 10s.	3 2 6
L. A. Thomas,	do	£75	6 5 0
P. Thibaudeau,	Enquêteur,		1 2 4
Bureau and Marcotte,	Printers,		5 12 6
M. A. Hearn,	Enquêteur,		1 0 3
A. Coté & Co.,	Stationers,		0 1 0
L. & C. Hianveux,	do		1 7 0
P. Sinclair,	do		31 12 6
Edward Burroughs,	Clerk,		31 5 0
Louis Fiset,	do	£125	31 5 0
L. J. C. Fiset,	Deputy Clerk,	£200	50 0 0
James Mure,	Writing Clerk,	£100	8 6 8
C. Sauvageau,	do	£100	8 6 8
B. Chevallier,	do	£60	5 0 0
C. Miller,	do	£26	2 3 4
M. Lepage,	do	£12 10s.	1 0 10
H. Weippert,	do	£18	1 10 0
L. Fortier,	do	£50	6 16 11
G. M. Dechene,	do	£75	6 5 0
L. A. Thomas,	do	£37 10s.	3 2 6
M. A. Hearn,	Enquêteur,		0 4 0
Bureau and Marcotte,	Printers,		7 11 6
Edward Frechette,	do		0 14 0
P. Thibaudeau,	Enquêteur,		1 0 2
Edward Burroughs,	Clerk,	£125	7 6 0
Louis Fiset,	do	£125	7 6 0
L. J. C. Fiset,	Deputy Clerk,	£200	11 10 0
James Mure,	Writing Clerk,	£100	5 15 0
B. Sauvageau,	do	£100	5 15 0
Charles Chevallier,	do	£60	3 11 9
Charles Miller,	do	£26	1 14 6
M. Lepage,	do	£12 10s.	0 14 3
H. Weippert,	do	£18	1 0 8

No. 5.

PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the Outlay or Expense, &c.—(Continued.)

Name of Officers.	Nature of Office.	Rate per annum.	Amount.
<i>Circuit Court, Quarter ending 31st December, 1850.</i>			
Leandre Fortier,.....	Writing Clerk,	£50	£ s. d. 2 17 6
G. M. Dechene,.....	do	£75	4 6 3
L. A. Thomas,.....	do	£37 10s.	2 3 2
Total for Quarter ending 31st Dec., 1850			£320 3 7
<i>Quarter ending 31st March, 1851.</i>			
E. Boivin,	Enquêteur,		0 7 3
P. Miller,	do		0 4 3
G. Stanley,.....	Printer,		1 0 0
A. L. Graveley,.....	Enquêteur,		0 8 2
A. Bernier,.....	do		1 10 0
P. Sinclair,.....	Stationer,.....		0 9 6
J. H. Powell,	Enquêteur,		0 1 10
Bureau and Marcotte,	Printers,		4 9 6
G. Prendergast,	Enquêteur,		0 14 8
J. A. Andrews,	do		0 4 5
G. Prendergast,	do		0 1 8
Charles Miller,	Writing Clerk,		1 0 0
James Mure,	do	£100	25 0 0
B. Sauvageau,.....	do	£100	23 4 0
Charles Chevallier,	do	£60	15 0 0
M. Lepage,.....	do	£12 10s.	3 2 6
H. Weippert,.....	do	£18	4 10 0
E. Boivin,.....	do	£15	3 15 0
L. Fortier,	do	£50	12 10 0
G. Dechene,.....	do	£75	18 15 0
L. A. Thomas,.....	do	£37 10s.	9 7 6
Louis Fiset,.....	Clerk,	£125	31 5 0
L. J. C. Fiset,.....	Deputy Clerk,	£200	50 0 0
Edward Burroughs,.....	Clerk,	£125	31 5 0
Total for Quarter ending 31st March, 1851			£238 5 3
<i>Quarter ending 30th June, 1851.</i>			
Edward Frechette,	Stationer,.....		0 13 6
L. H. Blais,.....	Enquêteur,		0 16 10
G. Prendergast,	do		1 1 6
Bureau and Marcotte,.....	Printers,		15 13 0
M. A. Hearn,	Enquêteur,		1 0 7
L. and C. Hianveux,	Book-binders,		0 14 0
P. Thibaudeau,	Enquêteur,		1 9 9
G. Prendergast,	do		0 16 3
A. P. Jolicour,.....	do		1 3 2
A. Bernier,.....	do		2 18 10
Do	do		1 7 6
Thomas Cary & Co.,	Printers,		0 5 0
Bureau and Marcotte,	do		6 16 6
Andrews and Campbell,	Advocates,		0 1 3
J. T. Taschereau,	do		0 1 0
T. Brousseau,.....	Stationer,.....		0 2 6
L. H. Blais,.....	Enquêteur,		1 11 6
James Mure,	Writing Clerk,	£100	25 0 0
Charles Chevallier,	do	£60	15 0 0

No. 5.

PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the Outlay or Expense, &c.—(Continued.)

Name of Officer.	Nature of Office.	Rate per annum.	Amount.
<i>Circuit Court, Quarter ending 30th June, 1851.—(Continued.)</i>			
M. Lepage,.....	Writing Clerk.....	£12 10s.	£ 3 19 1
H. Weippert,	do	£18	4 10 0
P. Miller,	do	£30	6 5 0
E. Boivin,	do	£15	3 15 0
L. Fortier,	do	£50	12 10 0
E. Hudon,	do	£50	8 14 9
L. A. Thomas,.....	do	£37 10s.	9 7 6
G. M. Dechene,	do	£75	18 15 0
B. Sauvageau,.....	do	5s. 6d. per day	1 13 0
L. J. C. Fiset,	Deputy Clerk,	£200	50 0 0
L. Fiset,	Clerk,	£125	31 5 0
Edward Burroughs,	do	£125	31 5 0
Total for Quarter ending 30th June, 1851.....			£258 12 10
<i>Quarter ending 30th September, 1851.</i>			
L. Plamondon,	Advocate,		0 2 6
M. A. Hearn,.....	Enquêteur,		2 10 3
P. J. Jolicour,	do		0 9 4
Do	do		0 11 3
W. Duval,	do		0 3 10
W. E. Duggan,	do		0 17 9
A. Bernier,	do		1 0 0
A. F. R. Lapointe.....	do		0 3 4
James Dunbar,	do		1 4 10
G. Suzor,.....	do		0 7 6
P. Thibaudeau,	Baillif		0 5 4
P. Sinclair,	Stationer		1 0 7
L. and C. Hianveux,.....	Bookbinders		2 18 10
J. A. Malouin,	Enquêteur		0 5 3
Do	do		0 1 10
P. Thibaudeau,	do		1 8 2
L. and C. Hianveux,	Bookbinders		2 7 0
Richd. Pope,	Enquêteur		1 15 0
Bureau and Marcotte,	Printers		12 18 0
G. Prendergast,.....	Enquêteur		1 10 1
E. Frechette,	Stationer		1 8 0
James Mure,	Writing Clerk.....	£100	25 0 0
Charles Chevallier,	do	£60	15 0 0
M. Lepage,.....	do	£15	3 15 0
P. Miller,	do	£30	7 10 0
E. Boivin,	do	£15	3 15 0
L. Fortier,	do	£50	12 10 0
E. Hudon,	do	£50	12 10 0
L. A. Thomas,.....	do	£37 10s.	9 7 6
G. M. Dechene,.....	do	£78	21 16 8
L. Fiset, Senr.,	Clerk	£125	31 5 0
Edward Burroughs	Clerk	£125	31 5 0
L. J. C. Fiset,	Deputy Clerk.....	£200	50 0 0
H. Weippert,	Writing Clerk.....	£18	2 2 5
Total for Quarter ending 30th Sept., 1851.....			£259 5 3

No. 5.

PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the Outlay or Expense, &c.—(Continued.)

Name of Officer.	Nature of Office.	Rate per annum.	Amount.
<i>Quarter ending 31st December, 1851.</i>			£ s. d.
Bureau and Marcotte,	Printers		19 17 0
L. and C. Hianveux,	Bookbinders		1 0 6
J. Jacques,	Trader		0 1 1½
P. Reilley,	Enquêteur		0 2 7
P. Thibaudeau,	do		0 10 6
Charles Gethings,	do		0 12 2
James Dunbar,	do		0 16 10
George Harper,	do		0 8 1
E. Boivin,	do		0 9 0
A. Bernier,	do		0 16 3
P. Jolicour,	do		1 7 10
James Mure,	Writing Clerk	£100	25 0 0
Charles Chevallier,	do	£60	15 0 0
M. Lepage,	do	£15	3 15 0
P. Miller, ..	do	£30	7 10 0
E. Boivin,	do	£15	3 15 0
L. Fortier,	do	£50	12 10 0
Etienne Hudon,	do	£50	12 10 0
L. A. Cannon,	Attorney		1 0 0
L. J. C. Fiset,	Deputy Clerk	£200	50 0 0
Louis Fiset,	Clerk	£125	31 5 0
Bureau and Marcotte,	Printers		6 1 0
G. M. Dechene,	Writer	£78	19 10 0
L. A. Thomas,	Writer	£37 10s.	9 7 6
Edward Burroughs,	Clerk	£125	31 5 0
Total for Quarter ending 31st Dec., 1851.			£254 10 4

Inspector General's Office,
Quebec, , 1852.

RECAPITULATION.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount of Salaries and Disbursements, Superior Court, 10th September to 31st December, 1850.....		578 7 5	
Amount of Salaries and Disbursements, Circuit Court, 10th September to 31st December, 1850.....		320 3 7	
Amount of Salaries, Superior Court, Quarter ending 31st March, 1851	438 5 5		898 11 0
Amount of Salaries, Superior Court, Quarter ending 30th June, 1851	479 10 7		
Amount of Salaries, Superior Court, Quarter ending 30th September, 1851	416 0 3		
Amount of Salaries, Superior Court, Quarter ending 31st December, 1851	545 3 6		
		1878 19 9	
Amount of Salaries, Circuit Court, Quarter ending 31st March, 1851	238 5 3		
Amount of Salaries, Circuit Court, Quarter ending 30th June, 1851	258 12 10		
Amount of Salaries, Circuit Court, Quarter ending 30th September, 1851	259 5 3		
Amount of Salaries, Circuit Court, Quarter ending 31st December, 1851.....	254 10 4		
		1010 13 8	
Salary of Crier and Tipstaff, &c, to 31st March, 1851.....	165 4 6		2889 13 5
Less—Amount paid them per Account Crier's Fees, between 1st January and 31st March, 1851	41 2 8		
		124 1 10	
Amount paid to the credit of the Receiver General		166 19 8	
Do Commission at 10 per cent. on £635 Os. 9d., being amount of Criers, and Reporters' Fees paid Receiver General.....		63 9 9	
			354 11 3
			<u>£4142 15 8</u>
CRIERS, QUEBEC.			
J. B. Landry, Salary from 10th Sept. to 31st Dec, 1850, at £150		46 5 2	
F. Mimee, do do do do at £150		43 19 4	
			90 4 6
J. B. Landry, Salary from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1851, at £150		150 0 0	
F. Mimee, do do do do at £150		150 0 0	
			300 0 0
			<u>£390 4 6</u>
Paid Criers on account of Salary, as above		124 1 10	
Do do do to 31st December, 1851		256 17 2	
			380 19 0
			<u>£9 5 6</u>
			Leaving deficiency of Salary for 1851.....

NOTE.—Which deficiency of £9 5s. 6d. was included in a Warrant issued under date of 15th September, 1852, for the sum of £23 9s. 0d. in favor of the Prothonotary, to enable him to pay the said Balance and all arrears of salaries due the Criers up to the 30th September, 1852.

Inspector General's Office,
Quebec, , 1852.

STATEMENT of the Salaries and disbursements of the Crier of the Superior and Circuit Courts, Montreal, from 10th September, 1850, to the 31st December, 1851.

Name of Officer.	Nature of Office.	Period.		Rate per annum.	Amount.		Total.
		From	To		£	s. d.	
Geo. J. Stanley	Crier Superior and Circuit Courts	10th September	31st December, 1850	£150	46 3 0	£ 46 3 0	92 6 0
Peter Devins	do	Do	do	£150	46 3 0	46 3 0	
Geo. J. Stanley	Crier Superior and Circuit Courts	1st January	31st March, 1851	£150	37 10 0	£ 37 10 0	212 10 0
Do	Crier Superior Court	1st April	30th September, 1851	£150	75 0 0	75 0 0	
Peter Devins	Crier Superior and Circuit Courts	1st January	31st March, 1851	£150	37 10 0	£ 37 10 0	
Do	Crier Circuit Court	1st April	30th September, 1851	£100	50 0 0	50 0 0	
Amable Loiseau	Assistant Crier Superior Court	Do	do	£25	12 10 0	£ 12 10 0	35 1 3
Amount of disbursements for 1851							
Total amount of Salaries and disbursements for 1850 and 1851						£339 17 3	

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the Outlay or Expense of management of the Office of Prothonotary of the Superior Court and Clerk of the Circuit Court for the District of Montreal, for each year since that Act came in force, also a list of the Officers, Deputies and Clerks, the amount assigned, and the amount actually paid to each of them.

Name of Officer.	Nature of Office.	Rate per annum.		Amount received on account from 10th Sept. to 31st Dec., 1850.		Deficiency of Fees to make up Salary.		Amount received on account from the 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1851.		Remarks.
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
S. W. Monk	Prothonotary and Clerk Circuit Court	575	170 17 7	170 17 7	6 0 10	390	2 184 17 10	390	2 184 17 10	A further sum of £9 14s. 10d. being commission at 10 p.ct. on £97 11s. 7d Surplus Fees received by the Crier, has been received by the Joint-Prothonotary.
W. C. H. Coffin	do	575	170 17 7	170 17 7	6 0 10	399	3 9 175 16 2	399	3 9 175 16 2	
E. J. A. Papineau	do	300	89 5 9	89 5 9	3 0 5	214	5 8 85 14 4	214	5 8 85 14 4	
John Honey	Deputy Prothonotary Superior Court	300	92 6 24	92 6 24	0 0 0	291	0 0 9 0 0	291	0 0 9 0 0	
George Pyke	Deputy Clerk Circuit Court	300	92 6 24	92 6 24	0 0 0	201	0 0 6 4 9	201	0 0 6 4 9	
Chas. A. Verroux	Clerk Sup. Court and Tutelle, Depart.	208	64 0 0	64 0 0	0 0 0	201	15 2 6 4 9	201	15 2 6 4 9	
Pierre J. Beaudry	Do and Registrar	200	61 10 9	61 10 9	0 0 0	194	0 0 6 0 0	194	0 0 6 0 0	

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the Outlay or Expense of Management of the Office of Prothonotary, &c.—(Continued.)

Name of Officer.	Nature of Office.	Rate per annum.	Amount re- ceived on account from 10th Sept. to 31st Dec., 1851.	Deficien- cy of Fees to make up Sala- ry.	Amount re- ceived on account from the 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1851.	Deficiency of Fees to make up Salary.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Adolphe A. Pelletier.....	Clerk Superior Court and Registrar	250	242 10 0	7 10 0	7 10 0		
Geo. H. Kernick.....	Do Superior Court	156	48 0 0	4 13 7	4 13 7		
Marc Campbell	Do do	130	40 0 0	3 18 0	3 18 0		
Gaspard Degen	Do and Registrar Circuit Court.....	200	61 10 9	126 2 0	6 0 0		
Chas. Hinsworth	Do Circuit Court	78	24 0 0	75 13 2½	2 6 9½		
William Ellis	Do do	91	28 0 0	80 2 3½			
Arthur DeBeive	Do Notarial Department	78	24 0 0	40 10 0			
Louis G. Dubois	Do Tutelle Department.....	78	24 0 0	76 16 7½	1 3 4½	£1 5s. 6d. for extra work, at 4d. per 100 words.	
Ovide Peltier.....	Do do	100	30 15 4½	1 5 6	1 10 0		
Chas. Bouacna	Do Circuit Court	78	24 0 0	75 13 2½	2 6 9½		
Adolphe Cherrier	Do do	52	16 0 0	45 15 7			
Leon Gaudet	In charge of Records, Superior Court	52	16 0 0	3 17 7	1 11 2		
J. W. Beaudry	Drawing up Judgments of Distribution	75	18 15 0	3 18 8			
J. C. Jourdain.....	Enquête Clerk	78	24 0 0	39 0 0			
John Doherty	Do	78	24 0 0	11 11 0			
Antoine Gagnon.....	Do	52	16 0 0	50 8 10			
E. Dorion	Do	52	16 0 0	75 0 0			
J. J. E. Bibaud	Do	52	16 0 0	3 18 8			
Chas. Drolet	Do	52	16 0 0	39 0 0			
Mathew Foy	Extra Enquête Clerk.....	2s. 6d. per day.	1 10 0	5 4 11			
F. X. Rocheteau.....	Do do	Do	2 16 3	9 9 10			
Robt. Lovelace	Do do	Do	0 7 6	24 15 0			
Fredk. Goedike	Do do	Do	1 0 0	8 2 0			
E. G. LeBlanc.....	Do do	Do	1 0 0	7 6 8			
H. DeCossau.....	Do do	Do	0 15 0	2 5 0			
E. R. McCallum.....	Do do	Do	0 5 0	21 19 10½			
Belandier	Do do	Do	Do	56 11 9½	0 18 8½	Salary at £52 per annum, from 1st January to 31st March, 1851, and £65 per annum, from 1st April to 31st December, 1851.	
Ge. Vanleiron.....	Do do	Do	Do	10 4 5			
Do	Do do	Do	Do	2 10 0			
Do	Do do	Do	Do	32 0 4			
Do	Do do	Do	Do	16 11 0			
Do	Do do	Do	Do	8 5 5			
Do	Do do	Do	Do	33 11 0			
Do	Do do	Do	Do	4 13 7			
Do	Do do	Do	Do	1 14 4			

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the Outlay or Expense of management of the Office of Prothonotary &c.—(Continued.)

Name of Officer.	Nature of Office.	Rate per annum.	Amount re- ceived on account from 10th Sept. to 31st Dec., 1850.	Deficien- cy of Fees to make up Sala- ry.	Amount re- ceived on account from the 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1851.	Deficiency of Fees to make up Salary.	Remarks.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	Extra Enquête-Clerk.	4d. per 100 words.					
Pofon.....	do	Do	.....	.....	0 6 4		
Decoigne.....	do	Do	.....	.....	0 6 8		
Richer.....	do	Do	.....	.....	0 11 0		
W. H. Coffin.....	do	Do	.....	.....	19 12 8		
A. Lamothe.....	do	Do	.....	.....	7 19 4		
Morin.....	do	Do	.....	.....	0 12 6		
J. M. Lorranger.....	do	Do	.....	.....	3 17 11		
A. B. Gressé.....	do	Do	.....	.....	4 2 6½		
G. Vallée.....	do	Do	.....	.....	2 5 8		
Lapallin.....	do	Do	.....	.....	0 9 9		
A. Duménil.....	do	Do	.....	.....	0 4 0		
Benoit.....	do	Do	.....	.....	1 5 9		
Thos. Wood.....	do	Do	.....	.....	1 6 11		
Geo. Mackin.....	do	Do	.....	.....	
Amount for Stationery, Printing, &c., per Vouchers			£ 1292 17 6½	£ 15 2 2	£3651 4 9½	£508 11 7½	
Total expense of management			72 8 7		216 19 0		
			1365 6 1		£3368 3 9½		

Inspector General's Office,
Quebec, October, 1852.

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the Outlay or Expense of Management of the Office of Prothonotary and Clerk of the Circuit Court for the District of Three Rivers, for each year since the Act 13th and 14th Victoria, chap 37, came in force,—also a list of the Officers, Deputies and Clerks, the amount assigned, and the amount actually paid to each.

Name of Officer.	Nature of Office.	Period.	Rate per annum.			Amount.			Total.	Deficiency, 4s. 11d.	
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Edward Barnard	Prothonotary	10th Sept. to 31st Dec., 1850	300	0	0	91	8	5	209	6	5
Do	Clerk, Circuit Court	do	150	0	0	45	16	8			
N. A. Duberger	Deputy	do	90	0	0	27	10	0			
Edmund Barnard	Writing Clerk	do	75	0	0	22	18	4	187	14	5
Amount of Disbursements from 10th Sept. to 31st Dec., 1850, per Vouchers						21			11	0	
Edward Barnard	Prothonotary	1st Jan., to 30th June, 1851	300	0	0	119	18	4½			
Do	Clerk, Circuit Court	do	150	0	0	50	0	0			
N. A. Duberger	Deputy	do	90	0	0	90	0	0			
Edmund Barnard	Writing Clerk	do	75	0	0	37	10	0			
Gaspard Dumoulin	Enquête Clerk	1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1851				0	5	0			
Jos. Saucier	Do	do				1	0	0			
F. X. Guillet	Do	do				1	0	0			
Amount of Disbursements for 1851						399			13	4½	
						30			3	4	
						429			16	8½	
						£			639	3	1½

Pierre Portugais, Crier of the Courts, 1st October, 1850, to 31st December, 1851, £90 £112 10 0
 Paid on account of salary 52 12 4
 Deficiency up to 31st December, 1851..... £59 17 8

NOTE.—Which deficiency was covered by Warrant No. 2578, issued in his favour, on 13th July, 1852.

Inspector-General's Office,
 Québec, 1852.

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the Outlay or Expense of Management of the Office of Prothonotary, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Clerk of the Crown, and Clerk of the Peace, for the District of St. Francis, for each year since the Act 13th and 14th Victoria, C. 37, came in force,—also a list of Officers, Deputies and Clerks, the amount assigned, and the amount actually paid to each.

Name of Officer.	Nature of Office.	Period.	Rate per annum.	Amount.	Total amount.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wm. Bell	Prothonotary	10th September to 31st December, 1850	150 0 0	49 6 6	Deficiency on the several salaries, £57 12s. 2d.
Do	Clerk, Circuit Court	do	50 0 0		
Do	Clerk of the Crown	do	50 0 0		
Do	Clerk of the Peace	do	50 0 0		
Do	Deputy	do	50 0 0		
Wm. Seaton	Deputy	Amount of Disbursements for the above period	3 14 0		
Wm. Bell	Prothonotary	1st January to 31st December, 1851	150 0 0	203 15 0	Deficiency in the several salaries for 1851, £146 5s. 0d.
Do	Clerk, Circuit Court	do	50 0 0		
Do	Clerk of the Crown	do	50 0 0		
Do	Clerk of the Peace	do	50 0 0		
Do	Deputy	do	50 0 0		
Wm. Seaton	Deputy	Amount of Disbursements for 1851	12 1 0		
					53 0 6
					215 16 0
					£968 16 6

Inspector General's Office, Quebec, , 1852.

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the Outlay or Expense of Management of the Office of Clerk of the Crown, Quebec, for each year since the Act 13th and 14th Victoria, cap. 37, came in force,—also a list of the Officers, Deputies and Clerks, the amount assigned, and the amount actually paid to each.

Name of Officer.	Nature of Office.	Period.	Rate per annum.	Amount.	Total amount.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
James Green	Clerk	10th September to 31st December, 1850	250 0 0	76 7 9	
P. Bender	Deputy	do	75 0 0		
James Green	Clerk	1st January to 31st December, 1851	250 0 0	75 0 0	80 11 1
P. Bender	Deputy	do	75 0 0		
		Amount of Disbursements for 1851	11 0 6		
		Commission at 10 per cent. on £30 11s. 2d.	3 1 0		
					339 1 6
					£419 12 7

Inspector General's Office, Quebec, , 1852.

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the Outlay or Expense of Management of the Office of Clerk of the Crown, Montreal, for each year since the Act 13th and 14th Victoria, cap. 37, came in force,—also a list of the Officers, Deputies and Clerks, the amount assigned, and the amount actually paid to each.

Name of Officer.	Nature of Office.	Period.	Rate per annum.			Amount paid.			Total.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. M. Delisle	Clerk	10th September to 31st December, 1850 Amount of Disbursements for the above period.	250	0	0	76	7	9	81	2	7
Do	Clerk	1st January to 31st December, 1851 Amount of Disbursements for 1851. Commission at 10 per cent. on £61 1s. 6d.	250	0	0	250	0	0	276	9	2
									£357	11	9

Inspector General's Office, Quebec, 1852.

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the Outlay or Expense of Management of the Office of the Clerk of the Crown, Three Rivers, for each year, since the Act 13th and 14th Victoria, cap. 37, came in force,—also a list of the Officers, Deputies and Clerks, the amount assigned, and the amount paid to each.

Name of Officer.	Nature of Office.	Period.	Rate per annum.			Amount.			Total amount.		Remarks.
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.		d.
Edward Barnard	Clerk	10th September to 31st December, 1850	50	0	0	46	8	5	15	5	7
Do	Clerk	1st January to 31st December, 1851 Amount of Disbursements for 1851 Commission, 10 per cent. on £21 2s. 11d.	50	0	0	2	19	1	51	10	9
									£67	16	4

Deficiency of salary for 1851, £3 11s. 7d.

Inspector General's Office, Quebec, 1852.

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the Outlay or Expense of Management of the Office of Clerk of the Peace, Quebec, for each year since the Act 13th and 14th Victoria, cap. 37, came in force,—also a list of the Officers, Deputies and Clerks, the amount assigned, and the amount actually paid to each.

Name of Officer.	Nature of Office.	Period.*	Rate per annum.	Amount.	Total amount.	Remarks.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
F. X. Perrault	Clerk	10th Sept. to 31st Dec., 1850	350 0 0	106 18 10		
P. A. Doucet	Clerk	Do	350 0 0	106 18 10		
P. Bender	Deputy	Do	200 0 0	61 2 2		
G. Vanifalson	Temporary Clerk	1 month and 10 days, at	50 0 0	11 2 2½		
P. Landry	Crier	10th Sept. to 31st Dec., 1850	30 0 0	5 5 0		
		Amount of Disbursements for the above period		291 7 0½		For the Summer Season. Deficiency of Crier's Salary, £3 18s. 4d.
F. X. Perrault	Clerk	1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1851	350 0 0	40 18 8½	332 5 9	
P. A. Doucet	Clerk	Do	350 0 0			
P. Bender	Deputy	Do	200 0 0			
B. Sauvageau	Temporary Clerk	For the season	24 3 0			
P. Landry	Crier	1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1851	30 0 0	15 3 0		
		Amount of Disbursements for 1851		939 6 0		Deficiency of Crier's Salary, £14 17s. 0d.
				115 12 9	1054 18 9	
					£ 1387 4 6	

NOTE.—The above deficiencies, due the Crier of the Quarter Sessions, amount to £18 15s. 4d., as well as the balance due himself up to the 30th September, 1852, amounting in all to £34 4s. 4d., was paid by Warrant on 27th October, 1852.

Inspector General's Office, Quebec, 1852.

3 A DETAILED STATEMENT of the Outlay or Expense of Management of the Office of Clerk of the Peace, Montreal, for each year since the Act 13th and 14th Victoria, cap. 37, came in force,—also a list of the Officers, Deputies and Clerks, the amount assigned, and the amount actually paid to each.

Name of Officer.	Nature of Office.	Period.	Rate per annum.	Amount paid.		Total.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
A. M. Delisle	Clerk	10th Sept. to 31st Dec., 1850	350 0 0	106 18 11		
W. H. Brehaut	Clerk	Do	350 0 0	106 18 11		
C. E. Shuller	Deputy	Do	125 0 0	88 3 11		
L. D. R. Cotrel	1st Clerk	Do	125 0 0	88 3 11		
Edward Gagnon	2nd Clerk	1st Oct. to 31st Dec., 1850	50 0 0	12 10 0		
L. Malot	Crier	10th Sept. to 31st Dec., 1850	30 0 0	4 2 2		
		Amount of Disbursements for the same period			306 17 10	Deficiency of Crier's salary, £5 1s. 2d.
					2 3 0	
A. M. Delisle	Clerk	1st Jan'y. to 31st Dec., 1851	350 0 0	350 0 0		309 0 10
W. H. Brehaut	Clerk	Do	350 0 0	350 0 0		
C. E. Shuller	Deputy	Do	125 0 0	125 0 0		
L. D. R. Cotrel	1st Clerk	Do	125 0 0	125 0 0		
Edward Gagnon	2nd Clerk	Do	50 0 0	50 0 0		
E. Malot	Crier	Do	30 0 0	30 0 0		
		Amount of Disbursements for 1851			1080 0 0	
		Commission at 10 per cent. on £204 10s.			64 14 4	
					20 8 10	1115 3 2
						£ 1424 4 0

Inspector General's Office,
Quebec, , 1852.

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the Outlay or Expense of management of the Office of Clerk of the Peace, Three Rivers, for each year since the Act 13th and 14th Victoria, cap. 37, came in force, also, a list of the Officers, Deputies and Clerks, the amount assigned and the amount paid to each.

Name of Officer.	Nature of Office.	Period.	Rate per annum.	Amount paid.	Total.
H. B. Hughes	Clerk of the Peace	1st October to 31st December, 1850	£200	{ £ s. d. 0 0 0 232 3 9 13 14 4	{ £ s. d. 66 3 0 245 18 1 £312 1 1
E. Genetoux	Deputy	Do	£100		
H. B. Hughes	Clerk of the Peace	1st January to 31st December, 1851	£200		
E. Genetoux	Deputy	Do	£100		
	Amount of Disbursements				Do do for 1851, £6716s. 3d.

Inspector General's Office,
Quebec, 1852.

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the Outlay or Expense of management of the Office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Court of Queen's Bench, for each year since the Act 13th and 14th Victoria, cap. 37, came in force, also, a list of the Officers, Deputies and Clerks, the amount assigned and the amount paid to each.

Name of Officer.	Nature of Office.	Period.	Rate per annum.	Amount paid.	Total.
J. U. Beaudry	Clerk of Appeals	27th Dec, 1850, to 31st Dec, 1851	£250	{ £ s. d. 238 10 8 19 11 8 34 0 0 35 8 4	{ £ s. d. Deficiency of Clerk's Salary £14 4s. 7d. 327 10 8 35 11 6 £363 2 2
M. Plamondon	Deputy Clerk	Do	£75		
Chas. Drollet	Do	to 31st Mar., 1851	£60		
C. D. DeGrandpre	Office Keeper	Do to do	£36		
	Amount of Disbursements for the above period				

Inspector General's Office,
Quebec, 1852.

C.

STATEMENT of the Balances paid over by the undermentioned Officers of Justice in Lower Canada to the Receiver General, pursuant to the provisions of the Act 13th and 14th Vic., cap. 37, between 10th Sept., 1850, and 31st Dec., 1851.

Names of Officers.	Office.	On account of what Fund paid.	Currency.			Amount paid to Recr. General in 1851.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Burroughs and Fiset.....	Prothonotary and Clerk of the Circuit Court, Quebec.....	General Fees ..	166	19	8	545	8	6
W. S. Sewell	Sheriff, Quebec.....	Do ..	378	8	10			
Burroughs and Fiset.....	Prothonotary and Clerk of the Circuit Court, Quebec.....	Crier's Fees ...	185	6	4	293	17	2
Monk, Coffin and Papineau ..	Do Montreal	Do ...	108	10	10			
Do do do	Do do	Reporter's Fees	152	8	9	256	3	9
Burroughs and Fiset.....	Do Quebec	Do	103	15	0			
Total payments to Receiver General.....						£1095	9	5

JOS. CARY, Deputy I. G.

Inspector General's Office,
Quebec, November, 1852.

D.

STATEMENT of Moneys that have been advanced out of the Public Funds to make up any deficiency in salaries assigned under Act 13th and 14th Vic., cap. 37, from 10th September, 1850, to 31st December, 1851, being the Salaries and Fees payable under former Regulations out of the Public Funds.

Names of Officers.	Offices.	Amount advanced by Government to make up Salaries and Fees payable under former Regulations.					
		1850.			1851.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
James Green.....	Clerk of the Crown, Quebec.....	73	7	4	436	0	11
A. M. Delisle.....	Do do Montreal	81	2	7	312	11	11
Edward Barnard	Do do Three Rivers.....	9	19	7	107	17	4
William Bell	Do do St. Francis.....	3	16	10	68	17	3
Perrault and Doucet	Clerk of the Peace, Quebec	188	4	11	802	0	7
Delisle and Brehaut.....	Do do Montreal	138	4	8	522	3	8
H. B. Hughes	Do do Three Rivers	59	19	9	153	14	6
William Bell.....	Do do St. Francis	20	8	10	39	11	8
J. G. Ogden	Sheriff, Three Rivers	34	12	7	113	6	8
G. F. Bowen	Do St. Francis	16	19	6	55	11	0
Monk, Coffin and Papineau.....	Prothonotary and Clerk, Cir. Court, Montreal.....				65	10	0
Edward Barnard	Do do do Three Rivers.....				15	0	0
G. F. Bowen	Do do do St. Francis.....				12	10	0
Totals Currency.....		£626	16	7	£2705	5	6

JOS. CARY, Deputy I. G.

Inspector General's Office,
Quebec, November, 1852.