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**APPENDICES (D.) & (E.)**

TO

**R E P O R T**

ON

**THE AFFAIRS**

OF

**BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,**

FROM

**THE EARL OF DURHAM,**

**HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COMMISSIONER,**

*&c. &c. &c.*

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*(PRESENTED BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.)*

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed*

*12 June 1839.*

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**COMMISSION.**

VICTORIA, by the GRACE OF GOD of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and  
*Ireland* Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To ARTHUR BULLER, Greeting:—

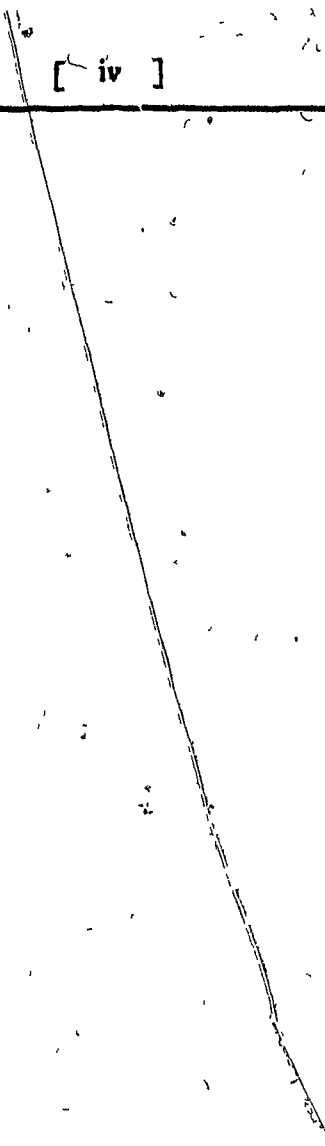
WHEREAS it is highly expedient that an inquiry should be made into the means of education enjoyed by Our subjects in Our Province of Lower Canada, and into the amount, nature and application of the produce of any estates or funds which may have been set apart for, or may be applicable to, purposes of education; and whether the same have been employed in the most beneficial manner for the said purposes: And whereas it is also highly expedient and desirable, that such a system of education should be established as may most conduce to the diffusion of knowledge, religion and virtue: Know ye, therefore, that We, reposing great trust in your zeal, ability and discretion, have nominated, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, constitute and appoint you, the said Arthur Buller, to proceed with the utmost despatch to inquire into and investigate the past and present modes of disposing of the produce of any estates or funds set apart for or applicable to purposes of education in the said Province of Lower Canada, and into the present means of education enjoyed by, or within reach of, Our subjects in the said Province: And Our further will and pleasure is, that you, after due examination of the premises, do and shall, as soon as conveniently may be, report to Us, under your hand and seal, what you shall find touching or concerning the premises, upon such inquiry as aforesaid; and also that you shall suggest such alteration, modification and extension of the system of education at present prevailing in Our said Province, or such other management of any estates or funds applicable to such purposes of education, as may in your judgment appear likely to promote the objects aforesaid; and for the better discovery of the truth in the premises, We do by these presents give and grant to you full power and authority to call before you such persons as you may deem necessary, and to inquire of the premises, and every part thereof, by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever: And We do also give and grant to you full power and authority to cause all persons having in their custody any records, orders, regulations, books, papers or other writings relating to, or in anywise connected with, the premises, to bring and produce the same before you; and for your assistance in the due execution of this Our Commission, We do hereby authorize you to nominate and appoint such person or persons as you shall think fit to be Assistant Commissioner or Assistant Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid, or any of them, and to delegate to him or them such and so many of the powers hereinbefore vested in you as may seem expedient: And Our will is, and We do hereby direct and ordain, that the person or persons so nominated by you shall possess and exercise any powers and authorities so as aforesaid delegated to him or them, in as full and ample a manner as the same are possessed and may be exercised by you under the authority of these presents: And We do hereby further authorize and empower you, at your discretion, to appoint such person as Secretary to this Our Commission as to you shall seem proper.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province of Lower Canada to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Our right trusty and right well-beloved John George Earl of Durham, Viscount Lambton, &c. &c., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, one of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, and Governor-general, Vice-admiral and Captain-general of all Our Provinces within and adjacent to the Continent of North America, &c. &c. &c. &c.

At Our Castle of St. Lewis, in Our City of Quebec, in Our said Province of Lower Canada, the 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1838, and in the second year of Our reign.

*D. Daly*, Secretary of the Province.



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## British North America.

### APPENDIX (D.)

#### REPORT of the COMMISSIONER of INQUIRY into the STATE of EDUCATION in *Lower Canada.*

My Lord,

Quebec, November 15, 1838.

Appendix (D.)

IN the instructions given in 1835 by Lord Glenelg to the Canadian Commissioners; his Lordship, after pointing out the importance and the difficulty of their inquiry into the state of education, concludes by observing,—“This is a task, the due performance of which requires so intimate an acquaintance with the character and wants of the people, that I doubt whether, within the time of your residence in Canada, it will be possible for you to be completely prepared to form a deliberative conclusion over a question thus comprehensive.”

If any doubt could be entertained of the sufficiency for such a purpose of the period which was then contemplated by his Lordship, but small results can reasonably be expected from the labours of the commission with which I had the honour of being charged, when it is borne in mind that they only commenced on the 1st of August, and closed in the early part of the following November, and that the difficulties, which were anticipated in the case of the Canadian Commissioners, had been greatly aggravated by the political events which intervened between the two periods. Had I been aware that my time and opportunities were to be so abridged, I should have entered upon the various considerations involved in this extensive inquiry separately, and in the order suggested by their importance and connexion; thereby enabling myself to report information, which, if extending only over part of the subject, would still have been complete as far as it went, and would to that extent have furnished materials for immediate legislation. But anticipating no interruption; imagining that the whole inquiry lay before me, and finding it so divided as to admit of the simultaneous labour of a variety of different parties, I thought I should best economize my time by putting each of such parties in possession, as early as possible, of the nature of the information which I sought from them, and thus enabling every part of the inquiry to be in progress at the same time. The doing this, however, in a convenient form, and the previous necessity of making myself master of each point, were works of so much labour, that, by the time I was called upon to relinquish my task, I found that, though every thing was set in train, nothing had been completed.

I have nevertheless succeeded in eliciting some information. It is no doubt too scanty to deserve the form and name of a report, and unfortunately its authenticity, even to the small extent that it goes, stands unattested by the formal evidence of any witnesses, because, although I was in daily communication with the leading authorities on this subject, in Quebec, I abstained from committing their answers to paper till I should be in a position to question them upon all the points to which their information extended.

The subject of Canadian education naturally divides itself under two general heads: the state in which it has been in former times, and now is, and that to which it is proposed to raise it hereafter.

To the Catholic Church Canada is indebted for all its early scholastic endowments; indeed, with the exception of M'Gill's college, for all that at present exist. The ample estates and active benevolence of the Jesuits, of the seminaries of Montreal and Quebec, and of various nunneries and their missions, were devoted to the education of the people. It is impossible to pay too high a tribute to the merits of this most exemplary Church. Its existence has ever been beneficially felt, and its career has been marked throughout by the most faithful discharge of its sacred duties, and the most undeviating allegiance to the British Crown.

The Jesuits' estates, however, soon ceased to be available to the beneficent objects of their grantors. The British Government, on the dissolution of that order, entered into possession; and, not content with diverting their proceeds from their original destination, unfortunately adopted the mode of appropriation the most obnoxious possible to that part of the population for whose benefit they were first granted, and who were the most clamorous for their restitution.

## Appendix (D.)

The first proposal of the Government was to present them to Lord Amherst, by way of compensation for his military services in the reduction of Canada. This it at length abandoned; not, however, until after a long struggle, and after the grant had been actually made out in favour of his Lordship. Nor were the French Canadians alone in their complaints. At the first session of the newly-constituted legislature, in 1792, a petition, signed wholly or in greater part by the inhabitants of British origin, was presented to the House of Assembly from the city and county of Quebec, setting forth the original destination of the Jesuits' estates, and showing, that, owing to their diversion, the province was utterly without the means of education. An address to his Majesty Geo. III., upon this petition, was unanimously adopted by the Assembly and transmitted to England, but no answer was received till upon the presentation of a similar address on the following year, the Governor informed them, that, in consequence of the previous one, the claims of the province had been considered by his Majesty in Council, and that the result of that consideration had been an order to take possession of these estates for the Crown. He concluded by suggesting, that possibly any further applications on the subject might be inconsistent with the accustomed respect of the House of Assembly for the decision of his Majesty on matters connected with his prerogative.

Accordingly, the subject was dropped for the moment. However, as it was resumed almost annually from that period to the final surrender of the estates to the Provincial Legislature, in 1832, it will be more convenient to dispose at once of this part of the question by presenting certain facts reported by a committee of the House of Assembly in that last-mentioned year, in which the grievances, as far as relates to the misappropriation of this fund, are brought together, and, it would seem, fully substantiated.

It appears that, from the year 1800 to 1831, the gross receipts in respect of the estates amounted to 49,000*l.*: of this 8,650*l.* odd were expended in their management; 622*l.* in pensions; for unknown services (which in fact comprised an allowance to the then Attorney-general for his expenses in going to England to defend himself against the impeachment of the House of Assembly), 1,719*l.*; law expenses connected with M<sup>r</sup>. Gill's college, a Protestant institution, 780*l.*; the maintenance of a Protestant chaplain (authorized in a despatch of Sir George Murray, dated 2d June 1828, 984*l.*; building Protestant churches, 9,793*l.* There appears certainly an item of 12,389*l.* for the support of three schools; but it should be remarked that these were all what the Catholics looked upon as purely Protestant establishments, and were by them avoided as such. The English Government might maintain that in these appropriations it merely exercised the right which it undeniably possessed of doing what it liked with its own; but it cannot be matter of surprise that the Catholics of Canada should have felt discontented, when they saw the great Catholic legacy of their forefathers thus converted into a fund for the establishment of a rival Church. At length, after years of incessant struggling, Lord Goderich announced, in his despatch of the 7th July 1831, the determination of the Crown to resign to the Colonial Legislature, for the purposes of education exclusively, the Jesuits' estates (with the exception of the barracks, and even these on condition of others being built), and the then existing balance in respect of them: His Lordship then goes on to mention, that two sums, the one of 7,154*l.* odd, and the other of 1,200*l.* odd, had lately been recovered from the estate of Mr. John Caldwell, and directs that both shall be placed at the disposal of the Legislature, the former for general purposes, and the latter, with reference to principles previously noticed, for purposes of education exclusively. The reason of this distinction is rather curious: it appears that the two sums were recovered from different estates: on the former the Government had claims on the ground of Mr. J. Caldwell's default as receiver-general. These claims, however, were posterior to those of several private individuals, and therefore were of no value. The prior claim of all was that of "the Jesuits' estates," to which, for a debt incurred as their treasurer, both properties had been mortgaged by Mr. J. Caldwell's father. The Crown accordingly effected the recovery by availing itself of its capacity of proprietor of the Jesuits' estates, to sue Mr. J. Caldwell, as heir-at-law to his father, for this debt. As regards the smaller property, it never having come into Mr. J. Caldwell's hands, and not being, therefore, liable for his default as receiver-general, the claim of "the Jesuits' estates" to the 1,200*l.* recovered out of it was unopposed. However, there is really no distinction between these two claims of the Jesuits' estates: both were equally good: the only difference is, that against the one there were no pretensions to set up at all, and, against the other, none that had the slightest show of legal weight, both being founded on the same original debt.

Reverting to Lord Goderich's despatch, it must not be forgotten that the larger sum of 7,154*l.* was directed by his Lordship to be placed at the disposal of the legislature for general purposes.

A committee of the House of Assembly, by their report, dated 7th February 1832, after finding, among other things, that both the above sums mentioned in Lord Goderich's despatch were then in the hands of the receiver-general, conclude by recommending that they shall both be carried to the account of the Jesuits' estates, &c. &c.

Accordingly, in pursuance of this report, and embodying every one of its recommendations, is passed the 2 Will. 4, c. 41, whereby it is enacted, "That all the monies arising out of the Jesuits' estates then in or that might thereafter come into the hands of the receiver-general, should be placed in a separate chest, &c., and should be applied to the purposes of education exclusively." Now, it is clear that both sums in question did arise out of the Jesuits' estates, and that both were then in the hands of the receiver-general.

Besides

Besides (waiving the benefit of all this argument) Lord Goderich, having left the larger sum to the disposal of the legislature for general purposes, the legislature selected, of their own free choice, as is clear from the above report of their committee, those of education; and surely they come under the head of general purposes.

Nevertheless, in the face of this Act, concurred in by both Houses, and assented to by the Governor, and as authentic a law as ever law was, in the following September, the appropriation which appears to have been contemplated by Lord Goderich was actually enforced by order of Colonel Craig, the then Civil Secretary, and the 7,154*l.* transferred to the general fund of the province. The other injunction of the Act, as to keeping the future balances of these estates in a separate chest, has been no better observed. They have been invariably mixed with the other public revenue, a separate account only being kept to show their amount.

By this account it appears that the balance on the 10th October 1838 had accumulated to 13,436*l.* 4*s.* 6½*d.* If to this is to be added, as it unquestionably ought, the 7,154*l.* currency, or 6,439*l.* 5*s.* 10½*d.* sterling, the whole fund applicable to education, in respect of the Jesuits' estates, will amount to 19,875*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* sterling.

As regards the condition annexed to the surrender of the Jesuits' barracks, I fear it is not capable of fulfilment. I communicated with the military authorities on the subject, and was informed that the Crown was in possession of no land within the walls, where barracks must be, sufficient for their site; and of course it would be bad economy in the province, with a view to getting back the lost property, to incur, first of all, the expense of purchasing land in the town already built upon, pulling down the buildings, and then erecting new barracks, and afterwards that of pulling down the old ones and raising more profitable buildings on their site. The most equitable arrangement, I should submit, would be for the Crown to come forward now and pay the proper market price for what it has so long withheld.

A full description of these estates will be found, in a tabular form, in the Appendix to this Report, (Letter A.), as also a minute criticism of their past management, and suggestions for their future improvement. This has been the undivided labour of Mr. Dunkin, the secretary to the commission, to whose unremitting exertions in this and other departments of the inquiry, not only during the continuance, but for some months subsequent to the expiration of the commission, I am indebted for much of the information I am able to supply.

To take up the order of events where it was broken off, the hopes of the friends of education in the province, which had been grievously disappointed by the Governor's recommendation in 1800 to abstain from any further complaints, were fully revived by his announcing, in his speech of the following year, the benevolent intentions of the Imperial Government. "With great satisfaction I have to inform you, that his Majesty, from his paternal regard for the welfare and prosperity of his subjects of this colony, has been graciously pleased to give directions for the establishing of a competent number of free schools, for the instruction of their children in the first rudiments of useful learning, and in the English tongue, and also, as occasion may require, for foundations of a more enlarged and comprehensive nature; and his Majesty has been further pleased to signify his royal intention, that a suitable proportion of the lands of the Crown should be set apart, and the revenue thereof applied to such purposes."

The 41 Geo. 3, c. 17, an Act founded on these promises, and intitled, "An Act for the establishment of Free Schools and the advancement of Learning in the Province," was immediately passed. It will be found abstracted in Appendix, (Letter B.), No. 1. The following are its principal provisions.

The Governor is empowered to erect a corporation, to be called "The Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning," with all necessary powers for holding land in mortmain, &c., to be composed of trustees to be appointed by the Governor. To this corporation the entire management of all schools and institutions of royal foundation in the province, as well as the administration of all estates and property which may be appropriated to the said schools, is committed. The sanction of the Governor is required to all rules and statutes which may be made for the schools by the trustees, and for the government of the masters and scholars. He may establish one or more free schools in each parish or township, as he may see fit, upon the application of the inhabitants, or a majority of them, to that effect, and he appoints the masters, and orders their salaries, after the conveyance of the school-house to the trustees, which is to be done immediately upon their completion; the expense of the erection of the houses to be equally apportioned among the inhabitants.

In 1803 the promised grants of land, by which the contemplated schools were to be supported, never having been made, the Executive Council recommended to the Governor that 16 townships of the waste lands of the Crown should be appropriated for this purpose. In answer to this recommendation, the province received the same year an assurance that 20,000 acres should be granted to each of the cities of Quebec and Montreal for the support of a seminary, and that immediate steps should be taken in the matter. These steps, however, never were taken, the grants of land never made, and the Act of 1801 remained a dead letter.

Complaints of this bad faith have never ceased. In answer to one of them, as late as 1831, Lord Goderich, after admitting that grants of land had been promised by the Crown, adds, "that of course such promises are binding and must be carried into effect, unless there are circumstances, of which he was not then apprized, which might have cancelled the obligation

Appendix (D)

obligation contracted in 1801, or which may have rendered the fulfilment of it at that time impracticable."

However, this admission was followed by no better results. Up to this moment the only Acts of the British Government, in respect of Canadian instruction, have been the wholesale seizure, and the partial restoration, of the Jesuits' estates. At length the House of Assembly determined to take up this question, and passed a Bill, which, however, was thrown out by the Legislative Council. Its principal features are the same as those which distinguish the Elementary School Acts that subsequently came into operation, and to which I shall shortly call your Excellency's more particular attention. Two of its provisions, namely, those contained in the 11th section, are worthy of notice. They both relate to the master; one requiring that, among other qualifications, he shall bring a certificate of loyalty, and the other fixing his salary at 60*l.* This latter particular I advert to, because it shows what far juster notions were entertained in those days of the competent provision for a teacher, than appears to have been the case in later times. An abstract of this Bill will be found in Appendix (B.) No. 2.

In 1818 another Bill was passed by the Assembly. This, after reciting the necessity of elementary schools, and the advantage of subjecting them to local control, vests the trusteeship of those created under its provisions in a corporation, consisting of the rector, curate or priest, &c., with the four churchwardens last appointed, of the Church of England or the Roman Catholic Church, the seigneur primitif and senior justice of the peace, who were to report annually to the inhabitants. A sum of 200*l.* was to be granted from the provincial treasury to the trustees of every parish or township in which a house had been built and opened, sufficient for the residence of a master, and the instruction of 30 children. The school was to receive no further support from the legislature, but was entitled to one-fourth of the yearly revenues of the fabrique, until its yearly income from other sources should amount to 100*l.*; and the master was to be paid by fees from the children, never, however, at a rate exceeding 5*s.* per month from each. This Bill, (see Appendix (B.) No. 3,) after some amendments by the council which were concurred in, was reserved for the Royal Assent, since which it was never heard of. A similar fate attended two similar Bills the two following years.

Up to this period the corporation contemplated by the 41 Geo. 3, having never been erected, letters patent were issued for that purpose in October 1818. The Protestant Bishop of Quebec was named the principal of the institution, and certain other trustees from time to time appointed to act with him.

Great stress has been laid upon the two following rules, which are among the first they made, as indicative of the liberal spirit in which they entered on their duties: "That every school should be placed under the immediate inspection of the clergy of the religion professed by the inhabitants of the spot, and that, where they might be of different persuasions, the clergy of each church should have the superintendence of the children of their respective communities." "That a regular superintendence of the schools was assigned to visitors named by the corporation (one or more to be the minister or ministers of the parish or township), who were to report to them every six months the number and progress of the scholars, the conduct of the masters, and generally on the state of the schools."

The institution entered upon the management of all the then existing schools supported by Government, and continued from year to year, but very slowly, to augment their number. This remained the sole legislative provision for education up to the year 1824. It will be perhaps better again to break in upon the regular course of events, and pursue the history of the Royal Institution to its end, disencumbering it from the other systems which were for some years co-existent with it, and by which it was finally absorbed. That it failed entirely is admitted on all hands, and there is no disagreement as to the immediate cause of failure, namely, its unpopularity with the French Canadians and the Catholic Church. This unpopularity was founded on the exclusively British and Protestant character by which, it was asserted, its organization and management were distinguished. A committee of the House of Assembly, appointed in 1824 to inquire into its operation, reported, among other things, that, out of its 20 trustees, only five, and only 22 out of its 81 school visitors, were Canadians. In spite of the apparent liberality of the rules, this constitution of the authorities, by whom they were to be carried into effect, inspired such jealousies, and so offended the religious and national antipathies of the Canadians, that they withdrew their confidence from the institution, and rarely applied for schools under its direction. And, indeed, this was a natural enough result. Suppose the proportions of the members of the corporation and of the visitors, as regards their national origin, had been reversed, and that the Catholic bishop had been placed at its head, what would have been the popularity of such an institution with the Protestants and the British?

In the townships the system naturally worked better, and the demand for schools was proportionately great.

In 1827 an attempt was made to divide the board of the institution into two committees, composed of an equal number of members, and possessing equal privileges; the new one to be entirely Catholic, under the presidency of the Catholic bishop, and to have the exclusive management of all Catholic schools. After the two parties had with some difficulty been brought to acquiesce in this arrangement, it was discovered that there were some legal impediments in the way of carrying it into effect, and a Bill for the repeal of such parts of the 41 George 3, as interposed these impediments, was suggested by

Sir

Sir James Kempt and brought into the Assembly, but soon after dropt. An abstract of this Bill is given, Appendix B. No. 5.

It appears, from successive reports of committees, that the number of schools under the Royal Institution, after a certain time, diminished rather than increased. In 1827 they amounted to 82, of which 64 were Protestant, and only 18 Catholic. In 1832 there were but 72, in which there were only five Canadian masters; and in 1834 the whole number was reduced to 63. The last application for a new school to the institution was in 1828.

This decline is easily to be accounted for, by the greater popularity of the school system which came into operation in 1800, and of those which succeeded it. A sum, varying usually from 1,800*l.* to 2,000*l.*, was annually voted to the trustees of the corporation for the support of their schools up to 1832, when it was reduced to 1,265*l.* Since this latter period the Royal Institution fell into the general elementary school system, and its schools were supported and managed in the same manner as those thereby created, with the exception that the corporation was still permitted to exercise the powers in other cases intrusted to trustees elected by the localities.

The corporation has now no other function than the trusteeship of M'Gill's college, which establishment will be noticed hereafter.

I have shown that, from the moment the Royal Institution came into operation, systematic attempts were annually made by the House of Assembly to substitute some other more popular management.

In addition to the Bills, with this view, of 1818, 1819 and 1820, which, after being passed by both Houses of the Provincial Legislature, were left unnoticed by the Home Government, two others, brought up in 1821 and 1823, were thrown out by the Legislative Council.

At this period a committee, reporting upon the then lamentable state of education in the province, represent that in many parishes not more than five or six individuals can write, and that, generally, not above one-fourth of the entire population can read, and one-tenth write, and that very imperfectly.

At length, in 1824, the Assembly so far succeeded as to carry through a Bill, which became the 4 Geo. 4, c. 31, and is commonly known by the name of the "Fabrique Act." By this the fabriques, or local corporations, established in each Roman Catholic parish, by which the temporalities of the parish church are administered, are authorized to establish one or more schools in each parish of the province according to its population, and to have the sole management of them.

They are further authorized to purchase and hold property to a certain amount, real and personal, for the support of these schools, and, until such property is acquired, may apply to that purpose one-fourth of their revenue. This Act will be found abstracted, Appendix, (Letter B.) No. 4. But it can hardly be said to have ever come into operation. In some parishes the fabriques were too poor, and in most, I have been assured, the existence of the Act was unknown. Like that established under the Royal Institution, the fabrique school-system became absorbed in those of a more general and popular character, which were shortly after established. The first of these, which forms a remarkable epoch in the history of Canadian education, was established by the 9 Geo. 4, c. 46. It will be observed that all the abortive attempts made from 1818 up to this period, as well as the Act of 1824, had alone in view the wants of the French Canadians, which were virtually untouched by the Royal Institution, and which undeniably called for urgent relief. It is true, that, as regards the receipt, at starting, of a certain sum of public money, the Protestant settlements were put on the same footing as the Catholic; but reliance for the subsequent support of the schools was placed first of all upon the fabriques, a fund which only existed in Catholic parishes, and eventually on charitable endowments, which were only to be expected from the greater wealth and zeal of the Catholic Church.

Imperfect as the provisions of these Bills were for the erection of any thing approaching a sound and general system of education, no fault can be found with the spirit in which they were devised by the Assembly. It appears to have been one of fairness and sincerity, and liable to none of the imputations which attach to similar proceedings of that body in later times.

By the Act of 1829 the establishment and sole management of schools in their respective parishes and townships was confided to five trustees, elected by the resident landholders eligible to vote at elections. These trustees were empowered to hold property belonging to the school, and to receive benefactions. Half the expense of erecting school-houses, if not above 50*l.*, is to be advanced from the public chest on the certificate of the trustees.

A salary of 20*l.* is to be given to every master teaching 20 pupils, and a further allowance of 10*s.* a head for poor children, provided their number does not exceed 50, nor fall short of 20. The trustees were required to report annually to the legislature.—[See Abstract, Appendix (B. 6.)]

Under this Act, which was to be in force for three years, there was no provision for visitatorial inspection.

The trustees, who in very few instances could write themselves, as is proved by the almost invariable use of marks instead of signatures in their returns, had the power of appointing and removing the masters; in short, the entire control of the schools. It is true that they were required to make annual returns to the legislature; but then nothing was more easy, and, I have been informed by many persons, nothing was more common, than for them to make false returns.



## Appendix (D.)

In many schools where there were not 20 scholars *bonâ fide* taught gratis (the number requisite before the gratuity of 10*s.* a head was to be granted), I was assured that it was a very usual device of the master to ask of his neighbours, or of another school, the loan of a sufficient number of children to satisfy this condition. Indeed, where children were scarce, parents were known to lend themselves to this good-humoured arrangement. The trustees, when they knew all this, generally connived at it willingly enough, because they generally wished well to the master, who was of their own appointment, and because the gratuity did not come out of their pockets, but, on the contrary, was pretty sure to find its way into them, the master being very frequently in their debt, and, as they well knew, having no other means of paying them.

In 1830 and 1831, two other Acts were passed, slightly amending and explaining the provisions of that of 1829. By the latter, the Governor was empowered to appoint 19 visitors, who, with the members of the House of Assembly resident in the country, and the resident rector or curate of the parish, were to divide the country into school districts, visit the schools annually, and report their state to the legislature, with any recommendations they might be disposed to make.

Schools rose rapidly under the Act of 1829. In that year 48 houses were built, under its provisions, and 351 schools received the Government allowance. In 1830, 60 more houses were built, and the number of elementary schools increased to 899. In 1829, the whole cost of education to the province was 13,785*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, including, in addition to the expenses of the elementary schools, 2,115*l.* 10*s.* for the 84 under the Royal Institution, and 5,250*l.* 3*s.* for special grants. In 1830, the gross amount under these same heads was increased to 26,019*l.*, and in 1831, the whole number of elementary schools was 1,216, and the whole cost of education 32,470*l.*

It is time here to explain the meaning of these special grants. The general educational Acts which have been noticed were meant to embrace only the elementary schools in the rural districts. Many of those, originally established by voluntary associations in the three towns of Montreal, Quebec, and Three Rivers, as well as sundry superior academies and colleges, dispersed over various parts of the province, were the subjects of separate annual appropriations. The first of these was in 1823, when 200*l.* was granted to a school in Quebec under the management of the Education Society in that town. In the following year there was only this same grant. In 1825, a like sum was also given to the British and Canadian school at Montreal. Every subsequent year fresh institutions received similar aid, and the grants under this head have been shown, in 1830, to have increased to 5,250*l.* 3*s.*

In 1831, the House of Assembly appointed a standing committee of 11 members (five to be a quorum), to report from time to time on all subjects connected with education.

The Act of 1829 having expired in May 1832, the 2 Will, 4, c. 26, was passed for the continuance of the system for two more years. Before noticing the peculiar provisions by which this Act is distinguished from its predecessors, it will be proper to advert to the reasons given for such distinction by the Education Committee. In 1831, they report, "that they cannot but regret that they have had evidence that in several instances too much dependence has been placed on legislative aids, and, in some cases, to a degree which seems to have had the effect of relaxing the exertions which were formerly made. Your committee cannot too strongly impress upon the House the mischiefs which would result from such a dependence, and placing the public money in the hands of societies or individuals practically hable to no sufficient responsibility, or regular or strict accountability, unless they at the same time have to apply a considerable portion of their own money along with that of the public."

The same committee, remonstrating against large legislative grants, dwells on "the abuses and corruption which uniformly attend the lavish expenditure of public money. Education itself suffers in the estimation of the public; false ideas are spread abroad among the people, that education is rather an object which concerns the community than themselves individually, and it is undervalued, while in reality it is become nearly as needful in the present state of things in this province as religious instruction, or instruction in the means of gaining an honest livelihood, for which it is the bounden duty of every head of a family to provide to the utmost of his power. To draw the money from the people by taxes, to be restored to them for these purposes, after undergoing all the diminution of the expenses of collection, management and waste, would soon impoverish them without effecting the object in view."

In 1832 the Committee report, that the increasing applications for public money render certain regulations necessary, and as warning to the public that less reliance than theretofore must be placed in aids from the general funds, and more from the localities immediately interested; and that, for these reasons, it is desirable, 1st, to grant no new allowances, except on the most urgent grounds, but rather to diminish those already granted; 2nd, to confine aids for elementary instruction in the towns, as much as possible, to one elementary school connected in some degree with one of each of the principal religious denominations, where all the poorer classes may have easy admission. It goes on "to regret that the applications during that session were nearly as numerous and great in amount as in the previous one. The extraordinary efforts which were made by the legislature under the unfortunate state of things which had so long retarded education in the province, and in a prosperous state of the public funds, have widely spread abroad the idea that the expenses of the education of youth were to be defrayed out of the public revenue;



revenue; and the abuses consequent thereon have, no doubt, in some instances, made those who profited by them over-anxious for their continuance. The present state of the public funds, however, will force a return to more correct notions and practice. Your committee cannot conceive that it will ever be expedient to draw money from the industry of the people, by an expensive process, to be returned to them in greatly diminished amount, for objects for which they can apply it more certainly, more equitably, and with greater economy, under their own immediate control."

In this report the committee remark, that the proportion of children attending school in Lower Canada is one in 12; whereas, in the neighbouring state of New York, it is one in four. By the 2 Will. 4. c. 26, founded on this latter report, 1321 districts were adopted as laid out by the visitors appointed the preceding year.

To a school in each of these districts, and also to a separate girls' school in that district in every Roman Catholic parish in which the church was situated, an allowance was given of 20*l.* per annum, provided that no more than 2*s.* per month was demanded from each scholar, and that 20 scholars, from 5 to 15 years of age, had been in regular attendance for 100 days in the year. Ten shillings were to be distributed yearly, as prize-money, among the best scholars in each school, by the first resident member for the county, on the return; otherwise by the non-resident one. The management of the schools was intrusted to trustees, as in the Act of 1829. The teacher, before appointment, must produce a certificate, signed by the minister of the most numerous religious denomination in the parish, according to the latest census, and by one justice of the peace, and the militia officer of highest grade in the parish, or by two others, that he is known as of good character, and that he has been examined by them, and found capable of teaching reading, writing and arithmetic, in the language of the majority of the inhabitants. He might be removed, either on the representation of a majority of the county visitors, or, after hearing, by the trustees, on the complaint of three electors. A public examination was to be held yearly, and three at least of the visitors were to make an inspection of the school, which they were to certify, as directed by a schedule annexed to the Act. No more than 10 free scholars were to be admitted to any one school, and then only when their parents had another child at school, for whom they paid. The visitors were to be the legislative councillors resident in the county; its members in the House of Assembly, whether resident or not; the senior acting justice of the peace, the militia officer of highest rank, and the minister of the most numerous religious denomination. These visitors, in addition to the duties before mentioned, were to determine all questions relating to districting and building houses, &c., and they alone were to have their expenses paid.

The schools of the Royal Institution were embraced in this Act.

The other most remarkable alterations introduced by it consisted in the additional powers which it vested in the members of the House of Assembly. They were to have the distribution of the 10*s.* prize-money; indeed the whole powers of visitation may be said to have centred in them, because their political importance generally enabled them to do as they chose with those of their co-visitors who resided in the parish, and because the members of the Legislative Council were few in number, and rarely fulfilled the condition of residence in the county. Complaints were frequently made of the improper application of the prize-money entrusted for distribution to the M. P. Ps.

A writer of no small merit, in an article addressed to the "Populaire," Canadian newspaper, and signed, L. P. R. Instituteur, remarks: "Sur ce sujet je puis dire à la honte de ceux à qui il appartient, que bien des écoles ont été privées de cette gratification. Moi-même, je me suis obligé d'écrire à un représentant du comté de Berthier pour lui mander, "s'il avait envoyé l'argent qui était destiné à récompenser les enfans des écoles, qu'il y avait deux semestres que les visiteurs de notre paroisse n'avaient rien donné pour cet objet." Il me fit réponse qu'il avait donné l'argent à un des principaux de la paroisse, où je tenais l'école; que si ce dernier ne l'avait pas distribué, il y avait mauvaise foi de la part de cet individu. Alors je dis à l'un de mes syndics d'aller trouver l'individu en question, et de lui demander les récompences des enfans; qu'avec ce peu d'argent les enfans se pourraient acheter des livres, du papier, et d'autres choses nécessaires pour l'école. En y allant il reçut à peu près la réponse suivante: "Je garde dit le visiteur cet argent pour payer les frais d'annonces, les lettres non affranchies, et l'acte d'élection des syndics." Combien d'autres abus que je mentionnerais, si le tems me le permettait, et combien d'autres encore se sont passés inaperçus. S'il y a eu des visiteurs si peu délicats jusqu'au point d'enfriendre les lois eux-mêmes, il ne faut pas s'étonner, s'il y ait eu des syndics qui se soient rendu encore plus coupables, pour des sommes beaucoup plus considérables, par exemple dans la construction des maisons d'écoles. Je fus témoin lorsqu'un syndic dans le comté de St. Hyacinthe reçut une verte leçon de Mr. Roc de St. Ours, dans le courant d'Août 1832, pour avoir retiré 50*l.* du gouvernement pour la bâtisse d'une maison, dont voici à peu près l'histoire. Le terrain sur lequel la maison était bâtie avait été donné en pur don à la fabrique de la paroisse. Le seigneur du lieu avait fait don de tout le bois, en outre 14 à 15 habitans avaient donné chacun trois à quatre piastres à part des corvées, de manière que la maison fut édifée sans avoir coûté 15 piastres. Le syndic qui s'ingéra de cela, fit estimer le terrain et la maison à 100*l.* pour retirer 50*l.*, comme il était dit dans l'acte d'éducation. Il les retira en effet, et la maison est toujours resté imparfaite. M. de St. Ours fut tellement surpris de voir cette maison, qu'il dit qu'elle n'était bonne qu'à loger les poules. Quand il sut en outre que le gouvernement avait donné 50*l.*, c'est pour le coup que le pauvre syndic se fit toncer, et qu'il en reçut sur les quatre faces. Le curé de la paroisse, voyant le maître et la maîtresse si mal logés leur donna onze piastres pour faire cloisons. Il paraît à présent que le propriétaire du terrain s'en est emparé. Voilà

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un exemple qui fait voir que l'argent a été dissipé ou mal employé ; car avec 50 l. toutes personnes peuvent faire une bonne maison, bien parachevée en dedans et en dehors, lorsque les matériaux sont sur la place gratuitement. S'il y avait une perquisition sur toutes les maisons qui se sont bâties, sous les dispositions de l'acte, il est certain qu'on y verrait avec surprise plusieurs cents louis de dissipés et perdus pour la province mais qui ont grossi la bourse de certains tartuffes avides d'argent."

Complaints were also very frequently made that the provision, which required the master's certificate to be signed by the county members, before his allowance could be drawn, gave them a power over him, which was too often propitiated by acts of political subserviency. I frequently heard these charges made, and in no few instances attempted to be substantiated by facts. Though it is necessary in Canada to be very suspicious of statements advanced by political parties in disparagement of their adversaries, or in vindication of themselves, no one who is conversant with the fury of Canadian partizanship can help recognizing in the provisions of this Act temptations to abuse sufficient, under such circumstances, to overcome the scruples of belligerent legislators.

The 3 Will. 4, c. 4, made some alterations in the school districts, as laid out in the previous year, and reduced their whole number to 1,294. It also contained a very judicious provision for granting 4l. extra to every master who should teach both languages.

The Education Committee in their report in 1834 still complain of the extravagance of the school grants, and express a hope "that the time is not far distant when the whole country will be persuaded that it is much better to trust to themselves for the discharge of the duty of affording useful instruction to their offspring, rather than depend upon legislative appropriations." The 4 Will. 4, c. 9, continued the Act of 1832 to May 1836. By this the school districts were again increased in seven counties, and the visitors were empowered to grant 10l. extra to the best master in every county, namely, the one who had the largest and best conducted school; provided that in addition to the ordinary course of elementary instruction he also taught geometry, French or English grammar, and book-keeping.

In 1835 the House of Assembly having come to the resolution of not proceeding to business, no Education Bill was passed. In the session 1835-6 special grants were made amounting to nearly 12,000l., being, in point of fact, the allowance for the previous as well as the current year. The reports of the Education Committee this year are much in the same strain as those before referred to. They state, "that the liberality of the legislature, far from having stimulated the efforts of the members of the institutions connected with education, appears on the contrary to have paralyzed them." They go on to represent the unreasonable demands made by the inhabitants in many places for new school districts. "These applications," they say, "do not, generally speaking, come from places which appear by their population to be entitled to a greater number than that now allowed them; but, on the contrary, from places where the proportion of the number of school districts is four times greater than some others. The single fact that a school district is asked for a place in which there are only three families, will be sufficient to satisfy your honourable House of the necessity of examining applications of this nature with the most scrupulous attention. Your committee have come to the determination to recommend, that for the future the number of school districts in each county be regulated by its population." It appears from these reports that the cost of education in the three preceding years had been as follows:— In 1833, 22,154l.; in 1834, 24,543l.; in 1835, 25,810l. In the last year there were 1,202 schools and 38,377 children in attendance, of whom 14,048 were gratuitously instructed, and 24,329 paid, or professed to pay, at the rate prescribed by law. The committee, after commenting upon the universal incompetency of schoolmasters, &c., conclude by recommending two Bills; the one for the establishment of Normal schools, and the other for the continuance of the general elementary system. The first of these became law, (6 Will. 4, c. 12.—See Abstract, Appendix, (B. 12.)

It provided for the establishment and support, for five years, of two Normal schools, one at Quebec and the other at Montreal, to be under the management of a committee of 10 persons in each city; each committee was allowed 400l., to enable it to procure professors, and purchase books and apparatus; 600l. per annum, for five years, for salaries for such professors, and 250l. per annum, for a like period, for the contingent expenses of the schools. A further yearly sum of 120l. was granted to each, for three years, for the maintenance and tuition of five or more poor schoolmasters desirous of completing themselves in the art of teaching; and a like sum was granted, for the like period, to the Ursuline Nuns of Quebec and Three Rivers, and the Sœurs de la Congregation de Notre Dame at Montreal, for the maintenance and tuition of five poor young females willing to devote themselves to teaching. The schools were to be open only to persons above 14, who would give good security that they would accept employment for five years after leaving the Normal school in some superior or elementary institutions in the province, under penalty of refunding to the committees all the expenses of their tuition, &c.; and to schoolmasters seeking to perfect themselves in the art of teaching. A course of studies was prescribed, such as is adopted at similar establishments in Europe, and was to extend over a period of three years. A pupil, after having obtained a certificate of fitness, &c. was entitled to preference in employment at schools receiving legislative assistance. The five years were to begin to run from the date of the establishment of the schools in the respective cities. Both committees immediately united in sending to Europe, for the purpose of procuring professors and books, &c., the Rev. Mr. Holmes of the seminary of Quebec, a gentleman of great worth and talents. He brought back with him two professors for the Montreal branch, who immediately opened their school, and came into the receipt of their salaries. They had

had I believe as many at one time as three pupils, but have none at all at the present moment. No attempt has yet been made to organize the school at Québec. Mr. Holmes brought back with him some very valuable apparatus and a large collection of books, which are now in charge of the committee. The reason of the failure of this act is obvious. The other Bill, which was passed by the House of Assembly at the same time, having been rejected by the Council, the whole system of elementary education fell to the ground, and persons could hardly be found willing to throw away three years at these normal schools, and pledge themselves to be ready to teach for five more, when there were no schools in existence for them to teach in, and really a very poor prospect of any ever being established. At the same time the Act had great merits; it sought to remedy, and by provisions very suitable, as far as they went, one of the greatest vices in the existing system. It, nevertheless, was of course the subject of bitter attack in a province where the merits of measures are no security against attack.

The Bill of 1836, which, as I have just said, was thrown out by the Council, proposed to raise the number of school districts to 1,658, and to grant far greater powers as regarded the management of schools to members of the House of Assembly. The only other novel features in it are, 1st, the establishment of a superior or model school, in every parish or township, where the population, according to the last census, exceeded 500 souls, to the master of which an allowance was to be made of 50*l.* per annum, upon the majority of the heads of families, at a meeting duly called, having voted a further sum of not less than 20*l.*, so as to raise his salary to 70*l.* He was required, in addition to reading, writing and arithmetic, to teach the grammar of the language of the majority of the inhabitants, and the elements of mensuration and geography, particularly that of North America. 2dly, the provision by which it empowered, though it did not compel, the majority of the inhabitants to tax the district for further support of its schools. The grounds on which the Council rejected this Bill are so fully and so ably stated in their report, that I cannot do better than give their own words. After reviewing the provisions made for education in past years by the legislature, and pointing out their numerous faults as emphatically and oftentimes admitted in the reports of the other House, they proceed:—"Your committee beg leave to state, that, notwithstanding the foregoing reports of the special committee of the House of Assembly on education, concurred in by that honourable House, the number of school districts is by this Bill considerably augmented, and the public expenditure for this object, which has already reached the amount of 150,000*l.*, is very greatly increased, as nearly 40,000*l.* will be required annually, for four years ensuing, to cover the appropriations specified therein. Your committee, while expressing their concurrence in the propriety of assisting education in its progress, at the same time fully coincide with the general tenor of the reports above alluded to, that its support by the people themselves would be more effectual in its results than under the present system of lavish expenditure, which, even for so desirable an end, will ultimately lead to apathy and indifference.

"That the system of management proposed to be continued, and in some points extended, by this Bill, must lead to consequences which your committee cannot but regard as productive of evil. The direction and superintendence of the sums appropriated by this Bill are intrusted, in effect, to the county members of the House of Assembly. This power your committee consider to be an object of extreme importance for good or for evil, as the persons in whose hands it is placed may be influenced, on the one hand, by a pure sense of duty, or, on the other, by the opinion or feeling of party, or by other improper motives. Your committee think it necessary to point out the powers contained in this Bill, upon which they found their apprehensions that some abuses may result from its operation:

"First. The certificate of the trustees, by means of which the schoolmaster is to be paid, is to be transmitted to the county member. Second. The certificate of the qualification of masters of the superior schools, by means of which they receive their salaries, is to be transmitted likewise to him. Third. The county member is to make the pay-list of the county schools and masters, by means of which the masters' salaries are to be paid by the receiver-general. Fourth. All alterations in the school districts are subject to the approval of the county members, or may in some cases, as provided by this Bill, be made by them of their own authority. Fifth. Large sums of money are to be intrusted to them for distribution, as rewards of excellence to scholars. Sixth. The county member is to demand, recover and receive all sums of money remaining unpaid from former appropriations, for sums for prizes, and for this purpose may require the assistance of the law officers of the Crown. Seventh. The elections of trustees of schools, by heads of families, are to be transmitted to the county member. Eighth. They are not required to support by vouchers their account of monies intrusted to them, as are other persons. Ninth. They are among the number of school visitors. Tenth. Finally, these powers of the county members shall, in case of a dissolution of Parliament, continue to be vested in them until their successors shall be elected, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Your committee believe that your honourable House will see in these provisions sufficient grounds for the apprehension they have expressed, that abuses may result from the operation of the measure. From the experience of past ages, as well as from the appropriations made by this Bill, your committee apprehend that liberality may at last degenerate into prodigality, and the object sought for be as far from attainment as before. Under these circumstances, your committee suggest the propriety of suspending all further appropriations until some general effective system of education can be judiciously planned, and carefully executed, whereby the provincial revenue will be relieved from so

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heavy an annual demand upon it; and the people be influenced to take a more decided interest in the prosperity of institutions for the education of themselves and children. Independently of these general considerations affecting the merits of the measure, your committee conceive that there are others growing out of the particular circumstances of the finances of the province which demand their serious attention. They think it necessary to bring to recollection a resolution passed by your honourable House on the 6th of March last, 'That it was not expedient to concur, during the present session of the Provincial Parliament, in appropriation of monies to a greater extent than will leave in the public chest a sum equal to the discharge of the sum of 30,519*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, advanced and paid out of the funds of the United Kingdom, by his Majesty's order, for the support of the government, and the administration of justice therein, and to other servants of the Crown and individuals as therein mentioned, for which sums no appropriation or provision has hitherto been made.

"That as your honourable House has already concurred in Acts for the appropriation of nearly 12,000*l.* for the encouragement of education in this province, that as no Act providing for the sum of money mentioned in the preceding resolution has hitherto been sent up by the House of Assembly for the concurrence of this honourable House, and as your committee conceive that the state of the provincial revenue (due regard being had to the payment of the sums above mentioned which remain unprovided for) will not warrant the increased appropriation, your committee urge upon your honourable House the propriety of proceeding no further with the Bill intitled, &c."

It is impossible not to recognize the truth of the greater part of these objections urged by the Council. Although the Bill contained some new provisions of a very valuable character, yet all the radical faults of the old system were left untouched by it, and some, namely, those pointed out by the Council, so aggravated, that the cause of education in the province has, I am convinced, gained much more than it has lost by the rejection of the Bill and the consequent breaking up of the whole system.

Since this period some few masters continued their schools, in the double hope of a new Act being shortly passed, or of being supported by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants; but both these hopes were soon disappointed, and the schools, with very few exceptions, shut up. Thrown thus on the wide world without resources, and in a time of such excitement, the rebel standard attracted some to a cause which ended in their destruction or expatriation; others have succeeded in getting into new occupations, but very few are to be found still adhering to the old.

The schools, however, in the three towns of Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers, and the academies and colleges, which had been the subjects of special grants, continued in operation and received the usual assistance under an Act passed by Sir John Colborne and his Special Council in the spring of 1838.

I will now conclude my observation on the past, by taking a general retrospect of the different attempts at elementary education made by the legislature, and pointing out the causes which led to their failure.

The immediate cause of the failure of the schools under the Royal Institution was the unceasing hostility of the Catholic Church and the French Canadians, on the ground that they were essentially British and Protestant. The absence of every species of popular control distinguished this system from those subsequently adopted by the Assembly. In other respects it had the same miserable imperfections.

The Fabrique Act can hardly be said ever to have fairly come into operation, and only deserves notice as pointing out a fund in every Catholic parish, by which, in the opinion of the French Canadians themselves, education can always be more or less assisted. The system patched up at different times by the Assembly, into what was called the elementary school system, was not merely a vicious and imperfect one, but of late years, especially, pernicious in the extreme. It is obvious that it was mainly recommended to that body by its vast utility as a political machine.

The annual distribution of such large sums of money, and the exercise in other respects of such extensive patronage, were of course convenient to members; but to the school system such an arrangement was pregnant with mischief.

How startled we should be in England at a proposition to vest similar powers in our House of Commons! It would be regarded as almost equivalent to granting the existing members their seats during pleasure.

That the temptations to abuse thus offered were not very strenuously resisted by the House of Assembly in Lower Canada is more than insinuated by what is called the British party. By them the schoolmaster in the Catholic parishes is represented as invariably the most active and accredited organ of the disaffected; and I have been assured by many witnesses that the "Minerve," an exciting and seditious paper, was in frequent use in the schools as a class-book. This latter assertion is, it may be hoped, unfounded. But, with regard to the former, I have reason to believe that it is to a certain extent too true. Certain it is, at any rate, that the qualification of loyalty, required of a master in the more peaceable days of the Bill of 1814, was never insisted upon in later bills. Another great evil, to which this system was subjected by its connexion with politics, was its want of permanency. Every alternate year it was liable to expire altogether, or undergo modifications, which, as regarded those embarked in it, in many cases amounted to expiration. The House of Assembly knew well the power which they derived from their common habit of temporary legislation. It was no slight hold to possess in the country, this, of continuing, or at any given time withholding, its sole means of education. It is true that it would be almost impossible

impossible to make a system permanent which was to be supported entirely by legislative grants, because the finances of a country like Canada could not always afford such large expenditure. Indeed, the expenditure was not fixed, but was liable to be increased to an indefinite amount. This, however, instead of being an argument in favour of temporary legislation, should be one among many others for seeking out some never-failing source of maintenance by which education should be rendered independent of the wants or caprices of the legislature. No man of character or industrious habits could be induced to abandon other more certain occupations to embrace that of schoolmaster, when he was only certain of two years' employment.

Another very pregnant evil, common to all such systems, was the miserable character of the inspection to which they were subject. The trustees who had the choice of the master, and virtually the entire management of the school, it has been already shown, could themselves rarely write. Their principal relations with him were those of debtor and creditor, or of fellow-partizans in politics. If it were ever necessary to deceive the visitors, nothing more easy. The daily journals of attendance, which latterly the master was obliged to keep, were easily falsified to suit the injunctions of the law, and nobody able or willing to detect the falsehood. The day on which the visitors made their inspection the number of children was complete, and every thing appeared correct. The great desideratum of the master's political usefulness being once proved, the visitors were good-humouredly blind to trifling deficiencies in morals or capacity. L. P. R. Instituteur, whom I have before quoted, speaking of these abuses, says,—“Il y a eu des syndics qui ne se sont pas fait scrupules de prendre l'argent des maîtres pour payer les frais de leurs élections; ces messieurs avaient les honneurs, et les pauvres maîtres d'écoles payaient pour. Enfin, il y a eu des visiteurs qui ont fait avoir la paye à des personnes qui n'avaient pas eu d'écoliers pendant un hiver. J'en connais une, qui reçut 10 l. du gouvernement malgré le rapport de ses syndics, qui déposèrent qu'elle n'avait pas eu plus de sept à huit écoliers durant le semestre, quoique le bill disposât, que personne ne recevrait l'allocation sans qu'il eût, de bonne foi, instruit 20 pupilles: cette personne reçut les 10 l. parce qu'elle était dans la manche du curé de la paroisse.”

But the most fertile source of failure was in the indifferent qualifications and characters of the masters. I believe it may be fairly said, that a schoolmaster's was the worst trade in the country, and that nobody would embark in it who was qualified by character and understanding for any other. “A common farm servant,” says the Rev. Mr. Alexander, of Leeds, in his evidence before a committee of the House of Assembly, in 1836, “is allowed 15 l. per annum for wages, and, in addition, washing, board and lodging. A schoolmaster rarely gets more than 20 l. per annum, and none of the above-mentioned extras.” It is true that an additional payment of 2 s. per month from each scholar was contemplated by the legislature, but the poor master rarely got it; parents either refused the payment altogether, or offered a tithe of it, and, if he declined, had recourse to the easy alternative of removing their children from his school; and it would not do for him to break with too many children in this way, because he was obliged to have 20 regular pupils to entitle him to the Government allowance. Accordingly, the master was frequently on the brink of starvation, and always dependent on the good will of his parishioners. L. P. R. Instituteur, says again, “Le peu de respect qu'on a pour les maîtres vient aussi en partie de ce qu'ils sont obligés de tendre la main aux habitans, pour avoir de quoi subsister à crédit. Les habitans s'habituent à les entendre supplier, à demander; ils viennent, enfin, à les rebuter et à les regarder comme des êtres dépourvus de toutes ressources pour vivre, ou, pour le dire en termes plus claires, comme des pauvres nécessiteux, car avec nos habitans ceux des gens instruits qui n'ont pas de terre en partage ne sont guère regardés d'eux.”

Nor was the master's incompetency the whole evil; even when he was capable and willing, there was no provision for supplying the children with books. Parents objected strongly to the expense; there was no other quarter to look to, and, consequently, many children went to schools without books.

The indifference of parents was at once the cause and the effect of some of these evils. Here indeed was action and reaction. As long as they refused to contribute to the support of schools, so long the schools were without competent masters, and the children without a proper provision of books. And, again, while the schools were in such a deplorable state, the parents did not see much advantage in supporting them, but thought their children might be much more profitably employed at home. The fatal notion fully possessed them that it was the duty of the legislature to supply them with the means of education, and that they were conferring a favour in accepting such means.

Such, then, have been the attempts at education hitherto made in Lower Canada; and can it excite wonder that this combination of imperfections and vices should have produced no good result?—that education should have languished under systems, where the masters were illiterate and needy; the supervision careless and dishonest; the school-houses unfit for occupation, and ill-supplied with fuel; the children unprovided with books; and parents utterly indifferent to an institution of which they could not appreciate the importance, and the trouble and cost of which, at all events, they deemed the province of the legislature?

I trust that I have not done injustice to the House of Assembly in this review of their labours. It is extremely difficult to apportion to them their proper share of praise and blame. Much of each they undeniably deserved. In the Bills of 1814-18, &c., up to 1831, their main struggle was to subject the school system to popular control. This principle surely merits well to be an important element in every system of education, and if, on



## Appendix (D.)

these occasions, such control was left altogether unchecked by the executive, it was, perhaps, because the executive had no great claims upon the confidence of the Assembly. The standing committee of the House laboured diligently and in good faith. They received evidence on all points. They did not shrink from the investigation of alleged abuses, nor, in many instances, from the application of the proper remedies. They saw the evils arising out of the incompetency of masters, and the necessity of providing something higher than mere elementary education, and they suggested the wholesome expedients of normal and model schools. They saw the fraudulent operation of the provision which required a minimum attendance of 20 free scholars before the Government allowance of 10s. a head could be touched; and they did away with it, substituting a fixed monthly payment. They saw again the avarice of the people evade this remedial provision, and they saw clearly how to enforce it, but they had not the courage. They knew that their semi-annual expressions of regret would be of no avail; that appeals to good feelings were utterly thrown away, and that nothing would do, short of compelling the inhabitants to contribute a direct, and not scanty, proportion towards the expenses of the system. They saw all this, but they did not dare to propose so unpopular a measure.

In short, the moment they found that their educational provisions could be turned to political account, from that moment those provisions were framed with a view to promote party rather than education. This was their essential fault; this it was that pervaded and contaminated the whole system, and paralysed all the good that was otherwise in it. This it was that mainly contributed to reduce the province to the deplorable state in which it is at present found. Were a stranger to travel through it, unacquainted with its history, or any part of the voluminous details which I have barely sketched to your Excellency; were he to converse every where with the poorer class of its inhabitants, I am confident that he would return with the impression that no attempt had ever been made in it towards the establishment of any elementary system of education; but, to one who has studied its history, and waded through the mass of laws concerning education, it is at first inexplicable how so many attempts can have been made without producing some sort of result. Go where you will, nevertheless, you will scarcely find a trace of education among the peasantry. While the school-system was in force, there was a very inadequate provision of houses, and, of those that once had existence, some are now in complete ruins, and others the subject of fierce litigation among the neighbouring inhabitants. The sight of these ruins or the tale of these disputes is all that remains to the present of the past.

I consulted several lawyers as to their experience in this matter, and they invariably told the same story. They agreed that there is hardly ever a prisoner or a witness, or a petty jurymen who knows how to write; indeed, I have seen noticed in a Montreal paper a presentment by a grand jury, in which six out of the 13 signatures were marks. I consulted one of the heads of the militia department, and he told me, with a play on the word, that the officers under him were generally very experienced *marksmen*. I saw several petitions from parishes, praying for the erection of small-cause courts; I hardly ever saw more than the petitioners' crosses to them; and it should be borne in mind that these petitions must be signed by at least 100 heads of families in the parish. It may be said that all these jurors and militia officers and petitioners are of necessity grown-up men, and that few could have reaped the benefit of the schools which were only established to any extent in 1829, at which time they were beyond the age of admission. I made, however, particular inquiries on all sides as to whether the rising generation were better instructed, but rarely was any distinction made in their favour. In the very few country places which I visited, I made a point of asking all the children I met whether they could write; the great majority could not write at all, and of those who said they could, most, I found, on pressing, to admit that they could only write their names. This description will not seem justified by the analysis of the schools under the Roman Catholic clergy of the diocese of Quebec, furnished by M. Cazeau, the bishop's secretary, and which will be found in the Appendix, (Letter C.) I feel bound in justice to give his statement, but, although I am not qualified positively to contradict any part of it, I cannot help expressing an opinion, formed after much conversation respecting the district, that if a strict inquiry were made as to how many old or young in it could write, or cast up sums, or speak English well enough for ordinary purposes, the number, apparently so respectable on his list, would be reduced to a very small fraction.

Withal, this is a people eminently qualified to reap advantage from education; they are shrewd and intelligent, very moral, most amiable in their domestic relations, and most graceful in their manners; but they lack all enterprise; they have no notion of improvement, and no desire for it. Their wants are few and easily satisfied. They have not advanced one step in civilization beyond the old Bretons who first set foot on the banks of the St. Lawrence, and they are quite content to be stationary. Their utter ignorance of the theory and improved practice of agriculture is painfully witnessed in their cultivation of the rich banks of that noble river. If, instead of learning at their schools to make crosses with pens, they had been taught the most approved principles of clearing, draining, &c., in a word, of farming; instead of starving cattle and minute subdivisions of ill-cultivated plots, no disadvantages of climate would have prevented our seeing by this time thriving gardens, productive crops and healthy herds.

But I have hitherto been only speaking of the male population. The difference in the character of the two sexes is remarkable. The women are really the men of Lower Canada. They are the active, bustling, business portion of the *habitans*; and this results from the much

much better education which they get, gratuitously, or at a very cheap rate, at the nunneries which are dispersed over the province.

But I do not profess to give any thing like the accurate statistics of the present state of education. To arrive at these required more labour and time than any other branch of the inquiry. I had, however, made the attempt, and had sent to every parish and township a series of questions arranged in a tabular form, and so comprehensive, as, if properly answered, to enable me to give the minutest details as to the quantity and character of education now existing, and the local means of which use might be made in building up a new system. The preparation of these tables, blank forms of which will be found in the Appendix, (Letter D.), and the finding out the individuals in each locality most qualified to give information, took much time and were attended, the latter task in particular, with much trouble. By the time I left Quebec, hardly any returns had been sent in; but post after post brought letters from persons whose assistance I had asked in filling up the tables, declining to act with certain other persons with whom I had proposed to associate them for that purpose; some, on the ground that such persons were bad characters, or that they were too interested to be honest, &c., but most frequently that they were disloyal. A Protestant clergyman wrote to me, indignantly refusing his aid, because his name had been put after that of the Roman Catholic priest, in the list of persons whom I had requested to co-operate in making a return. The greater part of the Roman Catholic clergy in the diocese of Montreal, who took any notice whatever of my circular, gave answer, that they could consent to receive no communications on such a subject that did not come through their bishop. The bishop himself intimated to me, that the education of the Catholic population was the business of their Church, and one with which the Government had no right to interfere. From the bishop of Quebec and his coadjutor, and from all the clergy in that diocese with whom I came in contact, I invariably received the most considerate and friendly attention to importunities which it was necessary not sparingly to address to them.

From the moment it became generally understood that your Lordship's government was coming to a speedy close, a marked difference was observable in the willingness of many to supply information. Some, perhaps, thought that the whole inquiry would from that moment fall to the ground; but a greater number, I am persuaded, that there was no longer any authority to enforce their attention to its unpopular demands.

The greater part of the information required in my circular being indispensable before any future system of education can be brought into operation, the office of the commission at Quebec is kept open, and a competent gentleman appointed for the express purpose of collecting, digesting, and reporting upon the returns. Since my departure from Canada, I have received letters from him, stating that the answers come in very slowly; that there is a great disinclination on the part of some to take any trouble in the matter, and a determination on that of others to throw every impediment in the way of the inquiry. His experience strongly confirms my own, that no reliance is to be placed on the zeal or honesty of the localities, and that whatever is to be done, must be done by commissioners themselves visiting every spot, and in person setting their new system on foot. The only accurate details I am able to furnish, and I venture to call them accurate, not from my own knowledge, but from my complete confidence in the gentleman who collected them, relate to the city and suburbs of Quebec. It was a work of no small labour, as he had no authentic guide in his search, and was literally obliged to hunt out schools in every street and alley within that large circle, and as he made the most minute inquiries respecting each. These details are in my possession; they are hardly worth inserting in this report or in the Appendix, but are ready to be handed over, at a moment's notice, to any authorities that may hereafter have a use for them.

The following are the most important facts that they present:—

There are in Quebec 22 boys' and 23 girls' schools, among which latter are not however included those of the Ursuline and Sœurs de la Congrégation, &c. nunneries.

The total number of boys in regular attendance is 1,222, of whom 581 are English and 641 French Canadians. The total number of girls is 977, of whom 365 are English and 612 French. Accordingly, the gross number of scholars in regular attendance is 2,199; of this number only 548 can read and write well enough for ordinary purposes, and only 490 learn both languages, 46 English children learning French, and 444 French learning English. The whole yearly cost of these schools, arising from subscription, public grants and pupils' fees, is about 4,400*l*. Many of the masters and mistresses are utterly incompetent; and it is obvious, that, under a judicious system, twice this number of children might be brought together at half the cost, in a quarter of the number of schools, and receive an education incalculably superior.

With regard to the means of higher education, persons of British origin have hardly any, while those of French origin have them in too great abundance. It is impossible for an English gentleman to give his son a finished education in the province. If he wishes him to be instructed in the higher branches of mathematics, natural and moral philosophy, &c., he must either send him to Europe or the United States, or avail himself of the more imperfect opportunities afforded in the Catholic establishments of the colony. Political and religious animosities render them very averse to the latter alternative. Some fear what they consider the contamination of republican principles in the States, and all shrink from the expense and separation attending education in Europe. Under these circumstances, they cherish with great fondness the hope of seeing the establishment of a colonial university, on a broad and comprehensive scale. The better class of tradesmen,

Appendix (D.)

and the lower grade of merchants, are also without the opportunities of a good commercial education. It is true that there are some private establishments of the requisite description; but neither as regards number or quality are they adequate to the necessity.

I will now explain what is intended by the too great abundance of means of superior education enjoyed by the French Canadians. They have the two large seminaries of \*Quebec and Montreal; the former giving instruction to about 350 pupils yearly, and the latter (from which I have received no return) to probably about the same number; and also the colleges of Nicolet, Chambly, \*Berthier, \*St. Anne de la Pocatière, St. Hyacinthe and \*l'Assomption, which, perhaps, between them contain about 1,000 pupils. These are under the sole direction of the Catholic clergy, by whose benevolence they were originally endowed. Many of the pupils are children of common *habitans*. They receive a vastly superior education to the rest of the population, but, after their course of studies is completed, what is their lot? There are no public institutions in the province where their talents can be turned to account. The learned professions are overstocked, and many bring back to the humble home of their fathers a disappointed and discontented spirit; too proud to sink to manual labour, and without the opportunity of rising higher.

With the exception of the seminary of Quebec, I cannot speak from my own knowledge of the character of these colleges. I had intended to make a personal inspection of them, and had made preparations to commence my journey on the very morning the intelligence arrived from England which rendered it necessary for your Excellency to relinquish the government of the colony. From those in the above enumeration marked with an asterisk I have received returns. These I have also in my possession, and at the disposal of the Government. The seminary of Quebec is an admirably-conducted establishment; the zeal of its members unremitting, and their arrangements in every way most judicious. Mr. Holmes, who is at present at the head of the department of tuition, furnished me with a minute account of its history, management and resources. This establishment has never received assistance from the public chest, but has kept up a constant struggle to make its own resources meet its daily increasing expenditure. This, however, will not long be possible. In a petition, which the seminary presented to your Excellency, they complain that lands in France belonging to them, and yielding an annual revenue of 660*l.* sterling, had been confiscated at the French Revolution; and that, owing to sundry misunderstandings between their agent and the commissioners appointed to examine the claims of British subjects so situated, no compensation had ever been granted to them. The petition concluded with a prayer, that, if there was no further hope from that quarter, they might be permitted under letters patent to acquire and hold in mortmain lands of equal value to those of which they were thus despoiled, subject, however, to the most specific declaration that might be required, that they were held in trust for purposes of education alone.

Similar attempts have been made by several other colleges, and some with success. A Bill to give generally a corporate capacity to all provincial institutions for education was passed by both Houses in 1834, but the royal sanction refused, on grounds very clearly stated by Lord Aberdeen, the then Colonial Secretary. In the course of this statement his Lordship observes, "that he is not disposed to attach any real importance to the unlimited power which this Bill would confer of holding in mortmain real-estates of any amount for the objects of the proposed corporations. With the changes which time has introduced in the state of society and public opinion throughout Christendom, have passed away the greater part, if not all, of the solid reasons by which our ancestors were induced to contend against the immoderate growth of ecclesiastical and collegiate foundations; and maxims which might be just and useful in the densely-peopled states of Europe, possessing territories of comparatively narrow extent, would be altogether delusive if transferred to the continent of North America." His Lordship concludes by saying, "notwithstanding these objections, his Majesty cannot so far overlook the importance of the great object to the advancement of which the measure is directed, as to adopt any decision unfavourable to it. His Majesty earnestly trusts that a further Bill will be passed by the two Houses to obviate the difficulties I have pointed out, and in that event his Majesty's assent will be given with the highest possible satisfaction to the present, as well as to any such supplemental enactment."

If any danger can reasonably be apprehended from the unlimited power to hold real estate, it would be very easy to prescribe a limit. The Canadians have great faith in the good effects of a general incorporation of educational institutions, as is witnessed by all the Bills from 1818 to 1824, wherein reliance for the eventual maintenance of schools was placed entirely on the charity, which was invited by such safe and encouraging provisions.

As regards the academies and colleges, of which I have been speaking, it is confidently asserted that, if a general Incorporation Act were passed, the greater part, if not all of them, would before long be in a condition to be independent of legislative aid.

The only Protestant endowment in the province is that of McGill's college. The history of this institution, the original bequest, the protracted litigation, and, at length, the final decision, are matters as familiar to persons in this country acquainted with Canadian affairs as in Canada itself. The college is not yet open; indeed, the building not yet erected. Its annual income, derivable from houses in Montreal, and money at interest, is about 644*l.* It is obvious that this endowment alone is insufficient for the purposes of a university, to which rank it is the wish of many to elevate this college; and it is doubtful whether the trustees of the Royal Institution, under whose direction it was placed



placed by the will of the testator, would acquiesce in the terms on which legislative assistance ought hereafter to be granted.

I abstain from giving in this place, which might appear the most appropriate for it, the views generally entertained as to the proper means and end of education by the most influential parties in the province, namely, the French and English laity, and the Protestant and Catholic clergy. I think they will be found better illustrated by their contrast or accordance with the principles I am now about to submit to your Excellency, as, in my opinion, affording the best foundation for a future scheme of national education.

I cannot, however, dismiss this part of the subject without remarking, that, though the picture of the present, as I have, not unfaithfully, drawn it, is gloomy, and in much unpromising, it has still its bright side. The very circumstances of the complete destruction of past systems, and the utter absence of any at the present time, are matters of great good fortune and congratulation, for now a clear field lies open for the future. Infinitely greater difficulties would have been in the way, if the claims of acting teachers were to be first considered, or if a school-system were still in force, interwoven with the affections or interests of any large portion of the people; but, as it is, there are no individuals to compensate, no old machinery forced upon our use; and on the site of the old ruins is ample unencumbered room for the erection of a new and durable edifice.

The great parent evil of Lower Canada is the hostile division of races. Every act of modern legislation bears the faithful impress of this hereditary deformity, and has imparted it with aggravated intensity to every institution or interest with which it has had to deal. Hence the imperfections and one-sidedness of all such institutions. In private life, the intense hatred of the two races does not often show itself in violent collisions, but rather in a rigid non-intercourse. From the moment they are born to the hour that they die, they are, to all intents and purposes, two separate nations. But, until these divisions are healed and the people united, until Canada is nationalized and Anglified, it is idle for England to be devising schemes for her improvement. In this great work of nationalization, education is at once the most convenient and powerful instrument. It is a hopeless task to attempt to reconcile the existing generation of antagonists. Their whole life has been one of civil warfare. But, for those that are yet unborn, a more auspicious future may be prepared.

In Canada, the child of French extraction is brought up out of the sight and hearing of the child of British parents. They never meet under the same roof; they are sent to separate schools; and they are told that the reason of this separation is, that the children of the rival school are heretics, or belong to another nation. They have no common hopes or fears, or pleasures or dangers—none of those kindly associations so easily born out of the familiarities of comradeship, and so faithfully retained throughout the vicissitudes of life. In short, upon entering into the world, they find no tie to bind them together, and all things around them inviting to hatred and hostility. But how different would be their feelings towards each other, were they brought up at the same schools; were they to play together, and receive the same punishment! They would then form friendships which would soften, if not altogether subdue, the rivalries of after life. A scheme by which the children of these antagonist races should be brought together, were it only for purposes of play, would be preferable to one by which they received a good education apart; but one, by which both union and instruction were assured to them, would be the first and most important step towards the regeneration of Canada.

The first difficulty in the way of such a scheme is, to divest it altogether of political and sectarian tendencies. There must be no room for politicians to turn it to selfish purposes.

The system must be permanent, and not liable to be disturbed by party dishonesty or caprice. No schoolmaster should vote at elections and any interference on his part in politics at any time should be punishable with removal, just as is the case in England with persons holding certain offices under the Crown. It should be made, moreover, impossible to make masterships, as heretofore, the reward to incompetent persons of past political obsequiousness, by refusing that office to any one who has not a certificate from a normal school, or some similar establishment. Such precautions, enforced by an honest and vigilant supervision, would, I have no doubt, rid a new system of the abuse which was perhaps the most fatal among the many in the past.

Another difficulty consists in the solution of these two questions: Is any religious instruction to be given in the future national schools? and, if so, how is it to be so given as to be acceptable alike to Catholic and Protestant? Throughout the United States, it is met by permitting no instruction of this description in the public schools beyond the reading every day, by the master, of a chapter in the Bible, and that without comment. The circumstances, however, of the two countries are different in some important respects. In the States, especially in those of New England, communications are more easy, the population more dense, and almost every sect in every locality provided with its religious teacher, and consequently with the means of obtaining religious instruction, independently of the school. In Canada, the minority in a parish or township have rarely any one to look to for it, except the schoolmaster; nor, indeed, can the majority place much reliance elsewhere, because the people are so scattered, and the distances so great, that the minister can only bestow that attention on few which all require. Recognizing, therefore, as every Christian must, the indispensable necessity of providing some means of religious instruction for children, and seeing the difficulty of finding them elsewhere than in the schools, it remains for me to show whether they can be introduced there, without at the same time offering violence to the reasonable jealousies of either creed.

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There are surely some points, and those neither few nor trifling, on which all Christians agree. The historical parts of the old Testament, the Psalms, the Gospels, and various passages throughout the sacred volume, instilling the principles of Christian morality, are acceptable alike to Catholics and Protestants. Such parts are eminently adapted for children. The dogmatical parts, such as one religion would not trust another to interpret, are eminently ill-adapted for them; therefore, it is precisely those parts of the Scriptures, concerning which, in every way, all religious denominations agree, that are best suited for the instruction of children. Is there any difficulty, then, in collating these parts, or are they insufficient for the object in view? If the book of Bible-extracts adopted in the national schools of Ireland be objected to, on the ground of injudicious selection, let delegates from each persuasion of Christians in Canada meet and agree upon some other selection, in which the same principle shall be observed, namely, that of excluding all controversial points, and in which such grammatical, philological or historical explanations as are deemed requisite shall be arranged at the end of each chapter, and form the limit to which the master's comments shall extend.

If some parts of the Bible are more important than others, they will be found in such extracts. In short, all that is therein should be read over, and over again, marked and digested before a child travels beyond. It may safely be asserted that much more of the Scriptures may be so selected than ever will be read at elementary schools, and that the selection, made as it would be under the superintendence of able and discerning men, would be far better than could be expected from the discretion of the ordinary run of village school-masters. Under every system that has been, or ever will be, the Bible has been and will always be, in point of fact, read in extracts. The only difference is, that in some the extracts have been carefully made and separately bound together, and in others made at random and read from a volume which contained a great deal else, which was not read.

By this arrangement, provision would be made for religious instruction to a certain extent, in which all might participate. However, I see no difficulty in affording different denominations the opportunities of still further and more exclusive religious instruction, which they might enjoy without offending or interfering with each other. The book of extracts, I propose to be the only religious book used in school-hours, unless the board of delegates, to which I have referred, shall be ready to agree upon others of a similarly liberal character. Out of school-hours, that is to say, the first thing in the morning or the last in the evening, any minister or any body authorized in that behalf by the minister and the parents of the children, should be at liberty to teach them the catechism, or any thing else that might be deemed necessary. If confidence to such an extent can be placed by the majority in the master (for I think it should be considered a rule that, as generally as possible, the master should be of the religion of the majority), he can give them this extra religious instruction at either of those times, and the minority will understand that they are not to come till it is over, or to go away before it begins. Where, however, it is given by the master, an extra allowance should be made to him. In Catholic parishes the fabrique can without difficulty supply this trifling sum, and in the townships it must be raised by subscription.

Again, the time which is not fixed upon for this purpose by the majority may be devoted to the extra religious instruction of the minority, if any person can be found to supply it. By this arrangement the majority lose nothing, and the minority are guaranteed something that they would not otherwise get. Every child will have the means of religious instruction, of a sound and unimpeachable character, up to a certain point; and the children of the majority will continue to have precisely the same opportunity of receiving any further religious instruction, which they have hitherto been in the habit of enjoying, with this single exception, that it must be given either late or early in the day, and not, as heretofore, perhaps, in the middle of school-hours.

There is nothing in this which takes the religious instruction of youth out of the hands of the clergy. It, on the contrary, confirms it to them. The religion, which it teaches in school-hours, is such as they have already approved of, and all beyond is left entirely to their direction.

These views I put forward, much in the same language, in letters to the Catholic bishop of Quebec, and some of the principal members of the English and Scotch church. The answers I received were any thing but encouraging. The bishop, who spoke as the mild representative of the feelings of his clergy, seemed to find no fault with the proposal respecting the extracts, but directed his chief fears and hostility against the principle which I laid down as the great foundation of my system, namely, the importance of bringing the two religions and races together in common schools. He saw no advantage in such a union—(how few Canadians do, or will own that they do!)—and he clung with fondness to a scheme, which, together with the bishops of Montreal and Sidyme, and in the name of the Catholic Church, he had developed in a petition to your Lordship for the establishment of exclusively Catholic schools for the children of that persuasion.

He also feared the powers, which, in the system of which I drew him a sketch, I proposed to give to the superintendent or chief officer of education. He assumed that this functionary would never be a Catholic, and that he would invariably turn his influence against the Catholic Church. But, in the first place, I cannot see the justice of the assumption; and, secondly, whatever his religion may be, and indeed however illiberal his propensities, I conceive that my system would be so guarded against the possibility of this species of abuse, as to render the attempt much more dangerous to himself than to the religion which he sought to injure.

The hostility of some leading members of the Protestant Church, was founded upon the principle which has become so painfully familiar of late years in these educational controversies. It is expressed in the 7th of a series of resolutions adopted at a meeting of some members of that body, a short time after my departure from Québec, "That we feel it our duty candidly to avow the conviction, that, on the part of a Protestant Government, no system of education whatever should be termed a national one which is not based on the great Protestant principle of the unrestricted use of the Holy Scriptures;" in other words, upon the most unnatural principle of exclusion of nine-tenths of the population. The recognition of this principle would be barren of any useful consequences to the Protestant Church, and it would be a declaration of war against the Catholic Church, whose ministers have been the only men of station among the French Canadians who never forfeited their fidelity to the mother country.

But why introduce the discussion of this principle into a school-system? I am for the unrestricted use of the Scriptures,—my Catholic neighbour is against it; but we are both agreed that, practically, in schools their use must be restricted; and therefore it would really seem very foolish of either of us to forego the advantages of education merely for the sake of asserting a principle which is not in the slightest degree affected by our assertion of it on such an occasion.

I am far from proposing to abandon this principle. In the pulpit, or by the family fire-side, I would maintain its truth; but I conceive that its assertion, as proposed by the petitioners, would be attended with no practical advantage, but, on the contrary, with the great practical evil of for ever alienating the affections of the majority of our colonists, and of thwarting the surest means remaining to us of regenerating this unhappy land.

I do not wish to be understood as admitting that these are the opinions of the entire Protestant clergy; perhaps the exceptions are as numerous. The Episcopalian clergy are almost unanimously hostile to my scheme, the Presbyterian divided; but I fancy that I may claim the sympathy of a vast majority of the different bodies of Dissenters.

I hardly developed my views to one of the laity of British origin, who did not cordially enter into them. From this class the strongest support will be given to a liberal scheme. The laity of French origin are strongly averse to the amalgamating principle, and of course still more so to the kindred principle of Anglicanisation, upon which this as well as all future Canadian institutions must be based. Such principles of course shock their feelings of nationality, and they would in all probability for a long time keep back their children from the contemplated schools, were not still more unpopular means resorted to to induce them to conform, namely, taxation. Hitherto unaccustomed to any contributions, the imposition of one even for this purpose would at first be considered a great hardship. But it is idle to dream of giving good institutions to Canada without calling upon its inhabitants for direct pecuniary aid. It is visionary to think of supporting an extensive system of education, simply by grants from the public chest, and equally so to rely on the voluntary sacrifices of a people, who would rather see their children altogether uneducated than set the dangerous precedent of doing any thing for themselves.

To indirect taxation, I found many Canadians not averse; but, upon argument, I found them differ greatly as to what were the best objects of such taxation: and the more general and better opinion I think was, that such a resource was uncertain and inadequate. However, there are many reasons besides its greater certainty, in favour of direct taxation. There is no waste in collection, and the parties who pay see how their money is applied. The feeling is irresistibly forced upon them, "If we are obliged to pay, we will have our money's worth;" and however unpopular the schools might be, the tax would soon fill them.

This truth I have shown, by extracts from their reports, to have been fully and frequently acknowledged by committees of the House of Assembly.

The principle adopted in the American systems would perhaps be the best; viz. to require each school district to furnish, by assessment among its inhabitants, an amount at least equivalent to the sum apportioned to it from the public funds. In the towns, perhaps, it would not be unreasonable to tax to twice that amount. After all, this tax, levied as it would be, generally, and according to certain proportions, upon the community at large, would fall far more lightly than did the demand, under former systems, upon parents sending their children to school of payment at the rate of 2s. per month for each.

Supposing that 50 children attended school for eight months in the year, formerly 50 parents would have had to pay 16s. per annum a piece, making in all a sum of 40l. Now I suppose in such a school district I may safely say there would be 100 taxable inhabitants. Accordingly, each (assuming they were taxed equally) would only have to pay 8s. to make up the 40l.; or supposing an extra 2s. a piece necessary for fuel and books, only 10s. or two dollars. It is hardly worth while combating the argument, that the expenses of the education of children should be borne by their own parents, and that they cannot justly be imposed upon those who receive no benefit. They all receive a benefit; and if A.'s child cannot go to school because neighbours B., C. and D., who have no children, will not help to support the school, these same worthy neighbours deserve no public assistance in detecting or punishing the depredations which A.'s child, from want of a good moral education, and the vicious habits engendered by idleness, commits upon their property, or any other outrage he perpetrates against them.

Dr. Meilleur, a member of the House of Assembly, always an active member of the

Education

## Appendix (D.)

Education Committee, and one of the principal framers of the rejected Bill of 1836, says, in the "Populaire" of the 10th September 1838, that among other duties of local trustees there was this,— "d'obliger tous les enfans à aller à l'école de leur arrondissement respectif, depuis l'âge de 6 ans jusqu'à celui de 12 inclusivement, excepté dans le cas d'absence en assistant à une autre école, et ce sous peine d'une amende de 5 à 20 chelins, que les parens delinquens seraient dans le cas de payer aux syndics par suite d'une poursuite intentée par eux, et d'un jugement sommaire devant l'un des magistrats du comté. Le montant de telles amendes, s'il y en avait, serait employé à procurer aux enfans pauvres les choses nécessaires à leur école, tels que livres, papiers, &c. &c. L'obligation pour les parens d'envoyer leurs enfans à l'école commencerait du jour que l'école de l'arrondissement où serait leur demeure serait ouverte," &c.

As regards the character of this proposition, it is just as stringent as mine; but it has the fault of throwing the entire burthen on the parents, instead of dividing it among the locality. In addition to the payment of half the master's salary, the localities should be made, moreover, to supply the school-house and master with fuel, and to keep both houses in repair. Part of the original expense of building should be defrayed from the public education fund (provided that the gross amount of such payments should in no single year exceed a certain amount, say 2,500 l.), and the remainder by the locality.

Perhaps a larger assistance might be afforded under this latter head from the education fund for the first two or three years, because it would be impossible to bring the whole system into immediate operation, and many expenses might for that period be saved which must be incurred in a more advanced stage. These savings might with great advantage, therefore, be employed about this first and indispensable preliminary; and in the course of two or three years every district in the province might be supplied with its school-room and master's house.

Again, when the necessary number of houses is built, of course the annual allowance for that purpose will no longer be requisite. But are there no other purposes for which it might be advantageously continued? For instance, for the formation of district libraries, the collection of apparatus, &c.; on the system, however, in all cases of simply aiding the voluntary efforts of the district itself.

It is impossible for me, with my limited statistical knowledge, to form any but the roughest calculation of the number of elementary schools at present necessary.

The population of Lower Canada in 1836 was estimated at about 600,000; of this number, perhaps, 100,000 may be said to be inhabitants of the large towns. The average of children between 5 and 14 is generally supposed to be one in five of the whole population. Accordingly, there will be in the rural districts 100,000 children of an age to attend schools. Supposing, then, 1,300 districts were laid down, this would give between 70 and 80 children to each. Of these again, perhaps, 20 would be kept away from some cause or another, such as that they attended a superior or model school, or that they were infirm, or were employed at home in assisting their parents. The remaining 50 would be in regular attendance, and might easily be all well instructed by a competent master.

As it is notorious that there are some districts in the province habitually very poor, and that others are liable to occasional distress, it will be advisable to have a yearly sum to bring to their aid; such sum never to exceed 2,500 l. in any one year, and not more than 10 l. to be given to any one district.

In addition to the elementary schools, it will be necessary to have some of a higher description dispersed over the province. Indeed it may be as well at once to adopt for this purpose the provision of the Bill of 1836, by which it was proposed to erect a model school in each county.

The cost of these to the education fund, supposing an allowance of 50 l. a piece to 40 counties, would be 2,000 l. per annum. A sum of 20 l. additional might without difficulty be raised in each county, so as to raise the master's salary to 70 l.; the allowance of the 50 l. being in every case conditional in the previous collection of the 20 l.

These model schools are of infinite importance, because they not only supply the means of a better kind of education to the better classes in each county, but may be made to hold out strong incentives to the ambition of both masters and scholars of elementary schools.

By the masters they might be considered in the light of 40 prizes, to which any one or them might reasonably aspire; and a promotion to which, supposing an equality of qualification, should go by preference to an elementary schoolmaster of the county in which the vacancy occurs.

Again, there might be attached to each model school, to be raised in like manner from the county, a sort of scholarship of the yearly value of 10 l. This sum, which of course may be increased to any amount that is pleased by voluntary subscriptions, should be devoted towards the maintenance at the model school of a best boy from each parish, to be elected by the inspector or school visitors of the parish from candidates from each school in it. This boy should intend to devote himself to the occupation of teacher, and after having completed his studies there, should have a certificate of qualification for the "indigent list" at a normal school, or some academy receiving government assistance.

There are 40 counties in the province, and, on an average, six parishes or townships in each. Accordingly, each best boy would receive a little more than 1 l. 13 s. a year towards his maintenance, which would be a consideration to many who at the model schools would be out of reach of their own homes, and which, taken with its consequences, would present an infinitely preferable object of ambition to that of the 10 s. prize-money of past systems. I am aware how unevenly this fixed reward would operate in different parishes according to the

the number of school districts in them; and, no doubt, the suggestion is susceptible of much improvement. My object is merely to throw it out as one which will be advantageously kept in view.

Thus there would be in every district a master doing his best to be promoted to the model school, and a rivalry among the scholars to be sent there as "best boys." From the model schools these latter would get certificates for the normal schools, and ultimately obtain masterships which would ensure a provision for life.

In the three normal schools 500*l.* per annum should be devoted to the support of the "indigent list," which would contain 240 members, upon the calculation of parishes above referred to; thus assuring to each such member an aid of a little more than 2*l.* per annum.

The nature of these schools is too well known to require any minute description. Attached to each should be an elementary school, where the future masters should have the opportunity of learning the most approved method of teaching; and I would strongly urge that to each should also be attached a considerable farm, on which the pupils should daily work, and where, under the superintendence of a competent professor, they should make themselves perfectly acquainted with the various modern improvements in agriculture. Hereafter, when the national system is in full operation, it will be necessary to require of every person desiring to be a schoolmaster under it, a certificate of qualification from the normal school or some other, which shall be deemed an equivalent qualification. I should conceive that each of these three schools to be efficiently supported would require an annual support, at all events, for a long period, of 1,000*l.*\*

Both normal or model schools ought immediately to be set on foot, because they may both be made to supply one of the first wants of the new system, namely, competent teachers. It is very clear that many of those first appointed, whatever pains may be taken to select them, will be in need of instruction themselves. I would therefore suggest, that all masters of elementary schools should be obliged for a certain period every year to attend the model schools in their county, until they receive a certificate of "complete qualification" for their duties. With this view there must either be a difference between the times of vacation in the model and elementary schools, or the masters of the latter during their attendance at the former must provide teachers to carry on their business for them. By this preparatory education the competency of future masters would be ensured. They must also, of course, bring to the normal schools, and carry from them untarnished, testimonials of good private character. If at a subsequent period any of them should be guilty of any great immorality, they will be removed by the proper authorities.

The certainty of a salary of at least 30*l.* per annum, besides house and fuel, and the further prospect of promotion to a model school, or to some better supported (from local advantages) than their own, would hold out sufficient inducement to men of character and talent to follow the calling of teacher, which then, instead of being, as now, the worst in the country, would be among the best. Perhaps the erection of new institutions, or the provisions of new laws, such, for instance, as those of a Registry Act, may create duties which the schoolmaster may be the most fitting person in the locality to perform. Here at once there would be a safety-valve for all that waste talent which I have described as finding no outlet under the present system, and endangering society by its irregular outbreaks. Here are at once 1,300 new places of profit to which well-educated men may look for honourable support.

But not only are these incentives held out to masters; their power of doing harm is much abridged; all interference with politics is interdicted, under penalty of removal; their powers of interference in matters connected with religion are strictly limited; their scholars are obliged to bring with them books specified by a superior authority; in short, little is left to a master's mere discretion; his chief care must be to act up to his instructions, and to maintain his character for decency and diligence.

I now come to the provisions for inspection and supervision, in which the vitality of every system of education must essentially reside. However good the scheme may be in theory, with whatever precautions it may be guarded in written books of rules and Acts of Parliament, all is of no avail unless that scheme is watched, and those precautions enforced by an honest and active inspection. The church, and more especially the Catholic branch of it, have long maintained that the education of the people is emphatically their department, and ought by right to be subjected to their immediate control. Heretofore, when that body monopolized all the learning of the times, it was right to concede this claim; but a different distribution of intelligence exists in the present day. The science of education is now more generally known, and a more general interest felt in its advancement. The people every where assert their right to some share in the management of institutions for which they pay, and which are intended for their benefit; and a long experience has shown the advantage of paying well for direct responsibility over confiding to the zeal of unremunerated, and therefore independent, service.

Clerical control and national schools are incompatible in a country where there exist two religions; and it is very certain that the clergy would not be over anxious to carry out a scheme

\* The normal schools should, if possible, be in the neighbourhood of each of the three great towns. There is a farm near Beauport, forming part of the Jesuits' estates, now under a lease which will shortly expire, and the remainder of which might advantageously be purchased. This would be a most desirable spot for the normal school in the district of Quebec. It would also be of great utility to attach a farm to each model school. I imagine that there would be little danger of the cost of purchase and implements, &c. being before long repaid out of the produce.



## Appendix (D.)

scheme founded, like the one which I have sketched, on the principle of perfect religious equality.

The Catholic clergy are very hostile to any plan which does not give them the nomination of masters, at all events, in Catholic parishes. They assert that there is no other guarantee of their morality. The experience of the class of persons who filled that office under previous Canadian systems, by the appointment of illiterate and partizan trustees, justifies to a great extent their jealousies on this point; but I conceive that, under the management which I have in view, there is no room for their apprehensions.

But I would give the resident clergy a concurrent power with the local trustees in the selection of masters; and in their character of visitors, which they should be *ex officio* in all their parish schools they would have the opportunity of reporting upon any misconduct which they might discover in them, and forcing an investigation by the proper authorities. That this investigation is not to be honestly conducted under the precautions which I propose to enforce is an ungenerous and unwarranted imputation.

I now come to the question of popular or local control. The past systems, which left the entire direction to trustees elected by the inhabitants, afford a bad example of the consequences of unchecked local control; and if a new system, however superior in other respects, were left to similar management, I see no reason for expecting for it a different fate. At the same time, in matters so interesting to every locality as the proper conduct of the schoolmaster, the proper expenditure of school monies, and, in general, the proper working of the school system, it is clear that they should have some direct and considerable control. Perhaps, however, instead of taking up any more time by abstract arguments, it will be better to give at once a slight sketch of the machinery by which I propose to carry on the government of the national system.

I will begin by assuming that the country is to be divided into municipalities, of an extent suitable to the operation of my plan. In each municipality a certain number (say three) school-commissioners should be elected, in the same manner and at the same time as the other local officers. One of these should go out yearly, there being, however, no restriction as to re-election. Their duty should be to receive the government allowance for all the schools in the municipality, and to distribute their respective shares to the trustees of each district. The legal estate in all the elementary school-houses in their municipality, and in all the real property attached to them, should be vested in them; and they should direct, subject to appeal, the formation of new districts\*. They would have to report to the inspector annually upon the financial concerns of the municipality under their management; and also, at the proper time, upon the districts that they have formed, or those that they have proposed and have been objected to, together with the statements *pro* and *con*.

A district being formed, three trustees should be elected by the inhabitants, in the same manner and for the same period as the commissioners. Their duties would be to superintend the financial concerns of the district. They would have to collect the tax, and hold the government allowance, making quarterly payments of both to the master. They would also see that the provisions of the law respecting the repairs and warming of the school-house, &c., were properly attended to; in short, they would manage the daily concerns of the school. To them, in conjunction with all the ministers of religion in the parish or township, should be intrusted the appointment of the master. Of course the person they select must possess the certificate from a normal or other school; in short, all the qualifications required by law. Once, or oftener, they must report to the inspector, and a copy of their report be posted in some conspicuous place, or deposited somewhere where all the inhabitants might have access to it.

There should also be a board of school visitors in each municipality, composed of the following members; the resident ministers of religion, two residents appointed by the inspector, and two annually by the municipality. Their duties should be to inspect the reports of the commissioners and trustees before presentation to the inspector, and make their comments thereon if necessary; to visit (in a body of three at least) each school four times a year, at irregular periods, and without notice, and to report quarterly to the inspector. A copy of their report should also be placed within reach of the inhabitants of each district. If there is any difference of opinion among the visitors, the same should be expressed in the report.

In the three large towns this management must be slightly different. In each a certain number of public elementary schools (liable of course from time to time to considerable variation) should be established by commissioners elected for that purpose, in the same manner as the other municipal officers. At the same time should be elected (say 19) trustees to have similar powers with those in rural districts, a certain number going out yearly, and others being elected in their stead. The visitors should be the heads or seniors of each religious denomination, or their deputies; five persons elected by the municipality, and five by the inspector. The same regularity of reporting and publicity, &c., will be required here as in the country.

The province should be divided into three inspectorships, comprising as nearly as possible an equal population, and under the direction of three inspectors appointed by the Governor; one to reside at Quebec, another at Montreal, and the third either at Three Rivers, or some more convenient place. Their duties should be to receive and collate the reports

\* There have been so many complaints of the past unfairness of the divisions of districts, that I should recommend, as I have before said, the first arrangements of this description to be made under the immediate superintendence of an Education Commission.

reports of all subordinate officers; to determine, subject to appeal, to the superintendent, all questions relating to the schools in their inspectorship; and to report twice a year to the superintendent, each report to be printed in one or more newspapers most in circulation in that part of the country, and a copy to be sent to each municipality. Once a year, if possible, or, at all events, twice in three years, they should visit every school of every grade in their inspectorship, receiving government aid. These are offices of so much importance, that in order to attract well-qualified persons a handsome salary must be attached to them. For this purpose, I should think 400*l.* a year to each would be sufficient, with an additional 100*l.* for travelling expenses.

The office of superintendent or chief officer of instruction ought to be one of the highest dignity in the province. He should keep himself (and so should the inspectors), under penalty of removal, completely aloof from politics. He is to be trustee of the permanent education fund, and is to distribute it according to the prescribed proportions. He will have to lay down rules as to what books are to be used in schools, the hours of attendance, &c., and to interpret the Act under which the system is created. His decisions should be binding in all matters relating to school discipline. He should receive the reports of the inspectors, and lay them, together with his comments on them, as well as his observations on the general concerns and condition of education in the province, annually before the legislature. This report, like all the others, should receive the widest possible circulation. He should reside at the seat of government, where an office and secretary should be found him, and should have a suitable salary, say 800*l.* a year. As the working of the system will materially depend upon this officer, it is needless to urge the necessity of a discreet selection, and of the most careful accuracy in defining his powers. Both he and the inspectors should hold office during good behaviour. There is some difficulty in determining the authority by which their alleged offences should be tried, and by which, in case of conviction, they should be removed. Perhaps, if a new court of appeals is established, on the principle which I understand is in your Lordship's contemplation to recommend, such would be the most fitting tribunal to adjudicate in these cases.

Such, then, my Lord, are the principles on which, in my opinion, a national system of education for Lower Canada should be based, and such the rough outline of the machinery by which it should be worked. I have made no attempt at originality, but have constantly kept in view, as models, the systems in force in Prussia and the United States, particularly the latter, as being more adapted to the circumstances of the colony. The office of inspector is somewhat new to that system, and provides, I think, against its most serious defects, but almost every other suggestion which I have made is vindicated by the most successful experience in one or the other of those countries.

From a system so founded and so managed, I anticipate the happiest results. It would be one into which religious dissensions could not find their way, and which political men would have no power to pervert. It would impress upon the people the important truth, that education was as much their own concern as that of their rulers. It would forward energetically the great national objects we should have in view,—uniting the two races and Anglifying the Canadian. It would be provided with teachers well qualified in station, character and acquirements; and pursuits of utility would be encouraged in forms at once popular and practical. A general feeling of emulation would be created, both among masters and pupils, by the prospect of honourable and substantial distinction. Its faithful administration would be guaranteed at once by the interestedness of its subordinate officers, and the disinterestedness of the superintendent and inspectors; but, above all, by that best of human securities, the perfect publicity of its minutest details.

That such a system will at first be assailed by a great many objections, I will admit. By the great mass of Dissenters and by nearly all the British laity, I believe, it will be fully approved. And, indeed, to each of those parties, among which its opponents will be found, there will be many parts of it highly acceptable. All religious denominations, for instance, will approve of its guarantees against political contamination, and politicians will not find fault with its being placed out of the control of the Church. Of course, a variety of exceptions may be taken to the details of my scheme, particularly to my imperfect development of them, but by these I do not profess to abide. I thought some such sketch as I have given was necessary for the illustration of it, and I am quite ready to believe that, in order to render it practicable, many important alterations must be made.

If, however, the unpopularity and not the intrinsic merits of measures is to be a consideration now, I should conceive that the trouble of legislating for Lower Canada might as well be spared. Unless the principle of Anglification is to be unequivocally recognized, and inflexibly carried out, of course all such proposals as mine must fall to the ground; but, if it is to be recognized and carried out, where will its popularity be found? Is it not, in other words, waging direct war with the dearest prejudices and fondest hopes of the vast majority of the people? and can any caution, in the way of half-measures or of delay, deceive them as to the object, or disarm or even mitigate their hostility? It is not without feelings of sincere aversion that those who avow liberal principles of government can so far abandon them, as to entertain propositions like these for trampling upon the opinions and feelings of the majority. But, yet, in Lower Canada, original blunders and continuous mismanagement have produced such desperate diseases as to leave none but desperate remedies. The colony will not be worth our keeping unless it is Anglified. The French

## Appendix (D.)

majority detest and will resist such an attempt. If made, it must be made at once, and vigorously, openly avowed and steadily pursued. Every new institution given to the country must be subservient to this end, which, the sooner accomplished, the shorter the struggle, and the earlier the recompense; but, in the painful interval, popularity must not be hoped for, conciliation not attempted.

Such considerations alone have induced me to submit suggestions, which I feel sure, under other circumstances, would be repugnant to your Excellency's generous disposition and liberal principles.

A question still remains—"How is this system to be supported?" The annual demand on the permanent fund for the maintenance of the elementary school-system, when it is in full operation, would, on the foregoing calculation, be about as follows:—

15 <i>l.</i> a piece towards masters' salaries to 2,300 schools	£	19,500
Towards building houses		2,500
Towards relieving poor districts		2,500
50 <i>l.</i> a piece to 40 model schools		2,000
Three normal schools, including 50 <i>l.</i> between them for "indigent list"		3,000
Three inspectors, including travelling expenses		1,500
One superintendent, secretary and office		1,000
Printing, &c. in different departments		500
	£.	32,500

The elementary schools in the three great towns are still unprovided for. Considering their large population, and that there every child would be within reach of the schools, a less sum than 1,000*l.* a year to each of the cities of Quebec and Montreal, and 500*l.* to Three Rivers, would not be sufficient. Before, however, either should be entitled to its grant, it should have raised, by taxation, a sum of twice that amount. This would raise the annual charge on the education fund to 35,000*l.* The cost to the inhabitants, to be raised by tax, and added to the above sum, would be, in town and country,—

Towards masters' salaries in elementary schools	£	24,500
Ditto " " " in model ditto		800
Towards scholarships		400
	£.	30,000

Great as these two amounts appear, they are not under either head as large as would have been required to carry out the provisions of the rejected Bill of 1836. The sum to have been supplied from the public chest, for the support of elementary model and normal schools, would have amounted to upwards of 40,000*l.* per annum; and the following sums would have been raised from the inhabitants by assessment, or by monthly or irregular payments.

The country was to be divided into 1,658 districts. Now, supposing, that in each school there was only the minimum number of children (namely 20) in attendance for eight months only in the year. Each of these being required to pay 2*s.* per month, the aggregated payments under this head, arising from the inhabitants, would have amounted to 26,528*l.* This is supposing, as I have said, that only 20 children were in attendance at each school, or 33,160 in all; whereas the number of children throughout the province, between 5 and 14 years of age, is calculated at about 100,000.

In addition to these monthly payments, localities were made to contribute 2,000*l.* a year as their share towards the salaries of masters of model schools. Their share in the cost of building school-houses, was to have been 2,000*l.* a year at the least, I believe; and estimating the cost of books at only 72*l.*, there would be coming on the whole from the pockets of the inhabitants, in respect of elementary education in the rural districts alone, a yearly sum of 30,600*l.*; whereas under the system I propose, the inhabitants of the same districts would be only taxed to the yearly amount of 25,000*l.* There is this further difference, I think, in favour of mine, that the raising of the 30,600*l.* fell entirely upon, at most, 33,160 parents, whereas my 25,000*l.* will be divided probably between 200,000 tax payers.

Under the system, then, proposed by the Bill of 1836, 33,160 children might receive a very miserable education at a cost of about 71,000*l.* per annum; under the system I propose, at least twice that number of children may receive a very excellent education at a yearly cost of only 57,000*l.*

Still, however, the question remains unanswered, from what source is a permanent education fund of 35,000*l.* per annum to be raised? The only means towards it at present available to the province, are the yearly revenues of the Jesuits' estates and the 20,000*l.* belonging to the same fund, which are, or which ought to be, in the hands of the receiver-general. The 20,000*l.* if well invested, might produce 1,200*l.* a year; and the estates under



under good management, to yield an available income, shortly of 3,500 l.; hereafter, possibly of 5,000 l. or 10,000 l.\* Still 30,000 l. a year, remains to be permanently secured.

The only sources to which to look for this, are probably the following:

1st. A compensation from the Home Government for the Jesuits' barracks, which in point of justice belong, of course, just as much to the education fund as any other part of those estates. This though no more than an act of justice, would be felt as one of grace.

2d. The clergy reserves. There is no doubt as to the almost universal popularity of such an appropriation of this much-disputed fund. The entire Episcopalian clergy, and half the Presbyterian, would be violently opposed to it; but I think I may say, that with very few exceptions, every one else in the province would hail it as a happy expedient for at the same time putting an end to a great national quarrel, and conferring a great national boon.

It is impossible to estimate with any exactness the value of this concession to the education fund; but perhaps it may be safe to say, that, in addition to what may be permanently secured from the above and other sources, annual appropriations of from 20,000 l. to 25,000 l. will still be needed from the provincial treasury. This is much to be regretted, but there is no alternative. Complete independence of the legislature is of course unattainable; but it is to be hoped that, if that body is reconstituted or reformed, the cause of education need not henceforth apprehend danger from the indifference or dishonesty of any of its component parts.

In his annual report, the superintendent will lay before each branch of the legislature an account of the expenses of the system, and, after meeting them as far as he is able by its "permanent funds," will apply to the province for the remainder. If this is refused from any capricious motives, the system must fall to the ground; but such a refusal would argue a state of things in which it would be impossible for education or any other useful institution to thrive.

I have as yet said nothing of the encouragement of superior educational institutions. The best system for adoption respecting these would perhaps be one closely resembling that in force in the state of New York, namely, to distribute annually a fixed sum between all the establishments of this grade in the province (with certain provisions as regards legal incorporation, property, and tuition) in proportion to the number of pupils attending each. They should have been incorporated in accordance with the provisions of a general incorporation law, and their permanence thereby secured. They should have been endowed to a certain reasonable extent, and their teaching should be of a certain character, so as to give them the rank of academies or colleges. They should be subject to an annual visitation of an inspector, and be required to conform to such purely literary injunctions as might from time to time be specified as conditions of the public grant. One invariable condition should be the teaching of English, in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

An amount of probably from 4,000 l. to 5,000 l. per annum would be necessary to serve as an incentive to the erection and endowment of such institutions. A portion of this sum might with advantage be laid out in the shape of a contribution towards academies, which should themselves raise a like sum, (50 l. for instance) for the purchase of books and apparatus. It would be desirable also, in consideration of the lamentable deficiency of the means of superior education within reach of the higher and middle classes of British origin to devote 250 l. per annum towards the support of each of two large English grammar or public schools at Montreal and Quebec, upon a like sum in each place being first of all provided by voluntary contribution. These schools, however, should be open to all, the teaching being entirely in English. The same restrictions as to religious instruction should be in force as in the elementary schools. The trustees should be chosen by the subscribers out of their own body. The nomination of the masters should originate with them, but be subject to the approval of the superintendent; and, in case of disagreement, the Governor should decide.

Nor would this annual grant of 5,000 l. for superior education quite equal those made for a similar purpose for the last five years, the average of which was about 5,200 l.

The claim upon the permanent fund would now, for the entire support of every species of education, amount to 40,000 l. per annum.

I have before noticed the great anxiety of the higher class of colonists of British origin for the establishment of a university. I am fully sensible of its advantages, but will abstain from saying more on the subject than that its character and means of support must depend materially upon the nature of the future government of Canada. If any union of the British North American provinces is effected, a university, jointly endowed by them, might be erected on a most comprehensive scale, embracing faculties of arts, theology, law, medicine, &c. Its proper seat would seem to be Quebec.

In conclusion, if any system such as I have sketched should ultimately be adopted and confirmed by law, I should strongly recommend that it should gradually be put in force by a board of commissioners somewhat similarly constituted to that of the board of Poor Law Commissioners in this country.

The following would be among their earliest duties. To set the normal and model schools in operation, and at once open the elementary schools on the new system in the  
three

\* Mr. Dunkin, in his report, which I had not received when the above was written, estimates the probable future income of the Jesuits' estates at a far higher amount.—See Appendix (A.) p. 160.

Appendix (D.)

three great towns; to lose no time in dividing the country into districts, either personally, or by means of assistant commissioners, visiting every locality, and superintending the necessary arrangements; and to appoint two committees, one composed, as before suggested, of clergymen of different persuasions, to prepare a book of Bible extracts; and another composed according to their discretion, and under their own immediate control, of persons whose province it should be to draw up a list of books fit to be used in the elementary, model and normal schools, and also a series of rules and regulations for their management, in strict conformity with the provisions of the new Act.

Until the system should be sufficiently advanced to require the aid of the inspectors and superintendent, this commission would of course continue to sit and exercise their functions.

Such, my Lord, are the principal suggestions for a future plan of education for Lower Canada, which the past history and present condition of that country, and the analogies of similar experiments in other countries, in my opinion, combine in recommending.

In laying them before your Lordship, I am fully sensible of their many imperfections.

I have, &c.

(signed) Arthur Buller.

## APPENDIX.

## Appendix (A.)

## JESUITS' ESTATES.

## RETURNS made to EDUCATION COMMISSION, 1838.

## (A. 1.)—EXTENT, &amp;c. of PROPERTIES within the JESUITS' ESTATES.

Name.	Dimensions.		Square Arpents.	Arpents Surveyed.	Arpents Conceded.	Old Concessions.	New Concessions.	Arpents Unconceded.	Land otherwise disposed of than by Concession. Extent and Disposition.
	Front Leagues.	Depth.							
Seigniorly of :									
Sillery - - -	1	1 1/4	10,584	10,584	10,380	10,328	152	200	For the Church - - - Arpents. 4
St. Gabriel - - -	1 1/4	10	105,840	41,600	40,000	13,000	25,400	65,570	" 2 ditto - - - 6
									" 3 Mills - - - 270
Notre Dame des Anges	1	4	28,224	28,224	27,744	22,744	5,000	-	Indian Reserve - - - 1,600
									For the Church - - - 4
									Meadows of Auvergne, under lease - - - 28
Belsir - - -	1	2	14,112	14,112	13,902	9,187	4,715	210	Domain Farm, under lease - - - 272
Ile aux Reaux - - -	-	-	336	-	336	336	-	-	Mills - - - ditto - - - 180
La Vacherie - - -	-	-	88 1/2	-	22 1/2	-	22 1/2	0	Hare Point - ditto - - - 53
As from an original survey exclusive of streets.									Beach Lot - ditto - - - 3 1/2
City of Quebec - - -			See List of Emplacements						Roman Catholic Church - - - Fran { 1 1/2
									Marine Hospital - - - Grants { 2 1/2
									Episcopal Church - - - 1
									- - college and garden used as barracks, and part of Garden Street
									An irregular spot of ground near the gaol, occupied by the Fire Society.
									Ditto on Rampart Street, granted to the National School.
									Ditto to the congregations of Notre Dame.
Point Levy - - -	-	-	960	960	960	960	-	-	Arpents.
Saint Nicholas - - -	-	-	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180	-	-	Domain Farm, under lease - - - 360
Seigniorly of :									For use of mills - - - 125
Batiscan - - -	2	20	282,240	70,054	66,439	41,078	25,361	209,937	Forge Reserve, under lease 25,940
Cape Magdelen - - -	2	20	282,240	63,000	-	-	28,000	193,000	- - trustees of common claim this as being in possession - - - 35
Island, St. Christopher	-	-	80	-	80	80	-	-	- - two vacant lots reserved for a college and market place - - - 2,585
Town and Banlieue of Three Rivers.			675 100	675 100	594 100	594 100	-	81	- - with the exception of 520 toises, comprising three emplacements, the whole is occupied by Government for a court-house and gaol.
La Prairie - - -	2	4	56,448	56,448	56,443	56,400	43	-	-
City of Montreal - - -			3 100						-
Tadoussac - - -	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	-
On River Manicas - - -	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	400	-

Office for the Management of the Jesuits' Estates,  
Quebec, 5 October 1837.

J. Stewart, Com

## (A. 2.)—ARRIERE FIEFS within the JESUITS' ESTATES.

In what Seigniorly.	Designation and Dimensions.	No. of Square Arpents.	Date of Grant.	Name of Original Grantee.	Name of Present Holder.	Annual Rent and Charge.	Receipts at 30 September 1837.	Arrears at 30 September 1831.	Arrears at 30 September 1837.
Sillery	Monseau	566	1837 to 1852	Ursulines & others	Charles Panet	Foi & Hommage			
	St. Ursule	258	11 Feb. 1654	ditto	Ursulines	To furnish aven et dénombrement every 20 years			
Notre Dame des Anges.	Grandpré	2,498	28 Apr. 1659	Jean Madry	Mrs. Zouch	Foi et Hommage, and one year's revenue every mutation.			
Batiscan	1 League in front.	-	1 Aug. 1664	De la Touche	D. Monro and M. Bell.	Foi & Hommage			
	1 League in depth.	-	-	-	-	-			
Cape Magdelen	Hertel	1,100	-	-	-	A beaver-skin every third year		not known.	
	Marolet	1,520	-	-	-	ditto		ditto.	
	La Pierre	860	-	-	-	A mark of silver every mutation		ditto.	
	La Poterie	100	-	-	-	-		-	

Office for the Management of the Jesuits' Estates,  
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J. Stewart, Com.

## (A. 3).—PROPERTIES UNDER LEASE.

Where situated.	Description.	Date of Lease.	Lessee.	Period.	Annual Rent.	When Lease will Expire.	REMARKS.	Arrears at		
								30 Sep. 1831.	30 Sep. 1837.	
				Years	£ s. d.			£	s.	d.
Seignory of Sillery.	Cove	14 September 1833	W. and G. Pemberton	7	150	1 May 1843	And 200 l. per annum for 14 years more.			
	Ditto	" "	John Leather	"	150	" "	Ditto in favour of H. Sharples.			
	Ditto	30 January 1836	J. and J. Jeffery	"	750	" "	-- disputed in consequence of the old lease remaining in possession.		750	
	Ditto	31 "	B. Hough	21	30	1 May 1837				
Seignory of St Gabriel.	Grist-mill	29 October 1831	T. Plamondon	7	67	1 December 1838			79	6
	Ditto	11 "	D. C. Towser	7	69	1 October 1843			84	10
	Oat-mill.	4 June 1838	Jos. Dery	7	15	2 June 1845				
	Grist-mill	8 April 1832	J. Henderson	7	27	1 October 1839			27	10
Seignory of Notre Dame des Anges.	Ditto	14 August 1837	Jas. Hayes	7	107	10 July 1844	This was a sal for 1,500 l. & Constitut	245	53	10
	Farm	" "	A. Anderson	"	90	" "	Ditto 2,200 l. -- ditto.		685	
	Ditto	27 April 1838	Chas. Smith	7	110	1 May 1845		15		
	Ditto	12 October 1835	John Lane	7	120	1 May 1845				
	Meadows of Anvergue	" "	B. Lachance	7	20	1 May 1843				
	Hare Point	11 " 1830	Chas. Smith	21	40	1 May 1850			28	56
Seignory of Batiscan.	Beach Lot	25 January 1837	J. Jeffery	7	28	1 October 1843				
	Grist-mill	31 October 1834	L. Marchand	7		1 May 1841	Lease on shares, say two-thirds of the mortgage			
	Ditto	11 July 1835	N. Marchand	7		1 May 1842	Ditto -- ditto -- ditto.			
	Ditto	18 April 1836	F. Missacott	7		1 May 1843	Ditto -- ditto -- ditto.			
	Ditto	4 September 1832	L. Marchand	7		" "	-- he has a deed of permission to grind on payment of 25 muids wheat annually.		8	6
	Farm	7 April 1834	J. and W. Somerville	7	15	1 May 1841			10	9
Seignory of Cape Magdalen.	Ferry	" "	Proteau	"	1	" "				
	Ditto	" "	Lacourrière	"	1	" "				
	Grand Chate	" "	" "	7	27	5				
Seignory of La Prairie.	Reserve for use of forges	24 April 1834	Honourable M. Bell	10	75	1 January 1834				
	Grist mill	10 October 1837	J. Marchand	7	146	20 October 1844				
	Ditto	6 February 1835	Widow Dunn	7		7 September 1841	Pays 1,100 muids wheat annually.			

J. Stewart, Copy.

Office for the Management of the Jesuit's Estates,  
Quebec, 5 October 1838.

(A. 4.)—STATEMENT of the REVENUE of the ESTATES heretofore belonging to the late ORDER of JESUITS, in each Year, from 1 October 1831 to 30 September 1837. (Expenses of Commissioner's Office included.)

PROPERTIES.	From 1 October 1831 to 30 September 1832.			From 1 October 1832 to 30 September 1833.		
	Gross Receipts.	Expenses.	Nett Receipts.	Gross Receipts.	Expenses.	Nett Receipts.
Seignior of Sillery	£. s. d. 793 8 6½	£. s. d. 106 1 6	£. s. d. 687 7 -¼	£. s. d. 867 5 8½	£. s. d. 101 12 11½	£. s. d. 765 12 9
" St. Gabriel	313 11 8½	254 10 10	59 - 10½	250 15 8	33 14 1	217 1 7
" Belair	65 2 2½	6 10 2½	58 12 -	52 7 4	44 4 9	8 2 7
" Notre Dame des Anges	437 18 -½	43 15 10	394 2 8½	355 2 8½	42 19 11	313 2 9½
La Vacherie	112 9 5	11 4 11½	101 4 5½	165 6 8½	18 10 9	146 16 -½
City of Quebec	16 - 3	2 17 -½	13 3 2½	184 8 -	19 3 4½	165 4 7½
Point Levy and St. Nicholas	2 3 9	- 4 4½	1 19 4½	16 11 10½	1 13 2½	14 18 8½
Seignior of Batiscan	551 3 8½	477 1 11½	74 1 9	543 13 10	189 15 11½	353 17 10½
" Cape Magdelen	214 12 10	24 1 9½	190 11 -½	42 19 1½	13 16 2½	29 2 11
Town of Three Rivers	42 6 8	4 4 8	38 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Seignior of La Prairie	1,225 16 10	292 7 5	933 9 5	963 17 9½	105 13 8½	858 4 6
<b>TOTALS, Currency</b>	<b>3,774 14 4½</b>	<b>1,223 - 6½</b>	<b>2,551 13 10½</b>	<b>3,243 8 9</b>	<b>571 4 4½</b>	<b>2,672 4 4½</b>

PROPERTIES.	From 1 October 1833 to 30 September 1834.			From 1 October 1834 to 30 September 1835.		
	Gross Receipts.	Expenses.	Nett Receipts.	Gross Receipts.	Expenses.	Nett Receipts.
Seignior of Sillery	£. s. d. 381 15 2½	£. s. d. 87 5 -¼	£. s. d. 294 10 1½	£. s. d. 1,170 1 7½	£. s. d. 139 18 11	£. s. d. 1,030 2 8½
" St. Gabriel	239 3 -½	63 8 4½	175 17 7½	293 16 -	35 18 4½	257 17 7½
" Belair	25 12 -½	3 10 3½	21 12 8½	10 7 3½	1 - 8½	9 6 7
" Notre Dame des Anges	258 11 10½	29 12 2½	228 19 8½	444 3 10	46 14 6½	397 9 4½
La Vacherie	135 12 7½	16 3 5	119 9 2½	245 17 7½	26 5 1	219 12 6½
City of Quebec	10 14 6½	1 13 1½	9 1 5½	91 6 8	9 18 10½	81 7 9½
Point Levy and St. Nicholas	12 10 -	17 5 -	- - -	20 - 7½	2 - -	18 - 7
Seignior of Batiscan	282 7 6½	113 16 4	168 11 2½	413 2 -	181 12 6½	231 5 9½
" Cape Magdelen	125 8 9	20 19 10	104 8 11	163 11 6	121 3 4½	42 8 1½
Town of Three Rivers	85 18 9	18 11 10	67 6 11	25 - -	5 14 -	19 6 -
Seignior of La Prairie	475 13 4	167 14 8	307 18 8	263 4 8½	50 3 3½	313 1 4½
Deduct Excess of Expenditure at Point Levy and St. Nicholas, 1 October 1833 to 30 September 1834.			1,479 16 6½			
			4 15 -			
<b>TOTALS, Currency</b>	<b>2,033 7 7½</b>	<b>540 6 1</b>	<b>1,497 1 6½</b>	<b>3,240 11 11½</b>	<b>620 9 10½</b>	<b>2,620 2 1½</b>

PROPERTIES.	From 1 October 1835 to 30 September 1836.			From 1 October 1836 to 30 September 1837.		
	Gross Receipts.	Expenses.	Nett Receipts.	Gross Receipts.	Expenses.	Nett Receipts.
Seignior of Sillery	£. s. d. 479 6 5½	£. s. d. 135 3 10½	£. s. d. 344 2 7	£. s. d. 663 11 9	£. s. d. 84 8 11½	£. s. d. 579 2 9½
" St. Gabriel	232 4 -½	56 16 4½	175 7 7½	358 4 9	115 2 6½	243 2 2½
" Belair	35 4 11½	4 7 11½	30 16 11½	9 3 7½	- 18 4	8 5 3½
" Notre Dame des Anges	361 19 5½	47 3 9	314 15 8	498 - 6½	482 14 8	15 5 10½
La Vacherie	317 19 10½	31 15 11½	286 3 11½	156 4 2½	26 4 6½	129 19 7½
City of Quebec	21 18 5	2 3 10½	19 14 6½	25 18 10½	3 - -	22 18 10½
Point Levy and St. Nicholas	2 16 3	- 5 7	2 10 8	7 9 10	- 14 11½	6 14 10½
Seignior of Batiscan	468 1 8½	147 18 1½	320 3 7	508 6 6½	182 2 2½	326 4 4
" Cape Magdelen	433 4 4½	247 8 4½	185 15 11½	331 10 6	116 11 11	214 18 7
Town of Three Rivers	12 10 -	1 5 -	11 5 -	104 1 3	16 4 11½	87 16 3½
Seignior of La Prairie	827 2 11	143 6 2½	683 16 8½	993 14 6½	189 18 7	803 15 11½
<b>TOTALS, Currency</b>	<b>3,192 8 4½</b>	<b>817 15 2</b>	<b>2,374 13 2½</b>	<b>3,656 6 5½</b>	<b>1,218 1 8½</b>	<b>2,438 4 9</b>

Office for the Management of the Jesuits' Estates, }  
 Quebec, 17 August 1838.

J. Stewart, Com

(A. 5.)—STATEMENT of the EXPENSES in the OFFICE of the COMMISSIONER for the Management of the ESTATES heretofore belonging to the late ORDER of JESUITS, in each Year, from 1 October 1831 to 30 September 1837.

PERIOD.	Salary of the Commissioner	Allowance for a Clerk.	Messenger.	Contingencies, Stationery, Fuel, &c.	Totals.
1 October 1831 to 30 September 1832	£. s. d. 200 - -	£. s. d. 100 - -	£. s. d. 36 - -	£. s. d. 52 10 5½	£. s. d. 388 10 8½
" 1832 " 1833	200 - -	100 - -	36 - -	36 11 8	372 11 6
" 1833 " 1834	200 - -	100 - -	36 - -	37 10 -	373 19 -
" 1834 " 1835	200 - -	100 - -	36 - -	26 1 8	362 1 8
" 1835 " 1836	200 - -	100 - -	36 - -	33 7 5½	369 7 5½
" 1836 " 1837	200 - -	100 - -	36 - -	35 11 11½	371 11 11½
<b>TOTALS, Currency</b>	<b>1,200 - -</b>	<b>600 - -</b>	<b>216 - -</b>	<b>222 2 2½</b>	<b>2,238 2 5½</b>

Office for the Management of the Jesuits' Estates, }  
 Quebec, 17 August 1838.

J. Stewart, Com

(A. 6.)—STATEMENT showing the ARREARS due in the PROPERTIES comprising the Estates heretofore belonging to the late ORDER of JESUITS, at 1 October 1831, and 1 October 1837, respectively.

Properties.	Period.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Venues.	Mills.	Farms.	Cores.	Interest on Constitutions.	Ground Rent.	Total Arrears ascertained at 1 October 1831.	Total Arrears ascertained at 1 October 1837.	Cens et Rentes.		Lods et Venues.	
											Total Arrears conjectured at 1 October 1831.	Total Arrears conjectured at 1 October 1837.	Total Arrears conjectured at 1 October 1831.	Total Arrears conjectured at 1 October 1837.
Seigniory of Sillery	1 Oct. 1831	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
"	" 1837	264 18 3½	15 - -	- - -	- - -	300 - -	- - -	- - -	579 18 3½	- - -	500 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" St. Gabriel	" 1831	271 14 4½	276 15 -	- - -	- - -	750 - -	408 - -	- - -	896 8 5½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
"	" 1837	896 8 5½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,165 17 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" Notre Dame des Anges.	" 1831	2,185 18 9	- - -	222 16 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	638 17 3½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
"	" 1837	1,617 7 3	32 10 -	6 - -	510 - -	- - -	685 - -	- - -	15 19 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" Belair	" 1831	1,668 18 8	29 3 4	81 - -	937 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 2 11½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
"	" 1837	638 17 3½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	215 4 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
"	" 1837	772 3 1½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,644 17 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Isle aux Reaux	" 1831	15 19 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	257 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
"	" 1837	20 2 11½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	309 12 9½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
La Veherie	" 1831	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
"	" 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
City of Quebec	" 1831	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
"	" 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Point Levy and St. Nicholas	" 1831	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
"	" 1837	No Returns.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Seigniory of Batscan	" 1831	600 14 6½	246 5 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	846 19 11½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
"	" 1837	1,260 3 9½	597 11 10	8 6 8	10 9 6	- - -	14 5 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" Cape Magdalen	" 1831	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
"	" 1837	No Returns.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Town of Three Rivers	" 1831	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
"	" 1837	No Returns.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Seigniory of La Prairie	" 1831	382 4 3	507 8 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	839 12 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
"	" 1837	534 1 11	1,367 2 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	500 - -	700 - -	600 - -	2,000 - -

Office for the Management of the Jesuits' Estates,  
Quebec, 5 October 1838.

J. Stewart, Com.

(A. 7).—COMPUTED GROSS ANNUAL REVENUE of the ESTATES heretofore belonging to the late ORDER of JESUITS, exclusive of *Lods et Ventas*.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
<b>Seignior of Sillery:</b>			
Old Concessions	20 2 6½		
New ditto, in Domain	155 9 11½		
<b>Coves Hough</b>			
" Pemberton	£. 30		
" Sharples	150		
" Jeffreys	750		
	1,080	1,080	
			1,255 12 5
<b>Seignior of Saint Gabriel:</b>			
Old Concessions	77 18 2		
New ditto	39 7 4½		
		117 5 6½	
Mill at Old Lorette	69		
Mill at Jeune Lorette	67 10		
Oat-mill at Val Cartier	15		
		151 10	
			269 15 6½
<b>Seignior of Notre Dame des Anges:</b>			
Old Concessions	72 3 ¾		
New ditto	16 11 ¾		
		88 14 1	
Constitut of 1,500 <i>l.</i> at 5 per cent.	90		
Ditto 2,200 <i>l.</i> "	110		
Domain Farm	120		
Meadows of Auvergne	20		
Mill at Charlesbourg	107		
Ditto near Beauport	27 10		
		474 10	
			563 4 1
<b>Seignior of Belair:</b>			
Old Concessions	27 7 11		
New ditto	18 9 9½		
		45 17 8½	
Ile aux Reaux en Seigneurie		13 10½	
			45 17 8½
			13 10½
<b>La Vacherie, en Roture:</b>			
Old Concessions	1 18 10		
New ditto	404 8 5		
		406 2 3	
Hare Point	40		
Blach Lot	28		
		68	
			474 2 3
<b>City of Quebec:</b>			
Old Concessions, en Roture	41 14 7½		
New ditto, free and common Soccage	29 12 3½		
		71 6 10½	
Less payable to the Fabrique		8 1½	
			70 18 9½
<b>Point Levy, doubtful whether en Seigneurie or en Roture.</b>			
Old Concessions	2 18		
<b>Saint Nicholas, doubtful whether en Seigneurie or en Roture:</b>			
Old Concessions	4 14 6½		
		7 12 6½	
			7 12 6½
<b>Seignior of Batiscan:</b>			
Cens et Rentes	203 6 2		
29½ minots wheat, at 5 <i>s.</i>	7 8 1		
Three Mills, average of six years	216 5 3		
Permission for another mill to grind 25 minots wheat at 5 <i>s.</i>	6 5		
Constitut of 160 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> , at 5 per cent.	8		
Domain Farm	15		
La Chute	27 5		
Ferries	2 10		
		486	
			486
<b>Seignior of Cape Magdalen:</b>			
Old Concessions	200		
New ditto } say			
Mill	146		
Forge reserve	75		
		221	
			421
<b>Island of St. Christopher, en Seigneurie.</b>			
Old Concessions	1 3		
		1 3	
			1 3
<b>Town of Three Rivers, en Seigneurie.</b>			
Old Concessions	2 18 8½		
		2 18 8½	
			2 18 8½
<b>Pachirigny in Three Rivers, en Seigneurie:</b>			
Old Concessions	2 1 8½		
		2 1 8½	
			2 1 8½
<b>Seignior of La Prairie, Cens et Rentes:</b>			
Old Concessions	£. 133 3		
961½ minots wheat, at 5 <i>s.</i>	240 5 7		
New Concessions	63 15 2		
	437 1		
Mill, on an average of six years	301 13		
Constitut on 361 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> at 6 per cent.	21 13 10		
		760 7 10	
			760 7 10
<b>Montreal, en Roture:</b>			
Old Concessions	5 5		
		5 5	
			5 5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£.</b>		<b>4,389 12 1½</b>

Office for the Management of the Jesuits' Estates, }  
Quebec, 5 October 1838.

J. Stewart, Com.

APPENDIX TO REPORT ON THE AFFAIRS OF

(B. 1.)—STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENSES of the Seignior of *Sillery*, for each Year, from 1 October 1831 to 30 September 1837.

PERIOD.	GROSS RECEIPTS.				Agent's Commission.	Nett Receipts, Old Concessions.	DOMAIN.		
	Old Concessions.		New Concessions.				Gross Receipts.	Agent's Commission.	Surveys.
	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventas.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventas.					
1 Oct. 1831 to 30 Sept. 1832	£. s. d. 34 9 9½	£. s. d. 28 18 9	- - -	- - -	£. s. d. 11 6 10	£. s. d. 102 1 8	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. 20 18 8
" 1832 " 1833	36 16 2½	342 3 2½	- - -	- - -	37 17 11	341 1 6½	70 16 3	7 1 7½	- - -
" 1833 " 1834	7 2 7½	85 17 8½	- - -	- - -	9 6 ¼	83 14 3½	71 4 10½	7 2 5½	- - -
" 1834 " 1835	26 18 3	215 8 6	- - -	- - -	24 4 8	218 2 -	79 4 11½	7 18 6	- - -
" 1835 " 1836	30 1 6½	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 - 1	27 1 5	69 4 11	6 18 6	41 2 6
" 1836 " 1837	5 3 10½	88 - 5	- - -	- - -	9 6 5½	83 17 10½	140 7 5½	14 - 9	- - -
TOTALS - - - £.	140 12 2½	810 6 7	- - -	- - -	95 1 11½	855 18 9½	430 18 5½	43 1 10½	62 1 8

DOMAIN—(continued.)		COVES.			Miscellaneous Expenses.	Total Gross Receipts.	Total Nett Receipts.	PERIOD.
Roads.	Nett Receipts.	Gross Receipts.	Agent's Commission.	Nett Receipts.				
£. s. d. 5 10 -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. 680 - -	£. s. d. 68 - -	£. s. d. 612 - -	£. s. d. - 8 -	£. s. d. 793 8 6½	£. s. d. 687 7 ¼	1 Oct. 1831 to 30 Sept. 1832
4 17 6	58 17 1½	417 10 -	41 15 -	375 15 -	10 - 11	867 5 8½	765 12 1	" 1832 " 1833
44 9 -	19 13 4½	217 10 -	21 15 -	195 15 -	4 12 0½	381 15 2½	294 10 1½	" 1833 " 1834
16 5 -	65 1 5½	848 10 -	84 17 -	763 13 -	6 13 9	1,170 1 7½	1,030 2 8½	" 1834 " 1835
4 17 3	16 6 8	380 - -	38 - -	342 - -	44 7 11	479 6 5½	344 2 7	" 1835 " 1836
12 7 -	113 19 8½	430 - -	43 - -	387 - -	5 14 9	663 11 9	579 2 9½	" 1836 " 1837
88 5 9	273 18 4½	2,973 10 -	297 7 -	2,676 3 -	71 15 10½	4,355 9 3	3,700 17 11½	- - - TOTALS.

Office for the Management of the Jesuits' Estates, Quebec, 29 August 1838.

J. Stewart, Com.

(B. 2.)—STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENSES of the Seignior of *Saint Gabriel*, for each Year, from 1 October 1831 to 30 September 1837.

PERIOD.	GROSS RECEIPTS.				Agent's Commission.	Nett Receipts, Old and New Concessions.	MILLS.		
	Old Concessions.		New Concessions.				Gross Receipts.	Agent's Commission.	Repairs, &c.
	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventas.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventas.					
1 Oct. 1831 to 30 Sept. 1832	£. s. d. 39 13 5½	£. s. d. 84 7 6	£. s. d. 19 18 3	£. s. d. 9 7 6	£. s. d. 15 6 8	£. s. d. 138 - - ¼	£. s. d. 160 5 -	£. s. d. 16 6 -	£. s. d. 231 8 8
" 1832 " 1833	124 2 4½	34 19 5½	18 16 4	1 1 3	17 17 11	161 1 6	65 15 -	6 11 6	- - -
" 1833 " 1834	77 11 11½	64 3 6	6 1 9	28 18 3½	17 13 6½	159 1 11½	60 - -	6 - -	14 18 2
" 1834 " 1835	50 - 5½	15 10 11½	28 - -	82 2 1	17 11 4	158 2 2½	114 - -	11 8 -	- - -
" 1835 " 1836	75 8 10½	36 12 1	7 18 3	12 18 4	13 5 6½	119 9 11½	99 8 6	9 18 10½	- - -
" 1836 " 1837	32 4 11½	117 12 4½	7 1 9	7 1 8	16 8 - ¾	147 12 8½	194 4 -	19 8 5	27 - -
TOTALS - - - £.	399 2 ¼	353 5 11½	87 14 4	1 9 1½	99 3 - ¾	883 8 4½	693 12 6	69 7 3½	263 6 10

MILLS—(continued.)		PROCES VERBALS.				Roads and Bridges.	Surveys.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Total Gross Receipts.	Total Nett Receipts.	PERIOD.
Net Receipts.	Gross Receipts.	Agent's Commission.	Nett Receipts.	Nett Receipts.							
£. s. d. 59 3 6	£. s. d. 6 1 3	£. s. d. - 12 2	£. s. d. 5 9 1	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. - 17 6	£. s. d. 1 15 -	£. s. d. 313 11 8½	£. s. d. 59 - 10½	£. s. d. 217 1 7	1 Oct. 1831 to 30 Sept. 1832	
39 1 10	2 7 6	- 4 9	2 2 9	3 15 -	5 18 -	7 15 -	250 15 8	175 17 7½	175 17 7½	" 1832 " 1833	
102 12 -	4 2 6	- 8 3	3 14 3	2 - -	- - -	4 10 10	239 3 - ¼	257 17 7½	257 17 7½	" 1833 " 1834	
89 9 7½	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 10 -	13 8 -	6 4 -	232 4 - ¼	175 7 7½	175 7 7½	" 1834 " 1835	
147 15 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 - -	34 12 -	2 14 -	358 4 9	243 2 2½	243 2 2½	" 1835 " 1836	
436 2 6½	12 11 3	1 5 2	11 6 1	34 5 -	54 15 6	37 14 9	1,687 15 2	1,128 7 6½	1,128 7 6½	- - - TOTALS.	

Office for the Management of the Jesuits' Estates, Quebec, 29 August 1838.

J. Stewart, Com.



(B. 3.)—STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENSES of the Seigniori of *Notre Dame des Anges*, for each Year, from 1 October 1831 to 30 September 1837.

PERIOD.	GROSS RECEIPTS.				Agent's Commission.	Nett Receipts, Old and New Concessions.	MILLS. Gross Receipts.
	Old Concessions.		New Concessions.				
	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.			
1 Oct. 1831 to 30 Sept. 1832	£. s. d. 115 12 1½	£. s. d. 120 4 7	£. s. d. 1 13 3½	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. 23 15 -	£. s. d. 213 15 -½	£. s. d. 60 - -
" 1832 " 1833	34 8 4½	52 5 2½	1 11 8	2 18 11½	9 2 5	82 1 9½	60 - -
" 1833 " 1834	48 - 11½	104 3 11½	- 16 11½	- - -	15 6 2½	137 15 8½	75 10 -
" 1834 " 1835	23 12 3½	93 19 0½	- 5 -½	- - -	11 15 6½	106 1 2½	75 10 -
" 1835 " 1836	118 16 8½	78 9 5	- 5 -½	- - -	19 15 1	177 15 10	24 - -
" 1836 " 1837	145 6 7	51 15 5½	- 10 -	- - -	19 15 2½	177 18 10½	55 - -
TOTALS - - - £.	485 16 9½	500 18 2½	5 2 -½	2 18 11½	99 9 7	895 8 5½	350 - -

MILLS—continued.			FARMS:				PROCES VERBALS.	PERIOD.
Agent's Commission.	Repairs, &c.	Nett Receipts.	Gross Receipts.	Agent's Commission.	Nett Receipts.	Gross Receipts.		
£. s. d. 6 - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. 54 - -	£. s. d. 140 8 6	£. s. d. 14 - 10	£. s. d. 126 7 8	£. s. d. - - -	1 Oct. 1831 to 30 Sept. 1832	
6 - -	- - -	54 - -	202 18 6	20 5 10	182 12 8	2 - - -	" 1832 " 1833	
7 11 -	- - -	67 19 -	30 - -	3 - -	27 - -	- - -	" 1833 " 1834	
7 11 -	- - -	67 19 -	250 17 -	25 1 8½	225 15 3½	- - -	" 1834 " 1835	
2 8 -	- - -	21 12 -	140 8 6	14 - 10	126 7 8	- - -	" 1835 " 1836	
5 10 -	416 10 -	- - -	245 8 6	24 10 10	220 17 8	- - -	" 1836 " 1837	
35 - -	416 10 -	265 10 -	1,010 1 -	102 - 2½	909 - 11½	2 - -	TOTALS.	

PROCES VERBALS—cont'd.		Roads and Bridges.	Surveys.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Total - Gross Receipts.	Total Nett Receipts.	PERIOD.
Agent's Commission.	Nett Receipts.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
£. s. d. 4 - -	£. s. d. 1 16 -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. 6 7 8	£. s. d. 437 18 6½	£. s. d. 394 2 8½	1 Oct. 1831 to 30 Sept. 1832
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 -	356 2 8½	313 2 9½	" 1832 " 1833
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 6 2	258 11 10½	229 19 8½	" 1833 " 1834
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 19 10	444 3 10	397 9 4½	" 1834 " 1835
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 8 7½	861 19 5½	314 15 8	" 1835 " 1836
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	498 - 6½	15 5 10½	" 1836 " 1837
- 4 -	1 16 -	- - -	- - -	39 17 3½	2,356 16 11½	1,663 16 1	TOTALS.

Office for the Management of the Jesuits' Estates, }  
Quebec, 29 August 1838.

J. Stewart, Com.

(B. 4.)—STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENSES of the Seigniori of *Belair*, for each Year, from 1 October 1831 to 30 September 1837.

PERIOD.	GROSS RECEIPTS.				Agent's Commission.	Nett Receipts, New and Old Concessions.	Process Verbals, being part of Survey charged to Censitaires.
	Old Concessions.		New Concessions.				
	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.			
1 Oct. 1831 to 30 Sept. 1832	£. s. d. 64 18 -½	£. s. d. - 4 2	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. 6 10 2½	£. s. d. 58 12 -	£. s. d. - - -
" 1832 " 1833	22 19 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 6 -	20 13 10	29 7 6
" 1833 " 1834	19 5 1½	- 1 10½	- - -	- - -	1 18 8½	17 8 4	6 5 -
" 1834 " 1835	1 17 6½	5 19 9½	- - -	- - -	- 15 8½	7 1 7	2 10 -
" 1835 " 1836	20 9 11½	14 15 -	- - -	- - -	3 10 5½	31 14 5½	- - -
" 1836 " 1837	9 3 7½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 18 4½	8 5 3½	- - -
TOTALS - - - £.	138 14 1½	21 - 10	- - -	- - -	15 19 5½	143 15 6	58 2 6

Agent's Commission.	Nett Receipts, Process Verbals.	Roads and Bridges.	Surveys.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Total Gross Receipts.	Total Nett Receipts.	PERIOD.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
£. s. d. 2 18 9	£. s. d. 26 8 9	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. 39 - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. 65 2 2½	£. s. d. 58 12 -	1 Oct. 1831 to 30 Sept. 1832
- 12 6	- 5 12 6	- - -	- - -	1 8 1½	52 7 4	8 2 7	" 1832 " 1833
- 5 -	2 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 12 -½	21 12 8½	" 1833 " 1834
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 7 3½	9 5 7	" 1834 " 1835
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 17 6	35 4 11½	30 16 11½	" 1835 " 1836
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 3 7½	8 5 3½	" 1836 " 1837
3 16 3	34 6 3	- - -	39 - -	2 5 7½	197 17 5½	136 16 1½	TOTALS.

Office for the Management of the Jesuits' Estates, }  
Quebec, 29 August 1838.

J. Stewart, Com.

(B. 5.)—STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENSES of *La Vacherie* held en Roture, for each Year, from 1 October 1837 to 30 September 1837.

PERIODS.	Old Concessions.	New Concessions à Constitut.	Capital paid in.	Rent of		Procès Verbaux, being a Return of part of a Survey charged to Censitaires.	Gross Receipts.	Agent's Commission.	Surveys.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Nett Receipts.
				Hasle Point.							
1 Oct 1831 to 30 Sept. 1832	-	£. s. d. 63 16 11	- - -	£. s. d. 40 - -	£. s. d. 8 12 6		£. s. d. 112 9 5	£. s. d. 11 4 11½	- - -	- - -	£. s. d. 101 4 5½
1 Oct. 1832 to 30 Sept. 1833	-	109 11 8½	- - -	40 - -	15 15 -		165 6 8½	16 10 8	1 12 6	- 7 6	146 16 -½
1 Oct. 1833 to 30 Sept. 1834	-	85 17 7½	- - -	40 - -	9 15 -		135 12 7½	13 11 3	- - -	1 5 6	119 9 2½
1 Oct. 1834 to 30 Sept. 1835	-	170 4 11½	32 12 8	40 - -	3 - -		245 17 7½	24 11 9	- - -	1 13 4	219 12 6½
1 Oct. 1835 to 30 Sept. 1836	-	273 9 10½	- - -	40 - -	4 10 -		317 19 10½	31 15 11½	- - -	- - -	286 3 11½
1 Oct. 1836 to 30 Sept. 1837	-	133 19 2½	- - -	20 - -	2 5 -		156 4 2½	15 12 4½	- - -	10 12 2	129 19 7½
TOTALS - £.	-	837 - 3	32 12 8	220 - -	43 17 6		1,133 10 5	113 6 11½	1 12 6	13 8. 6	1,003 5 9½

Office for the Management of the Jesuits' Estates,  
Quebec, 29 August 1838.

J. Stewart, Com.

## (B. 6.)—STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENSES of the PROPERTY situated within the City of Quebec for each Year, from 1 October 1831 to 30 September 1837.

PERIOD.	Rentes Foncières ou Emplacements.	LOTS, in Rear of Barracks, in Free and Common Socage			Gross Receipts.	Agent's Commission.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Nett Receipts.
		Capital paid in.	Interest.	Ground Rent				
1 Oct. 1831 to 30 Sept. 1832	£. s. d. 16 - 3	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. 16 - 3	£. s. d. 1 12 -½	£. s. d. 1 5 -	£. s. d. 13 3 2½
" 1832 " 1833	35 16 3	- - -	131 12 9	16 19 -	184 8 -	18 8 9½	- 14 7	165 4 7½
" 1833 " 1834	6 6 6½	- - -	4 3 -	- 5 -	10 14 6½	1 1 5½	- 11 8	9 1 5½
" 1834 " 1835	28 12 2	- - -	61 2 -	1 12 6	91 6 8	9 2 8	- 16 2½	81 7 9½
" 1835 " 1836	16 - 5	- - -	4 3 -	1 15 -	21 18 5	2 3 10½	- - -	19 14 6½
" 1836 " 1837	20 10 10½	- - -	4 3 -	1 5 -	25 18 10½	2 11 10½	- 8 1½	22 12 10½
TOTALS - - - £.	123 6 6	- - -	205 3 9	21 16 6	350 6 9	35 - 8	3 15 7½	311 10 5½

Office for the Management of the Jesuits' Estates,  
Quebec, 29 August 1838.

J. Stewart, Com.

(B. 7.)—STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENSES of LANDS at *Point Levy* and *St. Nicholas*, within the Seignior of *Lauzun*, for each Year, from 1 October 1831 to 30 September 1837.

PERIOD.	RENTS	Lods et Ventes.	Gross Receipts.	Agent's Commission.	Surveys.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Nett Receipts.
1 Oct. 1831 to 30 Sept. 1832	- - -	£. s. d. 2 3 9	£. s. d. 2 3 9	£. s. d. - 4 4½	- - -	- - -	£. s. d. 1 19 4½
" 1832 " 1833	- - -	16 10 11½	16 11 10½	1 13 2½	- - -	- - -	14 18 8½
" 1833 " 1834	- - -	12 10 -	12 10 -	1 5 -	16 - -	- - -	- - -
" 1834 " 1835	- - -	20 - 7½	20 - 7½	2 - -½	- - -	- - -	18 - 7
" 1835 " 1836	- - -	2 16 3	2 16 3	- 5 7	- - -	- - -	2 10 8
" 1836 " 1837	7 9 10	- - -	7 9 10	- 14 11½	- - -	- - -	6 14 10½
TOTALS - - - £.	7 9 10	54 2 6	61 12 4	6 3 2	16 - -	- - -	44 4 2

Office for the Management of the Jesuits' Estates,  
Quebec, 29 August 1838.

J. Stewart, Com.

(B, 8).—STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF THE SEIGNIORITY OF BAIECOURT, FOR EACH YEAR FROM 1 OCTOBER 1831 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 1837.

PERIOD.	GROSS RECEIPTS.						Agent's Commission.	Nett Receipts Old and New Concessions.	MILLS.						FARMS.				PERIOD.
	Old Concessions.			New Concessions.					Gross Receipts.	Agent's Commission.	Repairs, &c.	Nett Receipts.	Gross Receipts.	Agent's Commission.	Fences, &c.	Nett Receipts.			
	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Venites.		Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Venites.														
1 Oct. 1831 to 30 Sept. 1832	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1 Oct. 1831 to 30 Sept. 1833	
" 1832	306 19 - 1	27 5 7 1/2	14 11 5	9 19 4 1/2	35 17 6 1/2	322 17 11	184 14 11	18 9 5	396 10 6 1/2	61 15 4	7 12 -	15 3	14 8 4	-	74 1 9	153 17 10 1/2	1833		
" 1833	80 2 11	14 4 2 1/2	28 5 1	1 13 9	12 8 7	111 17 4 1/2	207 7 10 1/2	20 14 9 1/2	124 17 9 1/2	114 8 1 1/2	3 15 4	7 6	-	168 11 2 1/2	168 11 2 1/2	1834			
" 1834	52 10 11 1/2	11 16 1 1/2	3 4 4 1/2	- 11 1 1/2	6 16 3	61 6 4	211 12 5 1/2	21 3 3	76 1 1	99 5 10 1/2	2 12 6	5 3	-	231 9 5 1/2	433 2 -	1835			
" 1835	55 - 11 1/2	19 18 6 1/2	23 17 7 1/2	4 19 - 1/2	10 5 7 1/2	92 10 7 1/2	239 2 8	23 18 3	115 18 6 1/2	113 17 1 1/2	8 7 6	16 9	11 5 11	320 3 7	468 1 8 1/2	1836			
" 1836	107 4 7 1/2	22 18 10	31 19 3	4 11 4	16 13 5	150 - 7 1/2	221 9 3	22 2 10	85 9 3 1/2	89 19 6 1/2	9 10 6	19 - 1/2	2 12 6 1/2	326 4 4	508 6 6 1/2	1837			
" 1837	49 - 4	15 8 9 1/2	99 6 6	5 7 5	16 18 3 1/2	152 4 9	233 4 9	23 6 8	119 18 8 1/2	479 6 -	17 10 -	1 15 -	-	1 274 8 2 1/2	2 566 15 4	TOTALS.			
TOTALS - - - £.	650 18 10	111 12 1 1/2	200 4 3	27 2 - 1/2	98 19 8 1/2	890 17 7 1/2	1,297 11 11	129 15 2 1/2	918 15 11 1/2	479 6 -	49 7 6	4 18 9 1/2	28 6 3 1/2	1,274 8 2 1/2	2,566 15 4	1,274 8 2 1/2			

J. Stewart, Com.

Office for the Management of the 'Jeuille's' Estates, Quebec, 14 September 1838.

(B. 4.) STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF THE SEIGNIORY OF CAPE MAGDALEN, FOR EACH YEAR, FROM 1 OCTOBER 1831 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 1837.

PERIOD.	GROSS RECEIPTS.						Agent's Commission.	Net Receipts, Old and New Concessions.	MILLS.				FORGE RESERVE.			
	Old Concessions.		New Concessions.		Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventas.			Gross Receipts.	Agent's Commission.	Repairs, &c.	Net Receipts.	Gross Receipts.	Agent's Commission.	Net Receipts.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.												£. s. d.
1 Oct 1831 to 30 Sept. 1832	11 13 9	3 17 6	2 17 2½	2 6 10½	2 1 6	18 13 9½	126	12 12	2	111 8	-	-	-			
" 1832 "	16 5 -½	5 10 -	5 10 4	4 13 9	8 7 10½	30 11 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
" 1833 "	34 1 10	8 12 11	8 2 7	11 11 5	6 4 10	56 3 11	63	6 6	-	56 14	-	-	-			
" 1834 "	6 11 1½	5 5 -	62 7 2½	13 13 2	8 15 7½	79 - 10½	68	6 6	-	56 14	-	-	-			
" 1835 "	45 3 3½	39 4 1	29 16 11½	7 6 -	9 9 2½	85 2 8	252	25 4	-	153 19 1½	-	-	-			
" 1836 "	19 15 11½	7 7 2½	30 14 10*	9 15 6½	6 15 4½	60 18 2½	150	15	7	127 19 9	-	-	-			
TOTALS - - - £.	135 11 -½	49 16 8½	139 9 1½	43 8 3	36 14 4½	330 10 8½	654	65 8 -	81 17 1½	506 14 10½	150	15	135			

PERIOD.	SAW LOGS.			PROCES VERBALS.			ROADS AND BRIGES.			Surveys.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Total Gross Receipts.	Total Net Receipts.
	Gross Receipts.	Agent's Commission.	Expenses.	Gross Receipts.	Agent's Commission.	Net Receipts.	Gross Receipts.	Agent's Commission.	Net Receipts.				
1 Oct 1831 to 30 Sept. 1832	-	-	-	67 17 6	6 15 9	61 1 9	-	-	-	-	214 12 10	190 11 -½	
" 1832 "	-	-	-	9 -	- 18 -	8 2 -	-	-	-	-	42 19 1½	29 2 11	
" 1833 "	-	-	-	6 -	- 12 -	5 8 -	-	-	5 15 6	3 14 10	125 8 9	104 8 11	
" 1834 "	-	-	-	12 15 -	- 15 6	11 19 6	97 15 -	-	13 15 -	2 -	165 11 6	4 42 8 11	
" 1835 "	-	-	-	11 12 6	1 3 3	10 9 3	73 2 6	-	4 5 -	8 6 3	433 4 4½	185 15 11½	
" 1836 "	20 2 -	2 - 2½	7 6 -	18 15 -	1 17 6	16 17 6	-	-	57 10 -	- 12 7	214 18 7	214 18 7	
TOTALS - - -	20 2 -	2 - 2½	7 6 -	126 - -	12 2 -	113 18 -	170 17 6	14 9 4	151 5 6	14 9 4	1,313 7 1½	767 5 6½	

Office for the Management of the Jesuits' Estates, }  
Quebec, 3 October 1838.

J. Sturcart, Com.

(B. 10.)—STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENSES of the PROPERTIES situated within the Town and Banlieue of Three Rivers, for each Year, from 1 October 1831 to 30 September 1837.

PERIODS.	Old Concessions.		Agent's Commission.	Surveys.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Total Gross Receipts.	Total Nett Receipts.
	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.					
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1 Oct. 1831 to 30 Sept. 1832	- - -	42 6 8	4 4 8	- - -	- - -	42 6 8	38 2 -
" 1832 " 1833	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" 1833 " 1834	- - -	85 18 9	8 11 10	10 - - -	- - -	85 18 9	67 6 11
" 1834 " 1835	- - -	25 - - -	2 10 - -	- - -	3 4 - -	25 - - -	19 6 - -
" 1835 " 1836	- - -	12 10 - -	1 5 - -	- - -	- - -	12 10 - -	11 5 - -
" 1836 " 1837	- - -	104 1 3	10 8 1½	- - -	5 16 10	104 1 3	87 16 3½
TOTALS - - - £.	- - -	269 16 8	26 19 7½	10 - - -	9 - 10	269 16 8	223 16 2½

Office for the Management of the Jesuits' Estates, }  
Quebec, 3 October 1838.

J. Stewart, Com.

(B. 11.)—STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENSES of the Seigniory of La Prairie, for each Year, from 1 October 1831 to 30 September 1837.

PERIODS.	GROSS RECEIPTS.				Agent's Commission.	Nett Receipts, Old and New Concessions.	MILLS.
	Old Concessions.		New Concessions.				
	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.			
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1 Oct. 1831 to 30 Sept. 1832	459 19 6½	373 10 8½	13 13 4	12 12 6	85 19 7	773 16 5	366 - 9
" 1832 " 1833	333 3 7	319 9 7	76 14 9	10 - 4	66 18 10	614 3 9	294 9 7
" 1833 " 1834	181 6 5½	36 8 3	6 9 7	6 5 -	23 - 11½	207 8 4	245 4 2
" 1834 " 1835	120 2 8½	5 10 5	1 11 9	- - -	12 14 4½	114 9 6	236 - 10
" 1835 " 1836	206 8 3	329 16 9	- 17 11	- - -	53 14 3½	483 8 7½	290 - -
" 1836 " 1837	363 11 9½	233 18 5½	11 6 9½	6 15 -	61 11 2½	554 - 10	378 2 6
TOTALS - - - £.	1,664 12 3½	1,298 14 2½	40 14 1½	35 12 10	303 19 2½	2,747 7 5½	1,809 17 10

MILLS—continued.			Roads and Bridges.	Surveys and Expenses of Papier Terrier.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Total Gross Receipts.	Total Nett Receipts.	PERIODS.
Agent's Commission.	Repairs, &c.	Nett Receipts.						
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
36 12 1	128 17 2½	200 11 5½	- - -	- - -	40 18 5½	1,225 16 10	933 9 5	1 Oct. 1831 to 30 Sept. 1832
29 8 11½	- 18 8	264 1 11½	- - -	- - -	8 6 10½	963 17 9½	856 4 6	" 1832 " 1833
24 10 5	- - -	220 13 9	- - -	100 - - -	20 3 5	476 13 4	307 18 8	" 1833 " 1834
23 12 1	10 6 5½	201 12 3½	- - -	- - -	3 - 5	363 4 8½	313 1 4½	" 1834 " 1835
29 - - -	3 16 3	257 3 9	- - -	50 - - -	6 15 8½	827 2 11	683 16 8½	" 1835 " 1836
37 16 3	- 7 6	339 18 9	- - -	84 - - -	6 3 7½	993 14 6½	808 15 11½	" 1836 " 1837
180 19 9	144 16 -	1,484 1 11½	- - -	234 - - -	85 8 6	4,849 10 1½	3,900 6 7½	- - - TOTALS.

Office for the Management of the Jesuits' Estates, }  
Quebec, 14 September 1838.

J. Stewart, Com.

## (C. 1.)—LIST of CENSITAIRES in the Seignior of Sillery.

Date of Original Grant.	Name of Original Concedee.	Name of Present Holder.	Arpents in Superficies.	Annual Rent.	Arrears at 30 September 1831.			Arrears at 30 September 1837.		
					Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.	£. s. d.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.	£. s. d.
		Pierre Laberge -	-	7 3	82 10	-	-	15 2	-	-
		François Lapointe -	-	5 14	5 14	-	-	22 16	-	-
		John Porter -	-	40 16 11	40 16 11	-	-	276 18	4	-
		Ant. Belleau -	-	13 9	13 9	-	-	81 14	-	-
		Jos Hamel -	-	11 15	11 15	-	-	11 15	-	-
		Benj. Tremain -	-	5 14 6	17 3 6	-	-	51 10 6	-	-
		André Ol. Vilaire -	-	6 1	10 3	-	-	6 1	-	-
		John Sewell -	-	4 2	4 2	-	360	28 14	-	360
		Pierre Villaire, fils de } Nicolas	-	5 19	5 19	-	-	5 19	-	-
		Pierre Minguy -	-	7 13	280 8	-	-	221 6	-	-
		Michel Rontier -	-	7 9	66 15	-	-	83 8	-	-
		Pierre Hamel -	-	6 4	6 4	-	-	12 8	-	-
		Ant. Rontier -	-	6 10	6 10	-	-	6 10	-	-
		Paul Couture -	-	1 1	70	-	-	83 12	-	-
		Jacques Légaré -	-	6 2	6 2	-	-	6 2	-	-
		Ant. Légaré -	-	6 14	6 14	-	-	26 16	-	-
		Chs. Berthiaume -	-	2 9	124 18	-	-	142 12	-	-
		La Fabrique de St. Foy -	-	1	4	-	-	9	-	-
		Joseph Drolet -	-	9 12	779 1 4	-	-	846 5 4	-	-
		Veuve Jos. Langlois -	-	10 14	10 14	-	-	10 14	-	-
		John Craig -	-	6 1	6 1	-	-	38 6	-	400
		Pierre Villaire fils de } Pierre -	-	2 10 6	2 10 6	-	-	17 13 6	-	-
		Louis Plamondon -	-	9 19	29 17	-	-	19 2	-	-
		Michel Belleau -	-	1	15 14	-	-	16	-	-
		Ed. W. Sewell, et al. -	-	5 19	11 18	-	-	29 15	-	-
		Olivier Villaire -	-	7 4	7 4	-	-	14 8	-	-
		Joseph Dupil -	-	1	5 9	-	-	6	-	-
		Chs Drolet -	-	7 8	29 12	-	-	66 12	-	-
		Michel L. Poitras -	-	4 19	288 7	-	-	318 1	-	-
		Ignace Pagé -	-	7 4	7 4	-	-	7 4	-	-
		Chs. Paradis, fils -	-	8 4	8 4	-	-	49 4	-	-
		Chs. Belleau, fils -	-	14	155 2	-	-	159 6	-	-
		Thos Miller -	-	1 6	1 6	-	-	7 16	-	-
		Jean B. Migneron -	-	12 16	12 16	-	-	12 16	-	-
		Thelesphore Rontier -	-	10 11	189 5	-	-	42 4	-	-
		Jos Robitaille -	-	5 2	20 2	-	-	10 4	-	-
		Marie A. Parent, V. } P. Blas	-	8 9	115 16	-	-	16 18	-	-
		Jos. Berthiaume -	-	1	4	-	-	9	-	-
		Frs. Blondeau -	-	6 18	469 7 4	-	-	510 15 4	-	-
		Frs OE. Hamel -	-	8 3	81 10	-	-	138 11	-	-
		Joseph Belleau -	-	16	72 1 8	-	-	77 13 8	-	-
		Joseph Dehsle -	-	5 13	64 18	-	-	114 9	-	-
		Joseph Rontier -	-	9 3	9 3	-	-	44 18	-	-
		André Drolet -	-	5 14	108 6	-	-	148 4	-	-
		J. B. Mauffet -	-	7 10	75	-	-	368	-	-
		Antoine Légaré -	-	5 14	78 6	-	-	64 16	-	982
		Abraham Roberts -	-	11 14	364 8	-	-	72 6	-	982
		Michel Rontier -	-	7 13	45	-	-	98 6	-	-
		Pierre Blas -	-	11 17	11 17	-	-	71 2	-	-
		John Grout -	-	5 2	20 8	-	-	51	-	-
		John Murray -	-	4 9	4 9	-	-	26 14	-	1,800
		Jacques Drolet -	-	7 12	98	-	-	152	-	-
		Ignace Légaré -	-	4 8	13 4	-	-	39 12	-	-
		Les héritiers de Nic. } Vilaire	-	7 3	7 3	-	-	21 9	-	-
		Guillaume Belleau -	-	7 5	7 5	-	-	50 15	-	-
		Miché HÉbeseau -	-	6 18	316 10	-	-	261 18	-	-
		Frs. Falerdeau -	-	5 2	178 10	-	-	113 2	-	-
		Jos. De Varenne, fils -	-	2 4	2 4	-	-	13 4	-	466 13 1
		William Bell -	-	9 1	171 19	-	-	45 5	-	-
		Nicholas Junciau -	-	2 6	126 4	-	-	142 6	-	-
		Frs Voyér -	-	2 12	2 12	-	-	2 12	-	-
		Jean Plamondon -	-	1 7	4 1	-	-	12 3	-	-
		Jos Robitaille -	-	3 1	3 1	-	-	6 2	-	-
		Chs. Leclaire -	-	3 15	11 11	-	-	15	-	-
		Louis Hamel -	-	1 10	3	-	-	12	-	-
		Frs. Petit Clair -	-	3 16	201 4	-	-	208 16	-	-
		Jos Langlois -	-	2 1	138 7	-	-	152 14	-	-
		Jean Ignace Drolet -	-	16 6	16 6	-	-	2 9 6	-	-
		Pierre Robitaille -	-	7 18	7 18	-	-	-	-	-
		Geo. Desbarats -	-	4	360 14	-	-	433	-	-
		L. Hon. W Smith -	-	2 2	2 2	-	-	10 10	-	-
		William Ridley -	-	2	762 17	-	-	5 15	-	800
		Augustin Jourdain -	-	11 10	23	-	-	81 10	-	-
		Jean Plamondon -	-	10	30	-	-	90	-	-
		J Guillet dit Touran- } gean	-	12 16	12 16	-	-	12 16	-	-
		Ignace Paquet -	-	13 11	13 11	-	-	81 6	-	-
		Ignace Parent -	-	2 6	4 5 6	-	-	4 19 6	-	-
		Ancien Cours -	-	483 1 5	6,357 19 3	360	-	6,521 5 4	4,808 13 1	-
		Currency -	-	20 2 6 1/2	284 18 3 1/2	15	-	271 14 4 1/2	200 7 2 1/2	-

(C. 1.)—List of Censitaires in the Seigniori of Sillery—continued.

NEW CONCESSIONS.										
Date of Original Grant.	Name of Original Concedee.	Name of Present Holder.	Arpents in Superfices.	Annual Rent.	Arrears at 30 September 1831.			Arrears at 30 September 1837.		
					Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventas.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventas.		
23 Dec. 1831	The Hon. W. Bell	Patrick M'Ineenly	26. 40	£. s. d. 28 6 - ½	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. 169 16 3	£. s. d. 51 5 1		
6 Mar. 1833	Geo. Pemberton	Geo. Pemberton	20 35	17 5 8 ½	- - -	- - -	17 5 8 ½	- - -		
6 Mar. 1833	Dom. Daly	Dom. Daly	16 5	17 5 8 ½	- - -	- - -	17 5 8 ½	- - -		
30 Nov. 1831	William Walker	William Walker	21 40	23 12 11 ½	- - -	- - -	23 12 11 ½	- - -		
30 Nov. 1831	Jas. B. Forsyth	Jas. B. Forsyth	9 70	11 - 7	- - -	- - -	11 - 7	- - -		
15 April 1834	Henry Oliver	Henry Oliver	9 40	12 7 2 ½	- - -	- - -	37 4 1 ½	- - -		
20 Oct. 1834	William Quinn	William Quinn	10 60	13 9 -	- - -	- - -	40 4 6 ½	- - -		
12 June 1832	C. N. Montisambert	Ml. M'Cue	10 50	14 7 1	- - -	- - -	71 15 5	25 2 9		
	A. W. Cochran	A. W. Cochran	10 60	17 15 7 ½	- - -	- - -	17 15 7 ½	- - -		
		Currency	135 -	155 9 11 ½	- - -	- - -	406 - 10 ½	76 7 10		

Jesuits' Office, 3 October 1838.

(signed) A true Copy. J. Stewart, Com.

Quebec, 30 September 1838,

(signed) Louis Panet, Agent

(C. 2.)—LIST of CENSITAIRES in the Seigniori of St. Gabriel.

Date of Original Grant.	Name of Original Concedee.	Name of Present Holder.	Arpents in Superfices.	Annual Rent.	Arrears at 30 September 1831.			Arrears at 30 September 1837.		
					Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventas.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventas.		
		Jean B. Martel	- - -	£. s. d. 13 16 8	£. s. d. 949 16 4	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. 1,129 12 10	£. s. d. - - -		
		Joseph Dion	- - -	18 3 6	300 1 - -	- - -	366 18 6	- - -		
		Jean Hamel	- - -	8 15 -	300 12 4	- - -	332 14 8	- - -		
		Pierre Drolet	- - -	5 - -	83 17 8	- - -	274 3 2	- - -		
		Joseph Robitaille	- - -	18 17 6	18 17 6	- - -	75 10 -	- - -		
		J. B. Savard	- - -	24 15 8	120 14 8	- - -	269 8 8	- - -		
		Gabriel Belleau	- - -	6 11 -	7 5 6	- - -	7 5 6	- - -		
		Jean Allain	- - -	- 9 -	3 - -	- - -	8 - -	- - -		
		François Plamondon	- - -	5 3 2	192 4 5	- - -	225 18 6	- - -		
		Jean Paradis	- - -	4 5 6	4 5 6	- - -	17 2 -	- - -		
		Louis Dery	- - -	12 2 6	72 15 -	- - -	24 5 -	- - -		
		Jean Plamondon	- - -	4 8 -	9 15 6	- - -	9 15 1	- - -		
		François Drolet	- - -	4 18 -	157 8 -	- - -	189 14 8	- - -		
		Jean Robitaille	- - -	9 - -	60 - -	- - -	203 10 -	- - -		
		Frs Gull. Falardeau	- - -	2 3 -	44 4 2	- - -	57 2 2	- - -		
		Louis L'Hero	- - -	1 - -	6 - -	- - -	2 - -	- - -		
		Prisque Coté	- - -	2 8 -	173 16 5	- - -	82 1 4	- - -		
		François Voyer	- - -	7 1 4	151 7 -	- - -	193 15 -	- - -		
		Vincent Tessier	- - -	2 19 9	19 3 9	- - -	13 5 6	- - -		
		Jean Marie Gueste	- - -	- 2 -	- 15 6	- - -	1 8 6	- - -		
		Joseph Dion	- - -	4 1 8	29 13 4	- - -	54 8 10	- - -		
		François Voyer	- - -	13 10 -	13 10 -	- - -	13 10 -	- - -		
		Ignace Paquet	- - -	3 11 6	23 10 5	- - -	48 19 1	- - -		
		Charles Huet	- - -	6 - 6	89 14 8	- - -	129 4 4	- - -		
		Jean Stéguy	- - -	4 2 4	155 1 4	- - -	4 9 5	- - -		
		Prisque A. Vezina	- - -	5 - -	68 18 9	- - -	98 18 9	- - -		
		François Coté	- - -	- 16 -	5 4 8	- - -	10 12 8	- - -		
		Michel Albany	- - -	3 9 -	3 16 8	- - -	3 16 8	- - -		
		Pierre Renaud	- - -	- 1 -	200 11 -	- - -	201 2 6	- - -		
		Joseph Pepin	- - -	6 4 3	37 5 6	- - -	49 14 -	- - -		
		Jacques Plamondon	- - -	2 13 3	2 19 3	- - -	2 19 3	- - -		
		Charles Séchlot	- - -	5 10 6	312 1 8	- - -	300 16 -	- - -		
		François Allain	- - -	- 3 6	2 10 6	- - -	3 19 5	- - -		
		Antoine Blondeau	- - -	4 14 7	14 8 -	- - -	127 16 2	- - -		
		Jacques Pageot	- - -	4 3 8	316 9 10	- - -	267 8 6	- - -		
		Joseph Drolet	- - -	6 5 -	111 15 -	- - -	152 14 5	- - -		
		Michel Drolet	- - -	4 12 -	343 10 8	- - -	287 8 -	- - -		
		Louis Bureau	- - -	4 12 -	68 2 4	- - -	98 5 5	- - -		
		Joseph Huard	- - -	4 17 -	100 6 6	- - -	132 2 4	- - -		
		Prisque Cloutier	- - -	4 11 6	30 19 1	- - -	72 18 11	- - -		
		Joseph Cloutier	- - -	11 9 -	156 3 6	- - -	160 - 6	- - -		
		Jean B. Cloutier	- - -	4 11 6	31 7 2	- - -	60 10 8	- - -		
		Joseph Parent	- - -	9 14 3	228 9 1	- - -	286 14 7	- - -		
		Philippe Drolet	- - -	14 13 1	626 17 1	- - -	699 15 1	- - -		
		André Robitaille	- - -	4 8 -	131 9 6	- - -	160 6 5	- - -		
		Joseph Célandro	- - -	- 1 -	176 18 -	- - -	177 4 6	- - -		
		Joseph Allain	- - -	2 15 -	107 1 9	- - -	113 2 3	- - -		
		Jean B. Hamel	- - -	4 13 -	62 10 4	- - -	20 13 4	- - -		
		Michel Bovin	- - -	4 17 -	108 - 5	- - -	139 16 3	- - -		
		Pierre Robitaille	- - -	5 4 8	5 4 8	- - -	5 4 8	- - -		
		Ignace Stéguy	- - -	1 - -	14 7 6	- - -	19 19 8	- - -		
		Jacques Dion	- - -	3 12 -	136 8 -	- - -	160 - -	- - -		
		Joseph Dion	- - -	- 7 -	12 11 8	- - -	14 17 6	- - -		
		Joseph Hamel	- - -	- 14 -	24 18 10	- - -	18 10 4	- - -		
		Jean Petit dit Mille-homme	- - -	- 1 -	10 9 4	- - -	10 15 10	- - -		
		Charles Dery	- - -	10 10 -	69 6 8	- - -	152 6 8	- - -		
		Pierre Chatigny	- - -	- 1 -	10 11 -	- - -	10 17 6	- - -		

## APPENDIX TO REPORT ON THE AFFAIRS OF

(C. 2.)—List of Censitaires in the Seignior of St. Gabriel—continued.

Date of Original Grant.	Name of Original Concedec.	Name of Present Holder.	Arpents in Superfices.	Annual Rent.	Arrears at 30 September 1831.		Arrears at 30 September 1837.	
					Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		Jacques Beaupré	-	3 6 9	102 12 -	-	124 9 7	-
		Pierre Savard	-	10 14 6	11 17 9	-	12 7 -	-
		Joseph Allain	-	2 12 10	15 17 -	-	5 5 8	-
		Agathe Fluct, Veuve Boivin	-	4 12 -	27 12 -	-	63 16 1	-
		François Martel	-	9 17 -	235 1 2	-	270 3 2	-
		Jacques Pepin	-	1 18 4	1 18 4	-	9 11 8	-
		J. B. Légaré	-	1 9 11	7 9 7	-	16 9 1	-
		Laurence Organ	-	1 2 1	1 4 5	-	1 4 5	-
		François Pagot	-	2 7 6	130 12 7	-	121 9 1	-
		J. B. Dubeau	-	1 10 -	26 7 4	-	6 13 4	-
		Fran. G. Falardeau	-	17 12 6	90 - -	-	149 15 -	-
		Jacques Geneste	-	9 4 10	10 4 6	-	41 1 6	-
		Etienne Label	-	6 19 2	41 15 -	-	83 10 -	-
		Jos. et Jean L'Héro	-	8 6 8	128 13 4	-	146 13 4	-
		Pierre Contremine	-	7 13 9	148 7 8	-	67 11 4	-
		Charles Martel	-	13 6 10	244 4 8	-	167 5 8	-
		Pierre Verret	-	6 17 -	239 15 -	-	270 17 -	-
		Charles Verret	-	6 5 4	50 2 8	-	6 5 4	-
		Charles Darveau	-	9 12 -	180 2 -	-	213 14 -	-
		Louis Darveau	-	9 16 -	212 6 -	-	135 14 -	-
		Pierre L'Héro	-	4 6 -	95 6 6	-	105 10 8	-
		Jacques Label	-	7 1 8	56 13 4	-	99 3 4	-
		J. B. Cliche	-	- 1 -	- 6 -	-	- 12 6	-
		J. B. Le Bel	-	7 12 -	7 12 -	-	21 8 -	-
		Philippe Drolet	-	25 12 7	25 12 7	-	102 10 4	-
		Etienne Allain	-	6 1 9	65 9 11	-	13 3 11	-
		Etienne Auclair	-	5 3 -	30 18 -	-	48 12 -	-
		J. B. Jobin	-	7 8 -	762 - -	-	801 16 -	-
		Louis Le Bel	-	4 14 -	94 10 -	-	134 2 -	-
		Jacques Falardeau	-	24 16 -	24 16 -	-	24 16 -	-
		J. B. Martel	-	8 8 -	187 8 -	-	237 16 -	-
		Antoine Bedard	-	1 6 4	60 6 8	-	56 4 8	-
		Jacques Bebeau	-	1 4 -	8 2 8	-	2 13 4	-
		Jos. Duchesneau	-	15 6 -	15 6 -	-	15 6 -	-
		J. B. Duchesneau	-	5 1 -	221 4 -	-	149 10 -	-
		Joseph Drolet	-	2 4 -	87 7 -	-	30 17 9	-
		Ignace Martel	-	8 10 11	170 18 4	-	222 3 10	-
		François Maret	-	5 4 5	31 6 6	-	109 3 -	-
		Louis L'Héro	-	6 11 5	14 9 5	-	78 17 11	-
		Jos. Gauthier de Varennes	-	2 - -	12 - -	-	24 - -	-
		Jean Cliche	-	- 1 6	- 9 6	-	- 6 8	-
		Jos. Pagot	-	11 17 -	489 14 -	-	395 2 -	-
		Jos. Pagot	-	6 17 -	6 17 -	-	6 17 -	-
		Louis Savard	-	10 9 10	235 3 8	-	20 19 8	-
		Germain Auclair	-	7 4 -	222 14 -	-	265 18 -	-
		François Auclair	-	18 - 10	18 - 10	-	18 - 10	-
		Etienne Falardeau	-	12 6 -	12 6 -	-	12 6 -	-
		François Geneste	-	3 9 6	3 9 6	-	11 9 8	-
		François Martel	-	3 13 6	571 1 4	-	593 1 4	-
		Louis Renaud	-	- 2 -	25 12 -	-	38 4 -	-
		Charles Lafévre	-	- 1 -	333 14 8	-	334 8 8	-
		Pierre Esquiambre	-	11 13 8	95 8 -	-	8 13 4	-
		M. Bouin, dit Dufresne	-	6 18 -	41 8 -	-	82 16 -	-
		Jos. Renaud	-	11 16 5	210 - 4	-	178 18 10	-
		Jacques Renaud	-	11 12 -	228 8 -	-	228 14 -	-
		Charles Trudel	-	4 15 10	2 10 6	-	15 3 -	-
		Nicolas Tardif	-	- 1 -	- 8 -	-	- 14 -	-
		P. Martin, dit Beaulieu	-	3 2 -	97 7 -	-	97 19 -	-
		Antoine Hamel	-	2 2 -	284 2 4	-	296 14 4	-
		Jean B. L'Héro	-	- 11 -	206 10 -	-	151 9 -	-
		Jean B. Dubeau	-	13 8 9	237 14 4	-	13 8 9	-
		Louis Falardeau	-	9 17 3	579 17 -	-	579 -	-
		Louis Geneste	-	14 8 -	521 10 -	-	14 8 -	-
		Joseph Dugal	-	14 17 6	216 10 -	-	305 15 -	-
		Joseph Beaumont	-	5 9 -	5 9 -	-	10 18 -	-
		Charles Verret	-	2 6 -	60 19 -	-	94 6 -	-
		Pierre Bedard	-	5 17 6	52 16 -	-	88 1 -	-
		Joseph Morand	-	5 7 2	121 10 6	-	130 9 8	-
		Joseph Leclerc	-	4 11 -	91 14 -	-	119 - -	-
		Etienne L'Héro	-	12 19 4	246 12 8	-	300 8 8	-
		Jacques Dubeau	-	8 8 6	274 18 -	-	17 13 6	-
		Joseph Savard	-	11 19 -	588 1 -	-	377 15 -	-
		Jacques Savard	-	12 - -	12 - -	-	13 - -	-
		J. M. Maufaite	-	2 6 -	2 6 -	-	13 16 -	-
		Charles Garneau	-	10 6 -	24 3 -	-	27 6 -	-
		Jean B. Auclair	-	4 11 -	27 6 -	-	54 12 -	-
		Pierre Bernier	-	2 19 -	107 14 -	-	95 8 -	-
		Charles Bedard	-	15 - -	15 - -	-	3 15 -	-
		Angélique Falardeau	-	5 2 5	174 4 6	-	10 4 10	-
		Jean Robitaille	-	- 1 -	51 6 -	-	51 12 -	-
		Joseph Savard	-	1 12 -	83 13 -	-	93 5 -	-
		Jos. et Charles Légaré	-	1 10 -	37 10 -	-	46 10 -	-
		Louis Falardeau	-	11 10 -	265 3 -	-	- - -	-
		J. B. Légaré	-	8 6 10	145 11 4	-	147 12 4	-
		Louis Girard	-	7 7 9	448 2 6	-	430 9 -	-
		Jacques Martel	-	3 12 -	124 - -	-	145 12 -	-
		Ignace Parent	-	5 2 -	221 14 -	-	234 6 -	-
		Fra. P. Verret	-	10 6 1	206 2 5	-	198 18 11	-



(C.2.)—List of Censitaires in the Seignior of St. Gabriel—continued.

Date of Original Grant.	Name of Original Concedec.	Name of Present Holder.	Arpents in Superficies.	Annual Rent.	Arrears at 30 September 1831.			Arrears at 30 September 1837.		
					Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.		
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
		Pierro Auclair	-	2 6	2 6	-	2 6	-		
		Louis Penisson	-	11 7	11 7	-	86 15	-		
		Pierre Esquiambre	-	4 11 9	123 17 3	-	151 7 9	-		
		Joseph Auclair	-	2 15	104 19	-	121 9	-		
		Jacques Bodard	-	5 16 9	5 16 9	-	5 16 9	-		
		Simon Méricux	-	2 2	100 10	-	113 2	-		
		Pierro Pageot	-	1 12 6	26 3	-	35 18	-		
		Marguerite Laberge	-	5 - 6	196 17	-	190 3	-		
		Etienne Falardeau	-	- 1 -	50 8	-	50 14	-		
		Pierre Albœuf	-	4 15	65	-	75 4	-		
		Etienne Auclair	-	4 2	70 16	-	30 8	-		
		Louis Geneste	-	- 1 -	31 15	-	32 1	-		
		Joseph Esquiambre	-	4 11 9	123 17 3	-	151 7 9	-		
		Jean Allard	-	3 2 6	3 2 6	-	3 2 6	-		
		Chs. Albœuf	-	36 13	36 13	-	36 13	-		
		Ambrose Verret	-	6 18	6 18	-	41 8	-		
		Ls. Barnabé Parent	-	- 6 6	- 7 6	-	1 17 6	-		
		Jean B. Savard	-	1 7	1 7	-	9 9	-		
		Thos. Lepine	-	- 2 -	83 10	-	72 2	-		
		J. B. Auclair	-	1 2 6	6 15	-	13 10	-		
		Thos. Falardeau	-	4 5 9	47 3 3	-	42 17 9	-		
		Jacques Pénisson	-	3 15 8	3 15 8	-	11 7	-		
		Charles Pageot	-	3 4 6	396 14 10	-	318 11 10	-		
		Ls. Et. Savard	-	13 2	159 12	-	106 4	-		
		Jacques Drolet	-	4 16	256 19	-	165 15	-		
		Jean Darveau	-	4 8	35 4	-	61 12	-		
		Chs. Albœuf	-	13 14	13 14	-	13 14	-		
		Narcisse Savard	-	11 19	322 13	-	394 7	-		
		Charles Lafond	-	7 19 6	239 6	-	231 3	-		
		Joseph Chamberland	-	7 10	45	-	457 10	-		
		Joseph Bergevin	-	4 -	92	-	4 -	-		
		Pierre Pénisson	-	3 15 8	3 15 8	-	15 2 8	-		
		Michel Savard	-	12 14	332 6	-	261 4	-		
		François Albœuf	-	- 1 -	- 1 -	-	- 6 -	-		
		Charles Albœuf	-	- 1 -	- 13 3	-	- 1 -	-		
		Charles Albœuf	-	- 1 -	13 6	-	- 1 -	-		
		Josephite Martel	-	7 7	134 18	-	166 15	-		
		Charles Savard	-	16 12	372 14	-	459 16	-		
		J. B. Savard	-	5 9	190 15	-	21 16	-		
		J. B. Verret	-	7 8	100	-	63 8	-		
		Jacques Duchesneau	-	12 13	343 18	-	339 17	-		
		Thomas Lépine	-	5 18	159 6	-	194 14	-		
		François Bedard	-	17 17	40 16	-	89 5	-		
		Frs. Régis Bedard	-	8 2 4	8 2 4	-	56 16 4	-		
		Pierre Paquet	-	- 1 -	29 15	-	30 1	-		
		Joseph Bedard	-	3 19	233 11	-	257 5	-		
		Thomas Bedard	-	14 1 6	146 18	-	221 7	-		
		Jean Pageot	-	- 1 -	42 2 4	-	40 2 4	-		
		Jacques Savard	-	5 19	148 15	-	184 9	-		
		Joseph Cliche	-	10 10	210	-	207	-		
		Pierro Albœuf	-	5 10	109 8	-	142 8	-		
		Louis Albœuf	-	5 10 6	109 11	-	123 14 6	-		
		Louis Bedard	-	8 5 3	8 5 3	-	37 11 6	-		
		Charles Martel	-	- 2 -	170	-	171 2	-		
		Jacques Chartré	-	7 6 3	7 6 3	-	7 6 3	-		
		Joachim et Stanislas Bedard	-	5 6	5 6	-	37 2	-		
		J B Voyer	-	2 1 3	2 1 3	-	2 1 3	-		
		Antoine Savard	-	8 15 4	17 10 8	-	65 10	-		
		Joseph Savard	-	11 15 6	393 7 4	-	475 15 10	-		
		Jos. et Ant. Savard	-	4 8	8 16	-	39 12	-		
		Paul et Etienne Savard	-	6 18	13 16	-	62 2	-		
		Joseph Falardeau	-	9 4	183 4	-	238 8	-		
		Jean B. Noel	-	1 6 9	49 10 3	-	39 10 9	-		
		Jean B. Verret	-	4 9 3	531 3 9	-	505 19 3	-		
		Louis Martel	-	4 17	436 9 8	-	505 11 8	-		
		Pierre Dernier	-	5 11	88 7	-	120 13	-		
		Jean Hamahouil	-	8 7 4	115 2 8	-	25 2	-		
		Jacques Légaré	-	2 2 8	50 16 8	-	69 14 8	-		
		Germain Bedard	-	2 -	104	-	116	-		
		J. B Fortier	-	2 13 6	82 16	-	52 13 6	-		
		J. B. Falardeau	-	1 15 11	1 15 11	-	1 15 11	-		
		J. B Jobin	-	10 12	10 12	-	10 12	-		
		Clement Bedard	-	2 6	11 10	-	25 6	-		
		J. B. Jobin	-	2 13 6	79 3 6	-	95 3 6	-		
		Joseph Esquiambre	-	8 19 6	44 18 6	-	44 17 6	-		
		François Pageot	-	5 7	212 5	-	244 7	-		
		Jacques Bourbeau	-	5 6	108 12	-	50 8	-		
		Pierro Auclair	-	- 18 9	22 11 6	-	27 14	-		
		François Falardeau	-	6 12	186 8	-	213 8	-		
		Jean Pageot	-	- 1 -	55 8	-	55 14	-		
		Jacques Pepin	-	5 6	37 2	-	47 10	-		
		J. B. Renaud	-	2 18 6	2 18 6	-	2 18 6	-		
		Jean Beaumont	-	5 3	63 7	-	15 9	-		
		Pierre Duchesneau	-	9 5	327	-	382 10	-		
		Jacques Lefebvre	-	5 17	159 12	-	11 14	-		
		Joseph Bourbeau	-	2 18 6	14 12 6	-	11 14	-		
		Charles Manger	-	7 8 5	7 8 5	-	14 16 10	-		
		Louis Verret	-	11 10	416	-	485	-		

## APPENDIX TO REPORT ON THE AFFAIRS OF

(C. 2.)—List of Censitaires in the Seigneurie of St. Gabriel—continued.

Date of Original Grant.	Name of Original Concedee.	Name of Present Holder.	Arpents in Superficies.	Annual Rent.	Arrears at 30 September 1831.		Arrears at 30 September 1837.	
					Cens et Rentas.	Lods et Ventas.	Cens et Rentas.	Lods et Ventas.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		J. B. Bedard		1 12 -	510 6 -		519 18 -	
		Jacques Albouf		1 14 6	48 18 -		59 4 -	
		J. B. Pepin		5 6 -	5 6 -		10 12 -	
		Fran. Drouin		1 9 3	41 1 6		5 17 -	
		Pierre Bedard, sis		- 16 -	45 10 -		50 -	
		Antoine Allard		14 2 9	504 16 3		579 12 9	
		Louis Dion		4 11 -	169 5 -		186 11 -	
		Frs. Regis Bedard		5 17 -	224 15 -		259 17 -	
		J. B. Payer		4 10 -	193 17 -		220 17 -	
		Joseph Plamondon		10 10 -	551 1 -		614 1 -	
		Joseph Cluche		- 1 -	100 11 -		100 17 -	
		Pierre Chartré		5 15 8	86 6 -		84 2 6	
		Michel Racine		3 - -	173 11 6		176 11 6	
		Antoine Delaurier		- 4 -	1 4 -		2 8 -	
		J. B. Barbeau		- 7 -	72 1 8		71 7 8	
		Jean Falardeau		1 4 4	7 6 -		14 12 -	
		Germain Auclair		2 - -	71 6 -		68 6 -	
		Ignace Cluche		14 - -	597 16 8		681 16 8	
		Ignace Cluche, Bou- langer		4 9 6	235 15 6		222 3 -	
		François Falardeau		- 1 -	50 12 -		50 18 -	
		Joseph Barbeau		9 - -	330 18 -		374 18 -	
		Joseph Sevín		1 10 6	46 17 6		26 19 6	
		Michel Girard		1 11 -	80 5 -		39 11 -	
		Thos. Plamondon		- 1 -	- 9 -		- 15 -	
		J. B. Brière		3 11 -	71 - -		92 6 -	
		J. B. Thibault		- 12 -	87 16 -		91 8 -	
		Marie Frs. Savard		- 5 -	8 15 -		10 5 -	
		Pierre Verret		4 12 -	159 4 -		189 16 -	
		Pierre Plamondon		- 1 -	150 13 -		150 19 -	
		Pierre Légaré		3 2 -	3 2 -		12 8 -	
		Pierre Duchesneau		- 1 6 -	1 4 -		1 13 -	
		Pierre Duchesneau		4 1 -	252 15 8		277 1 8	
		Joseph Verret		2 7 -	82 5 -		90 7 -	
		Charles Savard		7 16 8	47 16 6		39 3 4	
		Marie Garneau		9 4 9	267 14 9		164 11 3	
		Michel Bernard		- 1 -	- 15 -		1 1 -	
		Joseph Daigle		9 6 -	328 10 -		384 6 -	
		Jacques Durand		21 16 6	509 17 6		616 6 6	
		Jean B. Falardeau		5 17 -	93 5 -		128 7 -	
		Marie Noël Drouin		1 3 4	353 13 4		360 13 4	
		J. B. Roi		- 1 -	- 7 -		- 13 -	
		Jacques Barbeau		10 - -	130 - -		190 - -	
		Zacharie Gagnon		2 10 6	58 17 6		69 - -	
		Pierre Allain		4 - -	140 - -		164 - -	
		Jean B. Duchesneau		6 3 9	216 11 3		241 13 9	
		Jean Marie Mauffet		2 11 -	34 - 6		49 6 6	
		Nicolas Gran		1 3 -	210 1 -		210 19 -	
		Jean Beaupré		- 12 -	69 8 -		73 - -	
		Jacques Dauphiné		- 1 -	20 9 -		20 15 -	
		Victoire Paquin		2 7 4	34 6 8		48 10 8	
		J. B. Renaud		2 19 -	95 6 -		113 - -	
		J. B. Bedard		4 12 -	4 12 -		4 12 -	
		Jacques Fluet		1 7 -	1 7 -		55 7 -	
		Jacques Drolet		2 13 6	64 15 -		79 16 -	
		Philippe Panet		4 19 -	39 12 -		69 6 -	
		Jean Petit dit Mille- homme		1 - -	50 - -		56 - -	
		Ignace Martel		4 13 -	368 9 8		396 7 8	
		Joseph Frichet		2 7 -	80 10 -		94 12 -	
		Jacques Durand		13 5 -	207 5 -		274 15 -	
		Marguerite Martin		1 9 -	46 17 -		55 11 -	
		Varv. Thos. Auclair						
		Dr Wm. Holmes		10 7 -	135 11 -		197 13 -	
		Pierre Martel		7 19 -	231 14 -		279 8 -	
		Louis Gingras		- 2 -	13 8 -		14 - -	
		Charles Martel		2 6 -	82 10 -		96 6 -	
		J. B. Noreau		9 14 -	67 18 -		126 2 -	
		Charles Jobin		2 18 -	2 18 -		14 10 -	
		Etienne Robitaille		7 14 -	858 10 -		30 16 -	
		A. Romain Huron		12 18 -	64 10 -		141 18 -	
		Etienne Robitaille		7 3 -	209 15 -		21 9 -	
		Louis Savard		14 11 -	369 17 -		457 3 -	
		Jos. Dfolet		5 8 -	327 - -		333 16 4	
		Thomas Legallé		6 - -	66 - -		102 - -	
		J. Guillet dit Touran- geau		14 5 -	14 5 -		14 5 -	
		Pierre Bedard		2 16 -	87 8 -		104 4 -	
		Jean B. Chartré		4 15 -	282 3 -		190 13 -	
		François Falardeau		6 12 -	186 8 -		229 - -	
		Jean Falardeau		6 12 -	186 8 -		229 - -	
		Etienne Audit		1 9 3	46 15 9		55 11 3	
		Pierre Trudel		3 6 -	53 8 -		73 4 -	
		Messrs Thomas Cook		1 18 -	97 8 4		108 - -	
		Michel Gough		9 13 -	252 18 -		310 15 -	
		Messrs. Ch. & J. Des- chenaux		1 10 -	40 10 -		49 10 -	
		Jacques Beaumont		5 - -	20 - -		5 - -	
		Louis F. Dufresne		10 14 -	54 6 -		118 10 -	

(C. 2.)—List of Censitaires in the Seigniory of St. Gabriel—continued.

Date of Original Grant.	Name of Original Concedee.	Name of Present Holder.	Arpents in Superficies.	Annual Rent.	Arrears at 30 September 1831.			Arrears at 30 September 1837.		
					Cens et Rentas.	Lods et Ventas.		Cens et Rentas.	Lods et Ventas.	
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
		Jean Pageot		3 6	104 12		3 6			
		Antoine Bedard, P.		2	16		1 8			
		Joseph Rochette		7	86 4		18 6			
		Ambroise Talardeau		2 8	6 2		93 2			
		Charles L'Héro		3	6 10		7 8			
		Louis Falardeau		16 19	107 18		16 19			
		Jean Savard		4 4	221 2		229 10			
		Jean B. Falardeau		3 9	143 10		164 4			
		Ancien Cours		1,869 18 2	40,765 17 11		41,348 9 10			
		Currency		77 18 2	1,698 11 7		1,722 17 1			

NEW CONCESSIONS.

		David Sinclair		8 18	82 6		115 14		
		Andrew Kerr		8 18	82 6		115 14		
		William Corrigan		8 18	82 6		115 14		
		William Maher		8 18	82 6		115 14		
		Alexander Badcock		10 9	61 18		122 16		
		Donald Grant		9	9		108		
		Ralph Ridley		8 11	51 6		102 12		
		Robert Boyd		4 17	29 2				
		Donald Grant		8 18	8 18		8 18		
		John M'Cartney		7 18	47 8		94 16		
		John M'Cartney		6 2	36 12		73 4		
		Thomas Murphy		8	48		96		
		Joseph Shea		8	48		96		
		John Bethel		10	60		120		
		Thomas Bethel		10	60		120		
		John Delaney, sen.		10	60		120		
		John Delaney, sen.		10	60		120		
		William Delaney		10	60		120		
		Ferdinand Murphey		5 8	32 8		64 16		
		Andrew Monk		10	60		120		
		Andrew Monk		10	60		120		
		Hon. W. Burns		45 18	311 15		587 7 6		
		Andrew Gibson		10 4	61 4		122 8		
		Andrew Gibson		10 4	61 4		122 8		
		Andrew Gibson		10 4	61 4		122 8		
		Robert Thornton		10 4	61 4		122 8		
		Robert Thornton		10 4	61 4		122 8		
		John Boyd		10 4	61 4		122 8		
		George Gibson		10 4	61 4		122 8		
		John Boyd		10 4	61 4		122 8		
		Richard Holt		10 4	61 4		122 8		
		William Bethel		10 4	61 4		122 8		
		John Brown		10 4	61 4		122 8		
		Michael Quinn		10 4	61 4		122 8		
		Jos. Remy Vallières de St. Real		6 18	41 8		82 16		
		John Young		10 4	61 4		122 8		
		James Robertson		10 4	61 4		122		
		Elézar Bedard		6 18	41 8		82 16		
		James Doran		10 4	61 4		122 8		
		Elézar Bedard		3 12	21 12		43 4		
		Samuel Irvin		10 4	61 4		122 8		
		Chs. Fitzpatrick		10 4	61 4		122 8		
		David Neil		10 4	61 4		122 8		
		Isaac Brown		10 4	61 4		122 8		
		Isaac Brown		10 4	61 4		122 8		
		Isaac Brown		10 4	61 4		122 8		
		Rev. T. L. Mills		10	40		100		
		Rev. T. L. Mills		10	40		100		
		Rev. T. L. Mills		10	40		100		
		Rev. T. L. Mills		14 8 10 1/2	57 15 7		144 8 11		
		Henry Black		10	40		100		
		Henry Black		9	36		90		
		Laurence Mooney		7 17 9 1/2	31 11 2		7 17 9 1/2		
		James Black		7 17 9 1/2	31 11 2		86 15 8 1/2		
		James Black		7 17 9 1/2	31 11 2		86 15 8 1/2		
		James Black		7 17 9 1/2	31 11 2		86 15 8 1/2		
		John Cannon		10 4	61 4		132 12		
		William Downes		8	8		40		
		James Abraham		10 4	61 4		132 12		
		John O'Neil		12 14	63 10		152 8		
		John O'Neil		12 14	63 10		152 8		
		N. Frs. Maillot		25 2	314 3		50 4		
		Chs. Fitzpatrick		10 4	61 4		132 12		
		Chs Fitzpatrick		10 4	61 4		132 12		
		Maurice Droyne		10 4	30 12		102		
		Hugh O'Connor		10	30		100		
		Elizer Worn		10	30		100		
		George Brooks		10	30		100		
		James Cuslahan		10	30		100		
		William Davidson		10	30		90		
		William Davidson		10	30		90		
		Rev. T. L. Mills		8 10	25 10		76 10		

## APPENDIX TO REPORT ON THE AFFAIRS OF

(C. 2.)—List of Censitaires in the Seignior of St. Gabriel—New Concessions—continued.

Date of Original Grant.	Name of Original Concedee.	Name of Present Holder.	Arpents in Superficies.	Annual Rent.	Arrears at 30 September 1831.		Arrears at 30 September 1837.	
					Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		Rev. T. L. Mills	-	8 6 8	25 - -	- - -	75 - -	- - -
		Rev. T. L. Mills	-	8 - -	24 - -	- - -	72 - -	- - -
		Rev. T. L. Mills	-	8 6 8	25 - -	- - -	75 - -	- - -
		Thomas Davis	-	10 4 -	40 16 -	- - -	102 - -	- - -
		Wm. Goodfellow	-	10 4 -	40 16 -	- - -	102 - -	- - -
		Robert Goodfellow	-	10 4 -	40 16 -	- - -	102 - -	- - -
		John Hartigan	-	10 - -	30 - -	- - -	90 - -	- - -
		Curtis Billing	-	10 - -	30 - -	- - -	90 - -	- - -
		Curtis Billing	-	10 - -	30 - -	- - -	90 - -	- - -
		John Abraham	-	10 - -	30 - -	- - -	90 - -	- - -
		John Abraham	-	10 - -	30 - -	- - -	90 - -	- - -
		Michael Cassan	-	10 - -	30 - -	- - -	90 - -	- - -
		Denis Cassan	-	10 - -	30 - -	- - -	90 - -	- - -
		William Bethel	-	10 - -	30 - -	- - -	90 - -	- - -
		Edward Monaghan	-	10 - -	30 - -	- - -	90 - -	- - -
		John Emery, junior	-	10 13 4	32 - -	- - -	94 14 -	- - -
		Thomas Brown	-	10 - -	30 - -	- - -	90 - -	- - -
		William Crawford	-	10 - -	30 - -	- - -	90 - -	- - -
		John Ward	-	10 6 8	20 13 4	- - -	82 13 4	- - -
		John Ward	-	10 6 8	20 13 4	- - -	82 13 4	- - -
		Thomas White	-	15 6 3	15 6 3	- - -	107 3 9	- - -
		Ancien Cours	-	944 17 3 1/2	4,748 5 2	- - -	9,908. 5 9	- - -
		Currency	-	39 7 4 1/2	197 16 10 1/2	- - -	412 16 8	- - -

Jesuits' Office, 3 October 1838.

A true Copy.  
(signed) J. Stewart.

Quebec, 30 September 1838.

(signed) Louis Panet, Agent.

(C. 3.)—LIST OF CENSITAIRES, &amp;c. in the Seignior of Notre Dame des Anges.

## OLD CONCESSIONS.

Date of Original Grant.	Name of Original Concedee.	Name of Present Holder.	Arpents in Superficies.	Annual Rent.	Arrears at 30 September 1831.		Arrears at 30 September 1837.	
					Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		Louis Rochelau	-	13 1 -	13 1 -	- - -	91 7 -	- - -
		Marie Villeneuve	-	5 14 -	535 10 -	- - -	546 14 -	- - -
		Jean Bilodeau	-	7 14 -	248 14 -	- - -	204 18 -	- - -
		Ant. Lortie	-	8 6 -	557 6 -	- - -	607 2 -	- - -
		Fra. Grenier	-	6 12 -	377 2 -	- - -	416 14 -	- - -
		Jas. M'Kenzie	-	10 15 -	55 5 -	- - -	64 10 -	- - -
		René Emond	-	- 18 -	205 6 -	- - -	211 14 -	- - -
		Ag. Gosselin	-	2 10 -	48 10 -	- - -	63 10 -	- - -
		L'Hotel Dieu	-	6 10 -	45 10 -	- - -	19 10 -	- - -
		Jos. Poltras	-	6 12 -	211 4 -	- - -	250 16 -	- - -
		A. Godbout	-	6 10 -	26 - -	- - -	30 - -	- - -
		God. Belanger	-	13 6 -	425 12 -	- - -	505 8 -	- - -
		Fra. Poulin	-	6 10 -	81 2 -	- - -	120 2 -	- - -
		L. Dupins	-	7 15 -	234 15 -	- - -	281 5 -	- - -
		J. Bignell	-	6 10 -	70 10 -	- - -	109 10 -	- - -
		Fra. Binet	-	- 8 -	1 12 -	- - -	2 - -	- - -
		Ed. W. Sewell	-	2 4 -	568 8 -	- - -	8 16 -	- - -
		The Seminary	-	3 6 2	6 12 4	- - -	26 9 4	- - -
		Cha. Smith	-	13 15 -	86 18 -	- - -	169 8 -	- - -
		J. B. Jobin	-	1 16 -	1 16 -	- - -	13 6 -	- - -
		Jos. Bernier	-	4 13 -	7 14 -	- - -	15 8 -	- - -
		Louis Jacques	-	15 19 -	15 19 -	- - -	63 13 -	- - -
		J. B. Villeneuve	-	15 17 -	15 17 -	- - -	15 17 -	- - -
		J. B. Bedard	-	22 18 -	176 10 -	- - -	1 6 -	- - -
		Et. Lefebvre	-	23 1 -	92 4 -	- - -	230 10 -	- - -
		Jos. Delarge	-	8 3 -	667 9 -	- - -	662 7 -	- - -
		Thos. Pepin	-	- 12 -	11 16 -	- - -	3 - -	- - -
		Fra. Pepin	-	9 11 -	229 13 -	- - -	259 13 -	- - -
		P. Dorion	-	10 15 -	10 15 -	- - -	64 10 -	- - -
		Cha. et A. Leclerc	-	11 7 -	324 9 -	- - -	152 11 -	- - -
		Pierre Pepin	-	6 9 -	66 3 -	- - -	104 17 -	- - -
		Jos. Gagné	-	41 12 -	41 12 -	- - -	49 8 -	- - -
		Cha. Smith, jun.	-	11 12 -	23 4 -	- - -	92 16 -	- - -
		Cha. Bergeron	-	5 10 -	648 7 -	- - -	454 5 -	- - -
		Les Ursulines	-	6 - -	102 - -	- - -	138 - -	- - -
		Ant. Bertrand	-	8 6 -	232 8 -	- - -	278 4 -	- - -
		Cha. Bertrand	-	2 2 -	8 8 -	- - -	12 12 -	- - -
		Jean Trudel	-	1 17 -	237 - -	- - -	284 2 -	- - -
		Jas. Dion	-	1 17 -	537 - -	- - -	548 2 -	- - -
		Didas Beauvère	-	1 - -	20 - -	- - -	26 - -	- - -
		L. T. Beauvère	-	2 12 -	145 4 -	- - -	154 4 -	- - -
		Jos. Gauvreau	-	1 6 -	226 - -	- - -	233 16 -	- - -
		Thos. Bedard	-	- 14 -	499 - -	- - -	494 4 -	- - -
		Cha. Lemieux	-	- 10 -	392 - -	- - -	395 - -	- - -
		Paul Vernet	-	3 12 -	1,125 17 -	- - -	14 8 -	- - -

(C. 3.)—List of Censitaires, &c. in the Seignior of Notre Dame des Anges—Old Concessions—continued.

Date of Original Grant.	Name of Original Concedec.	Name of Present Holder.	Arpents in Superficies.	Annual Rent.	Arrears at 30 September 1831.		Arrears at 30 September 1837.	
					Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventas.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventas.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		Frs. Gagné		18	417 16		423 4	
		Jos. Cantin		18	67 16		3 12	
		P. Gagnon		18	18 18		23 16	
		Peter Grant		3 16	11 8		22 16	
		Ant. Falardeau		1 13	89 7		99 5	
		Frs. Julien		13	192 7		136 5	
		Jos. Jas. Galarneau		6 9	38 13		12 18	
		P. Pageot		7 18	31 12		79	
		L. Bedard		1 3	20 4		2 6	
		Chs. Pageot		16	4 2		4 2	
		Jean Villeneuve		18 3	13 3		13 3	
		Frs. Tremblay		9 5	451 5		482 15	
		Ls. Maynan		18 6	679 5		574 8	
		Nic. Delinelle		7 7	216 5		212 7	
		J. B. Bedard		16 8	383 6		481 14	
		Ths. Ch. Bedard		11 1	225 11		74 13	
		A. Guilbaud		4 8	357 1		353 9	
		A. et Jos. Reaune		1	4 10		10 10	
		Laur. Danais		8 17	193 3		210 5	
		Frs. Villeneuve		7 14	116 3 8		30 16	
		L. Bourré		30 13	172 7		92 5	
		Chs. Hupé		5 18	5 18		41 6	
		Jean Audi		2 15	38 10		55	
		Pierre Bedard		10	230		290	
		Jean Tremblay		7 6	240 10		212 6	
		A. Bedard		9 2	9 2		18 4	
		L. Bedard		12	119 12		155	
		Gab. Bedard		10 18	218		265 8	
		P. Poulin		2	10		1 2	
		Frs. Pepin		4 11	119 4		146 10	
		P. Poulin, père		6 7	187 19		226 1	
		Frs. Equiambre		7 11	398 15		384 1	
		P. Parent		3 6	105 12		125 8	
		Jos. Roy dit Andy		2 4	2 4		15 8	
		Geo. Howard		19 16	825 12		944 8	
		Jos. Drouin		1	4		10	
		P. Delisnel		5 10	248		281	
		Jean Hupé		2 8	54 14		69 2	
		Jac. Lefebvre		6 2	93 6		55 10	
		A. Bedard		1 2	1 2		2 4	
		Jean Bedard		4 2	104 18		129 10	
		Gab. Paradis		8 16	8 16		37 12	
		Jean Bedard et al.		11 9	96 9		168 3	
		Etienne Bedard		6 10	137 6 8		176 6 8	
		J. Hammon		3 10	17 10		38 10	
		D. Chauritte		2 4	70 8		83 12	80
		Jean Bilodeau		4 8	140 16	80	167 4	
		V. Fra. Bilodeau		2 4	102 15		115 19	
		Gen. Bedard		1 2	37 2		43 14	
		Gen. Crépeau		4	26 4		27 8	
		Jos. Bourcier		19 3 6	19 3 6		19 3 6	
		Thos. Villeneuve		7 12	38 10		15 4	
		Hy. Giroux		20 17	65 16		41 14	
		Dom. Lortie		6 11	214 7		253 13	
		M. L. Lortie		8 2	335 17		346 9	
		J. B. Drouin		3 6	3 6		13 4	
		Frs. Garnier		3 11	17 15		7 2	
		V. Belanger		2 13	63 12		79 10	
		L. Belanger		6 6 6	6 6 6		44 5 6	
		Chs. Bedard		15 10	15 10		15 10	
		Chs. Parent		15 8	15 8		15 8	
		Prisque Bourré		10 9	10 9		31 7	
		Prisque Chalifour		5 5	78 15		110 5	
		Frs. Potvin		2 11	77		5 2	
		Chs. Potvin		4 8	110 4		121 12	
		Jos. Valin		4 8	28 8		22	
		Chs. Paradis et al.		1 2	1 2		1 2	
		Frs. Langovin		9 6	110		98 12	
		Marc Paradis		14 8	31 4		28 16	
		G. Bedard		1 2	36 6		42 18	
		Jos. Proteau		3 18	19 10		42 18	
		G. Pegeot		1	1 3		1 9	
		J. Dery		14 7	124 18		205	
		J. B. Proteau		4 8	189		215 8	
		J. Jos. Bedard		10	391		379	
		Frs. Belanger		15 7	75 15		100 1	
		P. Guilbaut		2 15	60 10		8 9	
		J. Pépin		5 5	871 16		903 6	
		Jac. Bedard		10 17	10 17		75 19	
		P. Belanger		1 11	7 15		17 1	
		Etienne Bourré		8 12	88 6		17 4	
		Jac. Bourré		4 5	127 15		21 5	
		L. Paradis		6	30		6	
		Chs. Paradis		6	30		6	
		J. B. Renaud		4 3	136 19		95 17	
		Jac. Proteau		13 18	13 18		27 16	
		Simon Parent		154 10	2,952		3,579	
		L. Parent		40 8	897 8		4 9	
		V. Grenier		1 10	1 10		10 10	

## APPENDIX TO REPORT ON THE AFFAIRS OF

(C. 3.)—List of Censitaires, &amp;c. in the Seignior of Notre Dame des Anges—Old Concessions—continued.

Date of Original Grant.	Name of Original Concedee.	Name of Present Holder.	Arpents in Superficies.	Annual Rent.	Arrears at 30 September 1881.			Arrears at 30 September 1887.		
					Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventas.	£. s. d.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventas.	£. s. d.
		A. Gravel		11 11	9 11			19 2		
		P. Rainville		4	4			4		
		François Deguise		1	83 11			83 17		
		Ve. Jos. Paquet		5 11	22 4			5 11		
		L. Lortie		2 8	107 4			121 12		
		François Leroux		4 3	4 3			16 12		
		François Diagle		10 18	10 18			21 16		
		François Lunard		2 14	77 4			93 8		
		William Phillips		4 11	27 6			54 12		
		A. Badenock		7 14	7 14			15 8		
		J. Barbeau		4 8	136 8			8 16		
		J. B. Roy dit Audy		8 6	16 10			36 6		
		L. Grainer		15	15			5 5		
		J. P. Mailoux		1 6	3 18			3 18		
		Laur. Normandean		2 15	2 15			19 5		
		M. Giroux		16 19	341 7			377 14		
		Jac. Paradis		14 16	356 9			442 5		
		Thos. J. M. Bedard		10 8	443 2 8			247 10 8		
		L. Dery		6 4	31			68 4		
		P. Mann		7 2	437			479 18		
		P. Guilbault		2 4	469			533 10		
		J. B. Renaud		12 7	228 10			302 12		
		Jos. Guilbault		2 16	66 16			103 12		
		Jean Allard		9 7	9 1			36 4		
		Jos. Réaume		11 5	11 5			45		
		Jas. Allard		1 4	1 4			8 8		
		Els. Verret		1	14			1		
		Jac. Beaumont		6 16	8 16			8 16		
		Ch. Allard		6 16	8 16			35 4		
		Jos. Blondeau		11 2	11 2			11 2		
		Jac. Galarneau		4 10	4 10			4 10		
		Pierre Pageot		3 17	19 5			6 7		
		Jos. Bedard		4 11	665 2			641 17		
		L. Lefebvre		1	15 5			15 11		
		Frs. Réaume		2 1 6	29 1			8 6		
		Mich. Giroux		1 7	2 14			70 16		
		Cl. Linteau		1	60 6			50 12		
		Jos. Paradis		16 6	537 9			23 5		
		Ant. Bedard		4 10	4 10			4 10		
		Jerome Cloutier		1 8	256 3 6			264 11 6		
		J. B. Bedard		9	9			3 3		
		A. G. Réaume		7	134			178		
		Frs. Villeneuve		4 6	125 19			151 15		
		P. Giroux		6	6			6		
		Jos. Réaume		9 14	531 16			444 16		
		Eas. Bedard		10 10	118 16			160 16		
		L. Cloutier		13 7	278 11			99 19		
		A. L. Pepin		1 18	7 12			11 8		
		Marie Gendreau		1	9 14			10		
		Jac. Arnaud		8 1	193 4			219		
		L. Légaré		2 19	2 19			11 13		
		J. B. Roy		13 4	303 2			282 6		
		Jac. Paradis		2 4	55			68 4		
		Jos. Lefebvre		7 16	123 8			170 4		
		Paul Paradis		7 16	119 14			36 4		
		N. Dorion		12 2	175 5			175 11		
		J. M. Arnaud		12 2	261 2			338 14		
		Jac. Bedard		12 2	8 10			51		
		Ant. Delaurier		1	34 9			34 15		
		J. B. Renaud		1	20 7			20 13		
		Jac. Beaulieu		1	50 15			51 1		
		Chs. Humpleman		15	345			435		
		Fabien Soucy		3 3	843 6			724 4		
		H. Gowen		4	2 12	700		3 16		
		Laur. Bedard		6 18	123 14			141 2		
		P. Bedard		4 12	62 16			96		
		Jac. Bedard		4 8	79 4			99 12		
		Chs. Paquet		3 7	29 17			49 19		
		Jos. Villeneuve		18 11	8 11			8 11		
		P. Lefrance		3 6	53 10			55 14		
		Jean Roi		2 9	166 16			181 10		
		J. B. Bedard		8	8			2 16		
		J. Berthianne		12 17	349 1			156 3		
		A. Réaume		2 12	51 8			67		
		Ang. Langevin		6 3	236 5 8			273 3 8		
		Chs. Moran		4 2	147 16			172 8		
		P. Chalifour		20 9	546 3			513 13		
		J. L. Bedard		9 16	322 10			381 6		
		Simon Bedard		2 19	31 12			49 6		
		J. N. Méuvier		7 9	57 1			95 3		
		J. F. Bedard		17 6	111 14			170 16		
		J. S. Bedard		13 9	13 9			94 3		
		Petit F. Bedard		8 2	46 16			46 4		
		Frs. Bedard		18 13	146			257 8		
		Frs. Lienard		9 7	246 13			266 15		
		Jos. Pepin		1 2	37 10			34 2		
		Jos. Paquet		6 4	194 9			231 13		
		J. B. Levesque		3 10	28			49		
		J. M. Lefrance		1 2	22 12			29 4		

(C. 3.)—List of Censitaires, &c. in the Seignior of Notre Dame des Anges—Old Concessions—continued.

Date of Original Grant.	Name of Original Concedee.	Name of Present Holder.	Arpents in Superficies.	Annual Rent.	Arrears at 30 September 1831.			Arrears at 30 September 1837.		
					Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.	£. s. d.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.	£. s. d.
		Jean Pepin	-	£. s. d. 7 14 -	£. s. d. 819 10 -	-	-	£. s. d. 755 6 -	-	-
		Jean Lienard	-	2 14 -	63 6 -	-	-	79 10 -	-	-
		J. B. Pepin	-	1 18 -	48 19 -	-	-	60 7 -	-	-
		Frs. Falardeau	-	21 4 -	1,111 19 -	-	-	1,230 3 -	-	-
		Jean Bedard	-	11 -	357 10 -	-	-	384 6 -	-	-
		A. Grenier	-	1 10 -	45 -	-	-	54 -	-	-
		Ancien Cours	-	1,731 13 8	38,043 13 6	780 - -	-	37,151 13 7	700 - -	-
		Currency	-	72 3 -	1,585 3 -	32 10 -	-	1,547 19 8	29 3 4	-

New Concessions.

5 Feb. 1829	George Church	George Church	-	11. 10 -	34 10 -	-	-	103 10 -	-	-
12 Feb. 1829	James Kelly	-	-	4 3 4	12 10 -	-	-	37 1 -	-	-
12 Feb. 1829	James M'Kenzie	-	-	4 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 6 8	-	-	40 - -	-	-
18 Feb. 1829	John Parker	-	-	13 6 8	40 - -	-	-	120 - -	-	-
8 April 1829	Martin Ray	-	-	13 6 8	40 - -	-	-	120 - -	-	-
1 June 1829	Patrick Foristel	-	-	4 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	62 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
5 Jan. 1831	John O'Neil	-	-	7 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 13 4	-	-	68 - -	-	-
12 June 1831	William Reynar	-	-	3 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 6 8	-	-	34 - -	-	-
2 July 1830	Ed. Landers	-	-	8.17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 15 6	-	-	71 2 2	-	-
2 July 1830	James Phelan	-	-	4 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 17 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	35 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
18 Nov. 1830	P. Courtney	-	-	4 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	35 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
22 Dec. 1830	John Masson	-	-	8 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	35 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
1 April 1830	James Fairley	-	-	7 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	50 8 10	-	-
30 April 1832	Patrick Mahon	-	74 15	8 4 -	-	-	-	41 - -	-	-
30 April 1832	Denis Mahon	-	74 15	8 4 -	-	-	-	41 - -	-	-
25 Aug. 1832	Daniel M'Donald	-	140 80	16 11 -	-	-	-	66 13 3	-	-
10 Jan. 1835	William Saunders	-	40 -	4 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	57 15 6	-	-
30 Oct. 1832	James Cullen	-	141 -	15 13 4	-	-	-	76 6 8	-	-
23 Mar. 1833	J. Langevin, esq.	-	154 -	17 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	85 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
6 Aug. 1833	A. Fraser	-	77 45	8 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	34 4 6	-	-
22 Feb. 1827	P. Courtney	-	40 -	4 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	48 17 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
28 Oct. 1833	John Hall	-	78 35	8 13 4	-	-	-	34 13 4	-	-
9 Oct. 1835	Peter Brand	-	100 -	11 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	133 6 9	-	-
2 Oct. 1826	James M'Kenzie	-	80 -	8 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	97 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
1 Aug. 1826	Patrick Buckley	-	80 -	8 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	97 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
15 Jan. 1825	Mat. M'Gowan	-	40 -	4 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	57 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
19 Jan. 1825	Frs. Bedard	-	40 -	4 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	57 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
10 Jan. 1825	A. Thomson	-	40 -	4 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	57 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
22 Aug. 1826	George Bayley	-	80 -	8 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	97 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
29 Feb. 1829	J. M'Leod	-	80 -	8 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 13 4	-	-	80 - -	-	-
31 Oct. 1831	William Browns	-	80 -	8 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	53 6 8	-	-
23 Mar. 1833	Michael Kenny	-	80 -	8 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	44 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
23 Mar. 1833	Charles Little	-	148 -	16 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	82 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
24 Aug. 1833	John Parker	-	31 95	3 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	13 15 7	-	-
11 July 1831	Denis Sammon	-	80 -	8 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	53 6 8	-	-
19 Feb. 1833	Robert Conn	-	40 -	4 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	22 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
26 Nov. 1834	Richard Conn	-	80 -	8 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	26 13 4	-	-
20 May 1833	L. J. Duchesney	-	68 -	7 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	30 - -	-	-
1 June 1831	William Ard	-	68 -	7 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	45 6 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
4 May 1833	William Dobbin	-	102 -	11 6 8	-	-	-	45 6 8	-	-
5 April 1832	William Bradford	-	68 18	7 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	45 6 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
30 Oct. 1832	Michael Dunn	-	34 -	3 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	18 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
9 June 1832	Christopher Wilson	-	97 -	10 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	53 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
13 Nov. 1826	Thomas M'Niff	-	122 70	13 12 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	149 14 6	-	-
19 Mar. 1833	James Kelly	-	80 -	8 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	44 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
13 Feb. 1827	John Byrne	-	120 -	13 6 8	66 13 4	-	-	146 13 4	-	-
12 Feb. 1829	James M'Kenzie	-	40 -	4 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 6 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	40 - 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
		Ancien Cours	2,708 73	397 6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	773 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	2,896 15 -	-	-
		Currency	-	16 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	120 13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-

Jesuits' Office, 3 October 1838.

Quebec, 30 September 1838.

A true Copy.  
(signed) J. Stewart, Com.

(signed) Louis Panet,  
Agent.

(C. 4.)—LIST of CENSITAIRES in the Seignior of Belair.

Date of Original Grant.	Name of Original Concedee.	Name of Present Holder.	Arpents in Superficies.	Annual Rent.	Arrears at 30 September 1831.			Arrears at 30 September 1837.		
					Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.	£. s. d.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.	£. s. d.
		Michel Constantin	-	£. s. d. 17 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. s. d. 17 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	£. s. d. 80 8 -	-	-
		Pierre Robitaille	-	2 6 -	2 6 -	-	-	2 6 -	-	-
		Pierre Allain, père	-	6 18 -	273 2 -	-	-	13 16 -	-	-
		Jean Robitaille	-	2 6 -	2 6 -	-	-	2 6 -	-	-
		Etienne Robitaille	-	2 6 -	76 2 -	-	-	89 18 -	-	-
		Joachim Plamondon	-	8 7 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	112 7 8	-	-
		André Plamondon	-	4 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	259 4 5	-	-	220 1 2	-	-
		Pierre Mousan	-	8 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	169 8 11	-	-	223 2 2	-	-

APPENDIX TO REPORT ON THE AFFAIRS OF

(C. 4.)—List of Censitaires in the Seignior of Belair—continued.

Date of Original Grant.	Name of Original Concodec.	Name of Present Holder.	Arpents in Superficies.	Annual Rent.	Arrears at 30 September 1831.			Arrears at 30 September 1837.		
					Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventés.	£. s. d.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventés.	£. s. d.
		Pierre Beupré		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
		Pierre Allain		4 9 12			4 9 12			
		Pierre Plamondon		9 16 6	183 16 6		245 2 -			
		Louis Vesina		6 - 10	51 - 10		87 4 11			
		Joseph Robitaille		12 5 11	236 1 5		509 17 -			
		Joseph Paquet		7 10 6	37 12 6		45 3 -			
		Phillip Moisan		8 18 10	467 14 4		518 18 2			
		Antoine Paradis		4 - 6	205 17 2		187 16 10			
		Joseph Linteau		6 14 1	450 1 2		6 14 1			
		Joaquim Plamondon		12 4 8	111 11 4		185 2 11			
		Ignace Déry		4 13 11	81 8 7		102 12 6			
		François Voyer		9 16 8	299 - -		308 - -			
		Pierre Plamondon		2 18 10			2 18 10			
		Veuve Michel Déry		4 8 4	138 6 5		165 9 5			
		Louis Quantin		8 - 9	274 16 -		358 4 5			
		Jacques Julien		16 15 3	252 7 9		277 10 1			
		Etienne Gingras		8 - -	241 7 6		207 1 6			
		Charles Beaumont		4 17 2	70 17 6		71 6 6			
		Ignace Plamondon		8 18 10	14 3 -		9 14 5			
		Pierre Moisan		3 9 4	261 18 -		303 17 6			
		J. B. Plamondon		6 - 5	53 17 9		86 16 1			
		Germaine Paradis		9 - -	151 15 11		196 18 11			
		Pierre Déry		4 12 2	47 14 -		18 - -			
		François Gingras		8 18 10	40 12 5		8 15 4			
		Michel Charles Rochet		4 18 3	57 3 7		17 17 8			
		Pierre Doryal		13 7 9	87 7 6		113 18 8			
		Mario Robitaille		8 5 2	293 12 8		471 19 -			
		J. B. Drolet		6 - 6	272 3 3		228 3 11			
		Joseph Moisan		23 4 -	200 4 8		24 2 2			
		Jean Robitaille		10 14 5	512 17 -		566 - 3			
		Jean Marie Noreau		8 17 9	356 15 11		371 11 -			
		François Rochet		8 1 1	94 2 6		35 11 1			
		J. B. Tessier		13 14 11	382 10 4		342 14 10			
		Michel Thierry P. Rochet		14 19 3	369 19 6		341 11 10			
		Marie Magdeleine Verret		8 18 10	1,180 7 1		1,362 15 9			
		Joseph Robitaille		2 6 -	8 18 10		53 13 4			
		Jacques Beaumont		1 16 8	2 6 -		4 12 -			
		Joseph Déry		13 8 3	1 16 8		8 5 -			
		Antoine Paradis		4 10 -	469 11 3		563 11 1			
		Louis Beaumont		4 9 8	4 10 -		4 11 6			
		Louis Robitaille		4 - 4	4 9 8		22 10 10			
		Michel Fiset		7 10 -	73 18 10		98 - 9			
		Joseph Hamel		7 10 -	52 10 -		90 - -			
		Louis Jobin		- 1 1	7 10 -		7 10 -			
		Jacques Gauvin		- 8 3	11 6 8		11 18 4			
		Louis Fiset		9 6 -	78 7 7		80 8 -			
		Gabriel Belleau		2 6 -	9 6 -		9 6 -			
		François Jobin		- 5 6	6 18 -		4 12 -			
		Jean Allain et fils		2 19 4	9 14 2		3 6 8			
		Jean Allain, père, et fils		3 24 4	96 16 7		89 13 1			
		Jacques Gauvin		2 8 10	201 3 4		223 9 5			
		Louis Déry		5 18 10	14 13 4		4 17 9			
		Jean Robitaille		3 6 8	148 12 2		184 5 6			
		Eustache Démusseau		3 6 8	109 1 -		134 14 4			
		François Drolet		1 6 9	109 1 -		134 14 4			
		Jean Plamondon		2 19 4	46 14 6		54 15 -			
		Prisque Coté		- 7 9	27 - 8		45 17 4			
		Joseph Hamel		2 4 6	11 13 -		14 4 4			
		François Voyer		2 4 5	13 6 9		2 4 6			
		Vincent Tessier		1 4 6	4 8 10		3 4 5			
		Jean Paradis		1 9 7	7 7 -		5 8 10			
		François Voyer		2 4 6	1 9 7		2 19 4			
		Jean B. Drolet		2 19 4	2 4 6		4 9 -			
		Ignace Paquet		4 9 1	17 16 3		35 13 4			
		Joseph Fiset		4 9 1	26 15 -		53 10 -			
		Joseph Trudel		2 4 8	26 15 -		4 9 12			
		Pierre Paradis		4 4 2	76 18 5		91 13 7			
		Michel Albany		2 19 4	4 4 2		39 9 2			
		Charles Fluet		- 14 10	107 16 -		125 12 8			
		Charles Sedillot		1 9 7	9 5 -		14 3 10			
		Jacques Pepin		- 7 9	29 8 4		39 4 6			
		Louis Pepin		1 9 7	30 19 -		37 14 -			
		J. B. Drolet		1 3 -	11 15 10		10 14 6			
		Agathe Beaumont		1 - -	1 3 -		6 18 -			
		Alexis Paradis		4 4 4	3 - -		2 - -			
		Jean Martel		2 1 8	- 16 -		7 12 -			
		Joseph Alain		- 8 8	64 16 5		8 7 -			
		J. B. Hamel		1 9 4	15 5 2		17 8 5			
		Michel et Jos. Bovin		7 8 5	63 14 9		5 17 9			
		Michel Robitaille		1 5 6	219 17 1		304 9 2			
		Louis Voyer		2 12 4	7 12 2		13 16 -			
		Jacques Dion		1 9 7	5 4 8		20 18 8			
		Joseph Martel		1 1 5	74 - 3		82 18 6			
		Jean Alain		4 9 1	36 12 9		17 11 10			
		François Minguay		4 9 1	142 19 10		136 16 9			
		Pierre Alain		2 11 5	167 19 10		4 9 12			
		Charles Déry		5 17 10	15 8 7		27 16 -			
		Nicolas Trudel		13 8 3	78 18 4		149 19 11			
		Joseph Hamel		- 1 -	309 11 8		550 1 8			
					26 5 -		38 - 1.			



(C. 4.)—List of Concessions in the Seigneurie of Belair—continued.

Date of Original Grant.	Name of Original Concedee.	Name of Present Holder.	Arpents in Superficies.	Annual Rent.	Arrears at 30 September 1831.		Arrears at 30 September 1837.	
					Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventos.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventos.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		Pierre Savard		3 17 2	3 17 2		3 17 2	
		François Plamondon		1 7 9 3/4	24 19 11		33 6 10	
		Laurence Organ		1 9 8 1/2	1 9 8 1/2		1 9 8 1/2	
		Antoine Paquet		5 18 10 1/2	65 15 4		101 8 9	
		Paul et Jacques Paradis		4 12 2 1/2	22 13 4		55 6 8	
		Gabriel Hamel		4 8 10	115 5 4		26 13	
		Louis Savard		4 12	37 12		9 4	
		Pierre Nolin		2 6	11 10		80	
		Pierre Gauvin		2 6	11 10		45 8	
		Jacques Savard		2 7	11 15		2 7	
		Alexis et Jos. Hamel		5 18	11 10		11 10	
		Charles Plamondon		9 10	312 13 2		327 3 2	
		Joseph Robitaille		2 15 6 3/4	53 5 10		69 19 2	
		Louis Girard		4 18	132 6		161 14	
		Charles Gauvin		1 3	86 16		93 14	
		Joseph Parent		2 10	61 19		79 13	
		J. B. Savard		1 3	25 6		23	
		Joseph Rochet		4 12	87 19 4		13 11 4	
		Louis Beaumont		2 6	78 18		82 14	
		Charles Daigle		4 12	149 4		9 4	
		Louis Plamondon		3 19	82 19		54 14	
		Charles Lortie		1 11	54 5		63 11	
		Michel Girard		4 6 4	151 7 8		176 19 8	
		Michel Gauvin		4 10 8	154 2		143 16 8	
		Pierre Tessier		1 10	53 4		62 4	
		Joseph Tessier		7 18	239 16 7		282 4 10	
		Gabriel Petitclair		2 6	2 6		13 16	
		Joseph Hedard		0 18	332 12		372	
		Charles Marot		3 18	18		15	
		Jacques Gauvin, fils		3	12		18	
		Pierre Hamel		6	36		18	
		Jean Hamel		6	6		30	
		Thomas Légaré		15	25 5		87	
		Ancien Cours		657 10 2 1/2	14,889		14,919 8 1 1/2	
		Currency		27 7 11	620 7 6		621 12 10	

NEW CONCESSIONS.

24 Sept. 1827	Philippe Moisan		60	6 13 4	33 6 8		66 13 4
24 Sept. 1827	Charles Fiset		60	6 13 4	33 6 8		66 13 4
24 Sept. 1827	François Plamondon		60	6 13 4	33 6 8		66 13 4
24 Sept. 1827	Joseph Drolet		60	6 13 4	33 6 8		66 13 4
24 Sept. 1827	Pierre Drolet		30	3 6 8	16 13 4		33 6 8
24 Sept. 1827	J. B. Tessier		45	5	25		50
24 Sept. 1827	Charles Plamondon		45	5	25		50
24 Sept. 1827	Pierre Plamondon		45	5	25		50
1 Oct. 1827	Jacques Popin		60	6 13 4	33 6 8		66 13 4
1 Oct. 1827	Pierre Déry fils Michel		60	6 13 4	33 6 8		66 13 4
4 Oct. 1827	Louis Quantin		60	6 13 4	33 6 8		66 13 4
6 Oct. 1827	Jean Plamondon		45	5	25		50
6 Oct. 1827	J. B. Plamondon		45	5	25		50
3 Nov. 1827	Germain Paradis		60	6 13 4	33 6 8		66 13 4
5 Dec. 1827	Joseph Paquet, père		60	6 13 4	33 6 8		66 13 4
5 Dec. 1827	Ignace Plamondon		60	6 13 4	33 6 8		66 13 4
5 Dec. 1827	Joachim Plamondon		60	6 13 4	33 6 8		66 13 4
10 Mar. 1828	Michel C. Rochet		45	5	20		45
10 Mar. 1828	François Rochet		45	5	20		45
10 Mar. 1828	André Plamondon		60	6 13 4	26 13 4		60
10 Mar. 1828	C. Geneste		60	6 13 4	26 13 4		60
10 Mar. 1828	J. B. Geneste		60	6 13 4	26 13 4		60
1 Apr. 1828	Jean Marie Noreau		60	6 13 4	26 13 4		28 13 4
1 Apr. 1828	Pierre Robitaille		60	3 6 8	13 6 8		27 6 8
1 Apr. 1828	Pierre Moisan		60	6 13 4	26 13 4		60
10 Mar. 1828	Joseph Robitaille		60	6 13 4	26 13 4		60
10 Mar. 1828	Pierre Déry		66 5	6 17 3 1/2	27 13 4		62 5
9 Mar. 1833	Pierre Plamondon		30	3 6 8			16 13 4
11 Sept. 1833	Murdock M'Kenzie		90	10			40
11 Sept. 1833	T. M'Neil		60	6 13 4			26 13 4
11 Sept. 1833	J. M'Cormack		60	6 13 4			26 13 4
11 Sept. 1833	J. Gillacy		60	6 13 4			26 13 4
11 Sept. 1833	William Hare		60	6 13 4			26 13 4
11 Sept. 1833	John Carson		60	6 13 4			26 13 4
11 Sept. 1833	W. Mountain		60	6 13 4			26 13 4
11 Sept. 1833	J. Mitchell		60	6 13 4			26 13 4
11 Sept. 1833	James Leonard		60	6 13 4			26 13 4
11 Sept. 1833	Jos. Daly		60	6 13 4			26 13 4
11 Sept. 1833	R. Crane		60	6 13 4			26 13 4
11 Sept. 1833	J. Brown		60	6 13 4			26 13 4
11 Sept. 1833	Charles Cardwell		60	6 13 4			26 13 4
11 Sept. 1833	William Dezell		56	6 4 5			24 17 8
11 Sept. 1833	M. Pheely		56	6 4 5			24 17 8
11 Sept. 1833	Alfred Rich		56	6 4 5			24 17 8
11 Sept. 1833	Robert Eulton		56	6 4 5			24 17 8
11 Sept. 1833	Oliver Paitte		56	6 4 5			24 17 8

(C. 4.)—List of Censitaires in the Seigniony of Belair—New Concessions—continued.

Date of Original Grant.	Name of Original Concedee.	Name of Present Holder.	Arpents in Superficies.	Annual Rent.	Arrears at 30 September 1831.		Arrears at 30 September 1837.	
					Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventas.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventas.
					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
11 Sept. 1833	James Coleman		56	6 4 5			24 17 8	
11 Sept. 1833	W. M'Coehern		56	6 4 5			24 17 8	
11 Sept. 1833	J. M'Williams		56	6 4 5			24 17 8	
11 Sept. 1833	Daniel Kelly		56	6 4 5			24 17 8	
11 Sept. 1833	Geo. Eglinton		56	6 4 5			24 17 8	
11 Sept. 1833	Rob. Dundas		56	6 4 5			24 17 8	
11 Sept. 1833	Chs. Browne		56	6 4 5			24 17 8	
11 Sept. 1833	Jas. Browne		56	6 4 5			24 17 8	
28 Sept. 1833	J. B. Barbeau		56	6 4 5			24 17 8	
28 Sept. 1833	M. Shealy		56	6 4 5			24 17 8	
28 Sept. 1833	T. M'Kerren		56	6 4 5			24 17 8	
28 Sept. 1833	Pat. M'Hugh		56	6 4 5			24 17 8	
28 Sept. 1833	Jas. Starkey		56	6 4 5			24 17 8	
28 Sept. 1833	R. Loughlin		56	6 4 5			24 17 8	
6 Nov. 1833	Wm. Seaton		60	6 13 4			26 13 4	
6 Nov. 1833	Thos. Seaton		60	6 13 4			26 13 4	
27 Nov. 1833	Jas. Doyle		56	6 4 5			24 17 8	
6 Nov. 1833	Louis L'Héro		56	6 4 5			24 17 8	
10 Sept. 1834	William Tate		56	6 4 5			24 17 8	
23 Oct. 1834	La. F. Dufresne		112	12 8 10½			37 6 7½	
18 Dec. 1834	Jas. Baxter		56	6 4 5			18 13 3	
11 Mar. 1835	La. Déry		30	3 6 8			10 - -	
30 Mar. 1835	Jos. Linteau		60	6 13 4			19 19 -	
30 July 1835	Jos. Déry		31	3 8 10½			6 17 9½	
30 Sept. 1835	Geo. Eglinton		56	6 4 5			12 8 10	
Ancien Cours -			4,028 5	443 14 4½	749 6 8		3,812 7 9	
Currency - -			- -	18 9 9½	31 4 5½		150 10 3½	

Jesuits' Office, 4 October 1838.  
A true Copy.  
(signed) J. Stewart, Com.

Quebec, 2 October 1838.  
(signed) Louis Panet.

(C. 5.)—STATEMENT OF CONCESSIONS and SALES à CONSTITUT in the Farm of La Vacherie.

Date.	Name of Original Concedee.	Name of Present Holder.	Feet in Superficies.	Rentes Foncières.	Amount of Constitut.	Amount Interest on Constitut.	Arrears at 30 September 1831.		Arrears at 30 September 1837.	
							Rentes Foncières.	Interest on Constitut.	Rentes Foncières.	Interest on Constitut.
							£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
24 Mar. 1834	Michel Chartre		6,820		63 2 11	3 3 1½			12 12 7	
42 Mar. 1834	John Vanderheyder		5,160		47 15 6	2 7 9½			9 9 1	
24 Mar. 1834	Mrs. W. Tourangeau	Mrs. W. Tourangeau	8,569		76 4 6	3 16 2½			3 16 2	
24 Mar. 1834	J. W. Fessette		7,804		72 16 4	3 19 6½			14 10 3	
22 Août 1831	J. B. Nadeau	Et. Bacon	2,400		35 - -	1 15 - -			1 14 7	
31 Oct. 1831	John Wilson	Olivier Labbé	2,400		35 - -	1 15 - -			15 15 - -	
22 Août 1831	Olivier Labbé		2,400		35 - -	1 15 - -			10 10 - -	
31 Oct. 1831	Mars Débigaré		4,800		70 - -	3 10 - -			3 10 - -	
31 Oct. 1831	J. B. Bigarruette		5,508		80 6 6	4 - 3½			24 1 11	
24 Oct. 1831	Jos. G. Tourangeau		4,270		62 5 5	3 2 3½			6 4 4½	
22 Août 1831	Michel Hupé		2,400		35 - -	1 15 - -			5 5 - -	
22 Oct. 1831	Jacques Tremblé		3,984		58 2 -	2 18 1½			17 8 7	
22 Août 1831	François Falardeau		11,433		166 14 7½	8 6 8½			50 - 6	
19 Août 1831	Jos. Jas. Duval		6,783		98 17 6½	4 18 0½			29 11 3	
31 Août 1833	Louis Noreau		2,400		35 - -	1 15 - -			7 - -	
22 Août 1831	James Marshall		6,783		98 18 4½	4 18 11½			23 4 7	
22 Août 1831	Jean Chartre		6,783		98 18 4½	4 18 11½			29 13 6	
22 Août 1831	Adolphe Larne		6,783		98 18 4½	4 18 11½			23 13 6	
28 Mai 1833	Jean M. Bourbeau		2,400		35 - -	1 15 - -			7 - -	
28 Mai 1833	Louis Langlois		2,400		35 - -	1 15 - -			7 - -	
28 Mai 1833	Charles Fortier		3,030		44 3 9	2 4 2½			6 13 6½	
30 Août 1831	Louis Noreau		4,800		70 - -	3 10 - -			21 - -	
17 Août 1833	Olivier Fluetif		2,400		35 - -	1 15 - -			5 5 - -	
29 Avril 1834	Jacques Marcotte		2,400		35 - -	1 15 - -			7 - -	
11 Sept. 1833	Dominico Seconelli		2,400		35 - -	1 15 - -			7 - -	
20 Dec. 1832	George Vine		2,580		57 12 6	1 17 8			9 8 4	
31 Août 1833	Henry Germain		2,400		35 - -	1 15 - -			7 - -	
27 Août 1831	Jasie Germain		3,980		58 3 4	2 18 2			17 9 - -	
17 Août 1833	Louis Noreau		2,400		35 - -	1 15 - -			7 - -	
17 Avril 1831	Louis Noreau		2,400		35 - -	1 15 - -			10 10 - -	
21 Oct. 1831	Jos. Marcotte		2,400		35 - -	1 15 - -			10 10 - -	
21 Mars 1833	Jos. Terrieu		2,400		35 - -	1 15 - -			7 - -	
17 Août 1833	J. B. Lafontaine		2,400		35 - -	1 15 - -			7 - -	
9 Avril 1833	Jos. Allé		2,400		35 - -	1 15 - -			5 5 - -	
17 Août 1833	Augustin Dugul		2,400		35 - -	1 15 - -			7 - -	
31 Oct. 1832	L. Martinette, dit Bonamy		2,400		35 - -	1 15 - -			7 - -	
23 Août 1831	Ditto		2,400		35 - -	1 15 - -			10 10 - -	
22 Août 1831	Pierre Bidégaré	Edouard Dubeau	2,400		35 - -	1 15 - -			1 15 - -	
22 Août 1831	Fra. X. Latouche		2,400		35 - -	1 15 - -			1 15 - -	
2 Avril 1832	Chs. Maisau		2,400		35 - -	1 15 - -			10 10 - -	



## APPENDIX TO REPORT ON THE AFFAIRS OF

(C. 5.)—Statement of Concessions and Sales à Constitut, in the Farm of La Vacherie—continued.

Date.	Name of Original Concedee.	Name of Present Holder.	Feet in Superficies.	Rentes Foncières.	Amount		Arrears at 30 September 1831.		Arrears at 30 September 1837.	
					of Constitut.	Interest on Constitut.	Rentes Foncières.	Interest on Constitut.	Rentes Foncières.	Interest on Constitut.
31 Oct. 1833	P. Deblot, dit Dostie	-	2,400	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
29 Mars 1834	Jacques Marcut	-	2,400	-	35 - -	1 15 -	-	-	-	5 5 -
31 Août 1833	Isale Germain	-	2,400	-	35 - -	1 15 -	-	-	-	7 - -
31 Oct. 1832	Joseph Sanson	-	1,729	-	25 4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	6 6 - $\frac{1}{2}$
29 Nov. 1822	Roger Lelièvre, Ecuier	-	918	-	150 - -	7 10 -	-	-	-	105 - -
2 Juillet 1838	Rose Beaudouin, femme de Jean Simoneau	-	2,400	-	35 - -	1 15 -	-	-	-	1 15 -
	OMITTED :		429,871	-	6,316 18 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	323 17 10	-	-	-	1,441 4 3
30 Avril 1829	John Anderson, his Estate	-	29,187	-	455 - -	22 15 5	-	22 15 5	-	22 15 5
29 Nov. 1822	Anthony Anderson	-	114,052	-	1,150 - -	57 10 -	-	192 9 11	-	182 3 7
14 Mai 1824		Currency	573,110	-	7,921 16 10	404 3 3	-	215 15 4	-	1,596 3 3

Jesuits' Office, 3 October 1838.

A true Copy.

(signed)

J. Stewart, Com.

Quebec, 2 October &amp; 29 September 1838.

(signed)

Louis Panet,

Agent.

## (C. 6.)—EMPLACEMENTS in the City of Quebec.

Name of Street.	N° on each House.	Date of Original Concession.	Name of Original Concedee.	Name of Present Holder.	Rentes Foncières.	Arrears	
						30 September 1831.	30 September 1837.
Fabrique -				Fran. Le Houillier	6 - -	54 - -	18 - -
				William Burke	25 - -	25 - -	75 - -
				Peter Langlois	22 4 5	-	134 6 6
				Ben. Corriveau	4 2 6	-	20 12 6
				W. Holmes	10 - -	20 - -	60 - -
				Gab. Plante's Estate	26 7 9	-	26 7 9
				A. Wexler's Estate	35 10 10	-	177 14 2
				W. Holmes' Estate	27 15 6	-	138 17 6
				W. Stilling's Estate	18 - -	-	18 - -
				J. Isair	15 11 1	-	31 2 2
				Garant	9 - -	9 - -	27 - -
				Jos. Deblois	12 8 -	-	19 8 -
				M. Julien	12 12 -	-	37 16 -
				Jos. Petickerk	28 - -	-	28 - -
St. John -				W. Wilson	27 10 -	220 -	385 -
				J. Tourangeau's Estate	10 - -	-	16 - -
				Thos. C. Aylavin	18 10 -	55 10 -	165 - -
				Ch. Hoffman	30 2 -	-	60 4 -
				Pat. Lawler	10 - -	-	50 - -
				Geo. Poyer	18 - -	-	18 - -
				L. Latouche's Estate	15 - -	60 - -	75 - -
				Frs. Romain's Estate	26 10 -	-	26 10 -
				Ph. Brown's Estate	6 10 -	-	39 - -
				Mad. Amiot	- - -	-	90 - -
				Jas. Drolet	1 10 -	3 - -	12 - -
				Jos. Légaré	20 - -	-	60 - -
				N. Juneau	13 - -	261 -	339 -
				P. Chaloup's Estate	9 - -	36 - -	88 - -
St. Ursule				R. K. Young	18 - -	18 - -	80 - -
				N. Juneau	- - -	-	-
				Jos. Rontier	20 - -	160 -	280 -
				J. Villaire	- - -	-	-
				Ch. Marié	1 - -	29 - -	29 - -
				Dub. Napier	- - -	-	-
				Jamea Ross's Estate	125 - -	250 -	1,125 -
				Dan. Sutherland's Estate	50 - -	-	300 -
				Frs. Vocelle	12 10 -	-	25 - -
				N. Villaire's Estate	16 - -	-	30 - -
				Veuve Ig. Guay	16 - -	128 -	64 - -
				Geo. Larouche	32 - -	224 -	64 - -
				Miss L. Vocelle	16 - -	-	16 - -
				Frs. Romain's Estate	15 - -	-	15 - -
			J. Rowley	15 - -	-	60 - -	
St. Angele				Geo. Symes' Estate	45 - -	45 - -	135 -
				Geo. Poyer	31 15 -	-	31 15 -
				Geo. Poyer	23 10 -	-	23 10 -
				Geo. Poyer	21 10 -	85 - -	21 10 -
St. Stanislas				D. Napier	- - -	-	84 - -
				Miss Duplessis	12 - -	-	12 - -
				Ch. Hoffman	6 - -	48 - -	12 - -
				R. Lelievre	5 12 -	49 8 -	83 14 -
				M. Bardy	5 - -	5 - -	20 - -
				M. Moreau's Estate	4 10 -	-	27 - -
				Miss L. Vocelle	5 - -	-	5 - -
				Jos. Tardif	5 - -	-	20 - -
				Frs. Perche	20 - -	-	20 - -

(C. 6.)—Emplacements in the City of Quebec—continued.

Name of Street.	N <sup>o</sup> on each House.	Date of Original Concession.	Name of Original Concedee.	Name of Present Holder.	Rentes Foncières.	Arrears	
						30 September 1831.	30 September 1837.
Des Jardins				A. Wexler's Estate	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
				Frs. Romain's Estate	5 - -	- - -	30 - -
				W. Holmes' Estate	6 - -	- - -	6 - -
					5 - -	- - -	25 - -
				Ancien Cours	1,001 11 1	1,784 18 -	4,913 17 7
				Currency	41 14 7½	74 7 5	204 14 11

Quebec, 30 September 1838.

(signed) Louis Panet, Agent.

NEW GRANTS:—EMPLACEMENTS in Rear of the BARRACKS.

Name of Street.	N <sup>o</sup> on each House.	Date of Concession.	Name of Original Concedee.	Name of Present Holder.	Rentes Foncières, and Interest.	Arrears at 30 Sept. 1831.	Arrears at 30 Sept. 1837.	Capital exigible.
		8 Nov. 1820	Minors Echart	Jos. Peticlerc	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
			Ditto - Ch. Trudel	M. Julien	4 8 -	8 16 -	4 8 -	71 15 6
			Ditto - W. Stillings	Heirs W. Stillings	4 19 5½	12 3 7½	14 18 4½	78 15 -
			Ditto - L. P. Seguin	Jos. Deblois	- 5 -	- 10 -	- 5 -	- - -
			Ditto - Ed. Larue	Garant	- 2 6 -	- 5 -	- 7 6 -	- - -
			Ditto - J. Isoir	J. Isoir	- 5 -	- 10 -	2 - -	- - -
			Ditto - W. Holmes	Heirs W. Holmes	11 1 10½	143 16 11½	55 9 5½	182 17 -
			Ditto - Peter Langlois	Peter Langlois	- 5 -	- 10 -	2 - -	- - -
			Ditto - Fra. Drolet	W. Burke	7 15 6	15 11 -	28 6 6	127 7 -
			Ditto - Fra. Girard	Gab. Plante	- 5 -	- 10 -	2 - -	- - -
				Currency - £.	29 12 3½	183 2 7	104 17 10½	460 14 6

Jesuits' Office, 3 October 1838.

Quebec, 30 September 1838.

(signed) A true Copy. J. Stewart, Com.

(signed) Louis Panet, Agent.

(C. 7.)—LISTE des CENSITAIRES de la Seigneurie de Batiscan.—Anciennes Concessions.

No.	Date du Premier Titre.	Nom du Premier Concessionnaire.	Nom de celui qui Possède actuellement.	Arpents en Superficie.	Rente Annuelle.		Arrérages dus le 30 Septembre 1831.		Arrérages dus le 30 Septembre 1837.	
					Bled Bois-seaux.	Argent.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.
1			Joseph Gouin	30	½	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2	15 Nov. 1813	Joseph Gouin	" "	80	-	- 5 6½	8 18 4	- - -	11 11 5	- - -
3	14 Nov. 1814	" "	" "	30	-	- 2 9½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
4			Jean Godin Felix	40	½	- 10 -	- - -	- - -	- 14 2	- - -
5	7 Dec. 1814	Joseph Godin Félix	" "	20	-	- 1 10½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
6			Alexis Lahaye	36	-	- 2 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
7			" "	54	½	- 7½ -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
8	17 Nov. 1796	Louis Labissionnière	" "	60	-	- 2 7½ -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
9	20 Nov. 1775	Joseph Moreau	" "	71	-	- 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
10			Hyacinthe St. Cyre	112	1	- 1 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
11			" "	120	½	- 2 9 -	3 11 7	- - -	1 2 10	- - -
12	14 Nov. 1814	Hyacinthe St. Cyre	" "	30	-	- 2 9 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
13			Veuve Alexis Marchant	31	-	- 1 5 -	- 9 4	- - -	- 10 -	- - -
14			Amand Quépy	80	½	- 2 9 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
15	21 Juin 1825	Amand Quépy	" "	40	-	- 3 9 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
16	20 Nov. 1775	Joseph Moreau	" "	71	-	- 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
17			" "	35	½	- 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 8 4
18			Gabriel Moreau	70	½	- 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
19			" "	4	½	- 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
20	20 Nov. 1775	Joseph Moreau	" "	160	-	- 2½ -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
21			Joseph Moreau	70	½	- 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
22			" "	4	½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
23	20 Nov. 1776	Joseph Moreau	" "	160	-	- 2½ -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
24			Joseph Bergeron	75	½	- 7½ -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
25			" "	60	-	- 3 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
26	21 Juill. 1717	P. Mongrain	" "	6	2½ Mt	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 15 -	- - -
27			Joseph Dupont	60	-	- 1 10 -	4 18 10	- - -	6 11 2	- - -
28	16 Nov. 1813	Joseph Hamelin	" "	40	-	- 3 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
29			Alcime Brunelle	32	-	- 7½ -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 5 -
30	17 Nov. 1666	Pierre Guillet Lajeunesse	" "	96	-	- 2 3½ -	- - -	- - -	- 8 9	16 15 -
31			" "	136	-	- 3 6 -	4 7 2	- - -	5 8 -	- - -
32	20 Mars 1666	Michel Lemai	Joseph Marchant	80	-	- 1 6 -	- - -	- - -	- 3 -	- - -
33	22 Mars 1660	Pierre Lemoine	Louis Machillon	80	-	- 1 8 -	- 10 -	- - -	- 17 9	- - -
34			" "	40	-	- 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
35			Damien Quatresous	110	1 B.	- 1 1 -	- - -	- - -	- 5 6	- - -
36	22 Mars 1666	Pierre Barbault	François Lahaye	180	-	- 3 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
37			" "	80	-	- 1 7½ -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

(C. 7.)—Liste des Censitaires de la Seigneurie de Batiscan—Anciennes Concessions—continued.

No.	Date du Premier Titre.	Nom du Premier Concessionnaire.	Nom de celui qui Possède actuellement.	Arpenté en Superficie.	Rente Annuelle.		Arrérages dus le 30 Septembre 1831.		Arrérages dus le 30 Septembre 1837.	
					Bled Bois-seaux.	Argent.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.
38	21 Juillet 1717	Pierre Mongrain	François Lahaye	12	3 M <sup>2</sup>	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
39			"	160		6 5				
40	20 Nov. 1775	Joseph Morneau	"	34		1			11 6	
41	"	"	"	40		1				
42	"		Louis Lehoullier	237	1 B.	4 6		2		
43	"		Pierre Millette	100		2 4		11 2		10 8 4
44	"		Pierre Ant. Laurier	22		1 1				3 9
45	"		"	120		5 3				
46	"		François Lehoullier	120		2				
47	"		Joseph Carignant	165		3 1	1 6 3			
48	"		François Trottier	177		3 5				
49	"		François Claude Trottier	180		5 2	2			
50	"		François Carignant	18						
51	"		Charles Leveiller	50		1 4				
52	"		Joseph Duval	225		9 8				
53	"		Joseph Biron	125		3 4				
54	"		Jean B. Biron	30		9				
55	"		François Despins	50		11	1 10			
56	"		Claude Lahaye	90		1				
57	20 Nov. 1775	Joseph Moreau	"	50						
58	"		Casimir Adam	70		1 7	9 9			
59	"		Jean Caya	80		3				
60	"		"	50		1 9				
61	"		Godfroid Durand	90		1 5				8 6 8
62	"		Joseph Labissonnière	120		1 3				
63	"		"	40		1 11				
64	"		"	60		2		5 4 4		
65	"		Frs. Moreau et Cohéritiers	160		3 4				5 4 4
66	"		"	10		1				
67	20 Nov. 1775	Joseph Moreau	"	142	1 M <sup>2</sup>	1				
68	"		Antoine Labissonnière	160	1 B.	1 3				
69	"		"	20		10				
70	"		Antoine Lanouette	180		5 1				
71	"		"	50		2 3				
72	20 Nov. 1775	Joseph Moreau	"	142		1				
73	"		"	15		4 7				
74	"		George Marchant	80		1 6				
75	"		Cuthbert Marchant	60		1 4				
76	"		Hilaire Marchant	50		8				
77	"		François Brunelle	80		1 4				
78	"		Joseph Brunelle	80		1 4				
79	"		Pierre Brunelle	26		5				
80	"		Louis Brunelle	65		7				
81	"		Zéphir Brunelle	65		7				
82	"		Gregoire Le Blanc	120	1 M <sup>2</sup>	1 4				
83	"		Pierre Le Blanc	60	1 M <sup>2</sup>					
84	"		Veuve Nicholas Godia Felix	30		11				
85	"		Thomas Machildon	40		6	4			
86	"		François Brunelle	100		10				
87	"		François Marchant	114		1 2				
88	"		Alexis Marchant	78		2 1				
89	"		"	60		2				
90	"		François Marchant	100		2 9				
91	"		Clément Moreau	50		9				
92	"		Hyacinthe Brunelle	80		1 3				
93	"		Louis Marchant	180		5 8				
94	20 Nov. 1775	Joseph Moreau	Joseph Pothier	116		1	8			
95	"		Vital Marchant	145		2	1			
96	"		Vital Marchant, fils	40						
97	"		Joseph Moreau	313		2	1 3			
98	"		Alexis Moreau	133		1	9			
99	"		François Moreau	80		1				
100	"		Frederick Duffrene	142		1	9			
101	"		Pierre Belcour	55		1 9	10 3	9 16 8		
102	"		Louis Belcour	164		2 2				
103	"		Alexis Gendron	54		1	9			
104	"		Joseph Gendron	24		2 6	3 16 8			
105	"		Zéphir Marchant	8		11				
106	"		Pierre Grandmont	6		3	6			
107	"		Jean Turcotte	20		6	3			
108	"		Hyacinthe Marchant	5		1	6			
109	"		J. E. Lanouette	5		2	1 3			
110	"		Joseph Turcotte	12		5	2 9			
111	"		Alexis Morinville	5		2	1 3			
112	"		Modeste Dubord	3		1	9			
113	"		Jean B. Toutant	67	1 M <sup>2</sup>	2				
114	"		Alexis Turcotte	3		2	1			
115	14 Juillet 1716	P. Mongrain	Jean Quépy	70		3 1	5 10 1			
116	23 Avril 1816	Jean Quépy	"	72		3 5				
117	"		Jean B. Brunelle	28		1 8				
118	"		"	80		2 2				
119	"		François Machildon	88		4 8	4 3			
120	3 Mai 1674	François Frigou	Joseph Lacourcière	76		4 7		9 11 8		
121	4 Mai 1667	Jean Lemoine	"	80		1 9				
122	3 Mai 1674	François Frigou	François Lacourcière	50		4 3				
123	"		Amable Lacourcière	62		6 5				
124	16 Nov. 1813	Joseph St. Cyr	"	60		3 9				

(C. 7.)—Liste des Censitaires de la Seigneurie de Batiscan—Anciennes Concessions—continued.

No.	Date du Premier Titre.	Nom du Premier Concessionnaire.	Nom de celui qui Possède actuellement.	Arpenté en Superficie.	Rente Annuelle.		Arrérages dus le 30 Septembre 1831.		Arrérages dus le 30 Septembre 1837.	
					Bled Bois-seaux.	Argent.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.
125	3 Mai 1674	François Frigon	Modeste Lacourcière	80		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
126			Louis Guillet	200		5 - -	- - -	1 5 -	- - -	- - -
127			" "	20		9 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
128			Joseph St. Mars	70		3 4 -	- - -	- 10 -	- - -	- - -
129	4 Mai 1667	Jean Lemoine	Pierre Proteau	50		1 9 -	1 5 -	1 15 -	- - -	- - -
130			Xavier Guillet	90		3 4 -	3 4 -	1 - -	- - -	- - -
131			François Massicotte	100		3 11 -	1 3 6 -	1 4 -	- - -	1 15 -
132			Alexis Leduc	100		4 5 -	1 6 6 -	2 13 -	- - -	4 3 4 -
133			Joseph Chateaufneuf	42		1 5 -	- - -	- 2 5 -	- - -	- - -
134			Charles Chateaufneuf	42		1 5 -	4 3 -	- 12 9 -	- - -	- - -
135			Jean B. Chateaufneuf	86		2 10 -	- - -	- 3 10 -	- - -	- - -
136			Cifroid Machildon	92		4 10 1/2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
137			" "	5		10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
138			" "	40		1 9 -	- - -	1 3 4 1/2 -	- - -	- 12 6 -
139	14 Nov. 1798	Augustin Frigon	" "	8		4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
140			Cedri Machildon	70		2 10 1/2 -	- - -	- 8 7 1/2 -	- - -	1 11 3 -
141			Jean B. St. Arnaud	180		4 10 -	18 1 -	1 - -	- - -	- - -
142			Godfroid L'Heureux	85		2 5 1/2 -	5 - -	- 8 3 -	- - -	- - -
143			Louis Gendron	37		9 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
144			Alexis Tessier, fils	75		3 5 -	- - -	- 13 10 -	- - -	- - -
145			Joseph Tessier	75		3 5 -	- - -	- 17 1 -	- - -	- - -
146			Joseph Lacourcière	60		3 2 -	- - -	1 16 4 -	- - -	8 13 9 -
147			Valère L'Heureux	61		2 3 1/2 -	- - -	- 11 -	- - -	35 10 -
148			Antoine Trottier	61		2 4 -	- - -	- 12 6 -	- - -	- - -
149			Joseph Tessier	115		3 9 -	3 7 -	4 9 6 -	- - -	- - -
150	17 Nov. 1795	Joseph Gouin	Guillaume Belly	80		3 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
151			Joseph Devos	45		2 6 -	- - -	- 15 -	- - -	- - -
152			Amable Bigné Nobert	80		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
153			" "	20		4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
154			François Nobert	2		1 -	6 - -	- 1 -	- - -	- - -
155			Augustin Hamelin	8		1 1/2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
156			Antoine Machildon	140		5 7 1/2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
157			Joseph Fugère	105		3 10 -	- - -	17 4 2 -	- - -	17 4 2 -
158			François Fugère	200		5 8 -	- - -	1 3 -	- - -	- - -
159			Veuve Jacques Massicotte	110		5 - -	- - -	1 5 -	- - -	- - -
160			Jean B. Massicotte	120		4 2 -	4 7 1 -	5 12 1 -	- - -	- - -
161			Paul St. Arnaud	84		11 -	1 - -	1 - -	- - -	17 12 6 -
162			Louis Michel St. Arnaud	95		3 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
163			Michel St. Arnaud	95		3 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
164			Joseph Brouneau	59		1 1/2 -	2 1 -	- 8 4 -	- - -	- 13 4 -
165			Jacques Massicotte	63		4 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
166	30 Avril 1818	Jacques Massicotte	" "	75		5 8 1/2 -	- - -	1 1 3 -	- - -	- - -
167			Habert Massicotte	120		2 5 -	- - -	1 7 6 -	- - -	- - -
168			Alexis Massicotte	44		1 8 1/2 -	1 10 10 -	2 2 1 -	- - -	- - -
169	30 Avril 1818	Alexis Massicotte	Augustin Massicotte	45		3 10 1/2 -	2 4 4 -	3 8 1 -	- - -	- - -
170			Augustin Massicotte	135		1 3 -	7 6 -	- 15 -	- - -	- - -
171			François Massicotte	200		2 2 1/2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
172			" "	60		1 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
173			François Massicotte, fils	40		6 1/2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
174			Abraham Massicotte	140		1 7 9 1/2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
175			" "	75		5 1 1/2 -	5 13 8 -	7 9 5 -	- - -	- - -
176			" "	25		1 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
177			Veuve Fra. St. Arnaud	60		1 9 -	10 6 -	12 8 -	- - -	- - -
178			" "	40		6 11 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
179			Jean Massicotte	50		2 - -	- - -	- 2 -	- - -	- - -
180			Pierre Massicotte	50		2 1 -	15 5 -	1 7 10 -	- - -	- - -
181			Edouard Tiffau	60		2 7 1/2 -	15 9 -	1 11 6 -	- - -	- - -
182			Joseph Bourbeau	105		6 5 -	4 2 -	1 18 6 -	- - -	- - -
183			Joseph Dussureault	67		2 7 1/2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
184			Joseph Tourignaut	45		2 6 -	15 -	22 6 -	1 10 -	22 6 -
185			D. Marguerite St. Arnaud	63		2 9 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
186			Charles Langevin	186		3 6 1/2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
187			François Langevin	70		1 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
188			André Sandel	42		2 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
189			" "	47		1 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
190			" "	20		1 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
191			David Trudel	104		1 9 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
192	14 Nov. 1796	Louis St. Arnaud	" "	67		4 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
193	10 Avril 1721	Jean Veillet	Ignace Veillet	73		1 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
194	4 Mars 1817	Ignace Veillet	" "	35		2 2 1/2 -	- - -	1 1 2 -	- - -	- - -
195			" "	48		1 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
196	10 Avril 1721	Jean Veillet	Heritier Louis Veillet	52		10 -	- - -	- 15 9 -	- - -	- - -
197			" "	25		1 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
198	4 Nov. 1763	Fabrique St. Geneviève	Fabrique St. Geneviève	66		1 3 -	7 9 -	- 15 6 -	- - -	- - -
199			François Germain	105		3 7 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
200			" "	62		4 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
201			" "	30		2 9 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
202			Raphael Baribault	50		2 11 -	- - -	- 12 6 -	- - -	- - -
203			Louis Baribault	42		2 2 -	1 4 2 -	3 5 3 -	1 10 -	- - -
204			" "	32		11 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
205			Laurent St. Arnaud	84		2 11 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
206			" "	84		2 11 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
207			" "	30		7 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
208			Jean Brouillet	30		11 -	15 7 -	1 1 8 -	1 1 1 -	1 1 8 -
209			V. J. B. Trudel	94		3 6 -	- - -	- 10 6 -	- - -	- - -
210	23 Fevr. 1732	Jean B. Lefebvre	Olivier Trudel, ecuyer	84		3 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
211	26 Fevr. 1812	Olivier Trudel	" "	62		5 9 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -



(C. 7.)—Liste des Censitaires de la Seigneurie de Batiscan—Anciennes Concessions—continued.

No.	Date du Premier Titre.	Nom du Premier Concessionnaire.	Nom de celui qui Possède actuellement.	Arpents en Superficie.	Rente Annuelle.		Arrérages dus le 30 Septembre 1831.		Arrérages dus le 30 Septembre 1837.				
					Bled Bois-seaux.	Argent.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.			
					£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
212	22 Mars 1793	Jean Srepages	Olivier Tindal, ecuyer	80	-	-	1 6	-	-	-	-	-	-
213	-	-	"	80	-	-	2 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
214	23 Fevr. 1793	Jean Lefebvre	Pierre Lefebvre	80	-	-	3 3	-	18 3	13 14 4	1 0 6	13 14 4	
215	-	-	Jean B. Lisé	80	-	-	3 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
216	-	-	Madame Guilmet	75	-	-	4 5	-	-	-	-	-	-
217	-	-	Madame Guilmet	32	-	-	1 5	-	-	-	-	-	-
218	-	-	Pierre Périgny	75	-	-	4 7	1 7 6	10 - 0	2 15 -	10 - 9	-	-
219	-	-	Héritiers, Simon Nayatte	75	-	-	2 6	1 7 6	- - -	2 15 -	-	-	-
220	-	-	Louis Magny	75	-	-	2 9	- - -	- - -	1 11 6	-	-	-
221	-	Antoine Mongrain	"	45	-	-	4 2	- - -	- - -	- 8 4	-	-	-
222	-	"	Louis Magny, fils	45	-	-	4 2	- - -	- - -	- 8 4	-	-	-
223	-	"	François Tindel	105	-	-	7 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-	-
224	-	"	"	20	-	-	1 6	- - -	- - -	2 19 -	-	-	-
225	20 Fevr. 1799	Hyacinthe Nobert	"	90	-	-	6 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-	-
226	-	"	Paschal Lisé	80	-	-	6 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-	-
227	-	"	"	50	-	-	2 4	2 16 9	14 1 6	5 13 6	14 1 6	-	-
228	-	"	Pierre Lacourcière	105	-	-	2 7	- - -	- - -	1 11 8	-	-	-
229	-	"	Antoine Brouillet	95	-	-	8 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-	-
230	14 Nov. 1814	Antoine Brouillet	"	68	-	-	5 7	- - -	3 3 3	- 14 2	3 3 3	-	-
231	-	"	Joseph Massicotte	60	-	-	2 3	- 13 9	4 12 5	1 7 6	4 12 5	-	-
232	-	"	Louis Massicotte	21	-	-	- 10	- 15 9	- - -	1 1 -	- - -	-	-
233	-	"	François Massicotte	60	-	-	2 5	- - -	- - -	- 2 5	- - -	-	-
234	-	"	Damaso Carpenter	79	-	-	5 -	1 5 4	- - -	2 15 7	- - -	-	-
235	-	"	Louis Baribault	31	-	-	1 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-	-
236	4 Fevr. 1754	Jean Lafond	Laurent Quépy	200	-	-	12 3	2 16 6	- - -	6 8 6	- - -	-	-
237	14 Juillet 1716	P. Mongrain	"	42	-	-	1 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-	-
238	20 Juillet 1762	Didace Lefebvre	Joseph Lefebvre	84	-	-	5 10	- - -	- - -	1 9 2	- - -	-	-
239	-	"	Joseph Trudel	77	-	-	5 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-	-
240	-	"	"	20	-	-	1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-	-
241	7 Sept. 1817	Ignace Prenonveau	Pierre and Frs. Jacob	80	-	-	6 6	- 7 0	- - -	1 10 -	- - -	-	-
242	-	"	François Jacob	80	-	-	5 -	- - -	- - -	- 5 -	- - -	-	-
243	11 Jan. 1799	Alexis Reau	Joseph St. Arnaud	84	-	-	5 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-	-
244	-	"	Joseph St. Arnaud	63	-	-	1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-	-
245	23 Sept. 1763	Jean B. Rivard	Jean B. Veillet	84	-	-	6 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-	-
246	-	"	"	50	-	-	3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-	-
247	14 Oct. 1762	Nicholas Bolus	Laurent Jacob	84	-	-	6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-	-
248	-	"	"	75	-	-	5 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-	-
249	21 Fevr. 1794	Joseph Jacob	Héritiers, Jos. Jacob	42	-	-	3 2	- - -	- - -	- 12 10	- - -	-	-
250	7 Sept. 1817	Ignace Prenonveau	Pierre Guilmet	30	-	-	2 11	- - -	- - -	- 2 11	- - -	-	-
251	21 Fevr. 1794	Joseph Jacob	Olivier Frigou	50	-	-	3 7	10 10	6 - -	1 12 7	6 - -	-	-
252	-	"	Charles Massicotte	92	-	-	6 9	- - -	- - -	1 13 9	- - -	-	-
253	28 Fevr. 1800	David Trudel	Augustine Vesina	57	-	-	5 7	- - -	- - -	1 13 6	- - -	-	-
254	23 Sept. 1763	"	Denis Prenonveau	93	-	-	6 -	2 16 3	- - -	4 12 3	- - -	-	-
255	-	"	Edouard St. Mars	66	-	-	3 3	- - -	- - -	- 0 6	2 10 -	-	-
256	-	"	Louis Marchant	66	-	-	3 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 6 6	-	-
257	-	"	"	48	-	-	2 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-
258	-	"	Joseph Prenonveau	160	-	-	10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-
259	-	"	"	45	-	-	4 2	- - -	- - -	- 15 -	- - -	-	-
260	-	"	"	16	-	-	1 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-
261	-	"	Augustin Frigou	72	-	-	4 7	- - -	- - -	1 18 6	- - -	-	-
262	-	"	"	33	-	-	1 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-
263	-	"	Abraham Frigou	72	-	-	4 7	- - -	- - -	3 17 6	- - -	-	-
264	-	"	"	114	-	-	8 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-
265	-	"	Joseph Desautier	42	-	-	3 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-
266	-	"	"	32	-	-	2 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-
267	-	"	François Gerbeau	74	-	-	7 9	- - -	- - -	2 0 8	- - -	-	-
268	-	"	Antoine Desautier	39	-	-	3 4	- 10 -	- - -	1 10 -	- - -	-	-
269	-	"	Pierre Rivard, fils	42	-	-	3 -	- - -	- - -	- 0 -	- - -	-	-
270	-	"	Pierre Rivard, père	74	-	-	5 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-
271	-	"	"	42	-	-	3 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-
272	-	"	"	30	-	-	3 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-
273	-	"	Héritiers, Antoine Frigou	126	-	-	10 -	- - -	- - -	2 10 -	- - -	-	-
274	23 Oct. 1763	Charles Flageole	Jean B. Houde	76	-	-	4 9	- 4 9	- - -	1 13 9	- - -	-	-
275	-	"	Augustin Houde	76	-	-	4 9	6 10 -	- - -	7 9 -	- - -	-	-
276	-	"	Ambroise Héault	76	-	-	4 8	5 - 11	- - -	6 9 -	- - -	-	-
277	13 Nov. 1798	Louis Henault	"	90	-	-	5 9	1 13 9	- - -	3 7 6	- - -	-	-
278	3 Juin 1758	Antoine Rivard	Veuve Augt. Grantrille	76	-	-	4 2	- - -	- - -	1 5 -	- - -	-	-
279	-	"	François Leclier	64	-	-	6 8	- - -	- - -	- 13 4	- - -	-	-
280	13 Nov. 1798	Antoine Desautier	"	68	-	-	3 -	- - -	- - -	- 6 -	- - -	-	-
281	-	"	"	108	-	-	10 -	- - -	- - -	1 - 6	- - -	-	-
282	3 Juin 1758	Antoine Rivard	"	76	-	-	4 10	- - -	- - -	- 9 8	- - -	-	-
283	2 Août 1743	Jean Lacombe	Louis Rivard	76	-	-	6 3	- - -	- - -	- 13 6	1 1 6	-	-
284	-	"	Jean B. Massicotte	30	-	-	2 3	- - -	- - -	- 6 3	- - -	-	-
285	-	"	Jean B. Massicotte, père	25	-	-	2 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-
286	-	"	Louis Massicotte	107	-	-	8 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-
287	-	"	Dieudonné Prénonveau	72	-	-	6 -	- - -	- - -	5 6 -	1 15 -	-	-
288	-	"	Michel Massicotte	46	-	-	3 9	1 2 6	- - -	2 5 -	- - -	-	-
289	-	"	Laurent Francoeur	46	-	-	2 10	- - -	- - -	- 8 9	- 12 6	-	-
290	-	"	Kavjer Baribault	46	-	-	3 10	1 3 -	7 12 6	2 6 -	7 12 6	-	-
291	20 Jan. 1754	Jean B. Trottier	Pierre Trottier	70	-	-	4 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-
292	-	"	Abraham Trottier	85	-	-	6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-
293	-	"	Pierre Cloutier	140	-	-	10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-
294	-	"	Abraham Jacob	77	-	-	4 9	1 6 10	- - -	2 13 8	- - -	-	-
295	-	"	Jean Jacob, fils	77	-	-	5 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-
296	-	"	Jean Lacourcière	62	-	-	6 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-
297	-	"	Jean B. Lefebvre	62	-	-	4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-
298	-	"	Hypolite Lefebvre	62	-	-	4 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-
299	-	"	Joseph Massicotte	107	-	-	5 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-

(C. 7.)—Liste des Conataires de la Seigneurie de Batiscan—Anciennes Concessions—*continued.*

No.	Date du Premier Titre.	Nom du Premier Concessionnaire.	Nom de celui qui Possède actuellement.	Arpents en Superficie.	Rente Annuelle.		Arrérages dus le 30 Septembre 1881.		Arrérages dus le 30 Septembre 1887.				
					Bled Bois-seaux.	Argent.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.			
					£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
300			Louis Lefebvre, fils	62		3	9½						
301			Jerome Dupuis	60		4	2				1	2	6
302			François Nobert	62		4	9½	3	2		4	10	
303			Kyacinthe Nobert	62		4	9½						
304	17 Nov. 1704	Antoine Frigon	Olivier Frigon	62		3	10						
305			Joseph Massicotte	42		3							
306				98		9	11						
307			Damaso Cadotte	81		4					1	4	
308			Joseph Trottier	142		5	10½				17	7½	
309			Jean B. Trottier	104		5	10						
310			Godfruid Langevin	72		7		14		8	13	4	
311			Benoit Gervais	57		5	2	1	16	3	3	7	6
312			Belarmin Gervais	40		2	8				13	4	
313			Veuve Jos. Shereux	60		3	11	7	7		1	3	6
314	21 Jan. 1814	Joseph Mongrain	Casimir Baribault	45		4	2				1		
315			Olivier Massicotte	67		3	2				2	8	2
316			Joseph Quépy	42		3	5				1		
317	20 Mai 1816	Joseph Quépy	Joseph Quépy	98		6	4½	2	13	9	5	7	6
318			Joseph Damien	83		6	9				2		
319			Veuve Fra. Gervais	113		7	2	2	10	6	4	13	
320	19 Nov. 1756	René Michildon	Michel Quépy	84		2	9½						
321	26 Dec. 1816	Michel Quépy	"	116		10	9	2	3	6	6	4	9
322			Hilaire Massicotte	86		5	9	3	1	6	3	16	6
323			"	60		3	2				1	16	6
324	24 Nov. 1710	Jean Papillon	Eustache Nobert	120		6	10						
325			Fra. Dusureault	42		1	4	8			16		
326			Joseph Massicotte	42		1	7½						
327			"	80		5	1						7
328			Joseph Massicotte, fils	42		1	7½				12	9	
329			Ambroise Tiffan	84		5	6				5	6	
330			Fra. Dusureault	92		3	8	17	6		2		
331			Modeste Dubord	73		1	10½				2	13	4
332			Belarmin Massicotte	82		5	10				17	1	
333			Jean B. St. Arnaud	82		5	5				17	1	
334			François St. Arnaud	32		1	5	1	10	9	2	8	1
335			François Normandin	21		1	3	1	12	2	2	7	2
336			J. B. C. St. Arnaud	126		4	6½						
337			Augustin Massicotte	46		2					2	6	
338			Michel Veillet	47		1	8	15			1	5	
339			Alexis Tiffan	42		1	6				6		
340			David L'Heureux	62		3	2	3	2		1	1	4
341			Joseph L'Heureux	62		3	2				18	10	
342			Prisque Trépagne, fils	86		4	10				1	3	4
343			Joseph Veillet	62		2	6	1			1	15	
344			"	60		2	8				2	8	
345			Dominique Normandin	25		1							
346			Veuve Alexis Duval	81		1					3		
347			Jean B. Normandin	56		2	6	7	6	2	11	8	
348			Modeste Massicotte	74		3	1½				3	15	
349			Augustin Cadotte	74		5	5	2	14		4		
350			Joseph Cadotte	32		11		15	7		1	3	10
351			Heritiers, Jos. Cadotte	42		1	10½	1	12	4	2	3	7
352			Louis Massicotte	52		10		2	6		7	9	
353			Pierre Gauthier	42		10					10		
354			Jean B. Gauthier	63		1	4½	5			1	17	6
355			J. B. Gauthier, fils	42		11					8	3	
356			Louis Prénouveau	170		3	2	12	8		1	6	4
357			Louis Prénouveau, fils	26		10		9	2		14	8	
358			Calix Prénouveau	50		1	2	1	2		8	2	
359	12 Nov. 1798	Prisque Trépagne	Hilaire Trépagne	80		5	7				5	7	
360			Jean B. Cadotte	95		3	1½	10			1		
361			Prisque Trépagne, père	277		9	2						
362			Alexis Adam	63		2	9						
363	8 Dec. 1745	Jean Cossette	Nicholas Quépy	84		3		2	6	3	3	4	3
364			Louis Massicotte	44		2	6				10		
365	24 Jan. 1754	Jean Baril	Raphael Veillet	110		4	7				18	9	
366			Valere Coté	44		2	6				10		
367			Pierre Veillet	84		5	4						
368			"	93		3	7½	7	13		10	18	
369	14 Jan. 1744	Lacombe	Joseph Nayotte	90		4							
370	30 Juin 1798	Joseph Nayotte, père	"	94		6	4½						
371	7 Jan. 1759	Jean Baril	Veuve Jean Broinlet	63		3	9	1	16		2	17	6
372			Laurent Gervais	120		3	4						
373	13 Nov. 1798	Jean Laveau	"	90		5	7½	3			5	15	
374			François Gervais	60		1	11	1	10		1	11	3
375	12 Nov. 1711	Gabriel Lefebvre	Edouard Trudel	100		5	5						
376	14 Nov. 1797	Gabriel Trudel	"	20		1	6						
377	6 Sept. 1817	Joseph Baril	"	90		7	6						
378			Pierre Gervais	72		2							
379	21 Nov. 1794	Joseph Simon Nayotte	"	70		5	7						
380	21 Juillet 1717	Pierre Lafond Mongrain	"	16		2	1						
381			François Broussard	60		1	4				15		
382	13 Nov. 1798	François Cossette	"	31		1	4						
383			François Massicotte	30		1	10				10	5	
384	15 Mars 1774	Pierre Vivette	Jean B. Adam	80		6	6				2	2	6
385	13 Nov. 1798	Jean B. Adam	"	120		4	9						

(C. 7).—Liste des Censitaires de la Seigneurie de Batiscan—Anciennes Concessions—continued.

No.	Date du Premier Titre.	Nom du Premier Concessionnaire.	Nom de celui qui Possède actuellement.	Arpents in Super-fcis.	Rente Annuelle.		Arrérages dus le 30 Septembre 1831.		Arrérages dus le 30 Septembre 1837.				
					Bled Bois-seaux.	Argent.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.			
					£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
386			Michal Rousseau	96		5	7 1/2	3 10			5	3	9
387			François Baril	219		19	7	6	5		3	6	1
388			Veuve F. Veillet	104		5	7						
389			F. Xavier Gervais	62		5		5			1	5	1
390			Veuve Thibault	42		3	4	3	4		1	3	4
391			Charles Rousseau	30		1	6	1	8	4	1	17	1
392			Cornette Massicotte	30		1	10	12	6		1		
393			François Braussard, fils	31		1	4	8			16	1	10
394			Jean Rousseau	20			10					7	
395			Jean Prenonveau	10		1	6				1	3	
396			François Rousseau	25		2	3 1/2				7	6	
397			François Baril	16		1	6				11	3	
398			M. C. St. Arnault	15		1		6		11	9		11
399			Etienne Deschamps	52		3	2	1	14	4	2	14	10
400			Gabriel Mathon	92		3	10				11	6	
401			Talsaint Deschamps	47		4	3				12	7	
402			François Massicotte	62		5	8 1/2	4	7	6	6	1	9
403			Louis Massicotte	48		4	2	3	6	9	4	11	8
404			Joseph Lahaye, père	100		5	5						
405			Joseph Lahaye, fils	65		3	3	19	8		1	19	4
406			Pierre Cosette	63	1 M <sup>t</sup>			1	2	11	1	17	11
407			Pierre Cosette, fils	42	1 M <sup>t</sup>			1	6	3	1	17	6
408			François Cosette	60	1 M <sup>t</sup>			1	8	6	2		6
409			François Normandin	75	1 M <sup>t</sup>			1	2	6	1	12	6
410			Marcel St. Arnaud	33		1	3						
411			Pierre St. Arnaud	60		1	9				5	8	
412			François Normandin	114	1 M <sup>t</sup>	1	4 1/2	2	8	9	3	11	3
413			"	40		1	8						18
414			Barthelemy Nobert	125	1 M <sup>t</sup>					3	4		
415			Edouard Nobert	94	1 M <sup>t</sup>						5		
416	14 Fevr. 1769	Antoine Despins	Louis Despins	84	2 B		1				10	6	
417			Antoine Despins	63	1 M <sup>t</sup>						10		
418			François Despins	40	1 M <sup>t</sup>			18	9		1	10	
419			Pierre Normandin	63	1 M <sup>t</sup>			1	6	8	2	1	8
420			Joseph Normandin	52	1 M <sup>t</sup>		8	2	5		3	9	8
421			Louis Normandin	70	1 M <sup>t</sup>			2			3	1	6
422			Joseph Normandin	42	1 M <sup>t</sup>			1	12	6	2	7	6
423			François Normandin	15	1 M <sup>t</sup>						5		10
424			Louis Dufrene	33	1 M <sup>t</sup>		1	11	3	10	18	4	
425			Belonnie Grandmaison	62	1 M <sup>t</sup>		2	9	16	10	1	11	8
426			Joseph St. Cyr	25	1 M <sup>t</sup>			3	9		7	6	2
427			Athanars Normandin	62	1 M <sup>t</sup>		1	10			2		12
428	14 Août. 1795	Sieur Moreau	Louis Déry	62	1 M <sup>t</sup>		1	10			3		
429	"	"	Louis Normandin	20	1 M <sup>t</sup>						1	2	6
430	8 Juillet 1716	Joseph Toutant	Pierre Toutant	168	1 M <sup>t</sup>		1				3	4	4
431			"	78	1 M <sup>t</sup>			1	13	4	3	1	4
432			Pierre Rean	61	1 M <sup>t</sup>		1	8	2		5		
433			Toussaint Toutant	84	1 M <sup>t</sup>						5		
434	21 Nov. 1711	Joseph Rean	Hentiers, J. Marchant	126	1 M <sup>t</sup>		5				2	12	9
435	"	"	François Doutigny	84	1 M <sup>t</sup>		5 1/2	11	2		1	7	11
436	"	"	Laurent Normandin	42	1 M <sup>t</sup>		1				15	6	13
437	"	"	Michel Massicotte	100	1 M <sup>t</sup>		5	7			7	4	4
438	"	"	Alexandre Boisvert	60	1 M <sup>t</sup>		3	9					
439	11 Nov. 1767	Alexis Nayotte	Pierre Lafontaine	53	1 M <sup>t</sup>		3	8					
440	8 Août. 1763	Tiffau	"	38	1 M <sup>t</sup>		2						
441	11 Nov. 1767	Alexis Nayotte	Joseph Trottier	60	1 M <sup>t</sup>		4	2					
442	17 Oct. 1740	Gervais Veillet	"	120	1 M <sup>t</sup>		8	9			1	1	3
443	16 Juin 1748	B. Guillet	Rigobert Charait	60	1 M <sup>t</sup>		4		1	4	2	8	
444			"	90	1 M <sup>t</sup>		6	1	16		3	12	
445			Louis Vallé	60	1 M <sup>t</sup>		5	1			5	1	
446			Louis Lafontaine	115	1 M <sup>t</sup>		7	6	2	5	4	10	
447			Jean Trepagniez	45	1 M <sup>t</sup>		2	4 1/2			4	9	2
448			"	50	1 M <sup>t</sup>		3	4					1
449	16 Juin 1726	Joseph Tiffau	Veuve Ignace Jorimean	90	1 M <sup>t</sup>		3	10 1/2	1	11	2	2	
450			Pierre Trepagniez	184	1 M <sup>t</sup>		11	3 1/2			2	17	6
451			Edouard Hale, ecuyer	60	1 M <sup>t</sup>		4	1					
452			Michel Bordeleau	144	1 M <sup>t</sup>		9	6	1	15	6	1	7
453			Louis Proteau	144	1 M <sup>t</sup>		9	1	12		14	14	3
454			Jean B. Tiffau	60	1 M <sup>t</sup>		3	9 1/2	4	5	6	10	6
455			Antoine Trottier	120	1 M <sup>t</sup>		8		1	4	6	17	6
456			"	46	1 M <sup>t</sup>		1	9					
457			Pierre Trepagniez, ecuyer	162	1 M <sup>t</sup>		10	10 1/2	5	19	3	4	6
458			Ignace Thurlerge	160	1 M <sup>t</sup>		12	6	6	2	6	19	
459	8 Oct. 1743	François Nayotte	François Nayotte	168	1 M <sup>t</sup>		9	9	3	17	5	16	
460			Alexis Burnette	60	1 M <sup>t</sup>		3	7 1/2					6
461			F. Timon Nayotte	60	1 M <sup>t</sup>		4	1	3	5	4	10	
462			Amable Lafontaine	60	1 M <sup>t</sup>		4	1			2		
463			Joseph Lafontaine	60	1 M <sup>t</sup>		4	1			1	1	2
464	3 Dec. 1800	Jean B. Grandmaison	Stanilas Lafontaine	20	1 M <sup>t</sup>		1	3					
465	19 Jan. 1784	François Nayotte	Pierre Brouillet	120	1 M <sup>t</sup>		8	6	3	17	6		
466	20 Nov. 1774	François Nayotte	Jean B. Bordeleau	120	1 M <sup>t</sup>		7	7 1/2	4	3	4	10	10
467	3 Nov. 1791	Leonard Nayotte	Leonard Nayotte	120	1 M <sup>t</sup>		7	7	5	13	7	18	5
468	12 Nov. 1795	Alexis Nayotte	Jean B. Tiffau	60	1 M <sup>t</sup>		3	7	2	19	5	4	2
469	12 Nov. 1795	Augustin Tiffau	Veuve Augustin Tiffau	74	1 M <sup>t</sup>		5	3	17		2	8	6
470	12 Nov. 1795	Joseph Tiffau	Joseph Tiffau	72	1 M <sup>t</sup>		5	3	3	2	3	9	4

(C. 7.)—Liste des Censitaires de la Seigneurie de Batiscan—Anciennes Concessions—continued.

No.	Date du Premier Titre.	Nom des Premier Concessionnaire.	Nom de celui qui Possède actuellement.	Arpenté in Superficie.	Rente Annuelle.		Arrérages dus le 30 Septembre 1891.		Arrérages dus le 30 Septembre 1887.	
					Bled Bois-seaux.	Argent.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.
471	12 Nov. 1795	Joseph Bordeleau	Pierre Gervais	48	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
472	12 Juin 1825	Michel Tournelle	Veuve Michel Tournelle	21	1 1 9	1 4 2	1 12 6	2 5 4		
473	" "	" "	Antoine Tournelle	21	1 10	-	9 9	10 8 4		
474	" "	" "	W. Simpson Henderson	69	4 6	-	-	-		
475	" "	" "	Jean Lafontaine	60	3 10	3 7 3	3 15 3	3 6 5		
476	" "	" "	Antoine Lafontaine	60	4 2	2 14 7	3 6 5	14 6		
477	" "	" "	Jean B. Baribault	28	2 5	-	4 9 7	6 10		
478	" "	" "	Leonard Baribault	90	8 4	1 17 6	2 3 6	3 4		
479	14 Nov. 1814	Louis Gaudron	Jean B. Veillet	60	5 6	5 13 4	3 3 6	3 4		
480	21 Nov. 1794	François Villemure	Barthelemy Nayotte	90	6 4	1 10 6	2 4 2	2 4 2		
481	" "	" "	Louis Brouillet	60	3 4	2 3 4	2 4 2	2 4 2		
482	" "	" "	Laurent Lafévre	50	3 4	2 4 2	2 4 2	2 4 2		
483	20 Fev. 1790	Antoine Desannier	Jean Grantille	120	8 1	4 6 2	6 15 3	7 7 9		
484	21 Nov. 1794	Jacques Tournelle	Charles Tournelle	120	7 8	8 5	7 7 9	3 16 8		
485	" "	Jacques Tournelle	Louis Tournelle	60	3 10	1 13 10	1 2 9	15 6		
486	21 Nov. 1794	Jacques Tournelle	Geneviève Tournelle	60	3 9	-	15 6	4 1 6		
487	" "	" "	Archange Gervais	60	3 9	-	1 5 3	1 5 3		
488	" "	" "	Joseph Brouillet	60	3 9	2 18 9	7 6 3	1 6		
489	" "	" "	Louis Veillet	80	4 2	-	3 15	12 6		
490	17 Nov. 1766	Charles Veillet	Charles Veillet	80	5 2	5 11	7 6 3	12 6		
491	" "	" "	Pierre Veillet	20	9	-	1 6	12 6		
492	" "	" "	Jean B. Nayotte	120	5 2	2 14 2	3 15	12 6		
493	23 Juillet 1757	Jean B. Tiffau	Marcel Nayotte	56	3	-	6	10		
494	" "	" "	Clément Caya	84	6 8	-	15 10	7 7		
495	15 Nov. 1799	Pierre Villeneuve	André Trudel	120	7	-	7 7	10		
496	19 Juin 1786	Fabrique S. Stanislas	Fabrique S. Stanislas	120	1	-	7 7	10		
497	" "	" "	Cifroid Lafontaine	60	3 9	5 16 3	6 18 9	9		
498	" "	" "	Pierre Veillet	120	8 1	-	18 9	9		
499	10 Oct. 1744	Joseph Loranger	Charles Marchant	120	8 1	-	9 9	6		
500	" "	" "	V. et heritiers P. Mongrain	180	9 9	-	9 9	6		
501	" "	" "	Pierre Mongrain	60	4	-	9 9	6		
502	" "	" "	J. B. Veillet	170	11 1	-	12 1	6		
503	29 Juillet 1816	Antoine Baribault	George Trepagnez	102	6 3	-	8	6		
504	23 Oct. 1805	Veuve B. Godin	Antoine Houle	60	3 10	6 15	7 17 6	6		
505	" "	" "	Jean Trottier	76	5 8	3 12 6	4 5	6		
506	" "	" "	Pierre Trottier	76	5 8	3 12 6	4 5	6		
507	" "	" "	Eduard Gervais	120	8 5	2 1 8	4 12 2	6		
508	" "	" "	Joseph Trepagnez	120	8 5	4 13 6	6	6		
509	" "	" "	" "	12	10	-	6	6		
510	9 Nov. 1784	Augustin Tiffau	Pierre Tiffau	120	6 3	6 17 6	10 3 8	8		
511	26 Mars 1793	Veuve Michel Bordeleau	Michel Bordeleau, fils	66	5 7	5 1	1 8 6	8		
512	" "	" "	Valance St. Arnaud	60	4 2	2 16 3	2 16 3	10		
513	" "	" "	Joseph Poligrain	40	2 11	1 17 6	6 3	10		
514	21 Juillet 1825	Joseph Mongrain	Romain Mongrain	90	8 4	-	16 8	8		
515	" "	Joseph Mongrain	Louis Mongrain	90	8 4	-	16 8	8		
516	29 Juillet 1816	Antoine Baribault	Gabriel Gervais	45	4 2	2 15	3 5	2 10		
517	21 Jan. 1815	Joseph Mongrain	Bellarmin Dussureault	60	7 1	1 8 4	3 10 10	2 15		
518	6 Dec. 1825	Antoine Mongrain	Antoine Mongrain	90	8 4	16 8	2 16 8	15		
519	" "	" "	Augustin Dussureault	90	8 4	2 10	4 15	8		
520	" "	" "	Celestin Ricard	60	4 8	3 13	5 1 3	9		
521	15 Nov. 1798	Charles Hénault	Geneviève Hénault	90	5 7	5 16	7 4 9	9		
522	" "	Louis Hénault	Louis Hénault	90	5 7	3 13	2 6 9	8		
523	12 Nov. 1798	Prisque Trepagnez	Louis Cossette	180	12 2	11 3 4	15 15 4	2		
524	" "	" "	Dominique Cossette	52	3 3	-	1 4	2		
525	" "	" "	Louis Cossette, fils	45	2 10	1	1 2	5 2		
526	12 Nov. 1799	Nicholas Quépy	Jérémie Cossette	60	3 10	-	1	2		
527	15 Nov. 1798	Nicholas Quépy	Hyacinth Cossette	75	4 9	2 - 7	1 19 2	8		
528	7 Jan. 1812	Jean B. Gauthier	François Gervais	75	5 7	11 5	8 19 8	8		
529	" "	" "	" "	33	2 1	-	12 2	2 1 8		
530	3 Fev. 1826	Pierre Rean	Louis St. Arnaud	90	8 4	2 10	2 10	1 9		
531	15 Dec. 1825	Antoine Lafontaine	Jean Trepagnez	60	5 7	-	1 17 6	2 15		
532	20 Fev. 1789	Nicholas Quépy	Dassese Cossette	30	1 8	2 3 9	2 18 9	9		
533	15 Nov. 1796	Nicholas Quépy	Alexis Bonenfant	60	3 9	2 8 9	3 11 3	3		
534	" "	" "	Joseph Dussureault	60	5 7	1 5	2 18 6	4 6 8		
535	" "	" "	François Trepagnez	55	4 4	16	2 2	6		
536	" "	" "	Pierre Trepagnez	60	5 7	-	1 6	1		
537	" "	" "	Valère Veillet	40	2 9	16 9	1 3	1 15 5		
538	20 Nov. 1794	Antoine Caya	François Gauthier	75	4 9	2 3 6	3 12 1	1		
539	26 Nov. 1793	Michel Déry	Ignace Déry	120	7 7	-	15 6 1	1		
540	3 Juillet 1816	Michel Déry	" "	80	7 7	12 1 8	15 6 1	1		
541	" "	" "	" "	2	10	-	15 6 1	1		
542	" "	" "	Louis Déry	4	2	-	15 6 1	1		
543	" "	" "	Michel Tiffaut	90	5 8	2 10	4 3 9	16 8		
544	" "	" "	M. Tiffaut, fils Joseph	60	3 8	3 9 3	4 2 6	3 2 6		
545	" "	" "	Romain Lafontaine	60	5 6	1 2 2	1 3 3	3 2 6		
546	" "	" "	Kavir Roberge	60	2 9	-	5 6	1 6		
547	" "	" "	Jérémie Veillet	45	4 2	1 9 2	2 14 2	1 14 6		
548	" "	" "	François Laféche	30	1 10	-	2 14 2	1 14 6		
549	22 Mars 1795	Amable Marchant	Marcel Nayotte	72	5 9	11 6	2 6	6		
550	3 Dec. 1800	Jean B. Grandmaison	Marcel Dussureault	40	3 10	10 5	11 5	3 2 6		
551	" "	" "	Alexandre Boisvert, fils	60	3 9	-	11 5	3 2 6		
552	" "	" "	Joseph Tiffau	90	5 6	-	11	5		
553	" "	" "	Amable Bordeleau	72	4 9	-	8 7 6	4 3 4		
554	" "	" "	Ignace Prénouveau	63	4 4	8 1	8 7 6	4 3 4		
555	17 Juin 1748	B. Guillet	Augt. Dussureault, fils	60	4	1 4	2 8 4	4 3 4		

(C. 7.)—Liste de Censitaires de la Seigneurie de Batiscan—Anciennes Concessions—continued.

No.	Date du Premier Titre.	Nom du Premier Concessionnaire.	Nom de celui qui Possède actuellement.	Arpents en Superficie.	Rente Annuelle.		Arrérages dus le 30 Septembre 1831.		Arrérages dus le 30 Septembre 1837.		
					Bléd Bois-seaux.	Argent.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.	
556	17 Juin 1748	B. Guillet	Augustin Veina	64	-	£. s. d. 5 11	£. s. d. 3 5 5	£. s. d. - 5 5	£. s. d. 3 16 3		
557	"	"	Olivier Tourignaut	60	-	5 7	6 -	1 17 -	-		
558	"	"	Jean B. Darveau	40	-	2 8	1 -	1 -	3 10 -		
559	"	"	Jean B. Tiffan	60	-	5 6	-	3 17 6	-		
560	"	"	Amable Nayotte	30	-	2 2½	3 8 3	4 15 9	2 6 1		
561	"	"	Jean Thivierge	60	-	4 5	13 -	2 -	-		
562	"	"	Frs. S. Amaud	42	-	3 4	-	- 10 -	-		
563	"	"	Frs. Vermette	45	-	4 2	-	1 5 -	4 8 4		
564	"	"	Joak Brouillet	40	-	2 5	-	- 1 2	-		
565	"	"	Valère Nayotte	45	-	2 10	-	- 12 6	- 16 8		
566	"	"	Etienne Vallorant	30	-	2 6	-	2 5 -	-		
567	"	"	Jean B. S. Jean	30	-	7½	-	- 3 6	1 - 10		
568	"	"	William Henderson	40	-	-	-	-	-		
569	"	"	"	19	-	-	-	-	-		
570	"	"	"	60	-	4 5	-	3 2 6	27 6 -		
571	"	"	"	6	-	3	-	-	-		
572	"	"	"	40	-	3 3	-	-	-		
573	"	"	"	3	-	1½	-	-	-		
574	25 Oct. 1805	Veuve Jean B. Godin	Alexis Ricard	60	-	3 9½	-	- 15 2	-		
575	"	"	Louis Boisvert	60	-	3 9	-	3 3 8	-		
576	"	"	Guy Henderson	10	-	1 -	-	- 1 -	2 10 -		
577	"	"	Joseph Hamelin	2	-	1 -	-	-	- 16 8		
578	"	"	Hyacinthe Biron	1	-	-	-	-	1 5 -		
579	"	"	Abraham S. Mara	10	-	1 9	8 9	- 17 6	1 7 6		
580	"	"	Cuthbert Lizé	1	-	-	-	-	2 1 8		
581	"	"	Augustin Gingras	1	-	-	-	-	2 1 8		
				405	41,078	29M½	107 1 7	456 19 4	240 - 10	613 4 11½	519 8 5
Omitted;											
Amount of Judgment against								6 17 8		6 17 8	
" " "								4 4 10		4 4 10	
								468 1 10		624 7 5½	

Jesuits' Office, 26 Sept. 1838.

A true Copy.

(signed)

J. Stewart, Com.

Certifié vraie.

Batiscan, 17 September 1838.

(signé)

L. Guillet, N. P.

Agent, B. J.

SUITE de la LISTE des CENSITAIRES de la Seigneurie de Batiscan.—Nouvelles Concessions.

No.	Date du Premier Titre.	Nom du Premier Concessionnaire.	Nom de celui qui Possède actuellement.	Arpents en Superficie.	Rente Annuelle.	Arrérages le 30 Septembre 1831.		Arrérages le 30 Septembre 1837.	
						Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.
1	23 Juin 1825	Leonard Gauthier	Pierre Grandmont	60	£. s. d. 5 6½	£. s. d. 1 7 11	£. s. d. 3 1 2	£. s. d. -	
2	"	"	Gaspard Grandmont	60	5 6½	-	- 16 7½	-	
3	23 Fev 1826	Edouard Trottier	"	60	5 6½	-	- 16 7½	-	
4	3 Juillet 1826	Jochim Dussureault	Urbain W. Baily	40	3 8½	10 2	14 10	- 8 4	
5	11 Mai 1825	Veuve Jacques Massicotte	Pierre Perron	95	8 8½	2 12 3	5 4 6	- 3 4	
6	21 Août 1827	Joseph Fugère	Joseph Fugère	100	9 3	-	- 18 6	-	
7	13 Mai 1825	L. Michel S. Arnaud	Louis Michel S. Arnaud	47	4 8	-	- 4 8	-	
8	"	"	Michel S. Arnaud	47	4 8	-	- 4 8	-	
9	13 Mai 1825	Jacques Massicotte	Jacques Massicotte	93	8 6½	-	- 8 6	-	
10	16 Oct. 1826	Louis Baribault	Joseph Dussureault	22	1 10	-	-	-	
11	24 Oct. 1825	Xavier Trudel	Xavier Trudel	90	8 4	-	-	-	
12	11 Jan. 1827	Ignace Veillet	Narcisse Veillet	50	4 2	-	1 5 -	- 5 -	
13	6 Juillet 1825	François Germain	François Germain	100	6 11	-	-	-	
14	23 Fev. 1826	"	"	20	11	-	-	-	
15	11 Mai 1825	Raphael Baribault	Antoine Desannier	80	6 6	1 19 -	3 13 -	1 5 -	
16	8 Juin 1825	Louis Baribault	Louis Baribault	50	4 4	1 6 -	2 12 -	-	
17	12 Sep. 1824	Pierre Trepagnier, ocr.	"	50	3 6	17 3	1 18 -	1 10 -	
18	24 Jan. 1822	Laurent St. Arnaud	Laurent St. Arnaud	32	2 5	-	-	-	
19	24 Oct. 1825	Oliviere Trudel	Oliviere Trudel	90	8 4	-	-	-	
20	"	"	"	90	8 4	-	-	-	
21	18 Août 1826	Joseph Lefebvre	Pierre Lefebvre	50	4 2	-	1 - 10	-	
22	17 Jan. 1826	Antoine Giroux	Madame Gujuret	100	8 4	-	-	-	
23	11 Mai 1825	Raphael Baribault	Jean Perigny	71	6 9	1 13 9	1 17 6	2 14 3	
24	23 Fev. 1826	Louis Magny	Louis Magny	50	4 2	-	1 - 10	1 17 6	
25	17 Avril 1826	Joseph Lapointe	Jean B. Lapointe	100	8 4	2 10 -	- 10 -	4 10 -	
26	12 Juin 1820	François Trudel	François Trudel	48	4 5	-	-	- 17 6	
27	22 Avril 1824	Pierre Lacourcière	Pierre Lacourcière	42	3 10½	-	-	- 7 9	
28	17 Mai 1825	Antoine Brouillet	Antoine Brouillet	61	5 6½	-	-	- 5 6½	
29	20 Mai 1828	"	"	87	8 -	-	-	- 8 -	
30	20 Fev. 1829	François Massicotte	François Massicotte	34	3 3	-	-	- 3 3	
31	14 Jan. 1826	Damase Carpentier	Damase Carpentier	100	8 4	-	2 10 -	-	
32	16 Sep. 1826	Louis Baribault	Louis Baribault	20	1 4	-	-	- 4 -	
33	16 Oct. 1826	Louis Baribault	Charles Fisette	10	11 -	-	-	- 3 5	

Suite de la Liste des Censitaires de la Seigneurie de Batiscan—Nouvelles Concessions—continued.

No.	Date du Premier Titre.	Nom du Premier Concessionnaire	Nom de celui qui possède actuellement.	Arpents en Superficie.	Rente Annuelle.	Agréages le 30 Septembre 1831.		Agréages le 30 Septembre 1837.	
						Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
34	22 Dec. 1836	Charles Fiset	Charles Fisette	100	9 3				
35	20 Nov. 1829	Joseph Trudel	Joseph Trudel	25	2 1				
36	24 Oct. 1835	Joseph Trudel	Joseph Trudel	90	8 4				
37	13 Sep. 1826	Joseph St. Arnaud	Joseph St. Arnaud	100	8 4	4 7		2 14 7	
38	11 Avril 1825	Hyacinthe St. Cyre	Jean B. Veillet	50	3 6				
39	12 Sep. 1834	Michel Bordeleau	Pierre Guilmet	75	5 5				3 11 8
40	13 Nov. 1826	Charles Massicotte	Charles Massicotte	90	8 4			2 1 8	
41	4 Dec. 1833	Denis Prénouveau	Denis Prénouveau	75	6 3			18 9	
42	24 Nov. 1831	Xavier Prénouveau	Xavier Prénouveau	75	6 3			1 11 3	
43	13 Mai 1825	Belarmin Massicotte	"	48	3 11	1 17 4		3 - 6	2 1
44	7 Juin 1825	Joseph Dussureault	"	78	7 2½			14 10	2 1 8
45	12 Mai 1825	Casimir Baribault	Abraham Frigou	67	5 6½			1 13 3	
46	26 Nov. 1831	François Gerbeau	François Gerbeau	75	6 3			1 12 6	
47	22 Juillet 1835	Oliver Larue	Pierre Rivard	75	6 3				
48	7 Fev. 1832	Pierre Rivard	"	100	8 4				
49	11 Jan. 1827	Laurent Houde	Laurent Houde, fils	100	8 4	8 4		2 18 4	
50	25 Oct. 1826	Ambroise Hénault	Ambroise Hénault	75	6 3	1 17 6		3 15 -	
51	22 Juillet 1825	Oliver Larue	François Lesieur	125	10 5			1 - 10	
52	17 Sep. 1824	Narcisse Vallée	Louis Massicotte	50	3 6				
53	14 Jan. 1833	Laurent Francoeur	Laurent Francoeur	30	2 9			11 -	
54	20 Nov. 1829	Pierre Trottier	Pierre Trottier	18	1 8				
55	20 Nov. 1829	Abraham Trottier	Abraham Trottier	18	1 8				
56	20 Nov. 1829	Pierre Cloutier	Pierre Cloutier	18	1 8				
57	10 Fev. 1830	Jean Jacob, fils	Jean Jacob, fils	14	1 3				
58	20 Nov. 1829	Jean Lacourcière	Jean Lacourcière	25	2 3				
59	20 Nov. 1829	Jean B. Lefebvre	B. Lefebvre	18	1 8				
60	19 Nov. 1829	Hypolite Lefebvre	Hypolite Lefebvre	18	1 8				
61	19 Nov. 1829	Joseph Massicotte	Joseph Massicotte	18	1 8				
62	13 Sep. 1826	Pierre Jacob	Abraham Morice	50	4 2				
63	20 Nov. 1829	Louis Lefebvre	Louis Lefebvre	16	1 6				
64	5 Mars 1828	Vatère Lheureux	"	60	5 6				
65	12 Jan. 1827	Louis Lefebvre	"	92	8 6				
66	20 Nov. 1829	Jérôme Dupins	Jérôme Dupins	16	1 6			8 -	
67	4 Fev. 1831	François Nobert	François Nobert	28	2 7			15 6	
68	20 Nov. 1827	Joseph Trottier	Joseph Trottier	16	1 6			4 6	
69	6 Mars 1826	Joseph Massicotte	Olivier Frigou	92	7 10½	2 7 3	3 9	4 14 6	3 9
70	6 Juin 1825	Louis Baribault	Pierre S. Arnaud	75	6 6	1 -		1 19 -	
71	17 Mars 1825	François Périgny	François Périgny	120	10 10	1 12 6		4 17 6	
72	6 Mai 1828	Jean B. Darveau	Belarmin Gervais	50	4 7½	9 3		1 17 -	
73	16 Dec. 1825	Antoine Mongrain	Olivier Massicotte	50	8 4			1 5 -	
74	13 Mai 1825	Louis S. Arnaud	Charles Massicotte, fils	47	4 10	1 9 -	4 9	2 18 -	4 9
75	13 Mai 1825	Louis S. Arnaud	Louis Lesieur	47	4 10	1 9 -	3 9	2 18 -	3 9
76	1 Juillet 1825	Jerome Lheureux	Jerome Lheureux	92	8 2	16 4		3 5 4	
77	21 Dec. 1825	Wm. Simpson Henderson	"	100	-	9 3			
78	13 Mai 1825	Augustin Massicotte	Augustin Massicotte	93	7 10	2 7 -		4 14 -	
79	13 Mai 1825	Jacques Massicotte	Antoine Lacourcière	47	4 3	1 5 6	5 -	2 11 -	5 -
80	19 Nov. 1826	Moyse Lheureux	Moyse Lheureux	80	7 5				
81	6 Juin 1825	Joseph Bourbeau	Joseph S. Mars, fils	79	7 2½			1 1 7½	
82	16 Dec. 1825	Antoine Mongrain	Hilaire Massicotte	50	2 1			6 3	10 6
83	6 Juin 1825	Eustache Nobert	Eustache Nobert	85	8 2½				
84	16 Juillet 1825	François Dussureault	François Dussureault	60	5 6	1 7 6		3 - 6	
85	6 Juin 1825	Joseph Massicotte	Joseph Massicotte	84	7 9			2 6 6	
86	10 Juin 1825	Antoine Marchant	Modeste Duberd	75	6 10	1 - 6		2 1 -	
87	10 Sep. 1825	J. B. Claude S. Arnaud	Jean B. S. Arnaud	80	7 4½				
88	23 Juillet 1825	Joseph Cadotte	Heritiers, Jos. Cadotto	72	6 8½	2 - 3		2 - 6	
89	29 Dec. 1827	Louis Nayotte	Laurent Cadotte	112	9 3½	2 15 9		5 11 6	10 6
90	13 Jan. 1826	Louis Massicotte	Louis Massicotte	80	7 1			1 1 3	
91	23 Jan. 1826	Pierre Gauthier	Pierre Gauthier	64	6 -	1 16 -		3 12 -	
92	30 Mars 1825	Jean B. Gauthier	Jean B. Gauthier	100	9 4			18 8	
93	19 Juillet 1825	Jean B. Gauthier, fils	Jean B. Gauthier, fils	68	6 3			1 11 3	
94	6 Oct. 1826	"	"	100	9 3	1 7 9		2 15 6	
95	12 Sep. 1824	Prisque Trépannez	Prisque Trépannez	80	4 8	1 4 -		9 4	
96	12 Sep. 1824	Pierre Trépannez	Pierre Trépannez	60	4 2			11 6	
97	19 Nov. 1829	Raphael Veillet	Raphael Veillet	92	8 10			1 6 6	
98	13 Nov. 1826	Magloire Brouillet	Magloire Brouillet	75	6 3	18 9		2 16 3	
99	3 Mars 1830	Laurent Gervais	Laurent Gervais	63	5 9½			1 9 -	
100	1 Juin 1835	Pierre Gervais	Pierre Gervais	45	5 6				
101	1 Juin 1835	Xavier Gervais	Xavier Gervais	37	3 6				
102	25 Jan. 1836	Joseph Simon Nayotte	Joseph Simon Nayotte	38	3 6				
103	"	Charles Rousseau	Charles Rousseau	20	1 10				
104	28 Dec. 1836	"	"						
105	22 Sep. 1837	Jean Prénouveau	Jean Prénouveau	38	3 1½				
106	19 Nov. 1829	François Rousseau	François Rousseau	95	8 10			2 4 2	
107	30 Oct. 1830	Etienne Deschants	Etienne Deschants	84	7 9			2 6 6	
108	29 Oct. 1830	Toussaint Deschants	Toussaint Deschants	20	1 10			5 6	
109	22 Sep. 1837	Gabriel Mathon, fils	Gabriel Mathon, fils	37	3 1½				
110	30 Oct. 1830	François Massicotte	François Massicotte	14	1 3½			7 6	
111	"	Louis Massicotte	Louis Massicotte	16	1 5			8 6	
112	3 Juillet 1826	Joachim Dussureault	Dassire Cossette, fils	60	5 6½	16 8		2 10 -	
113	13-Sep. 1826	François Dussureault	François Dussureault	100	9 3	1 17 -		4 12 2	
114	29 Sep. 1835	Pierre Cossette	Pierre Cossette	25	2 3			2 3	
115	21 Juillet 1825	Louis Despins	Louis Despins	30	2 9			8 3	
116	8 Juin 1825	Antoine Despins	Antoine Despins	15	1 4½	8 3		8 3	
117	2 Nov. 1830	Laurent Normandin	Laurent Normandin	30	2 9			16 9	
118	5 Dec. 1833	Michel Massicotte	Michel Massicotte	42	3 10½			15 6	
119	12 Dec. 1836	Moyse Lixé	Michel Massicotte	33	3 1				
120	26 Août 1826	Alexandre Boisvert	Alexandre Boisvert	75	6 3				
121	"	"	"	75	6 3				
122	19 Août 1825	Jean B. Calfour	"	50	4 7½				

(C. 7.)—Suite de la Liste des Censitaires de la Seigneurie de Batiscan—Nouvelles Concessions—continued.

No.	Date du Premier Titre.	Nom du Premier Concessionnaire.	Nom du celui qui Possède actuellement.	Arpents en Superficie.	Rente Annuelle.	Arrérages le 30 Septembre 1831.		Arrérages le 30 Septembre 1837.	
						Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
123	2 Dec. 1830	Gaspard Douth	Alexandro Boisvert	75	- 6 3				
124	18 Nov. 1830	François Douth	" "	75	- 6 3				
125	16 Dec. 1830	Elzéar Méthot	" "	75	- 6 3				
126	6 Oct. 1826	Pierre Lafontaine	" "	80	- 7 6			- 16 -	
127	31 Juillet 1825	Ignace Thivierge	" "	80	- 7 4			- 17 -	
128	20-Oct. 1830	Pierre Trépagnez	Pierre Trépagnez	100	- 9 3			2 6 3	
129	12 Sept. 1826	Marcel Nayotte	Joseph Tiffau	40	- 3 9	- 7 6		1 6 3	
130	12 Sept. 1824	Amable Bordeleau	Louis Lapointe	475	- 5 9 1/2			- 11 6	
131	19 Dec. 1834	Louis Proteau	Louis Proteau	90	- 8 4			- 16 8	
132	8 Nov. 1831	Jean Trépagnez	Antoine Trottier	40	- 3 9	- 18 6		2 - 9	
133	7 Août 1828	Jérôme Lheureux	Ignace Thivierge	30	- 3 6			- 17 6	
134	14 Jan. 1833	Ignace Thivierge	" "	50	- 4 7 1/2			- 19 4	
135	19 Mai 1828	Jérôme Lheureux	Joseph Lafontaine	75	- 5 6	- 11 -	- 3 4	2 4 -	- 3 4
136	21 Fev. 1834	Joseph Lafontaine	Joseph Lafontaine	40	- 3 9			- 7 4	
137	18 Mars 1826	Stanislas Lafontaine	Stanislas Lafontaine	100	- 9 3				
138	20 Juillet 1825	Pierre Veillet	" "	40	- 3 7 1/2				
139	21 Fev. 1834	Isaie Brouillet	Isaie Brouillet	50	- 3 7 1/2			- 7 3	
140	18 Mars 1826	Pierre Brouillet	P. Brouillet Lavigneur	50	- 4 2	1 -		- 2 10 -	8 12 6
141	20 Mai 1828	Pierre Pelot Brouillet	Pierre Pelot Brouillet	71	- 7 6			2 5 -	
142	14 Mai 1825	Pierre Brouillet, père	Pierre Brouillet, fils	50	- 4 7 1/2			1 7 9	
143	17 Mai 1834	Pierre Brouillet, fils	" "	40	- 3 8			- 7 4	
144	5 Mars 1828	Jean B. Bordeleau	Jean B. Bordeleau	50	- 4 2			- 4 2	
145	13 Juin 1828	" "	" "	100	- 9 3			- 9 3	
146	25 Dec. 1825	Leonard Baribault	Joseph Tiffau	42	- 3 8 1/2			1 2 3	- 8 -
147	2 Nov. 1830	Louis Machildon	Pierre Gervais	98	- 9 1			- 18 2	- 18 4
148	17 Jan. 1826	Jean B. Bordeleau	W. Simpson Henderson	50	- 4 2			- 4 2	1 13 4
149	" "	" "	Alexis Carpentier	50	- 4 2			1 6 -	- 11 3
150	23 Mars 1831	Jean B. Baribault	Jean B. Baribault	25	- 2 3				
151	15 Dec. 1825	Leonard Baribault	Leonard Baribault	60	- 6 6	- 16 6		2 9 6	
152	14 Jan. 1833	Jean B. Veiller	Jean B. Veiller	90	- 8 4			1 13 4	
153	14 Mai 1825	Barthelemy Nayotte	Barthelemy Nayotte	50	- 4 4 1/2			- 8 9	
154	14 Jan. 1833	" "	" "	90	- 8 4			- 16 8	
155	17 Dec. 1827	François Landrie	Laurent Lefebvre	50	- 4 7 1/2	- 18 6	- 3 4	2 6 3	- 3 4
156	7 Juillet 1826	Charles Tournelle	Charles Tournelle	50	- 4 7 1/2	1 7 6		2 15 -	
157	26 Nov. 1831	François Gauthier	" "	90	- 6 4			2 1 8	
158	" "	" "	" "	90	- 6 4			2 1 8	
159	26 Nov. 1831	Valère Nayotte	Charles Tournelle	45	- 4 2			- 8 4	
160	16 Nov. 1836	François Gauthier	" "	30	- 2 9			- 2 9	
161	11 Jan. 1837	Stanislas Nayotte	Stanislas Nayotte	80	- 7 5	1 2 3		3 6 9	
162	28 Mai 1825	Marcel Nayotte	Marcel Nayotte	50	- 4 7 1/2			- 4 7 1/2	
163	5 Dec. 1831	" "	" "	90	- 8 4			- 8 4	
164	29 Dec. 1835	" "	" "	100	- 9 3			- 9 3	
165	5 Oct. 1826	Noel Lafontaine	André Trudel	50	- 4 7 1/2			- 4 7 1/2	
166	25 Août 1834	Cifroid Lafontaine	Cifroid Lafontaine	180	- 16 8			2 10 -	
167	20 Juillet 1825	Pierre Veillet	Pierre Veillet	50	- 4 2				
168	" "	" "	Joseph Matte	50	- 4 7 1/2			1 7 9	
169	16 Mai 1825	Marcel Nayotte	Charles Margant	80	- 7 4 1/2				
170	16 Oct. 1826	Pierre Osselin	Jean B. Veillet	50	- 7 4 1/2				
171	12 Sept. 1824	Priusque Trépagnez	George Trépagnez	60	- 4 2			- 4 2	
172	31 Dec. 1830	Pierre Trottier	Pierre Trottier	100	- 8 4			2 1 8	
173	16 Dec. 1835	Antoine Mongrain	Edouard Gervais	21	- 1 11			- 11 6	- 4 2
174	5 Avril 1828	Edouard Gervais	" "	32	- 3 -			- 18 -	
175	1 Juin 1825	Joseph Trépagnez	Joseph Trépagnez	50	- 3 10	1 3 -		2 6 -	
176	13 Mars 1826	Pierre Tiffau	Pierre Tiffau	100	- 8 4	2 10 -		- 5 -	
177	" "	" "	Abraham Tournelle	50	- 3 9	1 2 6		2 5 -	1 - -
178	28 Nov. 1831	Eldonne Valersaut	Uldoric Brunelle	50	- 4 2			1 - 10	- 3 4
179	29 Avril 1831	Marcel Dussureault	Marcel Dussureault	20	- 1 9			- 8 9	
180	28 Mai 1825	Michel Tiffau	Joseph Mongrain	50	- 4 2	1 5 -		2 10 -	
181	1 Juin 1825	Joseph Trépagnez	Romain Mongrain	50	- 3 10			- 7 8	
182	16 Dec. 1825	Antoine Mongrain	Louis Mongrain	50	- 3 7				
183	28 Mars 1836	Louis Mongrain	" "	90	- 8 4				
184	1 Dec. 1829	Abraham Houde	" "	32	- 3 -				
185	21 Août 1827	Joseph Tugère	" "	52	- 4 7 1/2				
186	23 Juillet 1825	Louis Gervais	Louis Gervais	75	- 6 11	- 11 4		2 13 -	
187	26 Juin 1826	Michel Tiffau	Veuve P. Mongrain	50	- 4 7 1/2	- 18 6		2 6 3	5 17 6
188	19 Août 1825	Jean B. Chalifour	Antoine Mongrain	50	- 4 7 1/2	- 19 1 1/2		2 6 10 1/2	- 15 -
189	21 Juillet 1825	Augustin Dussureault	Augustin Dussureault	83	- 3 -	- 18 -		1 16 -	
190	15 Dec. 1825	Louis Hérraut	Louis Hérraut	66	- 6 1	1 16 6		1 16 6	
191	1 Août 1827	Jean B. Lebouillier	" "	90	- 8 4	2 1 8		4 3 4	1 5 -
192	12 Sept. 1824	Augustin Cossette	Augustin Cossette	50	- 4 7 1/2	1 6 6		2 13 -	
193	25 Jan. 1826	Louis Cossette	Louis Cossette	100	- 9 3				
194	21 Mars 1826	Louis Cossette, fils	" "	40	- 3 8 1/2	2 7 3		4 14 6	
195	2 Nov. 1830	Louis Cossette, fils	Louis Cossette, fils	100	- 9 3			2 15 0	
196	5 Mars 1828	Augustin Dussureault	Jérémie Cossette	100	- 9 3	- 18 6		3 14 -	
197	12 Sept. 1824	François Gervais	François Gervais	80	- 7 1	2 2 6		4 5 -	
198	6 Oct. 1826	Dassise Cossette	Dassise Cossette	200	- 16 8	3 6 8		8 6 8	
199	7 Août 1827	Jérôme Lheureux	Valère Veillet	30	- 3 6	- 3 6		1 1 -	
200	13 Nov. 1835	Louis S. Arnaud	Louis S. Arnaud	100	- 8 4			- 8 4	
201	19 Dec. 1835	Valère Veillet	Valère Veillet	100	- 9 3			- 9 3	
202	15 Juin 1826	Vital Lambert	Charles Hayotte	60	- 5 6 1/2	- 11 -		2 2 8	
203	18 Nov. 1836	Charles Hayotte	" "	92	- 8 6			- 7 5	
204	7 Juillet 1826	Charles Tournelle	François Gauthier	40	- 3 8 1/2			- 7 5	
205	16 Mai 1825	Louis Déry	Louis Déry	40	- 3 9	- 12 6		- 12 6	
206	16 Mai 1825	Joseph Tessier	Joseph Tessier	60	- 4 11	1 -		1 17 6	
207	27 Mai 1825	Pierre Déry	Pierre Déry	50	- 4 7 1/2	1 3 1 1/2		- 13 10 1/2	
208	14 Mai 1825	Paul Brouillet	Paul Brouillet	50	- 4 7 1/2	1 2 9		1 - -	
209	27 Mai 1825	Louis Machildon	Louis Machildon	50	- 4 7 1/2	1 7 9		2 15 6	
210	12 Fev. 1833	" "	" "	80	- 7 4 1/2			1 2 1 1/2	
211	5 Sept. 1825	Jean Grantrelle	Jean Grantrelle	25	- 2 4	- 14 -		1 8 -	



(C. 7.)—Suite de la Liste des Censitaires de la Seigneurie de Batiscan—Nouvelles Concessions—continued.

No.	Date du Premier Titre.	Nom du Premier Concessionnaire.	Nom du celui qui Possède actuellement.	Arpents in Superficie.	Rente Annuelle.	Arrérages le 30 Septembre 1831.		Arrérages le 30 Septembre 1837.	
						Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventas.	Cens et Rentes.	Cens et Ventas.
212	17 Mai 1834	Jean Grantrello	Jean Grantrello	40	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
213	14 Mai 1825	Dominique Tiffau	Dominique Tiffau	50	- 3 8½	-	- 7 5	-	
214	28 Mai 1825	Joseph Déry	Joseph Déry	50	- 4 7½	-	-	-	
215	27 Mai 1825	Ignace Déry	Ignace Déry	80	- 4 7½	- 9 3	-	1 16 6	
216	27 Mai 1825	Jean Déry	Jean Déry	100	- 9 3	2 15 6	-	2 6 3	
217	28 Mai 1825	Joseph Trépagnez	Joseph Trépagnez	50	- 4 7½	1 5 -	-	3 12 9	
218	15 Jan. 1829	Dominique Tiffau	"	50	- 4 7½	-	-	- 18 3	
219	23 Fev. 1826	François Gauthier	François Gauthier	75	- 16 9	- 4 7½	- 2 6	- 18 3	
220	18 Nov. 1836	Leonard Gauthier	"	84	- 7 9½	-	-	2 10 3	
221	23 Fev. 1826	François Gauthier	Cyprien Gauthier	40	- 3 8	- 11 -	-	1 13 -	
222	26 Juin 1826	Thomas Angé	Thomas Angé	50	- 4 7½	- 18 6	-	2 6 3	
223	8 Juillet 1828	Thomas Angé	Joseph Rompre	50	- 4 7½	- 9 3	- 17 4	1 17 -	
224	11 Jan. 1827	Michel Déry	Michel Déry, fils	80	- 7 4½	1 2 -	-	3 6 2	
225	22 Mars 1827	Victor Machildon	Victor Machildon	50	- 4 7½	1 3 1½	-	2 10 10½	
226	8 Mai 1833	"	"	80	- 7 5	-	-	1 2 3	
227	11 Jan. 1826	Jean B. Bordeleau	Firmin Bordeleau	50	- 4 7½	- 18 6	-	1 13 3	
228	20 Mai 1828	Firmin Bordeleau	Firmin Bordeleau	60	- 5 8	- 11 4	-	2 5 4	
229	30 Sep. 1826	François Desamier	Victor Grandmont	100	- 8 4	-	-	1 2 4	
230	11 Jan. 1826	Jean B. Bordeleau	Calix Bordeleau	50	- 4 7½	-	-	1 - 3	
231	8 Mai 1826	Joseph Hamel, eccr.	Joseph Hamel, eccr.	200	- 18 6	3 14 6	-	1 17 10	
232	19 Mai 1828	"	"	260	1 4 2	2 8 4	-	2 8 4	
233	8 Nov. 1831	Jean Trépagnez	Pierre Asselin	50	- 4 7½	-	-	1 7 9	
234	16 Oct. 1826	Pierre Asselin	Antoine Deschenaux	80	- 4 7½	-	-	1 7 9	
235	27 Jan. 1836	Antoine Deschenaux	Antoine Deschenaux	80	- 7 5	-	-	1 7 9	
236	15 Juin 1826	Vital Lambert	Vital Lambert	40	- 3 8½	- 10 1½	-	1 12 4½	
237	13 Sept. 1836	Romain Lafontaine	Romain Lafontaine	100	- 9 3	1 7 9	-	- 17 9	
238	"	"	Jean Lafontaine	100	- 9 3	1 7 9	-	2 15 6	
239	14 Jan. 1833	Laurent Flageole	Xavier Roberge	90	- 8 4	-	-	1 5 -	
240	5 Oct. 1826	Noel Lafontaine	Hypolite Lapointe	50	- 4 7½	- 4 7½	-	1 12 4	
241	18 Dec. 1835	Hypolite Lapointe	"	100	- 9 3	-	-	1 7 9	
242	27 Mai 1825	Michel Tiffau	François Hayotte	50	- 4 7½	-	-	1 3 3	
243	7 Dec. 1837	François Lafleche	François Lafleche	90	- 8 4	-	-	1 7 9	
244	23 Juillet 1836	"	"	100	- 9 3	-	-	-	
245	15 Fev. 1828	Pierre et Jean Trottier	Messrs. Price & Co.	90	- 8 4	-	-	-	
246	15 Nov. 1830	François Vermette	"	225	- 18 9	-	-	-	
247	29 Jan. 1837	Messrs. Price & Co.	"	200	- 18 6	-	-	-	
248	8 Juin 1825	Moyse Lafontaine	"	60	- 5 6	- 16 6	-	2 9 6	
249	19 Août 1825	Jean Gregoire	Jean B. Tiffau	50	- 4 7½	1 17 9	-	2 15 6	
250	8 Nov. 1831	Jean Trépagnez	Jean Veillet	40	- 3 8	-	-	- 16 4	
251	26 Juin 1834	Edouard Trottier	Edouard Trottier	90	- 8 4	-	-	- 16 8	
252	16 Mai 1825	Marcel Hayotte	Marcel Léonard Hayotte	20	- 1 10½	- 11 3	-	- 16 8	
253	15 Avril 1836	Edouard Gervais	Edouard Gervais	90	- 8 4	-	-	1 2 6	
254	28 Mai 1825	Pierre Veillet	Jerémis Trottier	50	- 4 7½	-	-	- 8 4	
255	"	"	Edouard Leblanc	50	- 4 7½	-	-	- 18 6	
256	21 Mars 1826	Paul Brouillet	Calix Tourignaut	60	- 5 6½	-	-	1 3 1½	
257	21 Août 1834	Calix Tourignaut	"	20	- 1 9	-	-	-	
258	13 Dec. 1835	Bonaventure Flageole	Bonaventure Flageole	90	- 8 4	-	-	- 8 4	
259	11 Jan. 1826	Louis Lapointe	Albert Bandouin	50	- 4 7½	-	-	- 13 9	
260	28 Nov. 1831	Pierre Trépagnez	Pierre Trépagnez	100	- 9 3	-	-	2 6 3	
261	7 Fev. 1832	Xavier Plante	Xavier Plante	75	- 8 4	-	-	2 1 8	
262	2 Nov. 1830	Michel Bordeleau	"	50	- 4 2	-	-	- 8 4	
263	28 Mai 1825	Michel Tiffau	Augustin Tiffau	50	- 4 2	1 - 10	-	- 4 2	
264	11 Jan. 1827	Stanilas Hayotte	François Giguère	50	- 4 7½	- 13 10½	-	2 5 10	
265	23 Fev. 1826	Joseph Marchant	Louis Bandy	50	- 4 2	-	-	2 1 7½	
266	"	"	Magloire Flageole	50	- 4 2	1 - 10	-	- 12 6	
267	17 Jan. 1826	Antoine Giroux	Caum Veillet	50	- 4 2	- 8 4	-	2 1 10	
268	7 Mai 1832	Caum Veillet	"	50	- 4 2	-	-	1 13 4	
269	13 Sept. 1826	Pierre Jacob	"	40	- 3 6	-	-	-	
270	13 Sept. 1826	Jean B. Tiffau	Jean B. Tiffau	50	- 4 2	-	-	-	
271	14 Jan. 1833	Laurent Francœur	"	100	- 8 4	2 10 -	-	5 -	
272	12 Sept. 1824	Narcisse Bordeleau	Narcisse Bordeleau	60	- 5 6½	-	-	-	
273	16 Dec. 1825	Antoine Mongrain	Charles Dime	75	- 5 5	-	-	-	
274	2 Nov. 1830	Michel Bordeleau	"	50	- 4 2	-	-	-	
275	12 Sept. 1824	Ignace Prénouveau	Ignace Prénouveau	50	- 4 2	-	-	- 12 6	
276	10 Août 1833	"	"	100	- 9 3	2 15 6	-	5 11 -	
277	23 Oct. 1835	"	"	100	- 9 3	-	-	1 7 9	
278	26 Nov. 1831	Augustin Dussureault	Augustin Dussureault	100	- 9 3	-	-	- 9 3	
279	11 Jan. 1827	Ignace Veillet	"	75	- 6 3	-	-	1 11 3	
280	11 Jan. 1827	Augustin Vezina	Augustin Vezina	50	- 4 2	-	-	1 - 10	
281	11 Jan. 1827	Antoine Vezina	Augustin Vezina	100	- 8 4	-	-	- 2 6	
282	"	Jean Vezina	Jean Vezina	100	- 8 4	1 5 -	-	2 10 -	
283	12 Sept. 1824	Pierre Trépagnez	Hommelaut Langis	100	- 8 4	-	-	- 15 -	
284	23 Jan 1835	Dennis Mongrain	Dennis Mongrain	50	- 4 2	-	-	1 5 -	
285	13 Mars 1826	Pierre Tiffau	"	55	- 6 11	-	-	- 6 11	
286	5 Oct. 1827	Jean Hayotte	Pierre Groleau	70	- 3 9	-	-	1 2 6	
287	5 Oct. 1827	Hyacintha Hayotte	Hubert Ferron	50	- 4 2	- 16 8	-	1 5 -	
288	"	"	Hubert Ferron	50	- 4 2	- 16 8	-	2 1 8	
289	6 Juin 1825	Joseph Bourbeau	Hubert Dussureault	50	- 4 2	- 16 8	-	1 1 8	
290	5 Oct. 1827	Jean Hayotte	Joseph Haule	80	- 7 2½	- 14 7	-	2 17 6	
291	5 Mars 1828	Jean B. Dubuc	Laurent Flageole	20	- 2 3	-	-	- 2 3	
292	"	Messire F. G. R. Lau-	Jean B. Dubuc	72	- 6 6	- 13 -	-	2 12 -	
293	"	renger, prêtre	Messire F. G. R. Lau-	66	- 6 2	- 12 4	-	2 9 4	
293	6 Mai 1828	Jean B. Darveau	Jean B. Darveau	75	- 6 3	-	-	-	
294	19 Mai 1828	Jean B. Tiffau	Jean B. Tiffau	50	- 4 7½	- 9 3	-	1 17 -	
295	"	"	Hubert Tiffau	38	- 3 6	- 7 -	-	1 8 -	
296	20 Mai 1828	Michel Tiffau	Pierre Gervais	38	- 3 6	- 7 -	-	1 8 -	
297	15 Avril 1836	Pierre Gervais	"	90	- 8 4	- 16 8	-	- 2 6	
298	24 Juillet 1828	Calix Tourignaut	"	90	- 8 4	- 16 8	-	3 6 8	
299	26 Juillet 1828	Jean B. Cossatte	"	90	- 8 4	- 16 8	-	- 8 4	
300	14 Jan. 1833	Pierre Goulette	Jean B. Hayotte	66	- 6 1	- 12 2	-	2 8 8	
300	14 Jan. 1833	Pierre Goulette	Pierre Goulette	50	- 4 7½	- 4 7½	-	- 2 6	
301	13 Mai 1825	Jacques Massicotte	Pierre Goulette	45	- 4 2	-	-	1 16 9	
			Jean B. Grandmaison	48	- 4 4	1 6 -	-	- 12 6	

(C. 7.)—Suite de la Liste des Censitaires de la Seigneurie de Batiscan—Nouvelles Concessions—continued.

No.	Date du Premier Titre.	Nom du Premier Concessionnaire.	Nom de celui qui Possède actuellement.	Arpents in Superficie.	Rente Annuelle.	Arrérages le 30 Septembre 1831.		Arrérages le 30 Septembre 1837.		
						Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.	
					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
302	11 Avril 1825	Hyacinthe St. Cyr	Belonnie Milette	50	8 6	-	-	1 1 -	-	
303	28 Août 1828	Alexandre Boisvert	Gaspard Dauth	100	8 4	-	-	-	-	
304	20 Dec. 1830	Laurent Dusureault	Laurent Dusureault	45	4 2	-	-	1 - 10	-	
305	26 Nov. 1831	Joseph Dusureault	"	75	6 3	-	-	1 11 3	-	
306	5 Avril 1837	Laurent Dusureault	"	75	6 3	-	-	-	-	
307	20 Dec. 1830	Joseph Dusureault	Joseph Dusureault	45	4 2	-	-	1 5 -	-	
308	3 Dec. 1836	"	"	75	6 3	-	-	-	-	
309	18 Nov. 1830	Elzéar Méthot	Elzéar Méthot	100	8 4	-	-	-	-	
310	16 Dec. 1830	François Dauth	"	100	8 4	-	-	-	-	
311	13 Mars 1828	Pierre Tiffau	Pierre Machidon	50	6 9	18 9	-	2 1 3	1 7 9	
312	13 Fev. 1828	François Magny	Alexis Soulard	50	4 2	-	-	1 5 -	1 - 10	
313	"	"	Jean Roux	50	4 2	-	-	- 16 8	1 - 10	
314	8 Juin 1825	Moïse Lafontaine	Flavian Trottier	40	3 6	-	-	- 12 -	1 - 10	
315	16 Nov. 1831	Enoc Prince	Enoc Prince	90	8 4	-	-	2 1 8	-	
316	3 Sept. 1833	Enoc Prince	Jean B. Tiffau	90	8 4	-	-	1 5 -	- 10 6	
317	16 Nov. 1831	Richard Hackett	Heritzer, R. Hackett	180	16 8	-	-	4 3 4	-	
318	26 Nov. 1831	Valere Hayotte	Valere Hayotte	50	4 2	-	-	1 - 10	-	
319	18 Nov. 1836	Jean Gauthier	Jean Gauthier	88	9 -	-	-	-	-	
320	26 Nov. 1831	David Nobert	Marcel Lisé	75	6 3	-	-	1 11 3	- 5 -	
321	3 Dec. 1836	Marcel Lisé	"	100	9 3	-	-	-	-	
322	28 Nov. 1831	Etienne Vallerant	Etienne Vallerant	50	4 2	-	-	1 - 10	-	
323	7 Fev. 1832	Damase Carpentier	Damase Carpentier	45	4 2	-	-	1 - 10	-	
324	15 Juin 1832	Dominique Tiffau	François Perrin	50	4 7	-	-	- 4 7	-	
325	16 Dec. 1825	Antoine Mongrain	Leandre Mongrain	15	1 2	-	-	- 5 10	-	
326	13 Août 1832	Jean Claude	Jean Claude	75	6 3	-	-	- 18 9	-	
327	13 Nov. 1835	"	"	75	6 3	-	-	- 6 3	-	
328	13 Mai 1825	Olivier Massicotte	Alexis Langevin	118	9 10	2 -	-	4 9 2	- 13 4	
329	17 Nov. 1832	William Henderson	William Henderson	90	8 4	-	-	1 5 -	-	
330	15 Oct. 1830	Louis Baribault	"	36	5 -	-	-	1 -	-	
331	11 Mai 1833	François Germain	Théophile Le Mai	100	8 4	-	-	1 - 13 4	2 1 8	
332	28 Mai 1825	Joseph Tiffau	Pierre Roux	50	4 2	16 8	-	1 10 -	2 1 8	
333	"	"	Pierre Pepin	50	4 2	16 8	-	1 5 -	2 1 8	
334	8 Juillet 1828	Thomas Angé	Hilare Lafontaine	50	4 7	13 10	-	2 1 7	1 2 9	
335	26 Juillet 1828	Jean B. Cossette	Louis Goulet	50	4 7	-	-	- 4 7	-	
336	9 Avril 1836	Louis Goulet	"	35	3 3	-	-	-	-	
337	14 Jan. 1833	Pierre Goulet	Clement Goulet	60	5 0	-	-	- 16 6	-	
338	23 Fev. 1826	Louis Magny	Laurent Lucroix	50	4 2	-	-	- 16 8	1 14 6	
339	15 Dec. 1836	Jean Coté	Jean Coté	100	9 3	-	-	-	-	
340	11 Mai 1825	Casimir Baribault	Michel Jacob	50	2 9	-	-	- 11 -	1 - 9	
341	28 Dec. 1835	Hélie Prémouveau	Mélie Prémouveau	75	6 3	-	-	- 6 3	-	
342	20 Jan. 1835	Godfroid Dusureault	Godfroid Dusureault	75	7 -	-	-	- 7 -	-	
343	12 Dec. 1836	Moïse Lisé	"	38	3 1	-	-	-	- 8 4	
344	12 Sept. 1826	Marcel Hayotte	Joseph Trudel	30	2 9	-	-	- 8 3	1 2 11	
345	"	"	"	30	2 9	-	-	-	- 6 10	
346	26 Jan. 1826	Louis Lapointe	Messire Sirois, prêtre	50	4 7	-	-	- 18 6	-	
347	18 Dec. 1835	Hilare Massicotte	Abraham Weid	100	9 3	-	-	- 9 3	-	
348	17 Jan. 1826	Antoine Giroux	Narcisse Vallé	50	4 7	9 3	-	1 17 -	1 15 -	
349	21 Août 1827	Joseph Fugère	François Piché	50	4 7	-	-	- 4 7	-	
350	18 Nov. 1836	Pierre Gauthier	Pierre Gauthier	92	8 6	-	-	-	-	
351	19 Nov. 1830	Noel Lafontaine	Noel Lafontaine	89	7 5	-	-	-	-	
352	24 Nov. 1836	Joseph Lafontaine	Joseph Lafontaine	80	7 5	-	-	-	-	
353	5 Dec. 1836	Jean Cossette	Jean Cossette	92	8 6	-	-	-	-	
354	19 Nov. 1836	François Landrie	François Landrie	80	7 5	-	-	-	-	
355	3 Fev. 1838	"	"	90	8 4	-	-	-	-	
356	13 Dec. 1836	Solime Lisé	Solime Lisé	100	9 3	-	-	-	-	
357	12 Dec. 1836	Joseph Lisé	Joseph Brouillet	33	3 1	-	-	-	- 8 4	
358	19 Dec. 1836	Joseph Lisé	Joseph Lisé	80	7 2	-	-	-	-	
359	10 Jan. 1832	Pierre Cloutier	Joseph Lisé, fils	100	8 4	-	-	-	- 10 10	
360	13 Dec. 1836	Joseph Hyron	Joseph Hyron	200	18 6	-	-	-	-	
361	"	Mathurin Baribault	Mathurin Baribault	100	9 3	-	-	-	-	
362	"	Joseph Romprez	Joseph Romprez	100	9 3	-	-	-	-	
363	25 Fev. 1837	Pierre Beaudet	Pierre Beaudet	75	6 3	-	-	-	-	
364	"	Pierre Beaudet, fils	Pierre Beaudet, fils	75	6 3	-	-	-	-	
365	14 Mars 1837	Joseph St. Amand	Joseph St. Amand	75	6 3	-	-	-	-	
366	10 Mars 1837	Dominique Lebrun	Dominique Lebrun	75	6 3	-	-	-	-	
367	30 Mars 1837	Jean B. Broussard	Jean B. Broussard	75	6 3	-	-	-	-	
368	30 Mars 1837	Cyril Broussard	Cyril Broussard	75	6 3	-	-	-	-	
369	"	David Lapointe	David Lapointe	75	6 3	-	-	-	-	
370	"	François Lapointe	François Lapointe	75	6 3	-	-	-	-	
371	17 Août 1837	Louis Durion	Louis Durion	100	9 3	-	-	-	-	
372	"	"	"	100	9 3	-	-	-	-	
373	8 Sept. 1837	Benjamin Jacques	Benjamin Jacques	75	6 3	-	-	-	-	
374	19 Sept. 1837	Joseph Trépançon	François Grandmaison	37	3 3	-	-	-	- 7 -	
375	"	"	Alexis Linster	38	3 3	-	-	-	- 5 10	
376	Dec. 1834	Joseph Mongrain	"	75	6 3	-	-	- 12 6	-	
377	8 Sept. 1837	Michel Trépançon	"	75	6 3	-	-	-	-	
378	31 Dec. 1834	Joseph Lapointe	"	75	6 3	-	-	- 12 6	-	
379	6 Juin 1825	Michel Bordeleau	Michel Bordeleau	50	8 8	-	-	-	-	
380	"	Hubert Bordeleau	Hubert Bordeleau	50	8 8	-	-	2 10 -	-	
381	30 Oct. 1833	Henry Johnson	Henry Johnson	180	8 4	-	-	1 5 -	- 18 4	
382	30 Oct. 1833	Jérôme L'Heureux	W. Simpson Henderson	90	8 4	-	-	1 5 -	1 5 -	
383	30 Oct. 1833	Louis Massicotte	"	90	8 4	-	-	1 5 -	1 9 2	
384	30 Oct. 1833	"	"	90	8 4	-	-	1 5 -	- 18 9	
385	30 Oct. 1833	Jérôme L'Heureux	William Henderson	90	8 4	-	-	2 10 -	5 - -	
386	30 Oct. 1833	Henry Johnson	John Somerville	80	16 8	-	-	A 4 -	-	
387	12 Sept. 1824	Augustin Cossette	Augustin Cossette	100	7 -	2 2	-	-	-	
Montant Total				778	25,361	106 17	132 12 8	0 4 7	436 16 4	78 3 5

Jesuits' Office, 26 September 1838.

A true Copy.

(signed) J. Stewart, Com.

Certifié véritable.

Batiscan, 17 Septembre 1838.

(signé) L. Guillet, N. P.

Agt B. J.

(C. 8).—LIST OF CENSITAIRES, &c. in the Seigniory of Cap La Magdelaine.

OLD CONCESSIONS.

No.	Date of Original Grant.	Name of Original Concedee.	Name of Present Holder.	Arpents Superficies.	Annual Rent.			Arrears at 30 September 1831.			Arrears at 30 September 1837.			Lods et Ventes.
					Boisseaux.	Chapons.	Argent.	Boisseaux.	Chapons.	Argent.	Boisseaux.	Chapons.	Argent.	
1	6 Mars 1775	J. B. Toupin	F. X. Toupin	120	2	4	13	6	13	1	46	22	5	£. s. d.
2	"	le même	Pierre Toupin	160	1	1	22	11	11	1	29	14	2	"
3	7 Mars 1775	Ant. C. Belleville	Veuve M. Jourdain	80	1	1	12	6	4	1	22	11	11	"
4	"	le même	Jos. Rocheval	120	1	1	11	5	4	1	20	9	8	"
5	"	le même	J. C. Belleville	95	1	1	24	12	5	1	40	16	1	"
6	"	le même	Jos. Provancher	180	1	1	41	17	1	1	27	20	1	"
7	8	le même	Fra. Pepin	86	1	1	4	2	2	1	3	1	1	"
8	"	le même	Jos. Hebert	83	1	1	4	2	4	1	7	3	1	"
9	"	le même	Jos. B. Dorval	40	1	1	17	8	8	1	13	3	1	"
10	"	le même	Alexis Toupin	80	1	1	23	11	1	1	8	4	1	"
11	"	le même	Jos. Vivier	80	1	1	16	2	1	1	29	14	1	"
12	"	le même	J. B. Manicotte	22	1	1	17	8	1	1	8	4	1	"
13	"	le même	P. L. Lacroix	80	1	1	17	8	6	1	29	14	1	"
14	"	le même	Jos. Vivier	22	1	1	13	6	9	1	8	11	1	"
15	"	le même	Fra. Pepin	100	1	1	18	6	9	1	8	11	1	"
16	"	le même	F. Monplaisir et J. B. L. Lacroix	110	1	1	16	13	7	1	8	11	1	"
17	"	le même	Alexis Toupin	170	1	1	16	9	4	1	30	16	1	"
18	"	le même	Let. J. Courteau	168	1	1	12	7	8	1	3	2	1	"
19	"	le même	Jos. Girardeau	64	1	1	4	3	8	1	18	8	1	"
20	"	le même	Michel Martin	20	1	1	16	8	8	1	6	3	1	"
21	"	le même	J. M. Baunier, fils	80	1	1	4	2	8	1	23	11	1	"
22	"	le même	le même	20	1	1	4	2	8	1	6	3	1	"
23	5 Avril 1775	le même	P. Monplaisir	20	1	1	10	3	5	1	6	3	1	"
24	2 Sept. 1775	le même	Pascal Monplaisir	52	1	1	25	3	1	1	17	6	1	"
25	"	le même	Pierre Houle	80	1	1	12	7	10	1	20	10	1	"
26	21 Mars 1775	le même	J. B. Lef. Lacroix	84	1	1	18	7	20	1	32	16	1	"
27	"	le même	J. Lef. Lacroix	160	1	1	14	9	4	1	32	16	1	"
28	"	le même	Isaac C. Belleville et Herbert Brousseau	80	1	1	14	8	7	1	14	7	1	"
29	"	le même	M. L. Lacroix, fils	60	1	1	6	3	4	1	2	6	1	"
30	"	le même	M. Lef. Lacroix	120	1	1	13	7	4	1	8	5	1	"
31	17 Nov. 1796	le même	Clément St. Pierre	60	1	1	8	4	5	1	2	1	1	"
32	"	le même	Alexis M. Baunier	75	1	1	19	1	1	1	27	1	1	"
33	"	le même	Fra. M. Baunier	100	1	1	42	1	1	1	57	2	1	"
34	11 Mars 1775	le même	Alex. F. Lacroix	60	1	1	8	4	5	1	13	2	1	"
	"	le même	Ed. Lef. Lacroix	60	1	1	8	4	5	1	13	2	1	"

(continued.)

(C. 8.)—List of Censitaires, &c. in the Seignior of Cap La Magdeleine—Old Concessions—continued.

No.	Date of Original Grant.	Name of Original Concedee.	Name of Present Holder.	Arpents in Superficies.	Annual Rent.				Arrears at 30 September 1831.				Arrears at 30 September 1837.							
					Boisneaux.	Chapons.	Argent.	Lois et Ventes.	Boisneaux.	Chapons.	Argent.	Lois et Ventes.	Boisneaux.	Chapons.	Argent.	Lois et Ventes.				
35	29 Avril 1775	Jos. Vilbon Lacroix	Paul Pétet	100	1	1	11	15	37	15	37	1	15	37	15	37	1	15	37	
36	"	le même	Jos. V. Lacroix	100	1	1	11	15	37	15	37	1	15	37	15	37	1	15	37	
37	11 Mars 1775	Alex. B. Dorval	Jos. B. Dorval	160	6	1	11	15	13	84	13	13	122	20	20	1	1	1	1	
38	"	{ Jos. Rocheau et	Jos. Rocheau	120	1	1	11	15	15	7	15	12	25	25	25	8	8	8	8	
39	"	{ J. R. Toupin	J. R. Toupin	120	1	1	11	15	15	7	15	12	25	25	25	8	8	8	8	
40	14 "	Jos. Barrette	Ant. Lemarité	80	1	1	11	15	10	5	10	10	18	18	18	7	7	7	7	
41	16 "	le même	Jos. Barrette	80	1	1	11	15	10	5	10	10	18	18	18	7	7	7	7	
42	9 Juillet 1749	Fra. Le Boulanger	Fra. Lef. Lacroix	80	1	1	11	15	24	17	24	20	41	41	41	10	10	10	10	
43	"	le même	Jos. Lef. Lacroix	80	1	1	11	15	24	17	24	20	41	41	41	10	10	10	10	
44	23 Nov. 1763	Jos. Rocheau	Jos. Rocheau	20	1	1	11	15	10	14	10	17	35	35	35	2	2	2	2	
45	2 Dec. 1763	Jos. Anceneau	Jos. R. Laurenger	80	2	2	11	15	30	10	30	17	44	44	44	17	17	17	17	
46	Ici est un terrain de cinq arpens en superficies occupé par l'Eglise Paroissiale Presbytère, Cimetiers, &c. ne payant aucune redevance Seigneuriale entré ici pour mémoire.																			
47	Ici est le Moulin Banal, Chaussée et dépendances occupant un terrain de brente arpens et demi en superficies, ne payant aucune redevance et aussi entré ici pour mémoire.																			
48	2 Dec. 1763	Jos. Arsenau	Jos. Lamothe	1	1	1	11	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
49	"	Pierre Arsenau	J. B. Leche	63	2	2	11	15	40	20	40	1	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	
50	11 Juillet 1794	Jos. Giguas	Jacques Vivier	5	1	1	11	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
51	"	le même	Alexis Latrelle	13	1	1	11	15	5	5	5	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	
52	"	le même	William Marchand	64	2	2	11	15	19	19	19	14	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	
53	17 Mars 1763	Ant. C. Bellerville	Fred. C. Bellerville	144	2	2	11	15	40	20	40	1	8	8	8	1	1	1	1	
54	24 Fev. 1800	Pierre Arsenau	J. B. Leche	194	1	1	11	15	34	34	34	3	3	3	27	27	27	27	27	
55	"	le même	Fra. Courteau	60	1	1	11	15	42	18	42	3	3	3	34	34	34	34	34	
56	17 Mars 1763	Ant. C. Bellerville	Fra. Courteau	54	1	1	11	15	37	18	37	3	3	3	48	48	48	48	48	
57	"	le même	Fra. C. Bellerville	60	1	1	11	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
58	"	le même	Fra. C. Bellerville	34	1	1	11	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
59	"	le même	Fra. Bellerville	40	1	1	11	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
60	"	le même	Ludore Brousseau	80	1	1	11	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
61	"	le même	Fra. Courteau	80	1	1	11	15	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
62	17 Mars 1763	le même	Veuve J. C. Bellerville	92	1	1	11	15	10	10	10	10	27	27	27	13	13	13	13	
63	"	le même	Fra. C. Bellerville, fils.	12	1	1	11	15	42	21	42	1	5	5	51	51	51	51	51	
64	"	le même	Jacques Grenier	30	1	1	11	15	8	7	8	4	4	4	10	10	10	10	10	
65	19 Avril 1787	Gabriel Latrelle	Jos. B. Bellerville	40	1	1	11	15	127	3	127	1	5	5	15	15	15	15	15	
66	"	le même	J. B. Gauthier	80	1	1	11	15	17	8	17	1	5	5	20	20	20	20	20	
67	9 Mars 1799	Jos. Rocheau	Jos. Latrelle	280	1	1	11	15	6	6	6	7	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	
68	"	le même	George Rocheau	4	1	1	11	15	18	9	18	1	4	4	28	28	28	28	28	
			Edouard Normand																	
			TOTAL	5,621 1/2					42 6 1/2				35 13 7					48 12 9	67 17 1 1/2	

(C. 8.)—List of Capitaines, &c. in the Seigneurie of Cap La Magdeleine—Old Concessions—continued.

No.	Date of Original Grant.	Name of Original Concedee.	Name of Present Holder.	Arpents in Superficies.	Annual Rent.	Arrears at 30 September 1831.			Arrears at 30 September 1837.		
						Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.		Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.	
69	9 Oct. 1768	Pierre Laf. Lacroix	Marguerite L. Lacroix	28	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
70	" "	le même	J. B. Laf. Lacroix	30	2 6	3 18 8	-	4 11 6	-	-	-
71	" "	le même	Olivier Corbin	32	2 9	3 19 9	-	4 19 -	-	-	-
72	16 Mars 1768	Jean B. Corbin	H. T. Hughes, ecuyer	16	2 11	4 5 9	-	5 6 6	-	-	-
73	" "	le même	Pierre Deveau	24	1 6	2 3 6	-	2 14 -	-	2 1 8	
74	" "	le même	Joseph Corbin	4	2 3	3 6 2	-	4 1 -	-	4 3 4	
75	" "	le même	Pierre Deveau	4	4	10 10	-	13 6	-	-	
76	" "	le même	Thos. Pagé	40	4	10 10	-	13 6	-	-	
					3 8	5 6 4	-	6 12 -	-	-	-
SEUR LA RIVIERE ST. MAURICE:											
1	2 Oct. 1824	L'Honble M. Bell	L'Honble M. Bell	3,360	13 17 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	17 " 1831	Henry M'Auley	Henry M'Auley, ecuyer	61	5 8	-	-	1 8 4	-	-	-
3	16 Nov. 1768	Pierre Chauréte	John Collins	40	3 6	2 13 2	-	3 6 -	-	-	-
4	" "	le même	Joseph Marchard	84	7 6	1 2 6	-	2 19 8	-	2 - -	
5	5 Fev. 1783	Joseph Moussette	Henry M'Auley, ecuyer	60	5 6	-	-	1 2 -	-	-	-
6	" "	J. B. Drolette	Benjamin Collins	60	5 6	1 13 -	-	3 6 -	-	4 3 4	
7	" "	Pierre Aubry	William Collins	100	9 2	1 7 6	-	4 2 6	-	7 10 -	
8	" "	Joseph Michelin	John Collins	20	1 10	12 10	-	1 3 10	-	-	
9	" "	Pierre Michelin	Henry Collins	60	5 6	11 -	-	2 4 -	-	-	
10	16 Jan. 1777	Joseph Stanfield	Heritiers, Kenyon	85	7 9	20 12 9	-	22 19 6	-	-	
11	8 Avril 1779	Philip Lloyd	James Walker	80	7 4	10 12 8	-	12 16 8	-	-	
12	16 Fev. 1798	Thomas Coffin, ecuyer	Patrick Young	240	9 8	-	-	19 4	-	-	
13	17 Jan. 1784	Alexander Young	Alexander Young	320	17 -	-	-	1 14 1	-	-	
14	16 " 1777	Joseph Stanfield	Patrick Young	240	9 8	-	-	19 4	-	-	
15	28 Août "	William Collins	William Collins, fils	100	6 2	-	-	12 4	-	-	
16	" "	John Michelson	John Michelson	40	3 8	14 8	-	1 16 8	-	-	
17	" "	le même	le même	60	5 6	1 2 -	-	2 15 -	-	-	
18	" "	Thomas Arnaud	Alexander Arnaud	300	10 -	-	-	1 -	-	-	
19	" "	le même	le même	40	2 9	-	-	5 7	-	-	
20	16 Mars 1754	Jean B. Lacroix	Thos. Coffin, ecuyer	80	7 4	1 9 4	-	3 13 4	-	-	
21	18 Oct. 1831	Antoine Jutras	Marie Anne Jutras	41	3 9	-	-	18 9	-	-	
22	8 Avril 1779	Philip Lloyd	James Walker	60	5 6	5 10 -	-	7 3 -	-	1 10 -	
23	30 Jan. 1778	Leger Noel Veszière	Fra. C. Bellerive	60	5 6	2 10 -	-	4 3 -	-	-	
24	20 Juillet 1785	Jos. B. De Niverville	Joseph Héroux	186	17 1	3 8 4	-	8 10 10	-	1 17 5	
25	" "	Mr. Montisambert	Heritiers, Montisambert	80	7 4	10 12 8	-	12 16 8	-	-	
26	24 Juin 1797	Ezekiel Hart	Ezekiel Hart	240	1 2 -	5 10 -	-	12 2 -	-	-	
27	" "	Louis Levasseur	Ezekiel Hart, ecuyer	100	9 2	2 5 10	-	5 - 10	-	-	
28	29 Nov. 1788	Augustin Martel	J. G. Ogden, ecuyer	20	1 10	18 4	-	9 4	-	15 -	
29	" "	le même	Etienne Tapin	30	2 9	1 7 6	-	2 4 -	-	-	
30	" "	le même	Joseph Montmain	60	5 6	2 4 -	-	3 17 -	-	1 6 3	
31	" "	le même	Etienne Tapin	30	2 9	1 7 6	-	2 4 -	-	1 5 -	
32	16 Mars 1773	Jean B. Corbin	J. G. Ogden, ecuyer	392	1 16 -	7 4 -	2 10 -	17 -	-	12 10 -	
33	21 Nov. 1797	Joseph Laf. Lacroix	le même	60	2 11	3 7 1	5 -	4 4 7	-	5 -	
34	10 Oct. 1799	Joseph Laf. Lacroix	le même	120	3 10	4 9 1	1 - 10	5 12 4	-	1 - 10	
35	18 Juillet "	Alexis Laf. Lacroix	le même	140	5 11	6 18 1	4 3 -	8 13 10	-	4 3 4	
36	25 Jan. 1819	Antoine Jutras	le même	11	1 9	1 4 6	5 -	1 15 -	-	5 -	
37	29 Nov. 1788	Augustin Martel	le même	20	1 8	1 18 4	5 -	2 6 4	-	5 -	
38	21 " 1797	J. B. Laf. Lacroix	Ezekiel Hart, ecuyer	44	1 8	1 18 4	10 -	2 6 4	-	10 -	
39	" "	Michel Laf. Lacroix	Michel Laf. Lacroix	200	8 4	9 11 8	-	12 1 8	-	-	
40	" "	Antoine Barreth	Joseph Vivier	60	2 10	3 6 11	15 -	4 3 4	-	15 -	
41	" "	Ant. C. Bellerive	Etienne Duval	60	4 2	4 15 10	1 5 -	6 - 10	-	1 5 -	
42	" "	le même	Thomas Coffin, ecuyer	60	4 2	4 15 10	15 -	6 - 10	-	15 -	
43	" "	Jos. Laf. Lacroix	Joseph Panneton	60	2 11	3 7 1	15 -	4 4 7	-	15 -	
44	" "	Joseph Gignac	James Bran	80	3 10	2 6 8	12 6	3 9 8	-	12 6	
45	10 " 1821	Pierre Deveau	Pierre Deveau	120	1 6 8	12 -	-	20 -	-	-	
VILLAGE ST. MALO:											
1	10 Juillet 1835	Pascal G. Monplaisir	Pascal G. Monplaisir	76	7 -	-	-	3 1 9	-	-	-
2	" "	Alexis Martin	Alexis Martin	66	6 1	-	-	1 16 6	-	-	-
3	" "	Joseph Lacourse	Joseph Lacourse	64	5 10	-	-	1 15 2	-	-	-
4	9 " "	Michel Dumas	Michel Dumas	64	5 10	-	-	1 15 2	-	-	-
5	" "	François X. Toupin	François X. Toupin	31	2 10	-	-	17 3	-	-	-
6	" "	Veuve Jourdain	Veuve Jourdain	93	8 7	-	-	2 11 6	-	-	-
7	" "	Pierre Verrette	Pierre Verrette	47	4 4	-	-	1 6 -	-	-	-
8	4 " "	Michel Brière	Michel Brière	47	4 4	-	-	1 6 -	-	-	-
9	9 " "	Mathurin Brière	Mathurin Brière	37	3 5	-	-	1 - 6	-	-	-
10	20 " "	François Laf. Lacroix	François Laf. Lacroix	25	2 3	-	-	13 6	-	-	-
11	" "	Edouard C. Bellerive	Edouard C. Bellerive	30	2 9	-	-	16 6	-	-	-
12	" "	Joseph C. Bellerive	Joseph C. Bellerive	60	5 6	-	-	1 13 -	-	-	-
13	" "	Michel Dumas	Michel Dumas	80	7 4	-	-	2 4 -	-	-	-
14	9 " "	Aug. Brown, veuve Pacaud	Aug. Brown, veuve Pacaud	47	4 4	-	-	1 6 -	-	-	-
15	" "	Michel Fiset	Michel Fiset	47	4 4	-	-	1 6 -	-	-	-
16	" "	Ed. Laf. Lacroix	Edouard Laf. Lacroix	30	2 9	-	-	16 6	-	-	-
17	" "	Fra. Mousan et U. Duplessis	Olivier Martin	61	5 7	-	-	1 13 6	-	1 3 4	
18	" "	Pierre et Jean Lottinville	Pierre et Jean Lottinville	106	9 9	-	-	2 18 9	-	-	-
19	20 " "	Joseph Chatebreaux	Joseph Chatebreaux	67	6 2	-	-	1 17 -	-	-	-
20	" "	Jean B. Gariépié	Jean B. Gariépié	22	2 1	-	-	12 6	-	-	-
21	" "	François Brière	François Brière	87	8 -	-	-	2 8 -	-	-	-
22	" "	Joseph Guibault	Joseph Guibault	42	3 10	-	-	1 3 3	-	-	-



(C. 8.)—List of Concessions, &c. in the Colony of Cap. La Madeleine—Old Concessions—continued.

No.	Date of Original Grant.	Name of Original Concedee.	Name of Present Holder.	Arpents in Superficies.	Annual Rent.	Arrears at 30 September 1831.		Arrears at 30 September 1837.	
						Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.
<b>CONCESSION ST. ALPHONSE</b>									
1	18 Oct. 1831	Pierre Laurenger	Pierre Laurenger	74	5 6			1 4	
2	" "	François Laurenger	François Laurenger	60	5 6			16 6	
3	22 " "	Dominique Roucher	Représentans, Jos. Jones	60	5 6			1 2	
4	" "	le même	Christophe D. Labrèche	60	5 6			1 2	
5	17 Sept. 1832	Pierre Brulé	Pierre Brulé	120	11 -				12 6
6	17 Oct. 1831	Calixte Brulé	Calixte Brulé	60	5 6			2 4	
7	" "	Pierre Brulé	Pierre Brulé	120	11 -			1 2	
8	" "	Jean B. Crête	Jean B. Crête	60	5 6			2 4	
9	" "	Berthelmy Baudry	Georges Hatal	60	5 6			1 2	3 2 6
10	" "	Charles M. Pratte	Charles M. Pratte	60	5 6			1 2	2 1 8
11	" "	Pascal Mousplaisir	Pascal Mousplaisir	60	5 6			1 2	
12	18 " "	Léandre G. Bellerive	Motsé Châtebreaux	60	5 6			1 2	
13	12 Jan. 1832	Antoine Belcour	J. B. Toutant	60	5 6			11 -	15 -
14	17 Oct. 1831	Léandre C. Bellerive	Jean B. Toutant	60	5 6			11 -	12 6
15	" "	Joseph Grenier	Jean B. Duplessis	60	5 6			1 2	12 6
16	" "	Ambroise Boulard	Pierre Bergeron	30	2 9			1 2	1 8
17	" "	le même	David Thérian	30	2 9			11 -	
18	" "	François Martin	François Martin	60	5 6			1 2	1 10
19	" "	Zacharie Cloutier	Zacharie Cloutier	60	5 6			1 -	
20	" "	Etienne Chantal	Louis Dubé	40	3 8			14 8	4 12 1
21	" "	le même	Jean B. Belsette	40	3 8			14 8	2 15 6
22	" "	le même	François Sicard	40	3 8			14 8	3 2 6
23	" "	Alexis Latreille	Alexis Latreille	30	2 9			11 -	
24	" "	le même	Augustin B. Carignan	30	2 9			11 -	1 3 4
25	" "	Augustin Landry	André Seckman	30	2 9			11 -	1 1 3
26	" "	Augustin Landry	Etienné Lacourse	30	2 9			11 -	1 5 -
27	" "	Antoine Corriveau	Représentans, Jos. Pacaud	60	5 6			1 2	2 5 -
28	" "	Charles Corriveau	les mêmes	60	5 6			1 2	2 10 -
29	" "	Joseph Grenier	Nedar Paquin	40	3 8			11 -	
30	" "	François Sicard	François Sicard	40	3 8			11 -	
31	18 " "	J. B. L. Lottinville	Louis Robert	40	3 8			11 -	16 8
32	17 " "	Geneviève Gilbert	Michel Robert	60	5 6			1 2	4 2 4
33	" "	le même	Joseph P. Bureau	60	5 6			16 6	
34	" "	Jos. Pierre Bineau	le même	60	5 6			16 6	
35	" "	Joseph Lemrisse	Pierre Arcan	10	11 -			4 1	10 -
36	" "	le même	Maurice Ryan	15	1 4			12 10	14 7
37	" "	le même	Jean B. Louval	35	3 2			7 4	6 8
38	" "	le même	Joseph Pothier	30	1 10			11 -	
39	" "	Xavier Ayotte	Joseph Lemrisse	40	3 8			1 2	15 -
40	" "	Jos. Brock	John Morrow	60	5 6			1 2	
41	" "	le même	Joseph Brock	60	5 6			1 2	
42	24 Août 1832	Abraham Burne	Pierre Deveau	60	5 6			16 6	5 -
43	1 Mars	Pierre Deveau	le même	120	11 -			1 13	
44	24 Fev.	Joseph Latreille	L. Rousseau et C. M. Pratte	60	5 6			16 6	1 10 -
45	1 Mars	Joseph Rocheleau	Joseph Rocheleau	60	5 6			1 2	
46	17 Sept.	Antoine Hamel, fils	Ant. Hamel, fils	60	5 6			1 2	
47	10 " "	Jean B. Marchesterre	Jean B. Marchesterre	60	5 6			16 8	
48	Sans Concession	Pierre Deveau	Pierre Deveau	60	5 6				
49	" "	Pierre Deveau	Pierre Deveau	76	6 11				
50	" "	Thos. et Hubert Pagé	Thos. et Hubert Pagé	330	1 11 11			9 2	
51	17 Oct. 1831	Claude Pratte	Joseph Pratte	20	1 10			15 8	
52	18 " "	Antoine Jutras	Marie A. Jutras	42	3 11			12 -	
53	4 Mars 1816	Pierre Oppreman	Veuye P. Oppreman	60	13 4 8			12 -	
54	4 Fev.	Joseph Pyterson	Gabriel Bandonin	60	13 4 8			12 -	12 6
55	10 Oct. 1832	Modeste Pratte, ecuyer	François Pietto	78	7 3			1 9	1 10 -
56	Sans Concession	François Rousseau	David Chisholme	30	2 9			11 -	15 -
<b>CONCESSION ST. JEAN</b>									
1	18 Août 1837	Edouard Normand	Edouard Normand	60	5 6			1 14	
2	7 Juin 1832	François Normandin	François Rousseau	123	11 4			3 6	
3	22 " "	William Henderson	William Henderson	240	1 2			3 6	
4	" "	François Henderson	le même	240	1 2			3 6	
5	" "	David Henderson	le même	240	1 2			1 13	
6	7 " "	Godfroy Normandin	le même	120	11 -			2 9 11	
7	" "	Antoine Normandin	François Rousseau	181	16 7			3 8 2	
8	8 " 1834	Pierre Desfossez, ecuyer	Pierre Desfossez, ecuyer	372	1 14 1			1 2	
9	20 Dec. 1832	L. Dugas Labrèche	L. Dugas Labrèche	60	5 6			1 2	
10	" "	N. Dugas Labrèche	N. Dugas Labrèche	60	5 6			1 2	
11	" "	Charles Dionne	Jos. Ducharme	120	11 -			1 13	
12	" "	Antoine Desloit	Ant. Desloit	60	5 6			16 6	
13	17 Oct. 1831	Louis Dionne	François Paquin	129	12 -			1 16	
14	8 Jan. 1833	Augustin St. Ours Bechet	Aug. St. Ours Bechet	120	11 -				
15	2 Fev. 1837	Olivier Lor	Pierre Pepin	114	10 6			1 1	0 2
16	29 Avril 1833	le même	Olivier Lor	108	10 -			1 -	
17	" "	le même	le même	108	10 -				
18	8 Mai	Jos. P. Bellefeuille	Veuye Jos. P. Bellefeuille	150	13 9			2 1 3	
19	17 Juin 1832	Jos. Desloit	Jos. Desloit	144	13 2				
20	24 Juillet	Jos. Doucet	Jos. Doucet	143	13 1			1 5 11	
21	" "	Ant. P. Bellefeuille	Ant. P. Bellefeuille	141	12 11			1 2 3	
22	" "	Emanuel Blondin	Emanuel Blondin	132	11 1			16 6	
23	17 Oct. 1831	Olivier Martin	Charles Flandin	60	5 6			13 9	4 3 4
24	12 Jan. 1832	François Duchesny	François Duchesny	50	4 7			9 2	2 1 8
25	" "	le même	Pierre Doucet	50	4 7				



(C. 8.)—List of Concessions, &amp;c. in the Seigneurie of Cap La Magdeleine—Old Concessions—continued.

No.	Date of Original Grant.	Name of Original Conceder.	Name of Present Holder.	Arpents in Superficie.	Annual Rent.	Arrears at 30 September 1831.		Arrears at 30 September 1837.	
						Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.
26	15 Dec. 1831	Jean E. Dumoulin, ecuyer	J. E. Dumoulin, ecuyer	100	£. s. d.				
27	17 Oct. 1831	Christophe D. Labreche	Chr. D. Labreche	40	14 6			7 4	
28	"	François G. Dorvillier	Fra. G. Dorvillier	60	5 6			11	
29	"	le même	François Houle	60	5 6				
30	"	Joseph St. Antoine	Joseph St. Antoine	60	5 6				
31	"	Ant. P. Bellefeuille	François Houle	60	5 6				
32	"	le même	Ant. P. Bellefeuille	60	5 6			11	
33	"	Jean Bellefeuille	Jean Bellefeuille	60	5 6			16 6	
34	"	Ant. Champoux	Rev. Messire Fostin	60	5 6			11	
35	"	Jean B. Houle	J. B. Houle	120	11			1 2	4 3 4
36	"	Jean Bellefeuille	Jean Bellefeuille	60	5 6			16 6	
37	"	Charles Corriveau	Louis Levasseur	60	5 6				
38	"	Antoine Desailoit	Ant. Desailoit	60	5 6			11	
39	"	Pierre Desailoit	Laurent Houle	60	5 6			11	
40	"	le même	Pierre Desailoit	60	5 6			11	
41	"	Joseph Doucet	Joseph Doucet	120	8 8				
42	"	David Doucet	David Doucet	60	4 7			16 6	
43	"	Olivier Doucet	Olivier Doucet	60	2 9			16 6	
44	"	Antoine Jalbert	Joseph Desailoit	60	5 6				
45	"	le même	Antoine Jalbert	60	16 8			16 6	
46	"	Gabriel Bélan	Joseph Grenier	40	11			11	
47	"	le même	Antoine Sicard	60	11				
48	"	le même	Gabriel Bélan	30	11			8 3	
49	24 Août 1832	Prudent Gagnon	Prudent Gagnon	60	5 6			16 6	
50	"	Jean B. Gagnon	Jean B. Gagnon	180	16 6			16 6	
51	17 Oct. 1831	Louis Vallières	Louis Vallières	120	11			1 2	
52	"	Patrick M'Nally	Patrick M'Nally	120	11			11	
53	1 Mars 1832	Alexander Hill	Alexander Hill	120	11			1 13	
54	17 Oct. 1831	Barnard Doyle	Barnard Doyle	120	11			11	
55	"	Jean Augustin Dubé	Augustin Thériere	120	11			1 13	
56	22 Août 1838	Augustin Landry, fils	Augustin Landry, fils	60	5 6				
57	"	Maxime Landry	Maxime Landry	60	5 6				
58	21 Sept. 1836	Godofroy Lamoths	Godofroy Lamoths	120	11				
59	1 Oct. 1831	Pierre C. Richard	Pierre C. Richard	60	5 6				
60	20 Sept. "	Pierre N. Hebert	Pierre N. Hebert	120	11				
61	21 "	Abraham Hebert	Abraham Hebert	120	11				
62	27 "	Olivier Desailoit	Olivier Desailoit	60	5 6				
63	20 "	Jean B. Lamoths	Jean B. Lamoths	120	11				
64	13 Août 1836	Flavien Vadboucour	Flavien Vadboucour	60	5 6				
65	"	Benjamin Vadboucour	Benjamin Vadboucour	60	5 6				
66	24 Juin 1837	Alexander Omand	Alexander Omand	180	16 6				
67	17 Oct. 1831	Charles Giroux	Antoine Laf. Lacroix	33 1/2	3			9 1 1/2	
68	"	le même	Joseph Laurenger	33 1/2	3			9 1 1/2	
69	Sans acte	le même	Joseph Guay	60	5 9 1/2			11 7	1 - -
70	17 Oct. 1831	Jean E. Dumoulin	J. E. Dumoulin	190	17 5				
71	"	Christophe D. Labreche	C. D. Labreche	40	3 8			7 4	
72	"	Augustin Landry	John Forest	40	3 8			11	6 5 -
73	"	le même	Louis Lajoie	60	5 6			11	
74	"	Joseph S. Antoine	Medar Paquin	60	5 6			5 6	4 6 7 1/2
75	"	François Thibodeau	François Thibodeau	120	11			11	
76	24 Juillet 1832	Alexis Martin	Joseph Hebert	60	5 6				
77	"	le même	Pierre Houle	60	5 6				
78	17 Oct. 1831	Ant. Petit Brunson	Joseph Grenier	60	5 6			16 6	
79	18 "	Charles Corriveau	François Nault	60	5 6			11	1 10 -
80	17 "	Amable B. Lafrenière	François Levasseur	60	5 6				
81	"	le même	Joseph Hebert	60	5 6				
82	5 Jan. 1833	Antoine Corriveau	John Clark	60	5 6			16 6	16 8
83	17 Oct. 1831	Augustin Desailoit	Augustin Desailoit	120	11				
84	"	Jacques Brisette	Jacques Brisette	30	2 9			8 3	
85	"	le même	Pierre Martin	30	2 9			8 3	
86	"	Louis Martin	Louis Martin	60	5 6			16 6	
87	"	Louis Dubé	Jean B. Martin	60	5 6			16 6	
88	"	le même	Louis Dubé	40	3 8			11	
89	"	le même	Pierre Dubé	40	3 8			11	
90	"	Louis Dubé, fils	Pierre Sicard	40	3 8			11	
91	"	Isaac Clément	Isaac Clément	60	5 6			16 6	
92	"	Claude Martin, fils	Claude Martin	60	5 6			16 6	
93	"	le même	Joseph Meunier	60	5 6			11	
94	20 "	James Omand	Pierre Marthand	120	11				
CONCESSION ST. MARGUERITE:									
1	11 Sept. 1833	Rev. James Moffatt	Rev. James Moffatt	150	13 9			1 7 6	
2	26 Oct. "	James Thompson	James Thompson	120	11			1 2	
3	10 Nov. "	Robert Kyle	Robert Kyle	120	11			1 2	
4	11 Jan. 1832	Edouard Barnard, ecuyer	Edouard Barnard	120	11			1 2	
5	12 "	P. B. Dumoulin, ecuyer	L'Hon. Juge Vallières	120	11			1 13	
6	17 "	Hugh Heney, ecuyer	Hugh Heney, ecuyer	120	11			1 13	
7	18 Oct. 1831	Zéphirin Boudreault	Zéphirin Boudreault	120	11			1 15	
8	"	Henry M'Auley, ecuyer	Henry M'Auley, ecuyer	123	11			1 18	
9	"	Edouard Griève, ecuyer	Edouard Griève, ecuyer	120	11			1 18	
10	17 "	D. Esther Nelson	D. Hypolite Guy	120	11			2 4	
11	"	L'Hon. Juge Vallières	L'Hon. Juge Vallières	120	11			2 4	
12	" 1832	François Belouin	Jean Fra. Belouin	60	8 6			11	



(C. 8.)—List of Capitales, &amp;c. in the Seigneurie of Cap La Magdeline—Old Concessions—continued.

No.	Date of Original Grant.	Name of Original Concedee.	Name of Present Holder.	Arpents in Superficies.	Annual Rent.	Arrears at 30 September 1831.			Arrears at 30 September 1837.		
						Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.		
13	10 Sept. 1832	François Robert	Jos. G. Gentien	60	£. 5 6						
14	11 Juin "	Dominique Rousseau	Joseph Naud	120	11 -						
15	20 Juillet "	Jacques Bedard	Fra. Buteau, cor.	60	5 6			1 2			
16	" "	Etienné Bédard	- le même -	60	5 6					1 5	
17	" "	François Bedard	- la même -	60	5 6					1 5	
18	16 Oct. 1831	Jos. G. Labarre	Héritiers Labarre	60	5 6					1 5	
19	27 " "	John Whiteford	Retrait pour la Commission	60	5 6						
20	" "	- le même -	John Whiteford	60	5 6						
21	" "	James Crawford	James Crawford	60	5 6						
22	" "	Jean B. Bécoteau	François D. Dargie	120	11 -			2 4			
23	" "	Joseph Dargie	Joseph Dargie	60	11 -			5 6			
24	" "	Thomas D. Dargie	Thomas D. Dargie	60	5 6			16 6			
25	" "	Jean E. Dermoulin	Pierre Levassent	60	5 6			11 -			
26	" "	Hylaire Douillet	Jean B. Doucet	60	5 6			11 -			
27	2 Juillet 1832	Augustin Landrey	Jean B. Martel	60	5 6			11 -			
28	10 Juin "	Joseph Rousseau	Antoine Bourgeois	60	5 6			11 -			
29	17 Oct. 1831	François Thibodeau	François Thibodeau	60	5 6			18 6			
30	1 Mai 1832	François Routier	Jean B. Lapenville	60	5 6			5 6			
31	18 Oct. 1831	Antoine Permentier	Joseph Girouard	60	5 6			5 6			
32	" "	Augustin Daviau	Thomas Pagé	60	5 6			11 -		2 10	
33	" "	François Pagé	François Pagé	60	5 6			11 -			
34	" "	Thomas Pagé	Augustin Cloutier	60	5 6			16 6			
35	1 Juin 1832	Augustin Cloutier	- le même -	60	5 6			11 -			
36	1 " "	Duodonné Felix	Augustin Gagnon	60	5 6			11 -			
37	Sans Concession	Ephrem Elle	Ephrem Elle	120	11 -			5 6			
38	17 Oct. 1831	Jean Chs. Jalbert	Jean Chs. Jalbert	120	11 -			1 2			
39	11 Juin 1832	Pierre Cormier	Pierre Cormier	120	11 -			1 13			
40	18 Oct. 1831	Joseph Douillet	Pierre Deveau	120	11 -			1 13			
41	1 Sept. 1833	Olivier Girardin	Olivier Girardin	60	5 6			1 2		1 10	
42	12 Juin 1832	Pierre Gagnon	Pierre Gagnon	60	5 6			11 -			
43	" "	Denis Gagnon	Denis Gagnon	60	5 6			11 -			
44	9 Juillet 1833	Joseph Normand	Joseph Normand	60	5 6			11 -			
45	17 Oct. 1831	Augustin Pallé	Pierre Martin	60	5 6			11 -			
46	" "	Denis G. Labarre	Denis G. Labarre	180	16 6			11 -			
47	9 Juillet 1833	François Normand	François Normand	120	11 -			16 6			
48	6 Nov. "	Antoine Bourgeois	Antoine Bourgeois	120	11 -			11 -			
49	10 Oct. 1832	William Galbreath	William Galbreath	120	11 -			11 -			
50	17 " 1831	Joseph D. Dargie	Chs. Lef. Lacroix	60	5 6			1 2			
51	" "	Thomas Dargie	François Buisson	60	5 6			1 2			
52	" "	Pierre Dargie	Amable Hamelin	60	5 6			16 6		4 3 4	
53	" "	- le même -	Louis Arnaud	60	5 6			11 -		2 1 8	
54	" "	François Grenier	François Grenier	60	5 6			16 6		1 10	
55	" "	George Rochelleau	Modeste Laysseur	60	5 6			1 2			
56	1 Mai 1832	Godfroy Dastallaire	Godfroy Dastallaire	60	5 6						
57	17 Oct. 1831	Olivier Thibodeau	Olivier Thibodeau	60	5 6			11 -			
58	1 Mai 1832	François Boutier	Hylarion Legendre	60	5 6			5 6			
59	18 Oct. 1831	Antoine Parmentier	David Doucet	60	5 6			16 6		2 10	
60	17 " "	Augustin Daviaux	Thomas Pagé	60	5 6			11 -			
61	" "	John Clark	- le même -	60	5 6			16 6			
62	" "	- le même -	Augustin Cloutier	60	5 6			16 6			
63	1 Juin 1832	Augustin Cloutier	- le même -	60	5 6			11 -			
64	1 " "	Duodonné Felix	Léandre Gagnon	60	5 6			11 -			
65	17 Oct. 1831	Jean B. Sabceur	Jean B. Lottinville	60	5 6			5 6			
66	Sans Concession	Léon Doucet	Leon Doucet	60	5 6			11 -		1 16	
67	17 Oct. 1831	Jean B. Dupont	Denis G. Labarre	60	5 6			11 -			
68	" "	Denis G. Labarre	François Pruncean	60	5 6			11 -			
69	1 Mai 1832	Jean Fra. Simoneau	Denis G. Labarre	120	11 -			5 6			
70	" "	Michel Simoneau	- le même -	60	5 6			11 -			
71	1 Mars " "	Thos. et W. Burn	Thos. et W. Burn	180	16 6			5 6			
72	9 Juillet 1833	Fran. A. Noisieux	John Pratt	120	11 -						
73	8 Nov. "	Michel Déry	Pierre Deveau	120	11 -			1 2		- 15	
74	11 Sept. 1832	Antoine Lafontaine	- le même -	120	11 -			1 2			
75	1 Juin 1832	Louis T. Louval	Simon Demarais	40	3 8			1 2			
76	" "	- le même -	Joseph Lamothe	40	3 8			11 -		- 10	
77	" "	- le même -	Louis T. Louval	40	3 8			11 -		- 12 6	
78	17 Oct. 1831	Jacques Brisette	Jacques Brisette	60	5 6						
79	20 Sept. 1833	George Armstrong	George Armstrong	120	11 -			16 6			
80	20 Juillet 1837	Pierre Morreau	Pierre Morreau	120	11 -			1 2			
81	27 Sept. 1836	François Cormier	François Cormier	120	11 -						
82	22 " "	Stanislas Ducharme	Stanislas Ducharme	120	11 -						
83	21 " "	Pierre Richard	Pierre Richard	120	11 -						
84	" "	Hubert Desailloit	Hubert Desailloit	60	5 6						
85	" "	- le même -	Pierre Richard	60	5 6						
86	24 " "	Charles Héon	Charles Héon	120	11 -					- 10	
87	21 " "	Joseph Lamothe	Joseph Lamothe	120	11 -						
88	" "	Pierre G. Labarre	Denis G. Labarre	120	11 -						
89	26 " "	Thos. Webster	Thomas Webster	120	11 -						
CONCESSION St. FELIX:											
1	13 Août 1838	Antoine Buisson	François Buisson	60	5 6						
2	Sans Concession	Hubert Page	Hubert Page	120	11 -						
3	" "	Jean B. Créte	Jean B. Créte	60	5 6						

APPENDIX TO REPORT ON THE AFFAIRS OF

(C. 8.)—List of Concessions, &c. in the Bailliery of Cap La Magdeleine—OM Concessions—continued.

No.	Date of Original Grant.	Name of Original Conceder.	Name of Present Holder.	Arpents in Superficies.	Annual Rent.	Arrears at 30 September 1831.		Arrears at 30 September 1837.	
						Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventas.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventas.
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
4	12 Jan. 1833	Michel Robert	Hylaite Legendre	60	5 6			11	10
5	"	le même	Michel Robert	60	5 6			16	6
6	Sans Concession	Jean B. Decoteau	Jean B. Decoteau	60	5 6			5	6
7	20 Dec. 1833	W. M. Deane	M. W. Deane	126	11 6½			1	3 1
8	"	William Deane, fils	William Deane, fils	126	11 6½			1	3 1
9	Sans Concession	David Deane	David Deane	126	11 6½			11	6½
10	Sans Concession	Matilda Deane	Matilda Deane	126	11 6½			11	6½
11	"	Jean Cardinal	Jean Cardinal	126	11 6½			11	6½
12	19 Juin 1837	Hylarion Legendre	Hylarion Legendre	144	18 3				
13	Sans Concession	Jean L. Lottinville	Jean B. Lottinville	60	5 6				
14	"	Alexis Latraille	Alexis Latraille	60	6			6	½
15	14 Dec. 1833	Louisa M. Byrne	Louisa M. Byrne	126	11 6½			1	14 7½
16	17 Jan. 1834	F. V. B. Bowen, fils	François Boteau, ecuyer	126	11 6½				
17	"	D. C. L. C. Bowen	le même	126	11 6½				
18	"	D. Ann C. Bowen	le même	126	11 6½				
19	17 Jan. 1834	D. Lucie J. Bowen	le même	120	11				
20	1 Juin 1832	Jacques Grenier	Héritiers Jacques Grenier	145	13 4			2	
21	17 Jan. 1834	Isabelle C. Bowen	François Boteau	145	13 4				
22	8 "	J. B. Brimette	le même	93	8 6				
23	20 Sept. 1833	Jean R. Joutant	le même	186	17				
24	17 Jan. 1834	George F. Bowen, eqq.	le même	186	17				
25	"	Edward F. Bowen	le même	186	17				
26	"	L. Hon. Juge Bowen & uxors	le même	372	1 14				
27	"	D. Louisa A. Bowen	le même	186	17				
28	17 Oct. 1831	Philip Lyster	Philip Lyster	186	17			4	5
29	Sans Concession	John Hart	John Hart	153	14			14	
30	7 Juillet 1834	Charles Bernard	Charles Bernard	93	8 6			8	6
31	"	le même	Eberré Baudry	93	8 6			8	6
32	19 Août	Michael O'Donnell	Michael O'Donnell	153	14			14	
33	Sans Concession	Bothomew Hart	D. Theresé Perrault	120	11				
34	27 Août 1834	Edouard Boudreau	Edouard Boudreau	144	13 3				
35	13 Fév. 1837	Onésime Boudreau	Onésime Boudreau	144	13 3				
36	3 Juillet	Elix Elie	Elix Elie	72	6 7½				
37	20 Mars 1834	Edouard Godin	Edouard Godin	72	6 7½			13	3
38	"	Isidore Broussseau	Isidore Broussseau	72	6 7½			6	7½
39	Sans Concession	le même	Pierre Robert	72	6 7½				
40	13 Fév. 1837	D. Theresé Perrault	D. Theresé Perrault	144	13 3				
41	12 Oct. 1833	John Cooper	John Cooper	144	13 3			1	6 6
42	27 Sept. 1836	Pierre Robitaille	Pierre Robitaille	78	7 2				
43	20 "	Olivier Pothier	Olivier Pothier	72	6 7½				
44	4 Oct. "	Pierre Cormier	Pierre Cormier	72	6 7½				
45	24 Sept. "	François Rousseau	François Rousseau	144	13 3				
46	1 Oct. "	Franç. A. Lafontaine	Franç. A. Lafontaine	81	7 5				
47	5 Sept. 1838	le même	le même	72	6 7½				
48	19 Mai "	Joseph Sheerin	Joseph Sheerin	150	13 8½				
TOTAL				40,558 ½	185 2 4	178 15 ½	13 14 2	432 4 6½	136 14

(C. 9.)—STATEMENT of NEW CONCESSIONS in the Village of La Prairie.

No.	Date of Original Grant.	Name of Original Conceder.	Name of Present Holder.	Toises in Superficies.	Annual Rent.	Arrears at 30 September 1831.		Arrears at 30 September 1837.	
						Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventas.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventas.
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	16 Août 1819	Charles Starnes	Charles Starnes	60	2 10			8	6
2	"	Raphael Brossau	Louis R. Bausette	97	3 9				
3	"	Joseph Denauf	Joseph Le Borgne	117	4 2½				
4	"	John Ryan	Lawrence Kidd	310	8 7				
5	"	Andrew Starnes	Andrew Starnes	70	3	1 12		2	10 6
6	"	Joseph Goodsell	Moops Hart	88	3 6	2 2		3	3
7	8 Mars 1821	James Fife	Joseph Johnston	230	6 9			2	7 3
8	9 "	Etienné Dumontel	V. Ed. Dumontel	211	6 4	12 8		1	18
9	"	Joseph Goodsell	James Scott	223	6 7	3 6 8	2 10	5	6 2
10	"	Charles Roland	Jean B. Lemieux	213	6 4½	3 3 9	15 1½	5	2
11	"	Paul Martin	Simon Foisie	150	4 10				
12	"	Paul Barbeau	Héritiers P. Barbeau	150	4 10			1	9
13	"	Geoffrois Moussette	Héritiers B. J. Labrosse	150	4 10	1 18 8		3	7 8
14	"	Antoine Boucher	Gabriel Barrette	150	4 10	2 8 4	3 14 2	3	17 4
15	"	Hypolite Deneau	François Guérin	150	4 10	2 8 4	14 1½	3	17 4
16	"	Amable Robert	Amable Robert	150	4 10				4 10
17	"	Jean Bousseau	Louis Derrers	150	4 10				4 10
18	"	Alexis Dervan	Louis Derrers	150	4 10				4 10
19	"	Noël Charbonneau	Noël Charbonneau	150	4 10	2 8 4		3	17 4
20	"	Constant Bourassa	Constant Bourassa	150	4 10	2 8 4		3	17 4
21	"	Fabien Dupins	Fabien Dupins	150	4 10	2 8 4		3	17 4

(C. 9.)—Statement of New Concessions in the Village of La Prairie—continued

No.	Date of Original Grant.	Name of Original Concedee.	Name of Present Holder.	Toises in Superficies.	Annual Rent.	Arrears at 30 September 1831.		Arrears at 30 September 1837.	
						Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventes.
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
22	9 Mars 1821	François Coulombe	François Coulombe	150	4 10	2 8 4	-	3 17 4	-
23	"	Simon Denant	V. André Démartean	150	4 10	1 13 10	-	3 2 10	-
24	"	Baile Béchard	Baile Béchard	150	4 10	2 8 4	-	3 17 4	-
25	"	Catherine Béthourné	James Scott	150	4 10	1 9 -	16 6	2 18 -	- 16 6
26	"	Thomas Weywood	Pierre-St. Marie	150	4 10	-	-	2 8 6	-
27	"	John Keast	John Keast	150	4 10	2 8 4	-	3 17 4	-
28	"	Jérôme Péladeau	Justinien Laurin	150	4 10	-	-	-	-
29	"	Joseph Poutré	Justinien Laurin	150	4 10	-	-	-	-
30	"	Guillaume Peladeau	Héritiers F. Plante	195	5 5	-	-	5 5	-
31	"	Amable Provost	Héritiers F. Plante	202	6 -	-	-	6 -	-
32	"	Louis Barbeau	Héritiers L. Barbeau	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-
33	"	Frederick Singer	Constant Dupuis	150	4 10	2 3 6	1 - 10	3 12 6	3 10 10
34	"	Joseph St. Marie	Jean B. Breucha	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-
35	"	Joseph Finesterrait	Hugh M'Farlane	150	4 10	13 6	-	2 3 6	-
36	"	Amable Bordaoux	Louis Demers	150	4 10	-	-	4 10	-
37	"	John Kelly	Jacques Bissonette	150	4 10	1 4 2	2 1 8	2 13 2	4 11 8
38	"	François Barbeau	François Barbeau	150	4 10	2 8 4	-	3 17 4	-
39	"	Pierre Hébert	Louis Bissonette	150	4 10	2 8 4	-	3 17 4	-
40	"	Louis Plante	Casimir Durameau	150	4 10	-	-	13 6	1 5 -
41	"	John Hoskins	Casimir Durameau	150	4 10	-	-	13 6	1 5 -
42	"	James Douglas	J. B. Elie Dupré	150	4 10	-	-	1 4 2	-
43	"	John Pearson	Louis Barbeau	150	4 10	2 8 4	- 4 2	3 17 4	- 4 2
44	"	John Ball	Louis Barbeau	150	4 10	2 8 4	- 2 6	3 17 4	- 2 6
45	"	Vital Bourassa	Jean B. Bourassa	150	4 10	-	-	-	-
46	"	Pierre Menard	V. Alexis Moquin	150	4 10	- 9 8	-	1 18 8	-
47	"	Patrick M'Kermon	Antoine Desantels	150	4 10	2 8 4	3 - -	3 17 4	3 - -
48	"	Pierre Hajle	Amable Hein	150	4 10	2 8 4	-	3 17 4	-
49	"	Robert M'Nabb	Amable Robert	150	4 10	2 8 4	-	3 17 4	-
50	"	Ephraim Goodael	V. W. Durrett	150	4 10	2 8 4	-	3 17 4	-
51	"	John Goodael	V. W. Durrett	150	4 10	2 8 4	-	3 17 4	-
52	"	John Ryan	W. Merry	150	4 10	2 8 4	-	3 17 4	-
53	"	Joseph Pilotte	Héritiers B. J. Labrosse	150	4 10	2 8 4	- 4 5	3 17 4	- 4 5
54	"	Vital Dupuis	Héritiers B. J. Labrosse	150	4 10	2 8 4	- 5 6	3 17 4	- 5 6
55	"	Jean B. Surprenant	Héritiers B. J. Labrosse	150	4 10	2 8 4	-	3 17 4	-
56	"	Joseph Moussette	Héritiers B. J. Labrosse	150	4 10	2 8 4	- 4 5	3 17 4	1 4 5
57	"	Antoine Hébert	Toussaint Denant	150	4 10	2 8 4	1 3 4	3 17 4	1 3 4
58	"	Joseph Tremblay	Louis Bouthillier	150	4 10	2 8 4	- 16 4	3 17 4	1 6 4
59	"	Toussaint Ducloq	Louis Bouthillier	150	4 10	2 8 4	- 16 4	3 17 4	1 6 4
60	"	Benjamin Holmes	Benjamin Holmes	150	4 10	2 8 4	-	3 17 4	-
61	"	François Gimond	Madame A. T. Alexander	150	4 10	2 8 4	-	3 17 4	-
62	"	Austin Leonard	Madame A. T. Alexander	150	4 10	2 8 4	-	3 17 4	-
63	"	Paschal Lussier	Paschal Lussier	150	4 10	2 8 4	-	3 17 4	-
64	"	Julien Dupuis	Michel Gagnon	150	4 10	2 8 4	-	3 17 4	-
65	"	Nathaniel Willing	Nathaniel Willing	150	4 10	2 8 4	-	3 17 4	- 5 -
66	"	Jean B. Martin	Jacques Guérard	150	4 10	2 8 4	-	3 17 4	-
67	"	Amable Barbeau	Pierre Barbeau	150	4 10	-	-	9 8	-
68	"	Jean B. Barbeau	Jean B. Barbeau	150	4 10	-	-	4 10	-
69	"	Antoine Moussette	Amable Robert	150	4 10	-	-	4 10	-
70	"	Jean Bedard	Benoni Sou	150	4 10	-	-	-	-
71	"	Pierre Hébert	François Menard	150	4 10	-	-	13 6	- 4 4
72	"	Joseph Hébert	Pierre Menard	150	4 10	-	-	-	-
73	"	Louis Brousseau	Edward Martin	150	4 10	-	-	4 10	-
74	"	Paul Hérat	Louis Barbeau	150	4 10	2 8 4	-	3 17 4	- 5 4
75	"	Jacques Guérard	Jean B. Bourassa	150	4 10	-	-	-	-
76	"	André Lécuyer	André Lécuyer	150	4 10	-	-	13 6	-
77	"	Laurent Lécuyer	Laurent Lécuyer	150	4 10	-	-	13 6	-
78	"	François Goyette	François Goyette	150	4 10	2 8 4	-	3 17 4	-
79	"	Etienne Duguet	Etienne Duguet	150	4 10	-	-	1 2 2	-
80	"	Pierre Raymond	Jacques Guérard	150	4 10	-	-	-	-
81	"	Edward Holland	James Stott	150	4 10	-	-	1 2 2	1 - 5
82	"	Jean B. Normandin	Jean B. Normandin	150	4 10	-	-	-	-
83	"	Jacques Guérin	W. Kerfat	150	4 10	-	-	13 6	-
84	"	Hypolite Caillé	W. A. Alexander	150	4 10	-	-	-	-
85	"	Jérémie Brousseau	Michel Gagnon	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	- 11 -
86	"	Joseph Moussette	Louis Jodouin	150	4 10	-	-	-	-
87	"	Denis Bissonette	Justinien Laurin	150	4 10	-	-	4 10	-
88	"	Jacques Desantels	J. M. A. Raymond	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-
89	"	Etienne Brousseau	J. M. A. Raymond	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-
90	"	William Dobbin	William Dobbin	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-
91	"	Etienne Brousseau	Richard Wheeler	150	4 10	-	-	1 4 2	-
92	"	Jacques Turprenant	Joseph Normandin	150	4 10	-	-	-	-
93	"	Antoine Bourdon	Jean B. Bourassa	150	4 10	-	-	1 4 2	-
94	"	Etienne Bourdeau	Alonso Hotchkiss	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	- 5 4
95	"	Jean B. Lémeux	J. B. E. Dupré	150	4 10	-	-	1 4 2	-
96	"	Jean B. Meunier	Jean B. Eric Dupré	150	4 10	-	-	1 4 2	-
97	"	François Surprenant	Joseph Noreau	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	- 4 4
98	"	William Anderson	Florence Barbeau	150	4 10	-	-	1 4 2	-
99	"	Félicité Barbeau	Florence Barbeau	150	4 10	-	-	1 4 2	-
100	"	Amable Lécuyer	Alexis Moquin	150	4 10	-	-	-	-
101	"	Louise Denant	Louis Demers	150	4 10	-	-	9 8	- 4 4
102	"	François Denant	Raymond Foisie	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-
103	"	John E. Mills	Antoine Normandin	150	4 10	-	-	4 10	-
104	"	Cephas Mills	Antoine Normandin	150	4 10	-	-	4 10	-
105	"	John W. Ostrout	Simon Foisie	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-
106	"	Alonso Hotchkiss	Simon Foisie	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-



(C. 9.)—Statement of New Concessions in the Village of La Prairie—continued.

No.	Date of Original Grant.	Name of Original Concedee.	Name of Present Holder.	Toises in Superficies.	Annual Rent.	Arrears at 30 September 1831.		Arrears at 30 September 1837.		
						Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventos.	Cens et Rentes.	Lods et Ventos.	
					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
191	12 Mars 1691	Pierre St. James	Jean B. Bomaaser	150	4 10	-	-	13 6	-	
192	"	Jacques Robert	W. Kerfu	150	4 10	-	-	1 4 2	-	
193	"	Joseph Johnston	A. Ste. Marie	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-	
194	16 "	Thomas Smart	Joseph Johnston	150	4 10	-	-	1 4 2	-	
195	20 "	Thomas Smart	Thomas Smart	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-	
196	"	John Ryan	J. M. A. Raymond	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-	
197	"	Jules Centaine	J. M. A. Raymond	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-	
198	21 "	Robert Turner	Robert Turner	150	4 10	2 8 4	-	3 17 4	-	
199	"	Laurence Bloomer	L. A. Moreau	150	4 10	2 8 4	-	3 17 4	5 4	
200	"	Jos. Ignace Hebert	Joseph Bissonette	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-	
201	22 "	Wears Wood	Héritiers V. Woods	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-	
202	"	Charles Stames	Charles Stames	150	4 10	-	-	1 4 2	-	
203	"	Andrew Brand	J. M. A. Raymond	150	4 10	-	-	-	-	
204	"	George Kess	William Kerfut	150	4 10	-	-	1 4 2	-	
205	"	V. Thomas Blacquer	L. H. Denault	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-	
206	"	Vital Boenraesa	Vital Boenraesa	150	4 10	-	-	1 4 2	-	
207	"	Laurence Kidd	Joseph Johnston	252	7 3 1/2	-	-	14 7	-	
208	"	Alexis Bisson	Hugh M'Farlane	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-	
209	23 "	Robert Woods	J. B. S. Duprés	150	4 10	-	-	1 4 2	-	
210	24 "	Joseph Meloche	Héritiers E. Barbeau	150	4 10	-	-	1 4 2	-	
211	26 "	Robert M'Ginnis	Robert M'Ginnis	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-	
212	27 "	Thomas M'Vev	J. M. A. Raymond	150	4 10	-	-	-	-	
213	"	Antoine Dumontel	Amable Hein	150	4 10	2 8 4	-	3 17 4	16 3	
214	29 "	James Scott	James Scott	150	4 10	-	-	1 4 2	-	
215	2 Avril "	James Perrigo	Michel Gagnon	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-	
216	5 "	Robert M'Nabb	J. M. A. Raymond	150	4 10	-	-	-	-	
217	"	John B. Sullivan	J. M. A. Raymond	150	4 10	-	-	-	-	
218	9 "	Henry Esson	Henry Esson	150	4 10	2 8 4	-	3 17 -	-	
219	11 "	Duncan Campbell	J. M. A. Raymond	150	4 10	-	-	-	-	
220	16 "	Prosper Lavoie	S. B. E. Dupré	150	4 10	-	-	1 4 2	-	
221	24 "	John M'Kenzie	John M'Kenzie	150	4 10	2 8 4	-	3 17 4	-	
222	"	John G. M'Kenzie	Louis Demers	150	4 10	-	-	-	-	
223	15 Mai "	Joseph Shand	Louis Barbeau	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-	
224	17 "	Neal Morrison	James Scott	150	4 10	-	-	1 4 2	-	
225	18 "	Thomas Dunn	Benvit Charlebois	150	4 10	-	-	13 6	-	
226	4 Juin "	Pierre Monbleau	Charlotte Pisonnaut	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-	
227	5 "	Frederick Hurte	Héritiers F. Plante	124	4 3 1/2	-	-	-	-	
228	10 "	François Plante	Héritiers F. Plante	120	4 2 1/2	-	-	-	-	
229	12 "	Richard Hocken	Casimier Duranseau	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-	
230	16 "	Pierre Pinsonant	William Kerfut	150	4 10	-	-	1 4 2	-	
231	18 "	Bartelemi Chint	Benvit Charlebois	150	4 10	-	-	-	-	
232	22 "	Richard M'Ginnis	Jean B. Boenraesa	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-	
233	26 "	François Bell	Justinien Lawrin	150	4 10	-	-	-	-	
234	10 Juillet "	F. Marie Moquin	Justinien Lawrin	150	4 10	2 8 4	-	-	-	
235	14 "	Nahum Mower	J. E. E. Dupré	150	4 10	-	-	1 4 2	-	
236	9 Août "	Charles Stames	Charles Stames	150	4 10	-	-	-	-	
237	11 "	James Fenton	Antoine Desantels	150	4 10	-	-	13 6	-	
238	14 "	John Forrester	John Houssey	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-	
239	15 "	V. James Carbry	Louis Barbeau	150	4 10	-	-	3 17 4	-	
240	16 "	Robert Dowe	Robert Dowe	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-	
241	"	Thomas M'Kay	Michel Gagnon	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-	
242	24 "	William M'Master	Michel Gagnon	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-	
243	"	John Boyd	Marie Barbeau	150	4 10	-	-	13 6	-	
244	25 "	Emelin Ackly	James Scott	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-	
245	24 Sep. "	Paul Denant	Paul Denant	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-	
246	"	Hypolite Failli	Hypolite Failli	150	4 10	2 8 4	-	3 17 4	-	
247	9 Nov. "	Edward O'Connor	Edward O'Connor	150	4 10	2 8 4	-	3 17 4	-	
248	13 "	William Dack	William Dack	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-	
249	8 Fev. 1822	Pierre Rousseau	François Plante	150	4 10	-	-	-	-	
250	10 Avril "	Elizabeth Young	Pierre Goyette	150	4 10	-	-	13 6	-	
251	15 Mai "	Jean B. Dupuis	J. B. Dupuis	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-	
252	23 "	Paul Mondoux	Hétyiers B. Labrosse	150	4 10	2 8 4	-	3 17 4	-	
253	13 Juin "	Edward O'Connor	William Kerfut	150	4 10	-	-	1 4 2	-	
254	22 "	Benjamin Holmes	Amable Hein	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-	
255	"	Jules Sarrazin	Amable Hein	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-	
256	1 Juillet "	Jean B. Tréchette	Pierre Normandin	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-	
257	16 Août "	Marie Woods	Louis H. Denant	150	4 10	2 8 4	-	3 17 4	-	
258	10 Mars 1823	Richard Dobbin	William Kerfut	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-	
259	19 Fev. 1825	Etienne Bourdeau	J. B. Brenchu	150	4 10	-	-	13 6	-	
260	24 Mai 1826	Thomas M'Donald	Pierre Ste. Marie	150	4 10	-	-	1 9 -	-	
261	18 Dec. "	Pierre Ste. Marie	Pierre Ste. Marie	150	4 10	-	-	1 4 2	-	
262	9 Mai 1829	Edmund Barbeau	Héritiers E. Barbeau	275	7 10	-	-	2 7 -	-	
					£.	63 15 2	161 6 1	22 19 1	443 7 2	54 17 -

Jewitt's Office, 17 September 1838.

A true Copy.

(signed)

J. Stewart, Com.

Délivré à La Prairie comme suivant le meilleur de ma Connaissance,

le 3 Septembre 1838.

(signed)

E. Henry.



3d.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF ARREARS.

The two following TABLES to be both drawn in the same form, and showing the Arrears as Ascertained and Conjectured, on each Seignior, and on account of each of the above Sources of Revenue, at the two periods named.

(a.) AT TIME OF SURRENDER, 1831.

Name of Seignior.	Amount actually Ascertained.			Amount Conjectured.				Total.	
	Lods et Ventas.	Cens et Rentas.	Mills, &c.	Lods et Ventas.	Cens et Rentas.	Mills.	&c.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.
TOTAL									

(b.) AT PRESENT TIME.

Name of Seignior.	Amount actually Ascertained.				Amount Conjectured.				Total.	
	Lods et Ventas.	Cens et Rentas.	Mills.	&c.	Lods et Ventas.	Cens et Rentas.	Mills.	&c.	Ascertained.	Conjectured.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.
TOTAL										

4th.—DETAILED REPORT.

A REPORT as follows to be furnished of each Seignior in succession. The extent to which said Report may be conjectural to be stated, by placing [ ? ] after each conjectural item.

1st.—SEIGNIOR OF \_\_\_\_\_

(a.) ARRIERE FIEFS.

Where there are any in a Seignior to be thus reported.

Designation.	Dimensions.	Nº. of Square Arpens.	Date of Grant.	Name of Original Grantee.	Name of Present Holder.	Annual Charge, if any.	Total of Receipts, if any, for period above named.	Total of Arrears, if any.
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
TOTAL								

(b.) OLD CONCESSIONS.

Designation.	Limits.	Date of Grant.	Name of Original Concessee.	Name of Present Holder.
TOTAL				

**APPENDIX TO REPORT ON THE AFFAIRS OF**

4th.—DETAILED REPORT—continued.

(c.) NEW CONCESSIONS.

A TABLE answering to the preceding required.

(d.) LOTS OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF.

Designation.	Limits.	When first disposed of.	How.	To whom.	Present Occupant.	Yearly Charge.	Total Receipts for period above named.	Total Arrears.	
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
— — —									
— — —									
— — —									
— — —									
&c.									

**II.—OTHER PROPERTY PRODUCING REVENUE.**

1st.—EXTENT, &c.

Designation.	Dimensions.	Square Arpents.	How disposed of.
— — —			
— — —			
— — —			
— — —			
&c.			
<b>TOTAL</b>			

2d.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

The same Table as No. 2 (a.) under head of "Seigniories."

Designation.	From To			R. E. A.	&c. &c.
	R.	E.	A.		
— — —					
— — —					
— — —					
— — —					
&c.					

Other Tables also, as near as may be, answering to the Seigniorial Tables above given, are required in reference to these Properties also. The detailed report in particular.

**III.—PROPERTY YIELDING NO REVENUE.**

Designation.	Dimensions.	Square Arpents.	How and when disposed of.
— — —			
— — —			
— — —			
— — —			
&c.			

**IV.—EXPENSES ANNUALLY OF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE**

For period already named.

**V.—ANNUAL BALANCE SHEETS OF JESUITS' ESTATES**

For same period.



(E.)

ABSTRACT from the Balance Sheets of the Jesuits' Estates, for each half year, from October 10, 1831, to April 10, 1838; taken from the Receiver-General's Accounts, furnished to the Commission, by Joseph Carry, Esq., Inspector-General of the Provincial Accounts. Continued to April 10, 1838, from Statement made by Commissioner of Jesuits' Estates:

	Sterling.
	£. s. d.
On October 10, 1831—there stands on the Receiver-General's books a balance in favour of the Estates, of	8,040 16 3*
On October 31, 1831, and April 5, 1832—are entered two Receipts from the Commissioner, amounting to £. 1,454. 19. 3.	
At various other dates are entered Payments, Salary of Commissioner, contingencies of his office, and part of the other Appropriations made by Act of Feb. 25, 1832; £. 869. 7. 4.	
On April 10, 1832—appears a balance of	8,606 7 11 ½
On October 3, 1832—is a Receipt from the Commissioner, of £. 1,746. 14. 2.	
At various dates are Payments on various Accounts (as above named) of £. 189. 17. 8.	
And on September 22, 1832—a transfer to the General Fund, by order of the Governor, in a Letter from Col. Craig, the Civil Secretary, of £. 6,439. 5. 10 ½.	
Thus leaving	
On October 10, 1832—a balance of only	3,723 18 7 ½
(For the next Six Months, no Receipt from Commissioner.)	
From October 12, 1832, to November 7, 1832—Payments for various services to September 30, 1832 (covered by Act of February 25, 1832) £. 440. 2. 5.	
On April 10, 1833—a balance, therefore, of	3,283 16 2 ½
On April 22, 1833, and October 3, 1833—two Receipts from the Commissioner, amounting to £. 1,435. 7. 6 ½.	
On May 1, 1833—a Receipt from the Sheriff of Quebec, of £. 4. 18. 4 ½.	
(No Payments.)	
On October 10, 1833—a balance of	4,724 2 1
On April 5, 1834—a Receipt from the Commissioner, of £. 1,014. 13. 3 ½.	
(No Payments.)	
On April 10, 1834—balance of	5,738 15 4 ½
On October 7, 1834—a Receipt from the Commissioner, of £. 474. 9. 1 ½.	
(No Payments.)	
On October 10, 1834—balance of	6,213 4 6 ½
On April 3, 1835—a Receipt from the Commissioner, of £. 543. 8. 8 ½.	
(No Payments.)	
On April 10, 1835—balance of	6,756 13 2 ½
On October 7, 1835—a Receipt from the Commissioner, of £. 1,047. 2. 5 ½.	
(No Payments.)	
On October 10, 1835—balance of	7,803 15 8
On October 24, 1835—a Receipt from Sheriff of Quebec, of £. 9. 15. 6 ½.	
And on April 5, 1836—a Receipt from the Commissioner, of £. 978. 16. 3.	
(No Payments.)	
On April 10, 1836—balance of	8,792 7 5 ½
On May 4, 1836—a Receipt from Prothonotary of Quebec, of £. 4. 6. 3.	
(No Receipt from Commissioner.) (No Payments.)	
On October 10, 1836—balance of	8,796 13 8 ½
On October 19, 1836, and April 3, 1837—Receipts from the Commissioner, of £. 1,804. 19. 9.	
(No Payments.)	
On April 10, 1837—balance of	10,601 13 5 ½
(No Receipts or Payments.)	
On October 10, 1837—a balance of	10,601 13 5 ½
On October 31, 1837, and April 6, 1838—Receipts from the Commissioner, of £. 2,038. 5. 3 ½.	
Also, a Receipt from Sheriff of Quebec, of £. 46. 8. 1 ½.	
(No Payments.)	
On April 10, 1838—balance of	12,686 6 10 ½
A note from the Commissioner, dated October 6, 1838, notified to the Education Commission, that on that day he had paid into the Receiver-General's hands, the sum of £. 833. 4. ½. Currency; or £. 749. 17. 7 ½. Sterling.	
Supposing no sums received from other sources, the Receiver-General's Accounts should show, for	
October 10, 1838—a balance of	£. 13,436 4 6 ½

\* This and the following amounts, being taken from the Receiver-General's books, are all nominally sterling, though not really so. The sterling of the Provincial accounts is reckoned at \$ 4.44 ½ to the £ 1. Halifax currency reckons \$ 4.00 to the £ 1; so that £ 9 of the former equals £ 10 of the latter. Between this Provincial sterling and the true sterling, there is the difference of the rate of exchange; viz, about £. 8 per cent., when exchange on London is at the real par, and more, when, as is usual, it ranges higher.

(F.) LOCALITY, EXTENT and DISPOSITION of the SEIGNORIES

(F.) which form part of the JESUITS' ESTATES.

(a.)—IN THE DISTRICT

OF QUEBEC.

NAME.	SITUATION.	DIMENSIONS.	Total Contents, in Sq. Arpents.	Extent Surveyed, in Sq. Arpents.	Arriere Fiefs, and their Extent, in Square Arpents.
1. Silery	-- Near the City of Quebec, in a S. W. & W. direction from it; fronts on the St. Lawrence; is bounded in rear by the Seignior of St. Gabriel, which also forms part of the estates; on the N. E. side, towards Quebec, by the Seignior of St. Michael, the property of the Seminary of Quebec; and on the S. W. side by the Seignior of Godarville, private property.	-- 1 league front, on R. St. Lawrence, by 1 1/2 leagues depth, or thereabout.	10,584 or thereabout.	10,584 the whole.	819; viz.— Monsau - 566 St. Ursule - 253 unproductive.
2. St. Gabriel, or Ancienne et Jeune Lorette.	-- Not far from Quebec, in a N. & N. W. direction; fronts on the Seignior of Silery; is bounded in rear by lands still ungranted; on the N. E. side by the Fief St. Ignace, the property of the Religieuses of the Hotel Dieu, of Quebec; and on the S. W. side by the Seignior of Godarville, above named.	-- 1 1/2 leagues front, by 10 leagues depth.	105,840 or thereabout.	41,600	
3. Notre Dame des Anges, or Charlesbourg.	-- Close to the City of Quebec, on the N. & N. E.; fronts partly on the River St. Charles, and partly on the St. Lawrence; is bounded in rear by lands laid out in township; on the N. E. side by the Seignior of Beauport, private property; and on the S. W. side by the Seignior of Dorsanville, the property of the Religieuses de l'Hopital Général, Quebec.	-- 1 league front, by 4 leagues depth.	28,254 about.	28,224 the whole.	2,498; viz.— Grandpré - 2,498 almost unproductive. "One year's revenue every mutation."
4. Belair, or La Montaigne au Bonhomme.	-- Lies W. of the Seignior of St. Gabriel, from which it is separated by the Seignior of Godarville, and at some distance back from the St. Lawrence; fronts on the Seignior of Demare, or Augustin, which lies between it and the St. Lawrence; is bounded in rear by the River Jacques Cartier; on the N. E. side by the Seignior of Godarville, above named; and on the S. W. side by the Seignior of Neuville, or Pointe aux Trembles.	-- 1 league front, by 2 leagues depth. The above dimensions are from Mr. Stewart's Return (A. 1.). In the warrant issued for the seizure of the Estates in 1800, they are stated as "1 1/2 leagues front, by 2 leagues, or thereabout, depth."	14,112 or thereabout.	14,112 the whole.	
5. Isle aux Reaux	-- An Island in the St. Lawrence, a little below the Island of Orleans.	-- About 1 league long, by 8 arpents, or thereabout, in width.	336	336	
TOTAL of Five Seignories in District of Quebec			159,096 about.	94,856 about.	3,317, almost wholly unproductive.

Extent of Old Concessions in Square Arpents.	Extent of New Concessions, in Square Arpents.	Total Extent of Concessions in Square Arpents.	Lands otherwise Alienated, their Disposition, and Extent in Square Arpents.	Land Unalienated, in Square Arpents.	Land Unsurveyed, in Square Arpents.	REMARKS.
9,409 or less, if the coves are to be deducted from the 10,584, given as the total area.	- - -	9,409 about. See before.	156, or more; viz.— Productive: Under lease, 4 coves; extent not stated, being a very narrow strip along the St. Lawrence. Sold on constitut, part of Domain Farm, 152. Unproductive: Grant for R. C. Parish Church of St. Foi, 4.	200 being the rest of the Domain not yet sold on constitut.	- - -	
25,400 (?)	13,000 (?)	38,400 (?)	1,870; viz.— Productive: Under lease, three mills, with 270 arpents. Unproductive: Indian reserve, 1,600. Grants for two R. C. Churches, 6.	65,564 (?) See "Notes" on the Return (A. 1.)	64,240	
21,542 (?)	3,700 (?)	25,242 or less.	484, or more; viz.— Productive: Under lease, three farms, uncertain whether one or all of them together measure 272. Two mills with 180. Meadows of Aurergne, 28. Unproductive: Grant for a R. C. Church, 4.	- - -	- - -	
9,187 (?)	4,715 (?)	13,902	- - -	210 of no value.	- - -	
336	- - -	336	- - -	- - -	- - -	-- the whole of this Seignior is granted in one concession. — See "Notes."
65,874 (?)	21,415 (?)	87,289 (?)	2,516, or more; viz.— Productive - 902, or more. Unproductive 1,614.	65,974 (?) Somewhat doubtful.	64,240 about.	

(b.)—IN THE DISTRICT

OF THREE RIVERS.

1. Batiscan	-- On the north bank of the St. Lawrence, in the lower part of the district of Three Rivers; fronts on the St. Lawrence; is bounded in rear by wild lands; on the N. E. side by the Seignior of Champlain. The side lines of this Seignior are, as yet, only in part surveyed.	-- 2 leagues front, by 20 leagues depth.	282,240 about.	70,054	1,764; viz.— A fief not named in the Return (A. 1.); 1/2 league in front, by 1 league in depth. Unproductive.
2. Cap de la Magdeleine	-- Is also on the north bank of the St. Lawrence, a short distance above Batiscan, and immediately below the Town of Three Rivers; fronts on the St. Lawrence; is bounded in rear by wild lands; on the N. E. side by the Seignior of Champlain, and unsettled lands in rear; and on the S. W. side, by the river St. Maurice, for some distance, and afterwards by an imaginary line run through unsettled lands. The side lines are, as yet, only in part surveyed.	-- nominally, 2 leagues front, by 20 leagues depth; in reality, a good deal larger. — See Report.	300,000 or upwards.	63,000 (?)	3,580; viz.— Hertel - 1,100 Marsolet - 1,320 La Pierre - 860 La Potiere 100 Unproductive.
TOTAL of Two Seignories in District of Three Rivers			582,240 or upwards.	133,054 (?)	5,344, unproductive

41,078	25,361	66,439	485, or possibly more; viz.— Productive: Under lease, Domain Farm, 360 (?) Four mills, with 125. Three Ferries and the Saw-logs at the Grand Chute are also leased, but there is no return of land leased with them. Sold on constitut, probably part of Domain Farm. 25,975; viz.— Productive: Under lease, the Forge Reserve, 25,940. One mill, 30 1/2. Unproductive: Grants for the R. C. Church, 5.	213,552 or thereabout.	212,186 or thereabout.	
20,180 1/2 (?)	26,000 (?)	46,180 1/2 (?)	26,460 1/2; viz.— Productive - 26,455 1/2 Unproductive 5	224,264 1/2 more or less. In 1844, when the Forge Reserve lease will expire, it will be 250,000 and upwards.	237,000 or thereabout.	
61,258 1/2 (?)	51,361 (?)	112,619 1/2 (?)	26,460 1/2; viz.— Productive - 26,455 1/2 Unproductive 5	437,816 1/2 more or less. In 1844 it will be 463,000, more or less.	449,186 or thereabout.	

(c.)—IN THE DISTRICT

OF MONTREAL.

1. La Prairie de la Magdeleine.	-- Is on the south bank of the St. Lawrence, and nearly opposite the City of Montreal; fronts on the St. Lawrence, and extends in rear towards the Richelieu; is bounded on the N. E. side by the Seignior of Longueuil; and on the S. W. side by that of Sault St. Louis.	-- 2 leagues front, by 4 leagues depth, or thereabout.	56,448 or thereabout.	56,448 the whole.	
---------------------------------	--	--	-----------------------	-------------------	--

56,400 about.	43	56,443 about.	(?); none returned. One mill is mentioned as under lease; no amount of land stated as reserved for it. There is also some land (not much) reported as "sold on constitut," but the quantity is not stated.	5 (?) Reserve for College and Marketplace in La Prairie, 2,585 toises.	
---------------	----	---------------	--	---	--

TOTAL of EIGHT SEIGNORIES in the

PROVINCE of LOWER CANADA.

5 In District of Quebec	159,096 about.	94,856 about.	3,317, almost wholly unproductive.
2 In District of Three Rivers	582,240 or upwards.	133,054 (?)	5,344, unproductive
1 In District of Montreal	56,448 about.	56,448 about.	
	797,784 about.	284,358 about.	8,661, unproductive, or very nearly so

65,874 (?)	21,415 (?)	87,289 (?)	2,516, or more— Productive - 902, or more. Unproductive - 1,614	65,974 (?)	64,240 about.	Stated in square leagues, the result is— sq. l. Total extent of Seignories, about - 113
61,258 1/2 (?)	51,361 (?)	112,619 1/2 (?)	26,460 1/2; viz.— Productive - 26,455 1/2 Unproductive 5	437,816 1/2 more or less. In 1844, 463,000, or more (?)	449,186 about	Arriere Fiefs - - - - - 1-2 Old Concessions - - - - - 26- New ditto - - - - - 10-3
56,400 about.	43	56,443 about.	(?)	5 reserved.		Otherwise alienated: Productive, about - - - - - 3-87 Unproductive " - - - - - 23
183,532 1/2 (?)	72,819 (?)	256,351 1/2 (?)	28,076 1/2, or more— Productive - 27,357 1/2, or more Unproductive, 1,619, perhaps more.	503,795 1/2 more or less. In 1844, 529,000, or more (?)	513,426 about.	Total alienated, about - - - - - 41-6 Total unalienated: At present at disposal - - - - - 71-4 At disposal in 1844 - - - - - 74-07 (more or less.) Surveyed, about - - - - - 40-3 Unsurveyed " - - - - - 72-7

**RECEIPTS.**

Average per Annum.		
495	11	8
71	16	4-02
115	12	1
168	6	10
58	6	8
-	-	-
-	-	-
495	11	8
173	18	9
168	6	10
71	16	4-02
909	13	7-02

8	4	7
210	5	3-83
-	13	6
86	2	8-07
25	-	-
109	-	-
3	7	-

For Comm  
On

For the SI  
Years.

347 13 91

50 7 91

81 2 11

118 2 11  
40 18 6

347 13 91  
122 - 7

118 2 11

50 7 91

638 4 3

5 15 1  
181 14 1  
- 9 1  
25 7 1

17 10 1  
78 9 1  
2 7 1

(F. 2.)

(a)—IN THE DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

Table with columns: N.A.M.R., Description, Gross Receipts, Expenses, Net Receipts, Other. Includes sub-sections for ANTIENNES FIRMS, CONCESSIONS, and OTHER.

(b)—IN DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.

Table with columns: N.A.M.R., Description, Gross Receipts, Expenses, Net Receipts, Other. Includes sub-sections for CONCESSIONS and OTHER.

(c)—IN DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Table with columns: N.A.M.R., Description, Gross Receipts, Expenses, Net Receipts, Other. Includes sub-sections for CONCESSIONS and OTHER.

IN THE THREE DISTRICTS.

Summary table for the three districts (Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal) with columns for Description, Gross Receipts, Expenses, Net Receipts, and Other.

(F. 2.)

(a)—IN THE DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

Table with columns: PROPERTIES, MISCELLANEOUS, TOTAL. Includes sub-sections for EXPENSES, NET RECEIPTS, and GROSS RECEIPTS.

(b)—IN DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.

Table with columns: PROPERTIES, MISCELLANEOUS, TOTAL. Includes sub-sections for EXPENSES, NET RECEIPTS, and GROSS RECEIPTS.

(c)—IN DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Table with columns: PROPERTIES, MISCELLANEOUS, TOTAL. Includes sub-sections for EXPENSES, NET RECEIPTS, and GROSS RECEIPTS.

IN THE THREE DISTRICTS.

Summary table for the three districts (Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal) with columns for Description, Gross Receipts, Expenses, Net Receipts, and Other.

(F. 3.)

(a.)—IN DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

NAME of SEIGNIORY.	DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCTIVE PROPERTIES IN QUEBEC.			Actual Gross
	NAME.	Extent in Square Arpents.	Number of Holders.	For the Six Years.
1. Sillery	Concessions: Old	9,409	77	£. s. d. 140 12 2-5 810 8 7
	Coves, 4	(?)	4	2,973 10 -
	Domain, part sold en constitut	152	9	430 18 5-5
		9,561	90	4,355 9 3
2. St. Gabriel	Concessions: Old	25,400	327	309 2 -25 353 5 11-5 87 14 4
	" New	13,000	94	141 9 1-5 693 12 6
	Mills, 3	270	3	
		38,670	424	1,675 3 11-25
3. Notre Dame des Anges	Concessions: Old	21,542	229	485 16 9-75 500 18 2-25 5 2 -75
	" New	3,700	47	2 18 11-5
	Farms: 2 sold en constitut 1 and a meadow, leased	300(?)	2	1,010 1 -
	Mills, 2	180	2	350 - -
		25,772	292	2,354 17 -25
4. Belair	Concessions: Old	9,187	130	138 14 1-5 21 - 10
	" New	4,715	71	
		13,902	201	159 14 11-5
5. Isle aux Reaux	Concessions: Old	336	1	
		336	1	
TOTAL in District of Quebec	Concessions: Old	65,874	764	1,164 5 2 1,685 13 6-75 92 76 4-75
	" New	21,415	212	144 8 1
	Old and New	87,289	976	1,257 1 6-75 1,830 1 7-75
	Coves, 4	(?)	4	2,973 10 -
	Domain land, sold en constitut	152	9	430 18 5-5
	Mills, 5	450	5	1,043 12 6
	Farms, 3, and 1 meadow	300(?)	4	1,010 1 -
		88,191	998	8,645 5 2

(F. 3.)

(a.)—IN DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

Receipts from each.		Estimated Gross Receipts from each.		Arrears: Their Increase or Diminution, in the Six Years, on each.		Arrears: Yearly per Centage on Actual Gross Receipts.		REMARKS.
Average Yearly.	Rate, Yearly, per Arpent.	Yearly.	Rate, Yearly, per Arpent.	As Reported.	As shown by Estimate, &c.	As Reported.	As by Estimate, &c.	
£. s. d. 23 8 8-42	- - -598	20 2 6-5	- - -513	6 16 1	19 16 11-5	-715	2-087	
135 1 5 16	- - 3-445	(?)	(?)	185 7 2-5	(?)	19-490	(?)	
495 11 8	(?)	1,080 - -	(?)	450 - -	(?)	15-134	(?)	
71 16 4-92	- 9 5-4	{ 155 9 11-25 (?)	1 - 5-521 (?)	406 - 10-5 (?)	(?)	111-954	{ (?) (?)	
725 18 2-5	- 1 6-322	(?)	(?)	1,124 12 -	(?)	25-82	(?)	
		1,455 12 5-75	- 3 -539					Lods et Ventas not included.
66 10 4-04	- - -628	77 18 2	- - -730	24 5 6	68 6 11-75	3-226	9-084	
58 17 7-92	- - -556	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
14 12 4-67	- - -270	39 7 4-5	- - -727	214 19 9-5	148 9 11	93-81	64-796	
23 11 6-25	- - -435	(?)	(?)	(?)	(or rather less)	(?)	(?)	
115 12 1	- 8 6-759	151 10 -	- 11 1-187	222 16 6-	(?)	32-125	(?)	
279 3 11-88	- - 1 732	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
		268 15 6-5	- - 1-668	462 1 9-5	(?)	(?)	(?)	Lods et Ventas not included.
60 19 5-62	- - -902	72 3 -75	- - -804	37 3 3-5	52 18 5-25	3-766	5-312	
63 9 8-38	- - -930	(?)	(?)	3 6 8	(?)	(?)	(?)	
- 17 -12	- - -035	16 11 1-25	- - 1 074	88 9 8-75	94 4 6-75	1099-068	(?)	
- 9 9-93	- - -032	(?)	(?)	(?)	(or rather less)	(?)	(?)	
163 6 10	- 11 2 673?	{ 200 - - 140 - -	{ 1 2 8 - (?) (?)	{ 427 10 - 685 - -	(?)	110-143	(?)	
58 6 8	- 6 5-778	134 10 -	- 14 11-333	75 - -	(?)	21-428	(?)	
392 9 6-04	- - 3-662	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
		563 4 2	- - 5-255	1,239 10 5-25	(?)	(?)	(?)	Lods et Ventas not included.
23 2 4-25	- - -604	27 7 11	- - -715	- 1 5 4	25 13 4-5	-793	16-071	
3 10 1-67	- - -091	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
- - - -	- - - -	18 9 9-25	- - -941	119 5 10-5	90 about.	(?)	(?)	
- - - -	- - - -	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
26 12 5-92	- - -459	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
		45 17 8-25	- - -792	120 11 2-5	(?)	(?)	(?)	Lods et Ventas not included.
- - - -	- - - -	- 13 10-5	- - -495	4 3 4-5	4 3 3			
- - - -	- - - -	(?)	(?)	4 3 4-5	4 3 3			
- - - -	- - - -	- 13 10-5	- - -495					Lods et Ventas not included.
194 - 10-33	- - -707	198 5 6-75	- - -722	- 13 -	25 8 2-5	-022	-892	
280 18 11-13	- - 1-098	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
15 9 4-79	- - -173	74 8 3	- - -834	422 15 4-75	325 about.	178-215	137-001	
24 1 4-17	- - -27	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
209 10 3-12	- - -576	272 13 9-75	- - -75	423 8 4-75	350 8 2-25 about	13-715	11-35	
305 - 3-29	- - -838	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
495 11 8	(?)	1,080 - -	(?)	450 - -	(?)	15-134	(?)	
71 16 4-92	- 9 5-4	{ 155 9 11 25 (?)	1 - 5-521 (?)	406 - 10-5 (?)	(?)	111-954	{ (?) (?)	
173 18 9	- 7 8-767	286 - -	- 12 8-533	207 16 6	(?)	28-537	(?)	
168 6-10	- 11 2-673	340 - -	1 2 8	1,112 10 -	1,029 19 -	110-143	(?)	
1,424 4 2-33	- - 3 876	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
		2,134 3 9	- - 5-809	2,766 2 7-25	(?)	83-371	(?)	Lods et Ventas not included.



(F. 3.)

(b.)—IN DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.

NAME of SEIGNORY	DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCTIVE PROPERTIES IN DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS				Actual Gross	
	NAME	Extent in Square Arpents.	Number of Holders.	Sources of Revenue.	For the Six Years, £. s. d.	
1. Batiscan	Concessions. Old	41,078	581	{ Cens et Rentes Lods et Ventes	650 18 10 111 12 1-5	
	" New	25,361	387	{ Cens et Rentes Lods et Ventes	200 4 3 27 2 5	
	Farm, 1	360	1	Rental	49 7 6	
	Mills, 4	125	4	Rental	1,297 11 11	
	Ferries, 3	(?)	3	Rental	4 1 -	
	Saw Logs	(?)	1	Rental	210 16 4	
	Sold en constitut	(?)	(?)	Interest	- - -	
		66,924	977		2,557 14 -	
	2. Cap de la Magdeleine	Concessions: Old	20,180 1/2	(?)	{ Cens et Rentes Lods et Ventes	135 11 5 49 19 8-5
		" New	26,000	(?)	{ Cens et Rentes Lods et Ventes	139 9 1-5 42 8 3
Together		503			150 - -	
Forge Reserve		25,940	1	Rental	654 - -	
Mill, 1		30 1/2	1	Rental	20 2 -	
Saw Logs		(?)	(?)	Rental	- - -	
		72,150 1/2	505		1,191 7 1-5	
Total in District of Three Rivers.	Concessions, Old and New	112,019 1/2	1,471	{ Cens et Rentes Lods et Ventes	1,126 3 3 230 19 1-5	
	Farm, 1	360	1	Rental	49 7 6	
	Mills, 5	155 1/2	5	Rental	1,951 11 11	
	Ferries, 3	(?)	3	Rental	4 1 -	
	Saw Logs (?)	(?)	(?)	Rental	236 18 4	
	Land sold en constitut	(?)	(?)	Interest	- - -	
	Forge Reserve	25,940	1	Rental	150 - -	
		139,074 1/2	(?) 1,485 or more		3,749 1 1-5	

(c.)—IN DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

1. La Prairie	Concessions, Old	56,400	(?)	{ Cens et Rentes Lods et Ventes	1,664 12 3-5 1,298 14 2-25
	" New	43	262	{ Cens et Rentes Lods et Ventes	40 14 1-5 35 12 10
	Mill, 1	(?)	1	Rental	1,809 17 10
	Land sold en constitut	(?)	(?)	Interest	- - -
		56,443	(?)		1,640 11 3-25

(F. 3.)

(b.)—IN DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.

Receipts from each.		Estimated Gross Receipts from each.		Arrears: Their Increase or Diminution, in the Six Years on each		Arrears: Yearly per Centage on Actual Gross Receipts		REMARKS
Average Yearly.	Rate, Yearly, per Arpent.	Yearly.	Rate, Yearly, per Arpent.	As Reported.	As shown by Estimate, &c.	As Reported.	As by Estimate, &c.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
108 9 9-07	- - -634	114 17 3	- - -671	356 5 7-5	88 4 8	46-722	5-014	
18 12 -25	- - 2-108	(?)	(?)	279 7 7	(?)	36-637	(?)	
33 7 4-5	- - -315	105 17 -	- - -954	303 3 8	310 about.	133-376	136-374	
4 10 4-08	- - -043	(?)	(?)	71 18 10	(?)	31-648	(?)	
8 4 7	- - 5-486	15 - -	- - 10	10 9 6	(?)	21-215	(?)	
210 5 3-83	1 14 7-23	222 10 3	1 15 7-224	8 6 8	(?)	-542	(?)	
- 13 6	(?)	2 10 -	(?)	- - -	(?)	- - -	(?)	
36 2 8 87	(?)	27 5 -	(?)	- - -	(?)	- - -	(?)	
- - -	- - -	8 6 -	(?)	14 5 9	(?)	- - -	(?)	
426 5 8	- - 1-529	(?)	(?)	1,043 17 7-5	(?)	40-813	(?)	
		496 - -	- - 1-778					Lods et Ventes not included.
22 11 10 08	- - -236	187 4 10-25	- - -973	266 8 7	580 1 9-25	143-715	312-906	
8 6 1-42	- - -080	(?)	(?)	134 8 4-5	(?)	72-507	(?)	
23 4 10-25	- - -231	75 - -	- - -094	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
7 1 4-5	- - 3 11 5-705	146 - -	4 15 8-852	No Return.	(?)	(?)	(?)	
25 - -	(?)	(?)	(?)	No Return.	(?)	(?)	(?)	
109 - -	- - -685	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
3 7 -	- - -	408 4 10-25	- - 1-358					Lods et Ventes and Saw Logs not included.
198 11 2 25	- - -	(?)	(?)					
187 13 10-1	- - -4	407 19 1-25	- - -869	925 17 10 5	928 6 5-25	68-225	68 404	
38 9 10-25	- - -082	(?)	(?)	485 14 9 5	(?)	35-792	(?)	
8 4 7	- - 5-486	15 - -	- - 10	10 9 6	(?)	21-215	(?)	
325 5 3-83	2 1 10-018	368 10 3	2 7 4-765	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
- 13 6	(?)	2 10 -	(?)	- - -	(?)	- - -	(?)	
39 9 8-67	(?)	(?)	(?)	- - -	(?)	- - -	(?)	
		27 5 -	- - -	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	Besides those in Cape M.
		8 6 -	(?)	14 5 9	(?)	- - -	(?)	
25 - -	- - -231	75 - -	- - -694					
624 10 10 25	- - 1-078	(?)	(?)	1,436 7 11	(?)	(?)	(?)	Mills and Saw Logs not included.
		904 4 10-25	- - 1-560					
		Lods et Ventes and Saw Logs in Cape M	not included.					
277 8 8-58	- - 1-18	373 5 10	- - 1-588	90 3 5	575 2 8 5	3 043	19 408	
216 9 -38	- - -921	(?)	(?)	1,368 2 1 about	(?)	46 168	(?)	
6 15 -25	- 3 1-866	63 15 2	1 9 7-86	292 1 1	311 16 10 5	382 53	447 745	
5 18 9-67	- 2 9-155	(?)	(?)	31 17 11	(?)	41 777	(?)	
301 12 11-67	(?)	301 13 -	(?)	- - -	(?)	- - -	(?)	
		21 13 10	(?)	- - -	(?)	- - -	(?)	
808 5 2-54	- - 3-437	(?)	(?)	1,061 17 8	(?)	33 031	(?)	
		760 7 10 -	- - 3-233					Lods et Ventes not included.

(c.)—IN DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

(F. 3.)

IN THE THREE DISTRICTS.

(F. 3.)

IN THE THREE DISTRICTS.

NAME of SEIGNIORY.	DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCTIVE PROPERTIES IN THE THREE DISTRICTS.			Actual Gross
	NAME.	Extent in Square Arpents.	Number of Holders.	For the Six Years.
Total in the Three Districts	Concessions, Old and New—			£. s. d.
	In District of Quebec	87,289	976	{ Cens et Rentes - - - 1,257 1 6-75 Lods et Ventes - - - 1,830 1 7-75
	In District of Three Rivers	112,619½	1,471	{ Cens et Rentes - - - 1,136 3 3 Lods et Ventes - - - 230 19 1-5
	In District of Montreal	56,443	(?)	{ Cens et Rentes - - - 1,705 6 5 Lods et Ventes - - - 1,334 7 -25
	In Lower Canada	256,351½	(?)	{ Cens et Rentes - - - 4,088 11 2-75 Lods et Ventes - - - 3,395 7 9-5
	Coves, 4; in District of Quebec	(?)	4	Rental - - - - - 2,973 10 - -
	Land sold en constitut—			
	In District of Quebec, besides two farms below	152	9	{ Interest à constitut - - - - - Lods et Ventes - - - - - } 430 18 5-5
	In District of Three Rivers	(?)	(?)	Interest à constitut - - - - -
	In District of Montreal	(?)	(?)	Interest à constitut - - - - -
	In Lower Canada	(?)	(?)	Interest à constitut - - - - - 430 18 5-5
	Mills, 5, in District of Quebec	450	5	Rental - - - - - 1,043 12 6
	" 5, in District of Three Rivers	155½	5	Rental - - - - - 1,951 11 11
	" 1, in District of Montreal	(?)	1	Rental - - - - - 1,809 17 10
	11, in Lower Canada	(?)	11	Rental - - - - - 4,805 2 3.
	Farms, 2, sold en con. } In District of	300?	{ 2	Interest à constitut - - - - - 1,010 1 -
	2, leased. } Quebec		2	Rental - - - - -
	1, leased in District of Three Rivers	360	1	Rental - - - - - 49 7 6
	5, in Lower Canada	660?	5	Interest and Rental - - - - - 1,059 8 6
	Ferries, 3, in District of Three Rivers	(?)	3	Rental - - - - - 4 1 -
	Saw Logs, (?), in District of Three Rivers	(?)	(?)	Rental - - - - - 236 18 4
	Forge Reserve, in District of Three Rivers	25,940	1	Rental - - - - - 150 - -
		263,708½	(?)	- - - - - 17,143 17 6-75

Receipts from each.		Estimated Gross Receipts from each.		Arrears: Their Increase or Diminution, in the Six Years, on each.		Arrears: Yearly per Centage, on Actual Gross Receipts.		REMARKS.
Average Yearly.	Rate, Yearly, per Arpent.	Yearly.	Rate, Yearly, per Arpent.	As Reported.	As shown by Estimate, &c.	As Reported.	As by Estimate, &c.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
209 10 3-12	- - -576	272 13 9-75	- - -75	423 8 4-75	350 8 2-5	13-715	11-25	
305 - - 3-29	- - -838	(?)	(?)	185 7 2-5	(?)	(?)	(?)	
187 13 10-5	- - -4	407 19 1-25	- - -869	In Sillery alone, 925 17 10-5	928 6 5-25	68-225	68-404	
38 9 10-25	- - -082	(?)	(?)	485 14 9-5	(?)	35-792	(?)	
284 4 4-83	- - -1-208	437 1 -	- - -1-858	201 17 8	916 19 7	6 641	30-167	
222 7 10-04	- - -946	(?)	(?)	1,400 about	(?)	46-053	(?)	
681 8 6-46	- - -638	1,117 13 11	- - -1-046	1,551 3 11-25	2,195 14 2-75	20-727	29-339	
565 17 11-58	- - -329	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
495 11 8	(?)	1,080 - -	(?)	450 - -	(?)	15-134	(?)	
71 16 4-92	- 9 5-4	{ 155 9 11-25 (?)	1 - 5-521	408 - 10-5	(?)	{ 111-954	{ (?)	
- - -	- - -	8 - 6	(?)	76 7 10	(?)	- - -	(?)	
- - -	- - -	21 13 10	(?)	14 5 9	(?)	- - -	(?)	
71 16 4-92	(?)	(?)	(?)	496 14 5-5	(?)	115-265	(?)	
173 18 9	- 7 8-767	286 - -	- 12 8-533	297 16 6	(?)	28-537	(?)	
325 5 3-83	2 1 10-018	368 10 3	2 7 4-765	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
301 12 11 67	(?)	301 13 -	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
800 17 5	(?)	956 3 3	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
168 6 10	- 11 2-673?	{ 200 - - 140 - -	1 2 8?	{ 427 10 - 685 - -	(?)	110-143	(?)	
8 4 7	- - 5-486	15 - -	- - 10	10 9 6	(?)	21-215	(?)	
176 11 5	(?)	355 - -	(?)	1,122 19 6	(?)	106	(?)	
- 13 6	(?)	2 10 -	(?)	- - -	(?)	- - -	(?)	
39 9 8-67	(?)	{ (?) 27 5 -	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
		Besides those in Cape M.						
25 - -	- - -231	75 - -	- - -694					
2,857 6 3-13	- - -2-417	{ (?) 3,798 16 5-25	{ (?) - - -3-213	{ (?) - - -	{ (?) - - -	{ (?) - - -	{ (?) - - -	
		Besides Lods et Ventes and Saw Logs in Cape M.						



(G. 1.)

CHARACTER, LOCALITY EXTENT and DISPOSITION of the PROPERTIES not

(a.)—IN THE DISTRICT

NAME.	By what Tenure originally held.	SITUATION.	Total Extent in Square Arpents.	Extent of Concessions, in Square Arpents.
1. La Vacherie	Originally held by the Jesuits, en roture, of the King's domain.	A part of the St. Roch suburb, near Quebec; "1/2 or 2/3 of the suburb," according to Mr. Stewart.	93 1/2 (?) Mr. S.'s return says, 88 1/2, but accounts for 93 1/2.	- - -
2. Lands in City of Quebec	Same tenure as La Vacherie	In the upper town of Quebec; contiguous or nearly so to the Jesuits' barracks.	Arp. Per. 18 58 (?) more or less.	- - -
3. Lands in Seigniory of Laurun.	Held by Jesuits, en roture, of the Seignior of Laurun. One lot out of five described in the several titles, and containing 240 square arpents, is called an "Arrière Fief."	Consists of two portions; one in the parish of St. Nicholas, opposite Cap Rouge, fronting on the S. bank of the St. Lawrence, 50 arpents in depth, and containing 1,180 arpents; the other consisting of four contiguous lots of land in the parish of Pte. Levi, opposite Quebec, fronting also on the S. bank of the St. Lawrence, 80 arpents in depth, and along front line, 15 arpents wide, containing in all 960 arpents.	2,140	2,140
4. Land at Tadoussac	Granted to Jesuits for erection of a chapel, &c.	Exact site disputed; Tadoussac is at the mouth of the Saguenay, and is leased to Hudson's Bay Company.	6	- - -
TOTAL of Four Properties in District of Quebec			2,258 (?) more or less.	2,140 (?) more or less.

(b.)—IN THE DISTRICT

1. Isle de St. Christophe	Held by Jesuits as a fief, free of all charges and conditions.	An island near the mouth of the St. Maurice, between the town of Three Rivers and the Seigniory of Cap de la Magdeleine.	80	80
2. Lands in Town and Banlieue of Three Rivers.	Held by Jesuits as fiefs (as above); the greater part of it. Some of the lands in the town, however, were held en roture; how much does not appear from the returns, or the reports to the House of Assembly.	Consist of two fiefs (one of which is called Pachevigny, and the other is apparently without a name), and some lands held en roture. Cover a large portion of the town of Three Rivers, but their precise limits are matter of controversy. The unconceded tract is on the outskirts of the town, towards the Race-course.	675.08	632.08 (?) or less.
TOTAL of Two Properties in District of Three Rivers			755.08	712.08 (?)

(c.)—IN THE DISTRICT

1. Land in City of Montreal	Held by Jesuits en roture, of the Seminary of Montreal.	In the heart of the city; but its precise limits a matter of controversy. With the exception of three house lots, it is all occupied for Court House and Gaol, according to Mr. Stewart. According to Mr. Kimber, the government garden is a part of it.	3.68	(?) three house lots.
TOTAL of Seven Properties in Province of Lower Canada:				
4 in District of Quebec			2,258 (?)	2,140
2 " Three Rivers			755.08	712.08 (?)
1 " Montreal			3.68	(?)
7 in Province			3,017 (?)	2,853 (?)

(G. 1.)  
constituting SEIGNIORIES, which form part of the JESUITS' ESTATES.

OF QUEBEC.

Extent of New Concessions, in Square Arpents.	Total Extent of Concessions, in Square Arpents.	Lands otherwise alienated; Their Disposition and Extent, in Square Arpents.	Land Unalienated in Square Arpents.	REMARKS.
- - -	- - -	84 1/2; viz.— Productive: Under lease, Haro Point - - - 53 " Beach Lot - - - 3 1/2 Sold en constitut] - - - 22 1/2 Unproductive: Granted for R. C. Church - - - 1 1/2 " Episcopal Church - - - 1 " Marine Hospital - - - 2 1/2 Arp. Per. 18 58; viz.— Productive: 59 House lots sold en constit. (?) 10 " " " (?) Unproductive: Granted to fire society, an irregular lot, near the gaol. (?) Granted to national school, an irregular lot, on Rampart Street. (?) Granted to congregation of Notre Dame. (?) Occupied by Government, as barracks and barrack yard, the Jesuits' college and garden, about 5 arps.	9 in scattered lots.	Lods et Ventas on this property are collected by the Crown, in its capacity of Seignior, and do not go to the Jesuits' estates' account; the Jesuits having held it en roture. On the lots sold en constitut, a nominal Cens is charged, to carry Lods et Ventas to the Crown.
- - -	- - -	6; viz.— Unproductive: Occupied as part of King's Posts.	- - -	Mr. Stewart is of opinion that the church at Tadoussac stands on this lot.
- - -	2,140	109; (?) more or less	9	
OF THREE RIVERS.				
- - -	80	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	632.08 (?) or less.	35, and more; viz.— Unproductive: Occupied and claimed by Trustees of common, 35. Occupied as Protestant Episcopal church and parsonage, the old church and house of the Jesuits. (?)	8	The present tenure of this property, as well as of the preceding, is en Seigneurie; and Lods et Ventas are collected and placed to the account of the estates.
- - -	712.08 (?)	35, and more	8	
OF MONTREAL.				
- - -	(?) three house lots.	3 (?) Unproductive: Occupied by Government for court-house and gaol. (?) Quere, whether also the land occupied as the government garden. (?)	- - -	- - -
- - -	2,140	109 (?)	9	
- - -	712.08 (?)	35 (?)	8	
- - -	(?)	3 (?)	- - -	- - -
- - -	2,853 (?)	150 (?) or more.	17	

(G. 2.)

(a.)—IN THE DISTRICT

NAME.	CONCESSIONS.										
	DESCRIPTION.			GROSS RECEIPTS.				EXPENSES.			
	Old or New.	Extent in Square Arpents.	Number of Concessions.	For the Six Years.	Average per Annum.	Rate Yearly per Arpent.	Average Rate Yearly per Concessaire.	For Commissioner's Office.		For Agent, &c.	
1. La Vacherie				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	yearly.	£. s. d.	yearly.
2. Lands in City of Quebec											
3. Lands in Seigneurie of Lauzun	old	2,140	(?)	61 12 4	10 5 4 67	1 152	(?)	7 4 1 16	11 693	6 3 2	10
4. Land at Tadoussac											
(b.)—IN THE DISTRICT											
1. Isle de St. Christophe	old	80	1								
2. Lands in Three Rivers	old	632 8	(?)	269 16 8	44 19 5 33	1 5 056	(?)	31 11 - 39	11 693	26 19 7 5	10
(c.)—IN THE DISTRICT											
1. Land in Montreal	old	(?)	3								
TOTAL IN THE											
In District of Quebec	old	2,140	(?)	61 12 4	10 5 4 67	1 152	(?)	7 4 1 16	11 693	6 3 2	10
Three Rivers	"	712 8	(?)	269 16 8	44 19 5 33	1 5 056	(?)	31 11 - 39	11 693	26 19 7 5	10
Montreal	"	(?)	3								
Lower Canada		2,853 (?)	(?)	331 9 -	55 4 10	4 689	(?)	38 15 1 55	11 693	33 2 9 5	10

OTHER ALIENATIONS—continued.						MISCELLANEOUS.				TOTAL.	
EXPENSES.				NETT RECEIPTS.		Gross Receipts for the Six Years.	EXPENSES.		Balance of Miscellaneous Receipts and Expenses for the Six Years.	DESCRIPTION.	
For Commissioner's Office.		For Agent, &c.		For the Six Years.	Average per Annum.		Commissioner's Office Charge on Receipts for the Six Years.	Agent's and other Charges (see Explanation) for the Six Years.		Number of Arpents Alienated.	Number of Occupants.
£. s. d.	yearly.	£. s. d.	yearly.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
(a.)—IN THE DISTRICT OF											
25 14 5 9	11 693	22 - -	10	173 5 6 1	28 14 3 02	- 10 10 0 19	76 10 2	8 18 11 07	23 3 11 2	44 7 3 73	84 1/2 140
97 17 5 25	11 693	83 14 - 3	30	655 8 9 45	109 4 9 57	4 16 - 42					
14 8 4 89	11 693	12 6 7 75	10	96 11 5 36	16 1 10 89	(?)			3 15 7 25	3 15 7 25	19(?) 73
26 10 10 7	11 693	22 14 - 25	10	177 15 4 05	29 12 6 68	(?)			16 - -	16 - -	2,140 (?)
											6 1
(b.)—IN THE DISTRICT OF											
											80 1
									19 - 10	19 - 10	667 8 (?)
(c.)—IN THE DISTRICT OF											
											3 68 4
TOTAL IN THE											
25 14 5 9	11 693	22 - -	10	173 5 6 1	28 14 3 02	- 10 10 0 19	76 10 2	8 18 11 07	62 - 4 45	5 10 10 48	3,000 (?) (?)
138 16 8 84	11 693	118 14 8 3	10	929 15 6 86	154 19 3 14	(?)					
164 11 2 74	11 693	140 14 8 3	10	1,102 1 - 96	183 15 6 16	(?)					

OF QUEBEC.

(G. 2.)

CONCESSIONS.			OTHER ALIENATIONS.				
NETT RECEIPTS.			DESCRIPTION.		GROSS RECEIPTS.		
For the Six Years.	Average per Annum.	Rate Yearly per Arpent.	Character of each Alienation.		For the Six Years.	Average per Annum.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
			Haro Point, leased	53	1	220 - -	36 13 4
			Beach Lot, ditto	3	1		
			House Lots, 135, sold on Con.	22 1/2	135	837 - 3	139 10 - 5
			Grants, for two Churches and Hospital	5	3		
			House Lots (guere Concessions ?), 59 sold on Con.	(?)	59	123 6 6	20 11 1
			Ditto, 10, "New Grants," ditto	(?)	10	227 - 3	37 10 8 5
			Grants, for Fire Society, National School, and Cong. N. D.	(?)	3		
			Occupied, as Barrack, Jesuits' College	about 5	1		
48 5 - 84	8 - 10 14	- - - 902	Occupied, as part of King's Posts	6	1		
OF THREE RIVERS.							
311 6 - 11	35 4 4 02	- 1 1 357	Occupied, as Common, and for Church	over 35	2		
OF MONTREAL.							
			Occupied, as Court House, &c.	over 3	1		
THREE DISTRICTS.							
48 5 - 84	8 - 10 14	- - - 902	Leased, 2 Lots, in District of Quebec	56 1/2	2	220 - -	36 13 4
			Sold on Con., 204 H. Lots, ditto	(?)	204	1,187 7 -	197 17 10
			Granted, 5 Lots - ditto	(?)	5		
			Occupied, 2 Lots, in District of Quebec	11	2		
			" " Three Rivers	35	2		
			" " Montreal	3	1		
				over 49	5		
239 11 - 95	43 5 2 16	- - - 3 639	L. C.	over 49	5		
IN ALL							
				147(?)	216	1,407 7 -	234 11 2

TOTAL.											
GROSS RECEIPTS.			EXPENSES.				NETT RECEIPTS.				NAME.
For the Six Years.	Average per Annum.	Rate Yearly per Arpent.	For Commissioner's Office.		For Agent, &c.		For the Six Years.	Average per Annum.	Rate Yearly per Alienated Arpent.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	yearly.	£. s. d.	yearly.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.
QUEBEC—continued.											
1,133 10 5	188 18 4 83	2 4 10 17	132 10 10 23	11 693	128 17 11 5	11 371	23 064	872 1 7 28	145 6 11 21	1 14 6 044	1. La Vacherie.
350 6 9	58 7 9 5	3 11 6 (?)	40 19 3 59	11 693	38 16 3 25	11 079	22 772	271 11 2 16	45 1 10 38	2 7 7 (?)	2. Lands in City of Quebec.
61 12 4	10 5 4 67	- - 1 151	7 4 1 16	11 693	22 3 2	35 961	47 654	32 5 - 84	5 7 6 14	- - - 603	3. Lands in Seigneurie of Lauzun.
THREE RIVERS—continued.											
269 16 8	44 19 5 33	- 1 4 162	31 11 - 39	11 693	46 - 5 5	17 055	28 748	192 5 2 11	32 - 10 35	- - 11 56	1. Isle de St. Christophe.
MONTREAL—continued.											
											1. Land in Montreal.
THREE DISTRICTS—continued.											
1,815 6 2	302 11 - 33	- 2 - 204	212 5 3 36	11 693	235 17 10 25	12 994	24 687	1,367 3 - 39	227 17 2 06	- 1 6 229	TOTAL.

(G. 3.)  
(a.)—IN DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

NAME.	Description of Productive Properties in District of Quebec.		Actual Gross Receipts from each.			Estimated Gross Receipts from each.			Arrears.		Arrears: Yearly Percentage on actual Gross Receipts.		Remarks.	
			For the Six Years.	Average Yearly.	Rate Yearly per Arpent.	Yearly.	Rate Yearly per Arpent.	[As reported.	As shown by Estimate, &c.	As Reported.	As by Estimate, &c.			
												£.		s.
1. La Vacherie	Leased: Hare Point Beach Lot Sold en Con. 185 House Lots.	Rental Rental Interest, & Con.	£. 250	36 13 4	13 10 038	40	15	1 132	-	20	-	9 09		
			837 3	139 10 -5	6 2 7-67	28	8	-	28	(?)	164-979	(?)		
			1,067 - 3	176 3 4-5	3 4 5-5	472 3 3	5 19	1 893	6,408 17 11	(?)	133-29	(?)		
2. Land in City of Quebec.	Sold en Con: 59 " Old Grants, Guerre Concessions. 10 " New Grants.	Rentes Foncières Interest and Ground Rent	123 6 6	20 11 1	(?)	41 14 7 5	(?)	(?)	130 7 6	127 1 3	105-717	103 081		
			227 - 3	37 16 8-5	(?)	29 12 3-25	(?)	(?)	78 4 8-75	49 6 7-5	34-464	*21-731		
			350 6 9	58 7 9-5	(?)	71 6 10-75	(?)	(?)	52 2 9-25	77 14 7-5	14-982	22-188		
3. Land in Seigneurie of Laurier.	Concessions, Old	Cens et Rentes Lods et Ventas	7 9 10	1 4 11-67	- - -14	7 12 6-5	- - -855	- - -855	No Return.	38 5 5	(?)	510 845		
			54 2 6	9 - 5	- - 1 012	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
			61 12 4	10 5 4-67	- - 1 153	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
			2,140			7 12 6-5	- - -855	- - -855	No Return.	38 5 5	(?)	510 845		
			2,140			7 12 6-5	- - -855	- - -855	No Return.	38 5 5	(?)	510 845		

(b.)—IN DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.

1. Isle de St. Christophe.	Concessions, Old	Cens et Rentes Lods et Ventas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			80			1 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Land in Three Rivers.	Concessions, Old	Cens et Rentes Lods et Ventas	289 16 8	44 19 5-33	- 1 5 056	5	4-75	-	1 904	-	30 2 4-5	(?)	(?)	(?)
						(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)

(c.)—IN DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

1. Land in City of Montreal.	Concessions, Old	Cens et Rentes Lods et Ventas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			(?)			5 5	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
IN THE THREE DISTRICTS.	Concessions, Old	Cens et Rentes Lods et Ventas	7 9 10	1 4 11-67	- - -105	12 19 7-25	- - -1 092	- - -1 092	(?)	(?)	(?)	70 7 9-5	(?)	21-237	
			323 19 2	53 19 10-33	- - 4 542	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
			220 -	36 13 4	- 12 11 752	68	1 4 -849	-	1,433 - 8 25	-	12 72	-	120-722	(?)	(?)
			1,187 7 -	197 17 10'	(?)	475 10 1-75	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)		
			1,738 16 -	289 16 -	- 1 11-657(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)		

496 9 9 - 3 4-529  
Besides Lods et Ventas.

## (H. 1.)

TABLE of UNPRODUCTIVE PROPERTIES, from which no Revenue can ever be drawn.

NAME.	Disposition.	N <sup>o</sup>	In what Seignior, &c. lying.	Extent in Square Arpents.	N <sup>o</sup> of Holders.
Arriere Fiefs	Granted in perpetuity	8	2 in Sillery - - -	819	2
			1 in Notre Dame des Anges	2,498	1
			1 in Batiscan - - -	1,764	1
			4 in Cap de la Magdeleine -	3,580	4
			8	8,661	8
Indian Reserve	Granted in perpetuity	1	in St. Gabriel - - -	1,600	(?)
Church Grants, made by the Jesuits.	In perpetuity - - -	5	1 in Sillery - - -	4	1
			2 in St. Gabriel - - -	6	2
			1 in Notre Dame des Anges	4	1
			1 in Cap de la Magdeleine -	5	1
			5	19	5
Grants, uncertain whether made by Jesuits or by the Crown.	-- In perpetuity for a Roman Catholic Church. To the congregation of Notre Dame.	1	in La Vacherie - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
		1	in City of Quebec - - -	(?)	1
Grants by the Crown	-- In perpetuity for a Protestant Episcopal Church. For a Marine Hospital For a National School For a Fire Society -	1	in La Vacherie - - -	1	1
		1	- - - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
		1	in City of Quebec - - -	(?)	1
		1	- - - - -	(?)	1
		1	- - - - -	(?)	1
	In all - - -	20	About - - -	10,290	(?)

## (H. 2.)

TABLE of UNPRODUCTIVE PROPERTIES, from which Revenue may hereafter be drawn.

Name and Disposition.	N <sup>o</sup>	In what Seignior, &c. lying.	Extent in Square Arpents.
Ungranted Land within the Seigniories.	6 Tracts.	1 in Sillery - - -	200
		1 in St. Gabriel - - -	about - - - 65,564
		1 in Belair - - -	210
		1 in Batiscan - - -	about - - - 213,552
		1 in Cap de la Magdeleine -	about - - - 224,264
		1 in Laprairie - - -	about - - - 5
		In all - - -	about - - - 503,795
	Add for Forge Reserve in 1844	25,940	
Ungranted Land not within the Seigniories.	2	1 in La Vacherie - - -	9
		1 in Town of Three Rivers -	8
Land occupied by Government, or by other parties under its permission.	4	Jesuits' College in Quebec -	about - - - 5
		Land at Tadoussac - - -	6
		Church, &c. in Three Rivers -	(?)
		Site of Jesuits' House, &c. in Montreal.	3 <sup>2</sup>
Land occupied, but not by Government permission.	1	in Three Rivers, by Trustees of Common.	35

( I. )  
EXTENT, &c. of PROPERTIES within the JESUITS' ESTATES.

N A M E.	Dimensions.		Square Arpents.	Arpents Surveyed.	Arpents Conceded.	Old Concessions.	New Concessions.	Arpents Unconceded.	REMARKS. Land otherwise disposed of than by Concession. Extent and Disposition.
	Front.	Depth.							
Seigniory of Sillery	1	1 1/2	10,584	10,584	10,380	10,228	152	200	For the Church - - - - - 4 arpents.
" St. Gabriel	1 1/2	10	105,840	41,600	40,000	13,000	25,400	65,840	" 2 ditto - - - - - 6 "
" Notre Dame des Anges	1	4	28,224	28,224	27,744	22,744	5,000	480	" 3 mills - - - - - 270 "
" Belair	1	2	14,112	14,112	13,902	9,187	4,715	210	Indian reserve - - - - - 1,600 "
" Isle aux Reaux	-	-	336	-	336	336	-	-	For the Church - - - - - 4 "
La Vacherie	-	-	38 1/2	-	22 1/2	-	-	-	Meadows of Auvergne, under lease 28 "
As from an original survey, exclusive of Streets.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Domain Farm - - - - - ditto 272 "
City of Quebec	-	-	See List of Emplacements.	-	-	-	-	-	Mills - - - - - ditto 180 "
" Point Levy	-	-	960	960	960	960	-	-	Hare Point - - - - - under lease 53 "
" Saint Nicholas	-	-	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180	-	-	Beach Lot - - - - - ditto 3 1/2 "
Seigniory of Batiscan	2	20	282,240	70,054	66,439	41,978	25,361	209,937	Roman Catholic Church - } Free Marine Hospital - } Grants. Episcopal Church - } 1 1/2 - - - - - College and garden used as barracks, and part of Garden-street - - - - - 2 1/2 An irregular spot of ground near the gaol, occupied by the Fire Society. - - - - - 1 Ditto on Rampart-street, granted to the National School. - - - - - 1 Ditto to the congregation of Notre Dame. - - - - - 5
" Cape Magdalene	2	20	282,240	63,000	-	-	26,000	231,000	Fief, held by Seigneur of Champlain League in front by 1 league in depth 1,764 "
" Island St. Christopher	-	-	80	-	80	80	-	-	Domain Farm, under lease - - - - - 360 "
" Town and Banlieue of Three Rivers	-	-	675,180	675,180	594,100	594,100	-	6	For use of mills - - - - - 125 "
" La Prairie	2	4	56,448	56,488	56,443	56,400	43	-	Fief Marsolet - - - - - 1,520 "
City of Montreal	-	-	3106	-	-	-	-	-	Hortel - - - - - 1,100 "
Tadoussac	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	" La Pierre - - - - - 860 "
On River Meanies	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	400	Island La Poterie - - - - - 100 "
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Forge Reserve, under lease - - - - - 25,940 "
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Trustees of common in possession of 35 "
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - - Two vacant lots reserved for a college and market-place, 2,585 toises.
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - - With the exception of 530 toises, comprising three Emplacements, the whole is occupied by Government for a Court-house and Gaol.

A true Copy of the original Draft of the Return (A. 1.), as first presented to the Education Commission.

(signed) J. Stewart, Comr.

Christr Dunkin, Secretary.

Office for the Management of the Jesuits' Estates,  
Quebec, 5 October 1838.

## JESUITS' ESTATES.—

## REPORT of Mr. DUNKIN, the Secretary to the Commission.

## Cap. I.

## PROCEEDINGS of the EDUCATION COMMISSION in regard to the Inquiry into the Management and Value of the JESUITS' ESTATES.

THE value of the Jesuits' Estates, as a material portion of the fund to be looked to for the support of an adequate system of Public Education in Canada, was a subject to which the attention of the commission was early directed. To ascertain it, it became necessary to collect full and accurate information as to the extent, position, nature, management, and revenue, past and present, of the several properties forming those estates. The reports made upon this subject, at various times, by committees of the House of Assembly (those more especially of the years of 1824, 1831, and 1835-6), embody a very considerable amount of information on all these points; but, after some time spent in examining them, it became apparent that they by no means furnished all that was required. In respect of time, none of them came down to a later date than 1835, the last year in which the Provincial Parliament met and transacted business. The inquiries instituted by these committees were, also, far from being sufficiently minute to give a precise idea of the then value of each portion of the estates, or even to exhibit unequivocally the character of the administration under which they were placed. That the estates had never yielded a nett return at all adequate to the expectations which their extent would seem to warrant, and that their administration had ever been essentially defective, was quite evident from these reports; but they did not furnish data sufficiently precise and full to be made the foundation of a positive estimate of their real future value under good management, or of a detailed statement of the system best calculated to secure from them their full value for the public service.

Under this feeling, early in August, I prepared a series of blank forms of tables, to be filled up by the commissioner of the estates; from the returns indicated by which, if fully and faithfully made, with the aid of some further oral examination of the commissioner and his agents, the required information might, as I hoped, be gathered. The paper marked (D.) accompanying this report, is a copy of that sent to the commissioner.

It will be perceived from the form in which these blanks were drawn up, that a certain order of arrangement was pointed out in them, as the one best adapted to the objects of the inquiry. A glance at the returns, as they were actually furnished [see accompanying papers, marked (A.), (B.) and (C.)] will show that this prescribed order was, in very many particulars, altogether departed from, and that several of the inquiries remain in consequence unanswered.

To speak only of one of these deviations for the present. Returns were called for; in which certain specified particulars of information should be given,—first, as to the several seigniories which formed part of the estates,—next, as to the other properties forming part of the estates, from which revenue was derived,—thirdly, as to those properties from which no revenue was derived,—and, lastly, as to the expenses of the commissioner's office (which being of a general character, could not be made to enter into any of the previous partial returns), and the annual balance sheets of the estates. This distinction between the various kinds of properties was made designedly, on account of the confusion created in all the returns furnished to committees of the House of Assembly, by the unsystematic manner in which the properties of all kinds were continually classed together in them. No regard was, however, paid to it; on what account, whether intentionally or not, I have no means of judging. The returns, as will be seen from the statements to be made presently, came in so irregularly, and many of them so late, that it was impossible to have them altered in this particular, or indeed in any other. It will be seen, also, that they require many corrections on other points, to make from them a statement of the affairs of the estates, which shall be at all accurate.

The period of time covered by those of the inquiries which had reference to yearly receipts and expenses, was required to commence with 1 October 1831; when the estates were first placed at the disposal of the Provincial Parliament, for the support of education. In this particular, the returns are in form; though, from their having been called for before the expiration of the financial year, ending 30 September 1838, they extend only to 30 September 1837; a period of six instead of seven years. These six years may, however, be very safely taken to afford a fair average.

The statements, both general and particular, of the arrears due on the estates, were required to be made out for 1 October 1831, the time of the cession above named, and for the present time. The returns profess to state the arrears for 1 October 1831, and for 1 October 1837, for the same reason; the financial year ending 1 October 1838, expiring while they were in course of preparation.

The yearly balance sheets of the estates, required also of the commissioner, were furnished by Mr. Cary, the inspector of the public accounts, in whose hands they are deposited for audit and safe keeping. An abstract of them is annexed. [See paper, marked (A.)]

Of the 27 accompanying tables, (A.), (B.) and (C.) returned by the commissioner of the estates, nine, being those marked (A. 4.), (A. 5.), (B. 2.), (B. 3.), (B. 4.), (B. 5.), (B. 6.), and (B. 7.), were received at the office of the Education Commission during the month of August,—four, being those marked (B. 8.), (B. 11.), (C. 7.), and (C. 9.), in September,—13, being those marked (A. 1.), (A. 2.), (A. 3.), (A. 6.), (A. 7.), (B. 9.), (B. 10.), (C. 1.), (C. 2.), (C. 3.), (C. 4.), (C. 5), and (C. 6.), in October,—and one, being that marked (C. 8.), on the 3d of November. A reference to the tables will show, that those of them in which the greatest departure is made from the form prescribed, and of the number not received till October, when it was altogether too late to require alterations made, omissions supplied, or obvious inaccuracies even (and of these there are not a few) corrected. The same cause also prevented that careful comparison of them with the returns furnished at other times to the House of Assembly, and that examination of the commissioner and his agents in regard to them, both of which were so much the more necessary on account of their informality and incompleteness. His Excellency's return to England was decided upon, and the Education Commission charged to put at once into form the outline at least of a general system of education for the province, before the most important of them were obtained; indeed, his Lordship had left the province before the series, such as it is, was completed. Occupied, of necessity, both before and after the receipt of these October returns, upon other branches of the extensive inquiry with which the commission was charged, it was obviously impossible to complete the minute examinations necessary to the full investigation of this particular subject. It was not in my power to have more than two or three interviews with the commissioner of the estates, and at these, though they extended over several hours, the subject was so partially and hastily discussed (owing to the multiplicity of the details it involves, the want of time, and the pressure of other business), as to render it impossible for me to take down his evidence in form, as I had intended. On a variety of occasions I had more or less communication with a number of other individuals who had given considerable attention to the subject; but here, too, the same cause prevented formal examination. Till the commissioner's full returns and written evidence should be in the hands of the commission, it was impossible to examine other parties to advantage. When the returns came in, there was no longer time to examine the commissioner or any one else. It was not even in my power, for this reason, to examine or confer with the four agents who manage the Jesuits' Estates, under the commissioner, Mr. Panet, the agent for the properties in the district of Quebec, Messrs. Dumoulin and Guillet, for those in the district of Three Rivers, and Mr. Henry, for those in the district of Montreal. These gentlemen probably know much more than the commissioner does, about the management of the estates, which is in effect placed almost wholly in their hands. I preferred, however, on many occasions not to examine them till after the returns they were preparing under his direction should be in my hands, and the commissioner's evidence in regard to them and the estates in general, given.

The report which follows must be taken, therefore, not as intended to present a full discussion of the subject, but as a statement of the results to which I have been led by the necessarily incomplete investigation of it, which I have above described and accounted for. I may add, as another reason why my report cannot be rendered as complete as I had wished, that I was unable, when I left Canada, to bring away with me the various reports of committees of the House of Assembly, to which I have referred. For every thing beyond the notes I took from them while in Quebec, I have to trust to my own recollections. Nearly every statement, however, made in this report, rests either on notes taken at the time of these documents, or of the answers of the commissioner to the inquiries I was able to put to him, or else on the authority of the commissioner's returns made to the Education Commission. The latter alone furnish ample material for a report; the interrogations of the commission covering almost the whole ground to be gone over, and the very errors and omissions which abound in the returns being an evidence hardly less valuable than their accuracy might have been, on the subjects of the inquiry.

I have arranged the several returns made by the commissioner, in three sets, marked (A.), (B.) and (C.) respectively. The first consists of seven returns, viz.

- (A. 1.) Extent, &c. of Properties within the Jesuits' Estates.—Received 5 October 1835.
- (A. 2.) Arrière Fiefs within the Jesuits' Estates.—Received 5 October 1838.
- (A. 3.) Properties under Lease.—Received 5 October 1838.
- (A. 4.) Statement of the Revenue of the Estates heretofore belonging to the late Order of Jesuits, in each year, from 1 October 1831 to 30 September 1837 (expenses of Commissioner's office not included).—Received 17 August 1838.
- (A. 5.) Statement of the Expenses in the office of the Commissioner for the Management of the Estates, &c. in each year, from 1 October 1831 to 30 September 1837.—Received 18 August 1838.
- (A. 6.) Statement of Arrears due on the Properties comprising the Estates, &c. at 1 October 1831 and 1 October 1837, respectively.—Received 5 October 1838.
- (A. 7.) Computed gross Annual Revenue of the Estates, &c. exclusive of Lods et Ventes.—Received 5 October 1838.

The second set consists of eleven returns, viz.

- (B. 1.) Statement of Receipts and Expenses for each year, from 1 October 1831 to 1 October 1837, for the Seigniori of Sillery.—Received 29 August 1838.

(B. 2.)



- (B. 2.) Statement of Receipts and Expenses for each year, from 1 October 1831 to 1 October 1837, for the Seignior of St. Gabriel.—Received 29 August 1838.
- (B. 3.) Statement of Receipts and Expenses for each year, from 1 October 1831 to 1 October 1837, for the Seignior of Notre Dame des Anges.—Received 29 August 1838.
- (B. 4.) Statement of Receipts and Expenses for each year, from 1 October 1831 to 1 October 1837, for the Seignior of Belair.—Received 29 August 1838.
- (B. 5.) Statement of Receipts and Expenses for each year, from 1 October 1831 to 1 October 1837, for Lands called La Vacherie.—Received 29 August 1838.
- (B. 6.) Statement of Receipts and Expenses for each year, from 1 October 1831 to 1 October 1837, for Lands in the City of Quebec.—Received 29 August 1838.
- (B. 7.) Statement of Receipts and Expenses for each year, from 1 October 1831 to 1 October 1837, for Lands in the Seignior of Lauzun.—Received 29 August 1838.
- (B. 8.) Statement of Receipts and Expenses for each year, from 1 October 1831 to 1 October 1837, for the Seignior of Batiscan.—Received 14 September 1838.
- (B. 9.) Statement of Receipts and Expenses for each year, from 1 October 1831 to 1 October 1837, for the Seignior of Cap de la Magdeleine.—Received 3 October 1838.
- (B. 10.) Statement of Receipts and Expenses for each year, from 1 October 1831 to 1 October 1837, for Lands in Town and Banlieue of Three Rivers.—Received 3 October 1838.
- (B. 11.) Statement of Receipts and Expenses for each year, from 1 October 1831 to 1 October 1837, for the Seignior of La Prairie.—Received 14 September 1838.

The third set consists of nine returns, viz.

- (C. 1.) Statement in detail of Censitaires, their annual rental and their arrears due at 30 September 1831 and 30 September 1837, for Seignior of Sillery.—Received 3 October 1838.
- (C. 2.) Statement in detail of Censitaires, their Annual Rental and their Arrears, due at 30 September 1831 and 30 September 1837, for Seignior of St. Gabriel.—Received 3 October 1838.
- (C. 3.) Statement in detail of Censitaires, their Annual Rental and their Arrears, due at 30 September 1831 and 30 September 1837, for Seignior of Notre Dame des Anges.—Received 3 October 1838.
- (C. 4.) Statement in detail of Censitaires, their Annual Rental and their Arrears, due at 30 September 1831 and 30 September 1837, for Seignior of Belair.—Received 3 October 1838.
- (C. 5.) Statement in detail of Censitaires, their Annual Rental and their Arrears, due at 30 September 1831 and 30 September 1837, for Lands called La Vacherie.—Received 3 October 1838.
- (C. 6.) Statement in detail of Censitaires, their Annual Rental and their Arrears, due at 30 September 1831 and 30 September 1837, for Lands in City of Quebec.—Received 3 October 1838.
- (C. 7.) Statement in detail of Censitaires, their Annual Rental and their Arrears, due at 30 September 1831 and 30 September 1837, for Seignior of Batiscan.—Received 26 September 1838.
- (C. 8.) Statement in detail of Censitaires, their Annual Rental and their Arrears, due at 30 September 1831 and 30 September 1837, for Seignior of Cap de la Magdeleine.—Received 3 November 1838.
- (C. 9.) Statement in detail of Censitaires, their Annual Rental and their Arrears, due at 30 September 1831 and 30 September 1837, for Seignior of La Prairie.—Received 17 September 1838.

In the returns composing the second and third sets, a distinction was required to be drawn wherever "concessions" were to be spoken of, between the "old" and the "new" grants of this character. These terms I understood to refer to the distinction between the concessions granted by the Jesuits before 1800, and those since granted by the Crown. As the returns marked (C.) stand, I am unable to ascertain whether this is or is not the true ground of distinction between them. The date of each concession was required in these returns, but they are peculiarly defective in this particular. For the Seignior of La Prairie (C. 9.), no such return of the old concessions has been so much as attempted, though they comprise very nearly the whole extent of the seignior. The return for Cap de la Magdeleine (C. 8.) makes no distinction between old and new concessions, though both classes of concessions have been made, and to a very considerable extent, in that seignior. In the returns for the Seignior of Sillery (C. 1.), St. Gabriel (C. 2.), Notre Dame des Anges (C. 3.) and Belair (C. 4.), the old concessions are all left without date. And in the return for the Seignior of Batiscan (C. 7.) (the only return in which dates are specified for any of the "old concessions" as distinguished from the "new"), 426 out of 581 old concessions are undated; and the 155 which bear date, range between March 20, 1666, and February 3, 1826; 118 of these being returned as conceded prior to 1800, and 37 between 1800 and 1826. Of the concessions, returned as "new," the earliest in point of date is found in the return from the Seignior of La Prairie (C. 9.), being August 16, 1819. In the Batiscan return (C. 7.), I find the earliest of 387 "new concessions" (all bearing date) returned as granted in 1824, either on February 21, or September 12. (The former date seems to be a mistake for "February 21, 1834.") Of these concessions, 275 are of later date, and 112 of earlier date, than February 3, 1826, the date of the latest "old concession" above mentioned. In the returns from the Seignior of Notre Dame des Anges (C. 3.) and Belair (C. 4.), the "new concessions" are all dated, and the dates range from January 10, 1825, to October 9, 1835. The alienations of property incorrectly returned as "new concessions" in the Seignior of Sillery, bear date from December 23, 1831, to October 20, 1834. The "new concessions" in the Seignior of St. Gabriel, 93 in number, are all returned (C. 2.) without date. It is possible that the old concessions differ from the new, in having been surveyed and laid out for concession before 1800. If this be not the case, the distinction must be arbitrary, and is probably different in its meaning in different seigniories. From the late receipt of this class of returns, I never had an opportunity of putting this question directly to the commissioner; but I am strongly under



the impression, that on one occasion before the returns were called for, he explained the term "old concession," as referring to the grants made or else surveyed (I have no distinct recollection which) before the administration of the estates by the Crown, &c., before 1800.

The defective manner in which these returns have been made up, both as regards their arrangement and their contents, has rendered it necessary for me to compile from them, with some additions drawn from other sources, a series of tables in which the plan I had originally designed to follow should be as nearly as possible adhered to, and the results I had wished to arrive at and exhibit, shown, so far as the returns would enable me to arrive at them. The accompanying documents, marked (F.), (G.) and (H.) contain these tables.

The tables marked (F.) are three in number, and relate exclusively to those of the properties forming part of the Jesuits' Estates, which constitute seigniories.

(F. 1.) shows the situation, dimensions and area of each of these seigniories; the extent to which each has been surveyed; the extent of the Arrière Fiefs granted from it, where any there are; the extent of the concessions, old and new; the disposition and extent of any tracts of land otherwise alienated than as Arrière Fiefs or concessions; and the amounts of unalienated and unsurveyed land, respectively, still remaining in each seigniory. I have been obliged to depart continually from the statements made in the return (A. 1.) (from which this table is in the main compiled), by the numerous contradictions manifest on the face of that return. I cannot, therefore, suppose the table I have drawn up perfectly accurate. It is as accurate, however, as the character of the information furnished the commission allowed.

(F. 2.) contains a variety of statements and calculations relative to the gross and net receipts from the several alienated tracts of land or properties, within each seigniory, as they are mentioned in (F. 1.) The extent of each alienation is stated in square arpents (the arpent being a French measure equivalent to about four-fifths of an English acre), according to the estimate in (F. 1.) and not according to the inconsistent and contradictory return made in (A. 1.) For the amounts received and expended on account of each, the papers marked (B.) are the principal authority. These returns purport to give the gross receipts for six successive years from each source of revenue, and also the several items of expense on account of each property, the expenses of the commissioner's office alone not included. In the table (F. 2.) I have divided the amount of this last item of expense for the same six years between the several properties, in the proportion of their gross receipts; showing by this means the sum total of the expenses of management, &c. of each property, and consequently the net revenue which it has actually yielded for that period. From these data, the average yearly income derived from each gross and net, the average yearly value per arpent of each tract, both gross and net, the average yearly rate of payment by each censitaire in each seigniory, the average ratio of the expenses on each property to its gross receipts, and several other particulars are calculated.

(F. 3.) exhibits the contrast between the actual gross receipts from each source of revenue in each seigniory, and its estimated gross revenue as shown by (A. 7.) and the returns marked (C.) The increase or diminution of the arrears due on each is also set down here; 1st, as reported in (A. 6.) and the returns marked (C.); and 2d (where that has been possible), as a comparison of the actual with the estimated revenue would show it to have really taken place.

The three tables marked (G.) furnish respectively, as nearly as possible, the same particulars of information in respect of the other properties forming part of the Jesuits' Estates; viz., those which do not constitute seigniories.

The tables marked (H.) give a connected statement of the extent, situation, &c. of such of the properties named in the former tables as do not yield revenue, distinguishing between those which are no longer at the disposal of the administration of the estates to be rendered valuable, and those which either at once or at a future time may be made a source of revenue.

Before entering on a critical analysis of the contents of these tables, and inferring from them, so far as I feel safe in drawing any inference at all, the value of the estates, and the reforms which it may be necessary to make in the mode of managing them, it will be well to give a brief outline of their history as an educational endowment, and a general view of their extent and character.

## Cap. II.

### OUTLINES of the HISTORY of the JESUITS' ESTATES as an EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENT in Lower Canada.

It would neither be useful nor interesting to recount the dates at which the various properties at any period held by the order of Jesuits in Lower Canada originally came into their possession, the names of the individuals who gave, bequeathed or sold them to that order, the motives assigned for the gift or bequest of the greater part, and the transfers or alienations by the Jesuits of particular portions of them. For the purposes of the present report, little more is required than a brief outline of the proceedings which have taken place since the conquest in regard to these possessions, their administration, and the uses to which the revenues drawn from them have been put.

At the period of the cession of Canada, in 1763, the order of Jesuits was in possession of a number of seigniories and other properties in different parts of the province, of great extent and considerable value. They had houses of residence in Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal; their residence in Quebec being the large building now used as a barrack in the upper town, and still one of the most extensive buildings in Lower Canada. In this building was their chief residence and college. Their other property was scattered over the province; four seigniories, of considerable size and value, besides a fifth of little or none, and several valuable tracts of land, in and near the city of Quebec, belonging to them, within the district of Quebec; two of the largest seigniories in the province, and a great part of the town of Three Rivers, being theirs in the district of that name; and a small property in the city of Montreal, with two large seigniories (one of them, however, only held in trust for the Iroquois Indians), being in their possession in the district of Montreal. Of these properties, the greater part had been given or bequeathed to them; a comparatively small portion had been purchased. The whole had been confirmed to them in mortmain, by letters patent of the French King, his governors or intendants in the province. In the official documents by which their title was thus confirmed, the object of the endowment was in almost every instance stated to be the maintenance of their college, and the instruction of the youth of Canada by their order. The original bequests or deeds of gift, in many instances, gave other motives; the conversion of the heathen, friendship for the Jesuits, &c. The royal letters patent, however, explained the whole as above stated; the Jesuits appearing to have requested this form of confirmation, on account of the tenor of their vows of poverty, and the consequent necessity of their holding all their possessions under this pretext.

In the articles of capitulation by which Canada was temporarily ceded by the French General, an attempt was made to introduce a guarantee for the continued maintenance of this order in the province, and the perpetual possession by them of their estates. This proposal of the Marquis of Vaudreuil was, however, set aside, and no such guarantee given or implied, either in the capitulation or in the treaty of 1763, by which the country was finally ceded to Great Britain.

Notwithstanding this refusal, however, to recognise the order, the Jesuits remained in the undisturbed possession of most of their property for many years. A part of their college building in Quebec was taken possession of by the government, as a public storehouse, immediately after the conquest, and continued to be used for this purpose till 1776, when the greater part of the building was taken possession of as a barrack, a use to which the whole building has been devoted since the year 1800, when the last surviving member of the order died. A part of the mission-house, in Montreal, was also occupied as a public prison, before the death of its last inmate, and the whole building was converted into a prison on that event. In the year 1774, royal instructions were given to the Governor for the suppression and dissolution of the order of Jesuits; "all their rights, privileges and property" to be vested in the Crown, "for such purposes as the Crown might hereafter think fit to direct and appoint." The royal intention, however, was at the same time declared to be, "that the present members of the society, as established at Quebec, should be allowed sufficient stipends and provisions during their natural lives." In point of fact, the Jesuits were allowed to continue in the possession and management of their productive estates, and to draw from them the "stipends and provisions" promised in these instructions in lieu of them. Father Well, the last survivor of the Jesuits resident in Montreal, administered the properties in that district till his death, and Fathers De Glapion and Casot (the latter not himself a Jesuit) those in the district of Quebec, till the death of the former. Shortly after this event, viz. on the 8th of March 1800, the Crown took unreserved possession of the estates, and they have since remained under its management.

The suppression of the order of Jesuits in France took place in the year 1762, and in Italy in the year 1773. The possessions of the order were, in the former country, at once devoted to the support of institutions of education; in some cases, to the support of the colleges originally founded by the Jesuits (but then placed under other government); in other cases, to that of schools and colleges which had never been under their control.

From the year 1770 to the year 1803 a claim was under discussion, urged by Lord Amherst, for a royal grant to that nobleman of these estates, or the greater part of them, as a mark of royal acknowledgment of his services in the reduction of Canada. After repeated references to the Privy Council and to the Law Officers of the Crown, both in England and Canada, and more than one order in council enjoining the Governor of Canada to issue, or the Law Officers to prepare, a deed of gift, conferring them, with one or more reservations, on his Lordship, the project was at last abandoned in 1803, after the death of the original claimant; and the claims of his son and heir were met by a grant voted him by the Imperial Parliament in that year. In the course of these discussions, a commission was issued by Lord Dorchester, then Governor of Canada, on the 7th of January 1788, in obedience to an Order in Council, to inquire into the extent, value, tenure, &c. of the estates, with a view to deciding whether and by what means the proposed grant could be made. The report of the commission, though far from complete in point of information, and indeed not even unanimous, was altogether in favour of the grant, a result which was to have been expected. The report of the Attorney and Solicitor-general of Canada, made at the same time, was to the same tenor. Subsequently raised objections, however, defeated the project.

During this period several attempts were made by parties in Canada to obtain from the Crown a grant of these estates, for the support of education within the province.

In the year 1787, the legislative council of the province, on the suggestion of Lord Dorchester, then Governor-general, appointed a committee to inquire into the means of advancing education, &c. The report of the committee was made in 1789. For the present purpose, we have to do only with so much of it as relates to the Jesuits' estates. In a letter from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, dated November 18, 1789, addressed to the committee, and published in their report, that prelate urged the propriety of again devoting the college-building in Quebec to educational purposes, of endowing the new institution to be thus opened with these estates, and placing it, when thus endowed, first under the control of the surviving Jesuits, for their lives, and then under that of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, as the head of the Catholic Church in the province. The committee in their report, dated 26 November 1789, recommend that a portion at least (and it is to be inferred a considerable portion) of these estates be given as an endowment, to aid in the erection of a proposed "Colonial College," of the constitution of which they present an outline. According to this scheme, the college was to have been constituted on the most liberal principles, Catholics and Protestants respectively to provide each their own system of religious instruction for the students of their own communion; the corporation to consist of an equal number of members of each communion, and the visitation to be vested in the Crown.

On the 31st of December in the same year (1789), Father de Glapion, the titular superior of the dissolved order, proposed by letter, on his own part and that of his three surviving fellow Jesuits, to make over the estates "for the benefit of the Canadian citizens of the province of Lower Canada," with the reservation for themselves of a residence within their former dwellings, and a life pension of 3,000 livres each per annum, and on condition that the estates so made over should for ever be applied to educational purposes under the direction of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec.

Early in the year 1793, during the first session of the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada, created by the constitutional Act of 1791, a petition, signed principally by persons of British origin, was presented to the House of Assembly from the city and county of Quebec, praying the House to urge upon the Crown the propriety of giving up the estates to the disposal of the provincial legislature, for the support of education in the province; a destination, it was urged, which would, more than any other, be in accordance with the design of those who endowed the order with these possessions, and the spirit of the letters patent of the French King, which confirmed them to the order, for educational objects only.

On the 11th of April of the same year, the House adopted an address to the Crown, embodying the substance; and urging the prayer of this petition. No answer was given to this address; the project of granting the estates to Lord Amherst being the one then favoured by Government.

During the session of the Provincial Parliament held in the year 1800 (the year in which the final occupancy of the estates by the Crown took place), the House of Assembly again took up the subject, and voted an address to the Governor, praying his Excellency to communicate to the House certain documents, "to facilitate the investigation of the claims and pretensions of the province, on the Jesuits' College converted into barracks, and to the estates of that order, &c." His Excellency's reply informed the House, "that in consequence of the address of the House of Assembly, of the 11th of April 1793, the claims of the province had been considered by his Majesty in Council, and that the result of that consideration had been an order to take possession of those estates for the Crown. That if, after this explanation the House should deem it advisable to investigate, they should have access to the documents required; but any further application on the subject might be inconsistent with the accustomed respect of the House of Assembly for the decision of his Majesty, on matters connected with his prerogative." No further action was had in consequence of this reply on the subject for several years.

Since the final occupation of the estates by the Crown in 1800, their administration has been vested by a series of commissions; first in a board of five commissioners, holding office during pleasure; some years afterwards in a board of eight, and then in a board of six; and, lastly, in a single commissioner, the Honourable John Stewart, who still holds that office, and who had been a member of the board for several years before he became sole commissioner. The successive changes which have taken place under the several commissions which have been issued, and their dates, are not material to the purpose of the present report.

The revenues of the estates during the interval between this period and the year 1831, (when they were surrendered to the Provincial Parliament for the support of education), were appropriated by the local executive as a part of the property of the Crown, and no report as to the mode of their application was made public.

In 1812, the legislative council voted an address to the Prince Regent, praying for the devotion of these estates to the support of education. The address was sent down to the Assembly for concurrence; but, owing probably in a great degree to the pressure of business and the excitement growing out of the war with the United States, then just commencing, it was not then acted upon. The address does not appear to have been noticed by the government; in part, doubtless, from the same cause.

From this time till 1824, little was done on this subject. In the session of 1824, however, a special committee of the House, appointed for the purpose, submitted a long and elaborate report, setting forth the proceedings connected with the suppression of the order of Jesuits, both in France and Canada, and urging the unreserved devotion of the estates

once possessed by them to educational objects, in the latter as well as in the former country. The report was concurred in by the Assembly.

In the session of 1825-6, the discussion of the subject was again resumed, and another special committee named, to inquire into the kindred topics of the Jesuits' estates and the state of education in the province. In accordance with the report of that committee, it was resolved, on the 20th of March 1826, to address the Crown anew, in behalf of the claims of the provincial parliament to the revenues of the estates for the advancement of education. To this address no answer was made.

In 1827 a variety of complaints urged by the House of Assembly of Lower Canada were laid before the Imperial Parliament, the disposition and management of the Jesuits' estates being among the number of "grievances" complained of. The Canada committee of the House of Commons, in 1828, reported in favour of the application of the proceeds of the estates "to the purposes of general education."

In the month of March 1831, resolutions were again adopted by the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, complaining, among a number of other things, of the continued withholding of the Jesuits' estates from this use and from their control; and another address to the Crown was voted, embodying all these complaints. A despatch of Lord Goderich (then Colonial Secretary), dated 7th July 1831, and containing the reply of the Government to the demands urged in this address, concedes, at least on this point, almost all that the Assembly had demanded. By this despatch, the future revenue of the estates was placed at the disposal of the provincial legislature for the support of education, with a recommendation only to the House, in favour of the continuance of a provision to those "scholastic establishments" (the grammar schools of Quebec and Montreal) which had up to that period been sustained by its means. In this cession of the estates, however, the Jesuits' College was not included, except upon condition of the erection by the province of "adequate barracks," for the accommodation of the troops which had been for so many years quartered there.

A number of other measures were proposed to the Assembly by Lord Goderich, for the settlement of the controverted questions of the civil list, &c., out of the agitation of which the address of the Assembly had had its origin. To these the House did not assent. The surrender of the Jesuits' estates alone was ratified by a legislative enactment of that year, the 2d Will. 4, c. 41. By this law it is enacted, that from and after the date of its passage, "all monies arising out of the estates of the late order of Jesuits, which now are in or may hereafter come into the hands of the receiver-general of this province, shall be placed in a separate chest in the vaults wherein the public monies of the province are kept, and shall be applied to the purposes of education exclusively, in the manner provided by this Act, or by any Act or Acts which may hereafter be passed by the provincial legislature, and not otherwise." The Act then proceeds to appropriate, for the next year only; *i. e.* till October 1, 1832, the following sums:—

For the expenses of management of the estates:	
The commissioner's salary	£. 180 sterling.
Allowance for clerk hire	90
Allowance for contingencies	80
	— 350
For the royal grammar school in Quebec:	
Master's salary	£. 200 sterling.
Allowance for house rent	90
	— 290
For the royal grammar school in Montreal:	
Master's salary	£. 200 sterling.
Allowance for house rent	54
	— 254

In all, 894*l.* sterling, or 993*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* currency; the "pound sterling" of the law being that in which the receiver-general's accounts are kept (9*l.* sterling equalling 10*l.* Halifax currency), and not the true "pound sterling" of English money. The above amounts were all copied into the Act from the estimates proposed, and are the amounts which had for some time previous been allowed from the estates for those purposes respectively.

The Act, of which the above is an outline, was adopted by the House on the recommendation of a special committee, to which so much of Lord Goderich's despatch as related to the estates had been referred. That committee accompanied their Bill with an explanatory report, which was adopted by the House, and to which I shall have occasion hereafter to refer more than once. On the subject of the retention of the Jesuits' barracks, this report proposes to the House no immediate action, but expresses the confident anticipation that "the justice of his Majesty's government" will ere long complete the restitution of the estates, without insisting upon a condition, a compliance with which on the part of the province would exhaust the revenues of the estates for several years.

Appended to the report of the committee on the Journals of the House is an abstract (drawn up apparently by some member of the committee) of the accounts of the estates for the 31 years from 1800 to 1831, as reported to the committee on this occasion. It is not easy to reconcile some of the statements made in this abstract with the contents of other papers embodying official information on the subject. I was not, however, able to give to this part of the inquiry a sufficient amount of time, to feel warranted in positively

asserting any contradiction between the two authorities, or in attempting to discuss at length the points on which they seem to differ.

From this table it would seem that the total amount received into the hands of the treasurer of the estates\* or receiver-general for the 31 years between 1800 and 1831 was 49,583*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* currency, being on an average not quite 1,600*l.* currency yearly, for the entire period. Of this sum there had been expended during the same time upon the management of the estates, 8,657*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, being at the rate of nearly 17½ per cent. per annum upon the amount received by the treasurer or receiver-general. This sum evidently does not include the 10 per cent. on all collections made by the agents, and deducted by them in the first instance from the gross receipts, without passing through the treasurer's or receiver-general's hands. Besides this 8,657*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, a further sum of 4,732*l.* 9*s.* is returned, as having been expended upon "repairs" of roads, mills, &c., making rather more than 9½ per cent. on the amount passed through the treasurer's hands. Assuming these figures to be correct, the entire sum expended in agent's allowance, expenses of management and repairs upon the properties for 31 years, amounted to more than 35 per cent. on the gross collections made in that period by the agents.

Of the 36,199*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* remaining after these deductions, the same account shows a sum of 13,169*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* (a little more than one-third) to have been for educational purposes. Of this sum, 780*l.* was a grant in favour of the McGill college, and all or nearly all the rest had been expended upon the royal grammar schools of Quebec, Montreal and Kingston (Upper Canada). The allowance to these schools commenced in 1817, and that to the Kingston school had been given up some years before 1831.

Among the remaining items of disbursements appears a charge of 9,793*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* for "repairs of Protestant churches," all or nearly all this sum having been expended upon the repair of the Protestant cathedral church in Quebec. Another charge upon the estates (sanctioned by a despatch of Sir George Murray, dated June 2, 1828), is to the amount of 984*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* for the salary of a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church (Rev. Mr. Sewell), as chaplain of the church of the Holy Trinity in Quebec.

On the subject of the balance in the receiver-general's hands at the time of the surrender of the estates, the account given in this table is not reconcilable, so far as I can see, with that given on the books of the receiver-general. The latter (as may be seen from the accompanying document marked (E.) state it to be 8,020*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* sterling, or 8,812*l.* 0*s.* 3¼*d.* currency. This sum, I presume, is the correct one.

The provisions of the 2d Will. 4, cap. 41, were in several particulars disregarded or contravened. The monies received from the Jesuits' estates were never placed by the receiver-general in a separate chest, as required by the law, but have continued, as before, to be deposited with the other public revenue of the province, a separate account only being kept to show their amount. The clause prohibiting the expenditure of any part of the balance at any time accruing from the Jesuits' estates for any other than educational objects was also set aside by the transfer on the 22d of September 1832 (by order of the governor, signified in a letter from Colonel Craig, then civil secretary, to the receiver-general), of 7,154*l.* 15*s.* 4¼*d.* currency, from the amount credited to the Jesuits' estates, to the general revenues of the province. The circumstances under which this transfer was made, and the defence set up for it (a passage in Lord Goderich's despatch of 7th July 1831), will require fuller consideration in another part of this report. I shall there endeavour to show, that however undeserving of blame the order may have been, it was clearly a contravention of the law, and that the transfer in question ought accordingly to be reversed, and the 7,154*l.* 15*s.* 4¼*d.* currency again set down as belonging to the educational fund of the province.

The appropriations made by the above Act of 1832 were, as has been stated, for one year only; no subsequent enactment has been passed on the subject, so that the revenues of the estates have been accumulating in the hands of the receiver-general since October 1, 1832; the allowances to the two grammar schools ceased at that date. The expenses of the commissioner's office have continued to be paid to the same amount as before; not, however, as before, by warrant drawn in due form upon the receiver-general, but by the commissioner himself, out of the monies received by him, before paying over the balance to the receiver-general. This course is defended by a reference to the terms of the commission by which that officer was appointed, and which empowers him to pay out of the receipts of the estates all necessary expenses of collection, &c. It received also at the time the sanction of the executive government, though there can be no doubt the majority of the House of Assembly intended, as one consequence of the non-renewal of their appropriations from this fund, to have reduced the commissioner of the estates to the position of the other public officers during the period of the stoppage of the supplies, and, if possible, to have obliged him to resign his office in consequence.

During the stormy sessions of the provincial parliament which followed the year 1831, a standing committee of the House was constantly occupied with investigations relative

\* The receipts of the estates (after the deduction of an allowance of 10 per cent. to the agents for collection) were deposited under the earlier commissions in the hands of a "treasurer of the Jesuits' estates," for safe keeping and disbursement. This office was for a number of years held by the receivers-general of the province; first, by Mr. Henry Caldwell, and on his death, by his son, Sir John Caldwell. After the discovery of Sir John's defalcations (from which, as will be seen presently, the revenue of the Jesuits' estates as well as the general revenues of the province suffered) the treasurership of the Jesuits' estates was held by one of the commissioners, the Hon. H. W. Ryland. Shortly after the appointment of the Hon. John Stewart as sole commissioner, the revenues of the estates were again deposited with the receiver-general, and the office of treasurer of the estates was abolished.

relative to the Jesuits' estates. In the last session at which any public business was transacted (that of 1835-6), a Bill to regulate the future administration of the estates was introduced into the House of Assembly by Mr. Kimber, of Three Rivers, the chairman of this committee; but though it passed the House it failed to become a law, the disputes between the two Houses having so entirely engrossed attention, after it was sent up to the legislative council, as to prevent that body from proceeding with it to its passage, amendment or rejection. The session came to a close without any decisive action of the council in regard to it. The principal provisions of this Bill will require notice in another part of this report, when the particular subject to which it relates shall be under discussion. With the history of this property as an educational endowment they have no connexion.

### Cap. III.

#### GENERAL VIEW of the CHARACTER, EXTENT, VALUE and MANAGEMENT of the JESUITS' ESTATES.

It is hardly necessary here to mention that in the early settlement of Canada, extensive tracts of waste land were granted to certain individuals or communities, to be held by them of the Crown, by the tenure commonly called feudal as it then prevailed in France. The settlement of the country was to take place, in a great measure, through their instrumentality. By the deeds which constituted them seigniors within and over their new possessions, they were required to "concede" them in turn to others, under certain restrictions of quantity and price, prescribed in part by law and custom, and in part by the terms of the original grant. Those to whom land was thus "conceded" by the seigniors were held bound to pay him a small irredeemable yearly rental, in money, productions of the soil, or both, varying in amount in different cases, but never amounting to more than a very trifling impost on the land conceded. Besides this yearly payment of "cens et rentes," the seignior had also a right, in case of the sale, by any of his censitaires, of land so conceded, to a mutation fine (called a "Lods et ventes") of one-twelfth part of the purchase-money. He alone had the right to erect mills in the seignior, and all his censitaires were bound to use his mills on certain terms. A part of the seignior he could reserve from concession, for himself, as the "domain" or seigniorial residence and farm of the seignior. He might also concede any portion of his seignior as an "arrière fief;" in which case the holder of such fief stood in much the same relation to himself, as that in which he stood to the Crown, and granted concessions from it to censitaires holding under him.

Such in few words, and omitting all that is not necessary to the understanding of the remarks to be made upon the management of the Jesuits' Estates, were the leading outlines of the system. In its details, the code of law introduced into Canada by, and essentially interwoven with, this mode of granting land, is complex in the extreme. The Crown has its rights over the seignior, as well as the seignior over the censitaire. The seignior has some other lesser rights over the censitaire, which are more or less a consequence of those already named. There are further several different tenures by which land may be held of a seignior, &c. These, however, are all matters which require no discussion here.

All the land granted in Lower Canada before the conquest was disposed of in this manner. Since the conquest, a comparatively small quantity only has been so granted, except within the limits of the seigniories erected before that time. A considerable portion of some of these seigniories still remains wild and unalienated on the seigniors' hands.

At the time of the conquest, the order of Jesuits was in possession, as has been already stated, of nine seigniories, besides some other properties not constituting seigniories, most of which were situate in or near the three towns of Quebec, Three Rivers, and Montreal. One of these seigniories (that of Sault St. Louis, in the district of Montreal) had been placed in their hands only as a trust for the use of the Iroquois Indians, and was, therefore, soon after the cession of Canada, restored to the Indians as its rightful owners. The remaining properties, with the exception of some alienations\* of small extent, either by royal grant in favour of public institutions, or by occupation on the part of the Government for public uses, remain, in point of extent, as in the time of the Jesuits. These alienations will come under consideration when speaking in detail of the several properties forming the estates, and the management, value and disposition of each. For the present I proceed with the general description.

The

\* There is an ambiguity in the use of this word "alienations," which I would gladly avoid, could I think of any other word, the use of which would be free from the objection. In the tables (F.), (G.) and (H.) it is used to signify any such disposition of a part of the estates (whether profitable or not) as withdraws it, for a time or permanently, from the direct control of the commissioner. In this sense, even the lands, mills, &c. under lease, are for the time "alienated," though not unprofitably; the "conceded" lands are permanently "alienated," (inasmuch as after the concession they are no longer under the commissioner's control, and except by legal process for non-payment of dues, or by re-purchase, cannot be brought again into his hands,) though still not unprofitably alienated; lands sold on constitut (in other words, on bond and mortgage, the purchaser engaging to pay a fixed rate of interest on the purchase money till such time as he may choose, or as may be appointed in the articles of contract, for payment of the principal,) come under the same designation. Grants to churches, &c. &c., and arrière, fiefs, are "alienations" also; but in the stricter sense of the term they are permanent and unprofitable.

It is to this latter class of alienations that I refer, in speaking of the alienations from the estates since 1800 as of "small extent." Leases, concessions and sales are not the kind of alienation here intended.



The eight seigniories, then, of the Jesuits' estates are as follows:—

In the district of Quebec, 5 :

1. Sillery.
2. St. Gabriel, or Ancienne et Jeune Lorette.
3. Notre Dame (des Anges, or Charlesbourg.
4. Belair, or La Montagne au Bonhomme; and
5. Isle aux Reaux.\*

In the district of Three Rivers, 2 :

1. Batiscau; and
2. Cap de la Magdeleine.

In the district of Montreal, 1 :

1. La Prairie de la Magdeleine.

The remaining properties are as follows:—

In the district of Quebec, 4 :

1. La Vacherie, a tract of land adjoining Quebec, in the St. Roch's suburb.
2. Lands in the City of Quebec.
3. Lands in the Seigniorship of Lauzun, opposite Quebec on the south bank of the St. Lawrence; and
4. Land at Tadoussac, on the River Saguenay,

In the district of Three Rivers, 2 :

1. Isle de Christophe;† and
2. Lands in the Town and Banlieue of Three Rivers.

In the district of Montreal, 1

1. Land in the City of Montreal.

Under one or other of the above heads, all that has ever belonged to the Jesuits in Lower Canada may be classed, including as well the portions which are now alienated, as those which are not.

The total extent of the above named seigniories is little if at all short of 800,000 square arpents, \* i. e. is upwards of 1,000 square English miles. The seigniories in the district of Quebec cover of this nearly 160,000 arpents; those in the district of Three Rivers more than 582,000; and those in the district of Montreal, more than 56,000. Estimating the whole at 1,000 square miles, for the sake of round numbers, though this estimate is under the truth, the proportional extent of the seigniories in each district will be nearly as follows:—

— In the district of Quebec, about 200 square miles.			
" Three Rivers	730	"	
" Montreal	70	"	

Of these gross amounts of territory, in two out of the three districts, a large proportion is as yet ungranted. In the district of Quebec, there are nearly 66,000 arpents, and in that of Three Rivers, nearly 438,000 arpents, in this condition,—uncleared and mostly unsurveyed. Upwards of 500,000 arpents, or five-eighths of the whole superficial extent of the seigniories, is thus lost to the estates; leaving (on a rough estimate, as before) the conceded or otherwise alienated portions of the seigniories to be thus stated in round numbers:

In the district of Quebec, about 116 square miles.			
" Three Rivers	180	"	
" Montreal	70	"	

The extent of the other properties is much less than that of the seigniories. Altogether, they cover a little more than 3,000 square arpents, about  $3\frac{3}{8}$  square English miles; and of this more than 2,750 arpents, or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  square miles, consists of lands in the seigniorship of Lauzun and Banlieue of Three Rivers, from which revenue can be drawn only as from so much land in a conceded seigniorship,—not quite so much indeed, since the *droit de banalité*, or seigniorial right to the profits of grinding the censitaire's grain crops, is not here enjoyed.

\* I have had some doubt as to the place in which this property ought to be classed, whether as a distinct seigniorship, or not. It is certainly not a part of any other seigniorship; and I find it more than once spoken of as a seigniorship, in reports on the subject of the estates. Its extent, it will be seen, is trifling, and its value merely nominal.

† Perhaps this property would be better called a seigniorship, though I have nowhere seen that name given to it. Like Isle aux Reaux, its value is merely nominal; and it matters little where either is classed.

‡ For evidence of the correctness of the amounts stated in this part of the report, see the tables (F.) and (G.) in loc. I give, in this passage and those which follow, round numbers only,—the round numbers nearest the truth. It will be seen presently, that the incompleteness of the surveys does not warrant any pretension to much greater accuracy.

enjoyed. The remainder is land within town limits, part of it valuable and improvable part not.

The revenue drawn from these extensive properties has never borne any proportion to the sum which their extent would lead one to expect from them.

In a report of the Law Officers of the Crown in Canada, addressed to Lord Dorchester, and dated in the year 1789, I find the then total yearly revenue stated } £. 1,209 8 6 Cy.

Of which sum the seigniories yielded	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 1,134 11 -
And the other properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	74 17 6

This was while the estates were still administered by the Jesuits. Whether these sums give the yearly revenue as actually collected by the Jesuits in any year, or as estimated by them from their books, does not appear. At that period, the extent of the conceded portion of the estates was much less than at present; besides that, from the comparative thinness of the population of the province generally, the revenue drawn from lods et ventes, which is dependent for its amount on the number of sales of real estate and the price it fetches, must have been very much less than it ought now to be, even in proportion to the extent of land conceded.

During the 31 years between the occupation of the estates by the Crown in 1800, and their cession to the provincial parliament in 1831, we have seen, that the total amount received from them by the treasurer or receiver-general was reported to have been - - - - - £. 49,583 14 3 Cy.

Adding to this the amount of 10 per cent. on the gross collections, (the sum probably allowed to the agents,) we have as the gross amount collected during that period - - - - - £. 55,093 - 3

Showing an average gross yearly collection by the agents, for the whole period of - - - - - £. 1,777 3 10½

The collections for the earlier years of this period must have been much less, and for the later years considerably more than this.\*

For the six following years (between 1 October 1831, and 30 September 1837), the returns made by the commissioner of the estates to the Education Commission enable me to speak more exactly and confidentially. From these it appears, that the total gross receipts for the six years, and consequently the average yearly gross receipts, have been as follows:—

	For the Six Years.	Average per Annum.
From the seigniories	- £. 17,326 16 3¼ Cy.	- £. 2,887 16 62 Cy.
„ other properties	- 1,815 6 2	- 302 11 33
In all	- 19,142 2 5¼	- £. 3,190 7 1

The estimated gross yearly income of the estates, as drawn up on the 5th October 1838, for the year following, shows, exclusive of lods et ventes, the following results:—

From the seigniories (besides lods et ventes), †	-	-	-	£. 3,798 16 2¼ Cy.
„ other properties (also besides lods et ventes)	-	-	-	556 9 9
In all (besides lods et ventes)	-	-	-	£. 4,355 5 1¼

The value of the lods et ventes, as a source of revenue, may be thus estimated. For the six years above named, the average yearly receipt from this source has been—

From the seigniories	-	-	-	£. 565 17 11.58 Cy.
„ other properties	-	-	-	53 19 10.33
In all	-	-	-	£. 619 17. 10 -

nearly one-fourth part of the sum collected from all other sources together. Assuming the lods et ventes to have been collected with neither more nor less regularity and exactness than the other dues, and to have increased in value in the same proportion with them, they would be estimated for 1838-9, at nearly one-fourth of the estimated rental above stated,—say, at - - - - - £. 1,050 - - Cy.

which would raise the entire estimated revenue for the year to the sum of £. 5,405 5 11¼

The

\* These amounts cannot be far wrong, though they may not be exactly in accordance with the books of the estates. These, for reasons already given, I have not been able to consult.

† Here, as in many other places, I quote the sums total given in my own tables (F.) and (G.) not those which appear on the face of the commissioner's returns. The reason will appear presently.



The very uncertain character of this impost makes me unwilling, however, to rely too confidently on this calculation; it is better than none; and I have no better data at command than those on which it is founded.

The difference between this estimate for the year 1838-9, and the above average of the six years ending in 1837, is, to be ascribed in part to the remissness of the agents in their collections, and in part, also, to recent advances made in the rental of certain of the properties. It is not possible for me to determine exactly how much of it is to be set down to one, and how much to the other. The return of the leased properties gives only their present rental; and the returns of arrears are (as I shall show presently) very far from being trustworthy. At the present point of the inquiry, I can give no more exact estimate than the following. The returns of the commissioner state the increase of arrears between 1 October 1831 and 1 October 1837, to have been—

In the seigniories (not including increase of arrears; 1st, on lods and ventes in three seigniories; and 2d, on some other properties of minor value) - £.5,989 16 4½ Cy.  
In the other properties (on the "lands sold en constitut" alone) - 1,461 - 8½

£.7,450 17 1

These sums, however, fall considerably short of the truth, as the statements I shall have to make presently will show. I here state only results, which more than admit of proof. On account, then, of increase of arrears of cens et rentes on lands conceded, and of interest on land sold en constitut, there must be added,—

In the seigniories (being deficiency of the sum returned, as contrasted with that shown by comparison of the returned amounts of rental and collections), } £.644 10 3½ Cy.  
about - - - - -

In the other properties (being the amount shown by such comparison) - 95 19 7½

About - - - £.740 9 11½

There remains still to be taken into account (supposing the returns given of arrears on lods et ventes, leased properties, &c., to be as correct as those of cens et rentes are incorrect), 1st, the increase of arrear on lods et ventes in three of the seigniories and in the conceded portions of the other properties; and 2d, the increase of arrear (trifling in amount), on several of the lesser properties in the seigniories, for which the returns are wanting. The addition of the 740*l.* 9*s.* 11½*d.* for arrears of cens et rentes raises the sum total to - - - - - £.8,191 7 ¼

The addition of the other items may very safely be taken to raise it to at least about - - - - - £.8,250 - -

Thus showing an average yearly arrearage of at least - - - - - £.1,375 - -

The above computation would leave a sum of 839*l.* 18*s.* 10½*d.*\* as the difference between the estimated yearly rental for the year 1838-9, and the average of estimated rental for the six years ending in 1837; a difference which is to be accounted for as the increase of rental drawn from newly-made concessions and the leased properties. This sum is, in my opinion, above rather than below the mark; and the 1,375*l.* computed average yearly arrearage, for the same reasons, below it.

The results of these calculations, then, are as follows:—

Average yearly receipts from all sources, for the six years £.3,190 7 1 Cy.

Computed average yearly increase of arrear (for do.) about £.1,375 - -

Computed average gross yearly rental (for do.) about - £.4,565 7 1

Computed gross yearly rental for 1838-9, about - - £.5,405 5 11½

About 30 per cent. of the entire rental of the estates would thus seem to have been yearly falling into arrear for the six years ending in 1837.

The expenses of the administration of the estates remain to be spoken of. These we shall see have always been as remarkable for the largeness, as the gross receipts of the estates have been for the smallness of their amount.

For

\* Rather more, in point of fact; for the calculation of the gross computed revenue for 1838-9, made in the text, I have not taken into account the receipts to be drawn from assessments on the censitaires to meet particular expenses, such as surveys. These receipts during the six years ending in 1837, amounted on an average to 43*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* yearly, and form part of the gross sum of 3,190*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, the total yearly receipt returned for that period. Adding the same amount to the computed revenue for 1838-9, we have a total of 5,448*l.* 10*s.* 9½*d.*, and consequently a difference between it and the supposed average rental for the six years of 883*l.* 3*s.* 8½*d.* (not 839*l.* 18*s.* 10½*d.*)

For the 31 years ending in 1831, we have seen that these expenses on an average were as follows:—

For allowance to agents for collection on the gross amount collected, (probably) - - - - -	10 per cent.
For "expenses of management," i.e. of commissioner's board, &c., nearly 17½ per cent. on the sum remaining, after deduction of agent's allowance; being therefore on the gross amount collected, (probably) - - - - -	15·7 very nearly.
For "repairs, &c.," rather more than 9½ per cent. on the sum above named, or, on the gross amount collected, (probably) - - - - -	8·6 very nearly.
In all, about - - - - -	<u>34·2</u>

or more than a third part of the gross sum collected. It was not, therefore, without reason that in the despatch of Lord Goderich, ceding the estates to the provincial parliament, the large amount of the expenses of management was adverted to.

For the six years ending in 1837, the expenses have borne a somewhat heavier proportion to the gross receipts than before, as the following particulars will show:

For allowance to agents upon the entire collections - - - - -	10 per cent.
For "expenses of commissioner's office," 2,238 l. 2 s. 5½ d. out of a gross receipt of 19,142 l. 2 s. 5½ d. being very nearly* - - - - -	11·693
For repairs and other expenses, 3,083 l. 3 s. 6½ d. out of the above gross receipt, being over - - - - -	<u>16·106</u>
In all, above - - - - -	<u>37·799 per cent.</u>

This per centage on the gross amount collected gives us (if the preceding calculations as to arrears, &c., be at all correct) a result of very nearly 26½ per cent. on the estimated average rental as sunk in expenses. The 30 per cent. or more, running yearly into arrear added to this, shows a difference between the estimated gross rental and the actual net receipts of nearly 56½ per cent. on the former. The net revenue of the estates for six years running has thus been but about 43½ per cent. (or considerably less than one-half) of the gross amount that has fallen due within that period!

It remains to inquire what amount of net revenue may be looked forward to from these estates in future years, for the support of education in the province, and what measures, legislative or executive, are necessary to the realization of the greatest possible net revenue for this object.

To answer, as far as I can, these inquiries, it will be necessary to discuss—

- 1st. The extent, character and present management of each of the several properties belonging to the estates, as shown by the returns (A.), (B.) and (C.)
- 2d. The general character of the system of administration under which the estates are at present placed.
- 3d. The extent and value of the properties heretofore unproductive, and the measures by which they may best be rendered productive.
- 4th. The measures required to obtain from the properties heretofore productive their utmost net value.
- 5th. The amount of arrears now actually due on the estates, and the measures by which so much of them as can be collected at all may be best and soonest realized.
- 6th. The amount of monies belonging to the estates accumulated in the provincial treasury since 1831; and the measures to be adopted to render it a productive fund.
- 7th. The general outlines of the system which should be adopted for the future management of the estates, and the means by which the required changes can best be introduced.

This order of arrangement I propose to follow.

\* In the tables (F. 2.) and (G. 2.) these expenses are calculated for the several properties at exactly this rate, and the consequence is, that their sum total, as shown by these tables, is 3 s. 3½ d. currency more than the truth, being 2,238 l. 5 s. 9½ d. instead of 2,238 l. 2 s. 5½ d.

## Cap. IV.

EXAMINATION of the RETURNS made by the COMMISSIONER of the JESUITS' ESTATES to the EDUCATION COMMISSION; showing the extent, character, present value, &c., of each of the properties comprised in them.

## Part 1.—The SEIGNIORIES. (a.) In the District of QUEBEC.

## § 1.—SILLERY.

The first seigniori to be spoken of, in the district of Quebec, is that of Sillery.

Information in regard to it is contained in the commissioner's returns, marked (A. 1.), (A. 2.), (A. 3.), (A. 4.), (A. 6.), (A. 7.), (B. 1.) and (C. 1.) It is the first seigniori noticed in the tables marked (F. 1.), (F. 2.) and (F. 3.)

POSITION, EXTENT, &c.—This seigniori is but a short distance from the City of Quebec, and lies in a direction south-west and west of it. Its front line is on the St. Lawrence, on the north bank, a little above Quebec, and the side lines run back in a north-west direction, nearly at right angles to the course of the river. On its north-east or Quebec side, it is bounded by the seigniori of St. Michel, the property of the Quebec seminary; and on the south-west, by the seigniori of Godarville. In (A. 1.) it is returned as extending one league in front by one and a half leagues in depth, and containing therefore 10,584 square arpents; the whole surveyed, and 200 arpents only of the whole remaining at the disposal of the commissioner.

ARRIÈRE FIEFS.—Of these, according to (A. 2.), there are two (Monseau and St. Ursule), though (A. 1.) makes no mention of them. Their total area is 819 arpents. (All the arrièrre fiefs were granted by the Jesuits before the conquest.)

LANDS DISPOSED OF OTHERWISE THAN AS ARRIÈRE FIEFS OR CONCESSIONS.—(A. 1.) makes mention only of a grant of four arpents to a church under this head; but in this part of the return there are two errors; first, an omission to make any report of the extent of land leased with the coves mentioned in other returns; and secondly, the return as "new concessions" of 152 arpents of land, which were in reality not "conceded" at all, but "sold *en constitut*." To mention these three properties, then, in the order of their importance:

1. *The Coves*.—A narrow strip of land along the river front of the seigniori forms the four Sillery coves, within which a considerable share of the lumbering business of Quebec is transacted. They are leased to as many mercantile houses in Quebec, engaged in the lumber trade. Their extent I am unable to state, in consequence of the omission to return them in (A. 1.) The strip which forms them is quite narrow, extending a very short distance only from high-water mark, and the hills rising behind it almost close to the water's edge. I do not know, therefore, that it is necessary to make any deduction on account of them, from the 10,584 arpents given as the total contents of the seigniori. The "one league by one and a half leagues" of the seigniori may perhaps be made good without including them, and at any rate they cannot take off a great deal of it.

2. *The Land sold en constitut*, is, as I learned by inquiry of the Commissioner, a part of the "domain" of the seigniori, originally reserved by the Jesuits. The whole domain extended over 352 arpents, and of these, 152\* were sold in nine lots of different dimensions between 23 December 1831 and 12 June 1832. The remaining 200 arpents constitute the unalienated portion of the seigniori above-mentioned.

3. *The Church Grant*.—This grant of four arpents is for the Roman Catholic parish church of St. Foi. It was given by the Jesuits among the earliest of the alienations made in the seigniori.

THE CONCESSIONS in this seigniori are all old concessions, made by the Jesuits, and they extend over all the remainder of the seigniori. In (A. 1.) they are returned as covering 10,380 arpents, neither the 152 arpents sold from the domain, nor the 819 arpents forming the arrièrre fiefs, nor the extent (if any) which should be taken off for the coves, being taken into account. Supposing, however, the seigniori to cover 10,584 arpents, exclusive of the coves, the utmost extent we can give these old concessions is 9,409 (and not 10,380) arpents.

The seigniori then is thus divided:—

Total extent	- - - - -	10,584 arpents.
Unalienated, a part of the domain	- - - - -	200
Arrière Fiefs, 2	- - - - -	819
Coves, 4	- - - - -	(?)
Sold <i>en constitut</i> , 9 lots (part of domain)	- - - - -	152
Granted for a Roman Catholic Church	- - - - -	4
Old concessions	- - - - -	9,409

The returns nowhere make any distinction of gross and net, as regards the extent of the various alienations within any of the seigniories or other properties; so that I cannot say,

\* The return (A. 1.) gives 152 arpents as the extent of what are there called New Concessions; while the specification of them in (C. 1.), makes the extent only 135. I have taken the larger number, as perhaps the one which includes roads, and with the 200 unsold arpents, makes up the whole extent of the domain.

in any case, how much of the land is taken up with roads, &c., and how much really goes to make up the farms of the censitaires. Indeed, there can be no pretension made to minute accuracy, even as to the gross extent of these concessions; for the 10,584 arpents allowed for the whole seignior is merely a rough estimate made from its recorded dimensions, and not the result of any accurate survey.

In speaking of the value of the several properties in the seignior, I shall follow the order indicated in the tables (F. 2.) and (F. 3.) in making the preceding statement of their extent, it has been more convenient, on account of the corrections to be made in (A. 1.) to adopt an order somewhat different.

I. The **ARRIERE FIEFS** (*see* A. 2.) yield no revenue, and cannot be made to yield any.

II. The **CONCESSIONS**.—The 9,409 arpents, more or less, constituting the gross extent of the old concessions, appear from the return (C. 1.) to be held by 77 censitaires. No date is given of the original concession deeds under which the present censitaires hold, nor is any return made either of the number and names of the original grantees, or even of the extent of land now held by each censitaire, all which particulars were called for. The yearly rental of each of the 77 censitaires is specified, and as the amounts vary very considerably, I conclude that the quantities of land held by them vary also, and that the list is a mere list of censitaires, drawn up without any reference to the original concession limits, with the amount of rental of each holder as it stands on the agent's books, and the agent's record, such as it is, of the amounts of arrear due by each in 1831 and in 1837, stated, but with no specification of the extent of their respective holdings, &c., for their want of the requisite information on the subject.

It almost ceases to be a matter of wonder that this return is thus defective, when we glance at the aggregate rental due from these 77 censitaires upon their 9,409 arpents. This amount is 20*l.* 2*s.* 6½*d.* currency; a mere trifle over a halfpenny currency per arpent yearly, and amounting on an average to about 5*s.* 2*d.* currency only (hardly more than a dollar) a year, payable half-yearly from each censitaire.

The actual collections, however, made in the six years have been much larger than this meagre rent-roll would lead one to expect. The total gross receipts have been—

	For the Six Years.	Average per Annum.
For cens et rentes - - -	£. 140 12 2½ Cy.	23 8 8.42 Cy.
„ lods et ventes - - -	810 8 7	135 1 5.16
In all - - -	£. 951 - 95	158 10 1.58

From this it appears that the whole amount paid in on these properties averages a little over 4*d.* currency per arpent, and as much as 2*l.* 1*s.* 2.04*d.* from each censitaire. The lods et ventes, from which more than five-sixths of this whole revenue has been drawn, constitute, it will be remembered, an irregular charge, incurred only when an estate is sold. The great comparative amount of lods et ventes in this seignior is owing to several causes; the nearness of the seignior to Quebec, which at once makes the land more valuable and the sales more frequent than in most seigniories, being the principal.

It is obvious, that if the sums above given as the yearly rental of these concessions, and the yearly receipt of cens et rentes from them, be correct, there must have resulted a decrease of arrear on this account in the course of the six years:

Actual yearly receipt, on an average - - -	£. 23 8 8.42 Cy.
Estimated yearly rental - - - - -	20 2 6.5
Consequent yearly diminution of arrear - - -	3 6 1.92
And in the six years - - - - -	£. 19 16 11.52

Turning to what purports to be the return of arrears due at the commencement and end of these six years respectively, we find them stated thus:

Arrears of cens et rentes on 30 September 1831 - - -	£. 264 18 3.5 Cy.
„ „ on 30 September 1837 - - -	271 14 4.5
Consequent increase of arrears in the six years - - -	£. 6 16 1

This discrepancy cannot be accounted for, except by supposing the returns of arrears to a considerable extent apocryphal. That they are so, we shall have abundance of further evidence, in examining the accounts of some of the other seigniories. In the present case the amounts are trifling; but the error is material, as a proof of the want of any thing like correct accounts of the arrears actually due from the censitaires.

The

\* "Seven years" is the term specified in the return; but from the date given in another column of the return, it would seem to be for 10½ years.

The arrears due on account of lods et ventes are returned in the same table thus:

On 30 September 1831 - - - -	£. 15 - - Cy.
"    "    1837 - - - -	200 7 2½
Showing an increase of arrear of - -	<u>£. 185 7 2½</u>

It is hardly necessary to criticise this account. It cannot be supposed that if, with a payment of 810*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* in the six years ending in 1837, a further sum of 185*l.* 7*s.* 2½*d.* has run into arrear, the whole amount of arrear incurred previous to 1831 should be one sum due from a single censitaire of 15*l.*!

The expenses directly chargeable upon the concessions are, the agent's charge of 10 per cent. on the collections, and the apportionment of the expenses of the commissioner's office, 11·693 per cent. upon the same; in all, 21·693 per cent.

By this deduction the average net receipt from the concessions is brought down to the rate of 3·17*d.* currency per arpent yearly.

### III. LANDS OTHERWISE ALIENATED THAN AS ARRIERE FIEFS OR CONCESSIONS.—

Of these, first in order are—

1. *The Four Coves.*—These form by far the most valuable property belonging to this seigniory; at present (*see* A. 3.) two of them are leased for 150*l.* each per annum, the present leases running for seven years,\* and expiring on 1st May 1843, but clogged with an engagement for a renewal of the leases for 14 years more (till 1st May 1857), at the rate of 200*l.* per annum. A third cove was leased in 1836, by public auction, for 750*l.* yearly, for seven years, ending also on 1st May 1843, and without any such engagement for a renewal of the lease; it appears, however, that the old lessee still remains in possession, and contests the right of the new lessee, and the consequence is, that since January 1836 neither claimant has paid any rental whatever for the cove. The fourth cove is leased for a term of 21 years, which ends on 1st May 1857, for 30*l.* per annum.

Much angry discussion has taken place as to the real value of these coves, and it has formed part of the complaints of the standing committee of the House of Assembly that they are very much under-let. The complaint, so far as appearances and the evidence collected by this committee go, would seem well founded; but for reasons already stated, I have not been able to make such further inquiries on the subject as would justify me in expressing a positive opinion in regard to it. It is apparent, however, that very shortly after the cession of the estates to the control of the provincial parliament (*viz.* in September 1832), the first and second coves were leased anew, by private contract, for a period unprecedentedly long (24½ years in fact, from 1832 to 1857), and at a price said by very many persons to be far below their real value. The third cove, leased soon after by public auction, brought a rental five times as great, though leased for a much shorter term. How the fourth cove was let, whether privately or publicly, I do not remember; the question is one which requires further investigation into all the circumstances of the case, and made on the spot, to decide upon it.

The actual gross receipts from the four coves for the six years are returned as 2,973*l.* 10*s.*, being on an average 495*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* yearly.

The arrears are thus returned in (A. 6.):

Due on 31 September 1831 - - - -	£. 300 - - Cy.
"    "    "    1837 - - - -	750 - -
Increase of arrear in six years - -	<u>£. 450 - -</u>

In (A. 3.) where the arrears due in 1831 and 1837 from each of the present lessees of the coves are reported, there is no mention of any arrear due at the former period. The 300*l.*, it is therefore to be inferred, was an arrear due in 1831, from a lessee who no longer occupies a cove. It has been paid up, as is evident from the fact that the whole 750*l.* due on 1 September 1837 was due upon one cove, No. 3, from its new lessee (or rather claimant), under the lease of 1836, being one year's rental.

The estimated rental for 1838-9, from the four coves, is 1,080*l.* currency. Of this, however, a comparatively small portion only is likely to be received, as (I believe) the litigation for the possession of cove, No. 3, which should yield 750*l.* of the whole, is still pending, and no revenue is, for the time, drawn from it. Till 1843, the revenue from Nos. 1, 2 and 4 cannot exceed their present amount

And till 1857, they cannot exceed - - - - - £. 430 - -

The expenses directly chargeable upon the coves are the same as have just been charged upon the old concessions, 21·693 per cent. on the receipts; *viz.* 10 per cent. for the agent, and 11·693 for the commissioner's office.

The average net yearly revenue drawn from them for the six years is thus reduced to - - - - - £. 388 + 6·34 Cy.

2. *The Land sold en constitut.*—These nine lots from the domain were sold, as Mr. Stewart stated in answer to my inquiries, at rates varying from 20*l.* to 32*l.* 10*s.* per arpent, interest to be paid on the purchase-money at the rate of 5*l.* per cent. per annum. In (C. 1.) the total amount of interest due yearly is returned as 155*l.* 9*s.* 11·25*d.*; showing, as the gross amount

\* "Seven years" is the term specified in the return, but, from the date given in another column of the return, it would seem to be for 10½ years.

amount of capital payable for the whole, 3,109 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d.*, a result agreeing with this statement, but showing at the same time that the lower price was the prevalent one.

The actual gross receipts, up to 1 October 1837, have amounted only to 430 *l.* 18 *s.* 5 *d.* currency. How much of this sum is drawn from *lods et ventes*, and how much is interest paid on the purchase-money, does not appear, most of it is probably the latter.

The sum which is returned as having fallen into arrear is very large, being—

On account of interest	-	-	-	£. 406	-	10 <sup>5</sup>	Cy.
" " lods et ventes	-	-	-	76	7	10	
In all	-	-	-	£. 482	8	8 <sup>5</sup>	

Equivalent to more than three years' interest on the entire purchase-money, within a period (averaging from the dates of the several sales) of less than five years from the date of sale! The returns do not furnish sufficient data to enable me to test the accuracy of these statements of arrear; they appear correct, and there is no reason to suppose them otherwise, as the transactions on which they are based are all recent.

The expenses directly chargeable on this property are heavy. Besides the 21<sup>6</sup>/<sub>93</sub> per cent. for agent's allowance and commissioner's office, a further charge of 34<sup>8</sup>/<sub>9</sub> per cent. is to be made (viz. for repairs of roads, 88 *l.* 5 *s.* 9 *d.*, and for surveys, 62 *l.* 1 *s.* 2 *d.*; two items of expense falling upon the domain), thus amounting in the whole to 66<sup>5</sup>/<sub>83</sub> per cent., or very nearly two-thirds of the receipts.

3. The grant of four arpents for the St. Foi Church is unproductive.

#### SUMMARY.

Besides the expenses above enumerated, and charged against the several productive properties in this seignior, there is returned an item of—

Miscellaneous expenses, amounting for the six years to - £. 71 15 10<sup>5</sup> Cy.

which does not appear to be chargeable in particular upon any one property more than upon another. It may, however, as a common charge, be divided proportionally between them, and thus divided; it becomes a charge of 1<sup>6</sup>/<sub>48</sub> per cent. upon the gross receipts for each. The total expenses of the several properties after this addition stand—

Total expenses on the concessions	-	-	-	£. 23 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>41</sub>	per cent.
" " " coves	-	-	-	23 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>41</sub>	"
" " " land sold en constitut	-	-	-	67 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>31</sub>	"

The total gross receipts, then, from all sources, have amounted—

For the six years, to	-	-	-	£. 4,355	9	3	Cy.
Or, on an average, yearly, to	-	-	-	725	18	2 <sup>5</sup>	

Reckoning the whole number of arpents in the seignior, in any way disposed of, this gives us an average gross yearly receipt per alienated arpent of - £. - 1 4<sup>7</sup>/<sub>7</sub> Cy.

Reckoning only so much of the seignior as belongs to the properties which produce revenue, the average is - £. - 1 6<sup>2</sup>/<sub>22</sub>

The expenses amount in all to 26<sup>7</sup>/<sub>93</sub> *l.* per cent. upon the gross receipts.

The total net receipts are therefore—

For the six years	-	-	-	£. 3,188	9	11 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Cy.
Being a yearly average of	-	-	-	531	8	3 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	

And at the average rate per alienated arpent of - £. - 1 0<sup>2</sup>/<sub>8</sub>

The total increase of arrear in the six years is reported at 1,124 *l.* 12 *s.* cy., an amount which certainly is not exactly correct, though probably it is not very far wrong, and which is 25<sup>8</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cent. (more than a fourth part) of the actual gross receipts for that period.

From this, it would seem, that of the whole amount which has fallen due in the six years, more than 20<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cent. has been left uncollected, and more than 21<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cent. expended upon collection and management; the net actual receipt falling more than 41<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cent. short of the gross estimated income.

For the year 1818-9, the gross estimated revenue of the seignior (exclusive of *lods et ventes*) is set down at 1,455 *l.* 12 *s.* 5<sup>7</sup>/<sub>5</sub> *d.* cy.

It remains only to speak of the value of the 200 arpents of the domain, which constitute the unalienated portion of the seignior. This tract Mr. Stewart states to have been valued in 1831 and 1832, when the 152 arpents were sold at pretty much the price at which these latter sold,—say 20 *l.* per arpent. Real estate has since fallen so much in value, that he states himself to be unable now to assign any positive value to the unsold tract. It might be worth 10 *l.* per arpent, sold en con.; but he should think certainly not 15 *l.* It has been for sale ever since it was first set up in 1831, and has never had a price offered for any part of it at which it was worth while to sell it.

## § 2.—ST. GABRIEL.

The second seigniority in order is that of St. Gabriel, or Ancienne et Jeune Lorette. Information in regard to it is contained in the returns (A. 1.), (A. 3.), (A. 4.), (A. 6.); (A. 7.), (B. 2.), and (C. 2.) In tables (F. 1.), (F. 2.), and (F. 3.), it follows next after Sillery.

**POSITION, EXTENT, &c.**—This seigniority, also, is at no great distance from Quebec, lying in a north-west and north-north-west direction from it. It is bounded in front by the seigniority of Sillery, the rear line of which is its front line. The side lines run back in the same direction as those of Sillery; the fief St. Ignace bounding it on the north-east, and the seigniority of Godarville on the south-west. In the rear it is bounded by land not yet settled.

According to (A. 1.), it measures  $1\frac{1}{2}$  leagues in front by 10 leagues in depth, and contains, therefore, about 105,840 square arpents, or ten times the extent of the seigniority of Sillery. Of these, however, only 41,600 arpents are returned as "surveyed,"—leaving therefore a remainder of about 64,240 arpents (more than three-fifths of the whole seigniority, unsurveyed. A somewhat larger portion than this, it will be seen, remains undisposed of.

**ARRIERE FIEFS.**—There are none in this seigniority.

The land disposed of otherwise than as arrière fiefs and concessions is returned in three amounts, as follows:—

1. For the three Banal Mills of the seigniority - - - -	270 arpents.
2. Reserve for Indians - - - - -	1,600 "
3. Grant for two Roman Catholic Churches within the seigniority - - -	6 "
In all - - -	<u>1,876</u>

The **CONCESSIONS**, as returned in (A. 1.), stand thus:

Old concessions - - - - -	13,000 arpents.
New - - - - -	25,400 "
Total extent conceded - - -	<u>40,000!</u>

Supposing the first and second of the above returns correct, the third contains an obvious blunder. In fact, from the figures as they stand in the other columns, I am led to conclude that the 1,600 arpents of the Indian reserve, besides being returned in another column, have been carelessly added in here, to make up the amount as it stands. If so, the gross sum total of land granted by concession is 38,400 arpents. The proportion of this amount which is taken up as "old" and "new concessions," respectively, remains to be considered. The return is again obviously incorrect in this point, as a reference to the information furnished in the other returns will show. For this purpose, however, I must refer to the returns (B. 2.) and (C. 2.), and the revenue of the concessions, a little out of the order followed in speaking of the former seigniority.

The return (C. 2.), then, is in much the same condition with (C. 1.), before noticed. There is not a single date, nor a single specification of size given, for any of the concessions, old or new. In the return of "old concessions," we have merely the names of 327 censitaires given, with a specified rental (varying very considerably in amount) set down to each. In that of the "new concessions," we have a list of 94 censitaires (the same name being, however, in this latter list often repeated more than), once as though the list was in this case a list of holdings rather than of holders. In both lists, the return of arrears is limited to "arrears of cens et rentes;" no statement of the "arrears on lods et ventes" being so much as attempted.

Such as it is, however, the information contained in this return is utterly irreconcilable with the extent assigned to the old and new concessions in (A. 1.) This will be best seen by placing them in juxtaposition:—

	(See A. 1.) Arpents.	Censitaires.	(See C. 2.) Gross Yearly Rental.
Old concessions	13,000	327	£. 77 18 2 cy.
New - - - - -	25,400	94	<u>39 7 45</u>

To suppose that 13,000 arpents, conceded at an early period of the settlement of Canada, bear a rental almost double what is charged upon 25,400 arpents conceded at a later period, is to suppose what is sufficiently improbable. The rate of concession can never have diminished to one-fourth of the original rate in any seigniority. If we suppose the amounts to have been transposed in (A. 1.) the difficulty is materially lessened, though perhaps not quite removed. The truth is, that even 13,000 arpents is rather too great an extent to give to the new concessions. Divided into 94 holdings, it gives more than 138 arpents to each (120 arpents being the average extent of two adjoining concession lots, as commonly laid out); and its rental of 39*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* cy. gives an average rate per arpent of only 727*d.* cy. (a little less than  $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* cy.) which is a slightly lower rate than that which the rental of the old concessions, even supposing them to cover 25,400 arpents, allows for them (being 736*d.* cy. per arpent). Now, in point of fact, the rate of concession has every where risen since the earlier concessions were made; and the present rate of concession throughout the Jesuits' estates is (according to Mr. Stewart) about 1*d.* sterling per arpent.

The return (B. 2.) also, presents the following results, hardly less at variance with (A. 1.) in this particular, or less confirmatory of this view of the correction required:—

## Actual Receipts:—

	For the Six Years ending in 1837.	Average per Annum.
From Old concessions,	£. 752 7 11.75 cy.	£. 125 7 11.96 Cy.
„ New „	229 3 5.5	38 3 10.92

In tables (F.) and (G.) accordingly, I have made this alteration, though not altogether satisfied that it is all that is required. The extent of the new concessions still appears too large; perhaps that of the old may be too small. On this point, conjecture is hopeless. We assume the concessions then to stand—

Old concessions	- - - -	25,400 arpents.
New „	- - - -	13,000 „
In all	- - - -	38,400 „

The land still undisposed of is returned in (A. 1.) as amounting to 65,570 arpents, a sum which (as usual) does not square with the other amounts given in the return:—65,564 is the extent remaining after the deductions above-named have been made. This tract lies wholly in rear of the seigniory, and only 1,324 arpents of it are as yet surveyed.

The disposition, then, of the lands in the seigniory is as follows:—

Total extent, about	- - - - -	105,840 arpents.
Unalienated, a tract in rear, (64,240 arpents of which are unsurveyed) about	- - - - -	65,564
Arriere Fiefs	- - - - -	none.
Reserved for three mills	- - - - -	270
„ „ Indians	- - - - -	1,600
Granted for two churches	- - - - -	6
Concessions, old	- - - - -	25,400 ?
„ new	- - - - -	13,000 ?

The revenue of this seigniory is drawn, as will be seen, entirely from two sources, the concessions (old and new) and the mills. To follow the arrangement in tables (F. 2.) and (F. 3.)

## I. ARRIERE FIEFS.—None.

II. CONCESSIONS.—Of the deficiency of nearly all the returns for the concessions, I have already spoken. It will require to be borne in mind here, also,

1. The old concessions I have set down at 25,400 arpents (perhaps more), occupied, according to (C. 2.) by 327 censitaires, and at a yearly rental (“cens et rentes”) of 77*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* cy. The average yearly payment required of a censitaire, on this score, is thus only 4*s.* 9.18*d.* cy. (less than a dollar), an amount somewhat less than in the preceding seigniory. The rate per arpent (if the 25,400 arpents be correct) is higher, nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  *d.* cy.

The actual collections, according to (B. 2.) have been—

	For the Six Years.	Average per Annum.
For cens et rentes	£. 399 2 25 Cy.	£. 66 10 4.04 Cy.
Lods et ventes	353 5 11.5	58 17 7.92
In all	£. 752 7 11.75	£. 125 7 11.96

From this it appears that the whole amount paid in yearly on these concessions has averaged not quite  $1\frac{1}{2}$  *d.* cy. (1.184*d.*—perhaps less) per arpent; and from each censitaire 7*s.* 9.14*d.* cy. The lods et ventes are here a source of revenue, rather less productive than the cens et rentes, a result very different from that shown by the accounts of Sillery.

At the above rate of collection of cens et rentes, as compared with the gross rental, it is clear that there must have been an increase of arrear on that account during the six years:—

Actual yearly receipt on an average	- - - - -	£. 66 10 4.04 Cy.
Estimated yearly rental	- - - - -	77 18 2
Consequent yearly increase of arrear	- - - - -	11 7 9.96
And in the six years	- - - - -	£. 68 6 11.76



The return of arrears in (C. 2.) give a different result; thus again showing the little value to be attached to these arrear accounts:—

Arrears of cens et rentes, on old concessions, on 30 September 1831	£. 1,698 11 7	Cy.
" " " " " " " 1837	1,722 17 1	
Consequent increase of arrears in the six years	24 5 6	

Little more than one-third of the amount shown by the other returns.

2. The new concessions (estimated at 13,000 arpents, or less,) are held, we have seen, by 94 censitaires, at a yearly rental (cens et rentes) of 39 l. 7 s. 4 5 d. : at an average rental, therefore, of 8 s. 4 5 d. cy. each.

The actual receipts from them have been, according to (B. 2.)—

	For the Six Years.	Average per Annum.
For cens et rentes	£. 87 14 4 Cy.	£. 14 12 46 7 Cy.
" lods et ventes	141 9 1 5	23 11 6 25
In all	£. 229 3 5 5	£. 38 3 10 92

The whole actual receipt thus falling a trifle short of the estimated receipt from cens et rentes alone.

The increase of arrear on cens et rentes is obviously great, though, as the concessions (being "new") may have been granted some few of them since 1831 (the return (C. 2.) it will be remembered, furnishes no dates), it is not possible to rely with perfect confidence on the result given by a comparison of the rental with the collections. That result may or may not be a little too large.

Actual yearly receipt on an average	£. 14 12 46 7 Cy.
Estimated yearly rental	39 7 4 5
Consequent yearly increase of arrear	£. 24 14 11 83 Cy.
And in the six years	£. 148 9 11

More than this it cannot be,—it is less, if any of the new concessions have been granted since 1831. Now the return (C. 2.) gives us the following statement:—

Arrears of cens et rentes, on new concessions, on 30 Sept. 1831	£. 197 16 10 5 Cy.
" " " " " " " 1837	412 16 8
Consequent increase of arrear in the six years	214 19 9 5

Almost half as much again as the amount which the other returns prove to be the highest amount of increased arrear that can have accrued.

There is no attempt made to give any return of the arrears on lods et ventes, either for the old or for the new concessions; nor are there any sufficient data furnished on which to found a satisfactory estimate on the subject.

The expenses directly chargeable on the concessions are, as in the seignior of Sillery, 21 693 per cent. It will be seen, however, that this per centage requires to be considerably increased, in consequence of the amount of "miscellaneous expenses" to be noticed presently.

### III.—THE LANDS OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF, VIZ.

1. The three mills, with their 270 arpents, are at present leased at a gross yearly rental of 151 l. 10 s. Cy. One of the three is an oat-mill. The leases are all for seven years. One has fallen in since the return was made; another runs to 1843; and the third, that of the oat-mill, expires in 1845.

The actual gross revenue from these mills, according to (B. 2.) has been—	
For the six-years	£. 693 12 6 Cy.
Average per annum	115 12 1

From (A. 6.) it appears that in 1831 there were no arrears due on these mills; but that on 30 September 1837 an arrear had accrued of 222 l. 16 s. 6 d. Cy.

The return of the present rental is not sufficient to serve as a test of the correctness of this statement; but it shows that there can be no material error in it.

The expenses upon these mills are heavy. Besides the 22 693 per cent. for agent and commissioner's office, there is a charge of 263 l. 6 s. 10 d. (37 97 per cent. on the gross receipts) for "repairs" during the six years, which raises the sum total to the rate of 60 663 per cent.; an amount which does not, however, include all the expenses incurred.

2. The Indian reserve, and
3. The church grants, are both of them unproductive alienations of territory.

## SUMMARY.

Besides the items of receipt and expenditure above enumerated and chargeable directly to one or other of the productive properties in the seignior, there are several small sums returned in (B. 2.) as the proceeds of "procès verbaux," amounting altogether, in the six years, to 12 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d.* Cy. As an offset to these collections, there are several charges of a like general character. These much more than balance the receipt above named, amounting in the six years to—

Roads and bridges	-	-	-	-	-	£.34	5	-	Cy.
Surveys	-	-	-	-	-	54	15	6	
Miscellaneous expenses	-	-	-	-	-	37	14	9	
Total						£.126	15	3	

These expenses, together with the charge of 21.693 per cent. upon the 12 *l.* 13 *s.* 3 *d.* collected, (for agent's and other expenses of collection and management,) must be taken into account, in balancing the receipts and expenses of the seignior and its constituent properties.

It will be remembered, then, that, as in the preceding seignior so in this, the real percentage of the expenses upon the receipts for each property is somewhat heavier than is stated in the table (F. 2.) owing to the additional charge of these expenses. In this seignior the excess of miscellaneous expense over receipt is 116 *l.* 18 *s.* 6.54 *d.* Cy., being 6.928 per cent. on the total gross receipts of the seignior. This sum, then, requires to be added to the percentage before stated for the concessions and mills. In the seignior of Sillery the addition of the miscellaneous expenses made but a trifling difference. Here it is more important.

The expenses on the concessions are raised by it to - 28.621 per cent. } on the gross receipts  
And those on the mills to - 67.591 " } from each.

The total gross receipts for this seignior have amounted—

For the six years to	-	-	-	-	£.1,687	15	2.25	Cy.
Or on an average, yearly, to	-	-	-	-	281	5	10.37	

A gross yearly receipt, which gives an average of 1.626 *d.* Cy. per alienated arpent in the whole seignior.

The expenses have amounted in all to 44.803 per cent. on the gross receipts, not far from the half.

The total net receipts have been—

For the six years	-	-	-	-	£.931	10	7.32	Cy.
Being a yearly average of	-	-	-	-	155	5	1.22	

And at the average yearly rate per alienated arpent of .925 *d.* Cy. only.

The total increase of arrear within the six years is unascertainable, as there is no return made or attempted of arrears on account of lods et ventes.

The increase of arrear on cens et rentes and on the mills can be ascertained, or nearly so. The returns make it 462 *l.* 1 *s.* 9.5 *d.* currency. We have seen, however, that two out of three of these returns are in error; the return for the old concessions being considerably under, and that for the new above the mark. Corrected, they give us a result of, perhaps, a little less than 439 *l.* 13 *s.* 4.75 *d.* being not far from 37 per cent. upon the actual gross receipts for the period from those sources of revenue alone.

Exclusive, then, of lods et ventes, it appears that of the entire amount falling due within the six years in this seignior, 27.007 per cent. has been left uncollected, and 32.703 per cent. (nearly) expended upon collection, management and repairs; the net actual revenue thus falling 59.71 per cent. short of the gross estimated income.

For the year 1838-9, the gross estimated revenue of St. Gabriel, exclusive of lods et ventes, is returned at 268 *l.* 15 *s.* 6.5 *d.* Cy.

For the 65,564 arpents as yet undisposed of, it is not easy to assign a value. About one-fiftieth part of it only is surveyed. The unsurveyed portion of it is wholly in rear of the surveyed part of the seignior, according to Mr. Stewart; and even the surveyed part lies in rear of the conceded tract. According to this statement the nearest part of it should be not quite five leagues and a half distant in a direct line from the St. Lawrence; while in its remoter portions it extends above six leagues further back, with a breadth of one league and a half throughout. Of its quality as good land or bad, I could learn nothing from Mr. Stewart, except that the concession of some lands on the St. Anne's, lying quite far back in the ungranted tract, had been applied for within the last two years "by a few individuals." The application was refused, because the intermediate lands were not granted, and it was not worth while to survey land so far back for so limited an extent of concession. The small amount of surveyed land in the seignior open to settlement Mr. Stewart stated to be the consequence of the very trifling demand for land in that quarter, and the very poor return from it if granted; from which causes, taken together, it was not worth while to expend money upon further surveys, to lay out land for concession.

§ 3.—NOTRE DAME DES ANGES.

The seigniory of Notre Dame des Anges, or Charlesbourg, is next in order.

Information in reference to it is contained in the returns (A. 1.), (A. 2.), (A. 3.), (A. 4.), (A. 6.), (A. 7.), (B. 3.) and (C. 3.) In tables (F. 1.), (F. 2.) and (F. 3.) it follows next after St. Gabriel.

**POSITION, EXTENT, &c.**—This seigniory is close to Quebec, lying to the N. and N. E., and separated from the St. Roch suburb only by the River St. Charles. It fronts partly on the St. Charles, and partly on the St. Lawrence, and its side lines run back in a N. W. direction, the N. E. line dividing it from the seigniory of Beauport, and the S. W. line from that of Dorsainville. The land in rear is laid out in township.

It is returned as extending one league in front by four leagues in depth; and its gross area is therefore about 28,234 arpents. The whole of this extent is surveyed and disposed of by concession or otherwise.

**ARRIERE FIEF.**—The Arrière Fief of Grandpré, containing (*see* A. 2.) 2,498 arpents, is omitted in (A. 1.)

**LANDS DISPOSED OF, OTHERWISE THAN AS ARRIERE FIEFS OR CONCESSIONS.**—These may be specified under three heads.

1. Three farms and a meadow (the "Meadows of Auvergne").—The return (A. 1.) specifies only one farm, the "Domain Farm," covering "272 arpents." (A. 3.) returns three farms, one of which is called the "Domain Farm," and is leased for seven years, ending in 1845. Its extent is not stated in (A. 3.) The other two farms, which are mentioned in (A. 7.) as well as in (A. 3.), have been sold en constitut, but their extent is not stated. Whether all three together make up the 272 arpents of the original "Domain Farm," or whether the leased farm so called covers the whole, I have no means of judging. In the tables (F. 1.), (F. 2.) and (F. 3.), I have supposed the former, to keep as near the returns as I could. The meadows of Auvergne, 28 arpents, are under lease for seven years, ending in 1843.

2. For two mills there are returned as reserved 180 arpents.

3. And four arpents have been granted for a Roman Catholic parish church in the seigniory.

**THE CONCESSIONS.**—These are stated in (A. 1.) to cover—

The old concessions	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,744	arpents.
" new	"	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	"
							<u>27,744</u>	"
							In all	

All three amounts may easily be proved from the other returns to be incorrect. It is not equally easy so to correct them as to make it certain that the results are perfectly accurate. The alienations already mentioned cover 2,982 arpents, leaving only 25,242 arpents for the "concessions," instead of 27,744 arpents.

Of the other two amounts, that set down to the new concessions is clearly set aside by the return (C. 3.) in which their present holders are reported to be 47 in number, 34 of these holding 2,708 arpents only. The remaining 13 are entered at rentals which average no higher than those of the 34, and the extent of their holdings (though not reported) clearly cannot raise the whole to 5,000. This number, it is evident, has been written at a guess in (A. 1.), to make the numbers for once look upon the face of the return correct. The Fief Grandpré having been omitted, its extent, with a few arpents over (the four arpents returned for the church), has been added in under the concession column, and shared hap-hazard apparently between the old and new concessions.

I can make no better correction of these amounts than by allowing to the new concessions a gross extent of - - - - - 3,700 arpents.

A conclusion which is, I think, warranted by the return (C. 3.)

For the old concessions there will then remain an extent of - - - - - 21,542 "

Thus making the concessions in all cover the required - - - - - 25,242 "

The territorial division of the seigniory, then (which, if not correct, is at least as near the truth as the returns enable me to make it), is as follows :

Total extent	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,224	arpents.
Unalienated	-	-	-	-	-	-	none.	
Arrière Fief, 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,498	"
Farms, 3	-	-	-	-	272 arpents ?	-	300	" ?
Meadow, 1	-	-	-	-	28 "	-	180	"
Reserved for two mills	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	"
Granted for a Roman Catholic church	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,542	" ?
Concessions, old	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,700	" ?
" new	-	-	-	-	-	-		

The REVENUE of the seignory is drawn as follows:

I. THE ARRIERE FIEF, GRANDPRE, is held under the condition of paying to the estates "one year's revenue every mutation." This, however, can hardly be said to take it out of the class of unproductive alienations.

II. THE CONCESSIONS.—The return (C. 3.) is not much less defective than the two other returns of its class already noticed. For the old concessions, it gives neither date of grant, original grantee nor extent. For the new, it gives the dates of concession (between 10 January 1825 and 9 October 1835), and the amount conceded to 34 out of 47 censitaires.

1. Old concessions.—The 21,542 arpents, more or less, constituting the gross extent of the old concessions, are occupied (C. 3.) by 229 censitaires, under a gross yearly charge of 72 l. 3 s. 0.75 d., for cens et rentes, which gives an average rate of rather more than 2 d. Cy. an arpent (802 d. Cy.), and gives 6 s. 3.62 d. Cy. (about a dollar and a quarter) as the average yearly rental of each censitaire.

The actual collections (see B. 3.) have been as follows:—

	For the Six Years.	Average per Annum.
For cens et rentes	£. 485 16 9.75 Cy.	£. 80 19 5.62 Cy.
„ lods et ventes	500 18 2.25	83 9 8.38
In all	£. 986 15 -	£. 164 9 2

The whole sums, then, paid on an average yearly, for these six years, have amounted to a rate of rather more than 1 1/2 d. Cy. (1.832 d.) per arpent; or to a payment by each censitaire of nearly three dollars (14 s. 3.79 d.) yearly. The lods et ventes on this seignory, as in that of Sillery, have exceeded the cens et rentes in value, though not in as great a proportion.

The arrears on cens et rentes, it is clear, must have been in process of diminution during this period:

Actual yearly receipt, on an average	£. 80 19 5.62 Cy.
Estimated yearly rental	72 3 0.75
Consequent yearly decrease of arrears	8 16 4.87
And in the six years	£. 52 18 5.25

The return (C. 3.), though not quite in agreement with this result, comes much nearer to it than those of the two preceding seignories:—

Arrears of cens et rentes on old concessions, on 30 Sept. 1831	£. 1,585 3 0.25 Cy.
„ „ „ „ „ 1837	1,547 19 8.75
Consequent decrease in the six years	£. 37 3 3.5

The return of arrears on lods et ventes is, I presume, defective. Only two small amounts of arrear are specified for 1831, and one for 1837, to the following amounts:—

Lods et ventes due on old concessions, on 30 September 1831	£. 32 10 - Cy.
„ „ „ „ „ 1837	29 3 4
Decrease in the six years	£. 3 6 8

It is scarcely possible that the collections should have been so much more punctual here than in any other of the seignories under the same management, as to have left only these trifling arrears due at either of these periods; especially in view of the heavy amounts of arrear on cens et rentes acknowledge to have been and to continue due upon these very concessions themselves.

2. The new concessions (estimated at 13,700 arpents) are held by 47 censitaires, at a gross rental of 16 l. 11 s. 1.25 d. cy., which amounts to a small fraction above 1 d. cy. (1.074) per arpent, and on an average to about 7 s. 0 1/2 d. cy. (not a dollar and a half) from each censitaire.

The actual receipts show a very heavy accumulation of arrears. There has been collected only,—

	For the Six Years.	Average per Annum.
For cens et rentes	£. 5 2 7.75 Cy.	£. - 17 0.12 Cy.
„ lods et ventes	2 18 11.5	- 9 9.92
In all	£. 8 1 0.25	£. 1 6 10.04

As 20 out of the 47 holdings appear to have been granted between 30 September 1831 and 9 October 1835, the gross rental of the whole has varied in amount during the six

years, having for four years of the six been somewhat less than it is now. The amount which has run into arrear on cens et rentes has, however, been very large, as the following apparently correct return from (C. 3.) shows:—

Arrears on cens et rentes on new concessions, on 30 Sept. 1831	- £. 32 4 2'75 Cy.
" " " " " " 1837	- 120 13 11'5
Increase of arrear in the six years	- £. 88 9 8'75

No return is made of any arrear of lods et ventes on these concessions. It is possible enough that there may have been none at either date.

The expenses directly chargeable upon these concessions (old and new) are to the usual amount, 21'603 per cent. on the gross receipts, for agent's and commissioner's office allowances. The addition to be made on account of "miscellaneous expenses" in this signiory is small.

### III. LANDS OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF: viz.—

1. The three farms and meadow (supposed to occupy 300 arpents) are at present thus disposed of:—

1 farm (sold en con. for 1,500 l. cy. interest payable at 6 per ct.)	£. 90	- - Cy. yearly.
1 ditto (sold en con. for 2,200 l. cy. interest payable at 5 per ct.)	110	- - "
1 ditto (leased for 7 years, lease to expire in 1845)	120	- - "
Meadows (leased for 7 years, lease to expire in 1843)	20	- - "
Total gross yearly revenue	£. 340	- - "

How and at what rates these properties were disposed of in the earlier years of the six, I have no means of judging. I cannot, therefore, apply any test to the accounts given of actual receipts and arrears.

The gross receipts are thus returned:—

For the six years from the whole (leased and sold)	- - - £. 1,010 1 - Cy.
Average per annum	- - - 168 6 10

The increase of arrears returned (*see* A. 6.) is very considerable, as might have been expected:—

Due on 30 September 1831:	
On the leased properties	- - - - - £. 510 - - Cy.
On those sold en con.	- - - - - 510 - -
Due on 30 September 1837:	
On the leased properties	- - - - - 937 10 -
On those sold en con.	- - - - - 685 - -
	- - - - - 1,612 10 -
Increase of arrears in the six years	- - - - - £. 1,102 10 -

Considerably more than three years' revenue fallen into arrear in six years!

The expenses chargeable upon these properties are the same as upon the concessions:

2. The two mills, with their 180 arpents, are under lease at a rental of 134 l. 10 s. per annum; the one lease for 27 l. 10 s. expiring in 1839; the other for 107 l. in 1844; both leases being for the term of seven years.

The gross receipts are returned at the following amounts:—

For the six years	- - - - - £. 350 - - Cy.
Average per annum	- - - - - 58 6 8

The increase of arrears, however, in the six years is returned only at the following sum:—

Arrear due on 30 September 1831	- - - - - £. 6 - - Cy.
" " " " " " 1837	- - - - - 81 - -
Increase in the six years	- - - - - 75 - -

The expenses on these mills have much more than equalled the receipts; so that during the six years, the estates have sustained a positive loss from them. The "repairs" alone amount to 416 l. 10 s.; 119 per cent. on the receipts. Allowing for the other charges to be made on account of the receipts for expenses of agent and commissioner, the per centage is raised to 140'693 per cent. besides "miscellaneous expenses" to be mentioned presently.

3. The church grant is of course unproductive.

SUMMARY.

The miscellaneous receipts and expenses are small, on this seigniorie 2l. are returned as proceeds of "Procès Verbaux," and 39l. 17s. 3<sup>d</sup>., as "miscellaneous expenses." The balance 38l. 5s. 7<sup>d</sup>. (see Table F. 2.) is 1.624 per cent. on the total gross receipts of the seigniorie. This raises the total expenses, therefore, chargeable on the several productive properties, as nearly as may be,

On the concessions, to - - - - -	23.317	per cent.	} on their gross receipts respectively.
„ farms „ - - - - -	23.317	„	
„ mills „ - - - - -	142.317	„	

The total gross receipts of the seigniorie have amounted—

For the six years, to - - - - -	£. 2,356	17	0.25	Cy.
Being an average yearly of - - - - -		392	16	2.04

And at an average yearly rate, therefore, per alienated arpent, of £. - - 3.34. Cy.

The expenses have amounted in all to 41.003 per cent. upon the gross receipts. And the total net receipts have therefore been—

For the six years - - - - -	£. 1,389	4	4.49	Cy.
Being a yearly average of - - - - -		231	10	8.75

And showing an average yearly rate per alienated arpent, of £. - - 1.969 Cy.

The total increase of arrears on this seigniorie in the six years, according to the returns, is - - - - - £. 1,235 9 9.25

The return, however, of the arrears on cens et rentes, I have shown to be in error, making the diminution of arrears on that account too small by - - - - - 15 15 1.75

Deducting for this, we have - - - - - £. 1,219 14 7.15

as the true total. This result is by no means certain, however, owing to the apparent deficiencies of the arrear returns of lods et ventes. It is not probable, however, that the arrears on lods et ventes have either increased or diminished so as materially to affect it.

If so, we have an increase of arrear, in the six years, equal to 51.75 per cent. (or more than half) of the entire gross receipts of the six years; and thus of the entire amount which has fallen due in that period, 34.102 per cent. has been left uncollected, and 27.02 per cent. more expended in collection, management and repairs; the actual net receipts being (61.122 per cent. under) less than two-fifths (38.878 per cent.) of the gross estimated income.

For the year 1838-9, the estimated gross income (exclusive of lods et ventes) is returned at - - - - - £. 563 4 2

§ 4.—BELAIR.

The next seigniorie in order is that of Belair, or La Montagne au Bonhomme.

Information in regard to this seigniorie is contained in the returns (A. 1.), (A. 4.), (A. 6.), (A. 7.), (B. 4.) and (C. 4.) It follows the seigniorie of Notre Dame in the tables, (F. 1.), (F. 2.) and (F. 3.)

POSITION, EXTENT, &c.—It lies in a westerly direction from the seigniorie of St. Gabriel, already described, being separated from it by the seigniorie of Godarville, and is at some distance back from the St. Lawrence, the seigniorie of Demaure or St. Augustin intervening between them. Its front line is the rear line of this last-named seigniorie, and its rear line is on the river Jacques Cartier. On the north-east the seigniorie of Godarville, and on the south-west that of Pointe aux Trembles, form its side-lines.

The return (A. 1.) states this seigniorie to be one league in front by two leagues in depth, half the size of Notre Dame, but rather larger than Sillery. In the warrant for the occupation of the estates by the Crown officers in 1800, I find its dimensions set down as "one and a half leagues front by two leagues or thereabout in depth." It is to be presumed however, that on this point the return is correct. Of the 14,112 arpents returned as the gross contents of the seigniorie, the whole have been surveyed, and all but 210 arpents disposed of.

There are no Arrière Fiefs, mills or lands otherwise disposed of than by concession in this seigniorie.

CONCESSIONS.—These are thus returned in (A. 1.):

Old concessions - - - - -	9,187	arpents
New „ - - - - -	4,715	„
In all - - - - -	13,902	

## APPENDIX TO REPORT ON THE AFFAIRS OF

In (C. 4.) where the extent of the new concessions is stated in detail, only 4,028 arpents are allowed for them. I have not, however, made any change on this account. The difference may be only, that the gross extent is given in the larger, and the roads, &c. not allowed for in the smaller. If this be the case, the distinction has not been kept in view in other places.

Leaving these numbers, then, as they stand, though certainly they have no claim to be considered any thing more than an approach to a correct statement, the seignior is thus disposed of:—

Total extent	- - - - -	14,112 arpents.
Of which there remain undisposed of	- - - - -	210
Concessions, old	- - - - -	9,187
„ new	- - - - -	4,715

The old concessions, according to the return (C. 4.), (which in regard to them is as defective as any of the preceding returns of this class yet noticed) are held by 130 censitaires, and their aggregate of cens et rentes, yearly, is 27*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, being at the rate of not quite 2*d.* Cy. (715*d.*) per arpent on the number of arpents reported, and on an average 4*s.* 2*5*/<sub>7</sub>*d.* Cy. per censitaire.

The gross receipts on them are reported (B. 4.) to have been—

	For the Six Years.	Average per Annum.
For cens et rentes	£.138 14 1 <i>5</i> Cy.	£.23 2 4 <i>25</i>
„ lods et ventes	21 - 10	3 10 1 <i>67</i>
In all	£.159 14 11 <i>5</i>	£.26 12 5 <i>92</i>

The whole actual receipt from both sources of revenue falling a little short of the estimated revenue from one. The lods et ventes, however, from the situation, &c. of the seignior are worth little in this case.

The increase of arrear on the cens et rentes, it follows, though not very great, has yet not been inconsiderable during this period:—

The average yearly receipt has been	- - - - -	£.23 2 4 <i>25</i> Cy.
„ estimated rental	- - - - -	27 7 11
Average yearly arrear	- - - - -	4 5 6 <i>75</i>
Increase of arrear in six years	- - - - -	£.25 13 4 <i>5</i>

The return (C. 4.) gives a very different result:—

Arrears of cens et rentes on old concessions, on—		
September 30, 1831	- - - - -	£.620 7 6 Cy.
Ditto - - ditto, September 30, 1837	- - - - -	621 12 10
Increase of arrear in the six years	- - - - -	£.1 5 4 only.

The new concessions are held by 71 censitaires, at a rental of 18*l.* 9*s.* 9*25*/<sub>7</sub>*d.*, nearly 1*d.* Cy. (948*d.*) per arpent, (taking [the larger of the two numbers of arpents reported,] and 5*s.* 2*5*/<sub>7</sub>*d.* Cy. on an average per censitaire. Of the 71 holdings, 44 have been conceded since September 30, 1831, between March 9, 1833, and July 20, 1835,) and 27 only before that time.

For the six years nothing has been collected on these concessions, either for cens et rentes or lods et ventes.

The increase of arrear on cens et rentes is thus reported in (C. 4.):

Arrears of cens et rentes on new concessions, on—		
September 30, 1831	- - - - -	£.31 4 5 <i>25</i> Cy.
Ditto - ditto - September 30, 1837	- - - - -	150 10 3 <i>75</i>
Increase in the six years	- - - - -	£.119 5 10 <i>5</i>

This return, however, is obviously inaccurate. Had all the 71 concessions been held for the six years (instead of our having 44 of them held only from 2½ to 4½ years), the whole six years' accumulated rental would have formed an arrear of no

more than - - - - - } £.110 18 7*5*

The increase of arrear indeed should have been about - - - - - } 90 - -

No account of arrears on lods et ventes is attempted for old or new concessions. On the new, I presume, no lods et ventes have ever accrued; on the old, it is not likely that in the course of the six years they can have amounted to any considerable sum.

The expenses directly chargeable on these concessions are, as usual, 21.693 per cent. on the receipts.

## SUMMARY.

Miscellaneous Receipts and Expenses.—A sum of 34*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* has been collected in the six years (B. 4.) from the censitaires, for expenses of a survey ("Procès verbal"), and the expenses of a survey (39*l.*), and some miscellaneous items (2*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*), are to be charged against it. The excess of expense over receipt, 11*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* (see Table F. 2.) is 5·673 per cent. upon the total gross receipts of the seignior, and raises the total expenses which are to be charged upon the concessions, as nearly as may be, to 27·676 per cent. on their receipts.

The total gross receipts for the seignior have amounted—

For the six years to - - - - -	£. 197 17 5·5	Cy.
Or on an average yearly to - - - - -	32 19 6·92	

A gross yearly receipt, which gives an average, per alienated arpent, of 569*d.* Cy., little more than ½*d.* Cy. per arpent.

The expenses amount in all to 46·003 per cent. on the total receipts.

The actual net revenue has been reduced by them—

For the six years, to - - - - -	£. 113 13 4·56	Cy.
Being a yearly average of - - - - -	18 18 10·76	

And at a rate per alienated arpent of 327*d.* Cy.

The total increase of arrear in the six years cannot be exactly ascertained, owing to the want of returns of arrears on lods et ventes. These, however, probably would not materially affect the result.

Exclusive of lods et ventes, the arrears have increased (according to return C. 4.), in the six years - - - - - £. 120 11 2·5 Cy.

Though both the items in (C. 4.) are, as I have shown, in error, the errors in this case as nearly as possible balance one another, so as to leave the result of the addition of the two items the same. This sum, then, is rather more than 60 per cent. on the total gross receipts of the seignior for the six years. Taking this estimate we arrive at the conclusion, that of the entire amount which has fallen due in the six years, about 37 per cent. has run into arrear; and another 28 per cent. has been expended in collection and management, showing a difference of about 65 per cent. between the gross dues and the net receipts of the seignior.

For the year 1838-9, the gross computed revenue of Belair (exclusive of lods et ventes) is returned at 45*l.* 17*s.* 8·25*d.* Cy.

The 210 arpents not yet disposed of may be considered, Mr. Stewart says, as worthless. In fact, all the "new concessions" he states to be poor land, taken up by those who hold them, not for settlement, but as wood-land. The fact of the non-collection of cens et rentes on the new concessions is, I presume, to be ascribed mainly to this cause.

## § 5.—ISLE AUX REAUX.

The last seignior to be noticed in the district of Quebec is that of Isle aux Reaux.

It is mentioned only in returns (A. 1.); (A. 6.) and (A. 7.). In the tables (F. 1.), (F. 2.) and (F. 3.), it follows next after Belair.

This property is hardly worth calling a seignior, and indeed may almost be called an unproductive property. It is an island in the St. Lawrence, below the island of Orleans, and containing only 336 arpents. Mr. Stewart informed me that the whole island was long ago granted in a single concession, and that lods et ventes had been paid upon it on the sale of the concession, though no payment of cens et rentes had been made, he believed, for some 20 years past, on account of the impossibility of collecting the trifle chargeable upon it yearly, at such a distance from Quebec and the other properties.

In (A. 7.) the amount of cens et rentes yearly due upon the island is returned as - - - - - £. - 13 10·5 Cy.

The arrears of cens et rentes are thus returned in (A. 6.):—

Due on September 30, 1831 - - - - -	£. 15 19 7
" " " 1837 - - - - -	20 2 11·5

Increase in the six years - - - - - £. 4 3 4·5



## (b.) In the District of THREE RIVERS.

## § 1.—BATISCAN.

In the district of Three Rivers, the first seigniory in order is that of Batiscan, mentioned in returns (A. 1.), (A. 2.), (A. 3.), (A. 4.), (A. 6.), (A. 7.), (B. 8.), and (C. 7.), and in tables (F. 1.), (F. 2.) and (F. 3.), first under letter (b.)

**POSITION, EXTENT, &c.**—This is the largest seigniory but one belonging to the estates. It forms the north-east part of the county of Champlain, its front line extending along the north bank of the St. Lawrence, its north-east side line being the line which divides the district of Three Rivers from that of Quebec, and the county of Champlain from that of Portneuf, (in the remote portion of which lies the seigniory of Belair already named,) its south-west side line separating it from the seigniory of Champlain, and its rear line (which with a great part of the side lines are as yet unsurveyed) dividing it from lands not yet granted by the Crown. The river Batiscan falls into the St. Lawrence within the limits of the seigniory, and its course, for a considerable distance from its mouth, lies within the seigniory.

Its recorded dimensions are two leagues along the St. Lawrence, by 20 leagues in depth. With what degree of accuracy the two leagues have been laid off, I have no information. The 20 leagues in the other direction have never been measured at all.

In (A. 1.) its contents in square arpents are returned as precisely 40 square leagues, viz. 282,240 arpents, of which 70,054 (nearly 10 square leagues, a tract extending on an average, therefore, five leagues into the interior) is surveyed. The unsurveyed remainder, with a small part of the surveyed portion, remains ungranted and unproductive.

**ARRIERE FIEF.**—An unnamed Arrière Fief, held by the seignior of Champlain, is returned in (A. 2.), but omitted in (A. 1.), where it ought also to have appeared. It is a quarter of a league in front by one league deep, and contains, therefore, 1,764 arpents. The pecuniary return from it is nothing.

The Land disposed of otherwise than as Arrière Fief or by Concession, is divided between the following properties, of which I find mention made in others of the returns, though not in (A. 1.) where they ought also to have appeared.

1. The Domain Farm (under lease) is returned (in a first\* draft of A. 1.) as containing 360 arpents, an extent, however, which I think includes another property besides this, to be mentioned presently.

2. The Four Mills, returned in (A. 3.) have (according to the first draft of A. 1.) a reserve of 125 arpents attached to them.

3. Three Ferries are returned in (A. 3.) as a source of revenue; but I find no return of the amount of land (if any) leased with them.

4. Saw Logs are also mentioned in the same way, but without any return of land for them.

5. A piece of land, sold en constitut, is also returned in (A. 3.) and no mention made of its extent. I presume it is in reality a part of the domain farm, and the leased farm above mentioned the remainder. This conclusion is confirmed by the low price returned for the one (160 l. 10s. 9d. Cy., yielding an interest of only 8l. 0s. 6d.) and the lowest rental (15 l. only) paid for the other.

The CONCESSIONS are returned in (A. 1.) at the following amounts:—

Old concessions -	-	-	-	-	41,078 arpents.
New	„	-	-	-	25,361 „
					66,439 „
In all	-	-	-	-	66,439 „

These amounts are copied from the detailed return (C. 7.) the only one of its class which approaches the character of a complete return, made in the form required.†

The unalienated remainder of the seigniory is estimated in (A. 1.) at 209,937 arpents; but no reason appears why this number is given, as it does not square in any way with the other amounts returned. The remainder indicated by the reported extent of the preceding alienated tracts is 213,552 arpents. According to the return (A. 1.) it would seem as though another alienation of 3,615 arpents in extent (of which 2,249 arpents, or more, must lie in the unsurveyed portion of the seigniory) had been omitted in the returns. Possibly, a tract of this character may be leased with the saw logs; but the returns do not in any other way vindicate any thing of the kind.

The

\* See accompanying paper, marked (I.) The return (A. 1.) as first rendered to the commission, stood, as is there stated, differing in a few particulars from its present form. Having remarked a number of its defects (as pointed out in this report), I drew the attention of the commissioner to them, and suggested their correction. The return was altered by him, so as to read as it now does; its errors and omissions, by some unaccountable misunderstanding, being almost all left untouched; and the few changes made, in almost every instance (as in the case of this seigniory), adding to their number. These changes were made only a few days before the inquiries of the commission closed, too late for further conference with the commissioner on the subject.

† These amounts appear, on the face of the return (C. 7.) to be the actual extent of the concessions themselves, and not the gross extent of the tract they cover, roads, &c. included. In the preceding seignorics, the return is obviously of the latter class. I do not know that this is not, and therefore have made no allowance for the supposed difference of the returns in character, in the tables (F. 1. 2. and 3.) If the 66,439 arpents be the net and not the gross extent of the concessions, the unalienated tract should be set down at somewhat less than the estimate in the text.

The territorial disposition of this seigniory, then, appears to be as follows :

Total extent, about	- - - - -	282,240 arpents.
Unalienated, a tract in rear (212,186 arpents of which are unsurveyed) about	- - - - -	213,552 (very possibly less.)
Arrière Fief, 1	- - - - -	1,764
Domain Farm	- - - - -	360 (or less.)
Reserved for 4 Mills	- - - - -	125
"    "    3 Ferries	- - - - -	(?)
"    "    Saw Logs	- - - - -	(?)
Sold en constitut	- - - - -	(?)
Concessions, old	- - - - -	41,078
"    new	- - - - -	25,361

} (probably a part of the 360 arpents above mentioned.)  
} (perhaps more in their gross extent.)

The revenue of this seigniory is derived from a number of sources.

I.—The ARRIERE FIEF is the only unproductive alienation of territory mentioned in the returns.

II.—The CONCESSIONS.

1. The old concessions, covering 41,078 arpents, are held (C. 7.) and (A. 7.) by 581 censitaires, subject to a gross yearly payment of cens et rentes, which I have stated in table (F. 2.) as 114 l. 17 s. 3 d. The returns (A. 7.) and (C. 7.) are slightly at variance on this point, and this amount is in a very slight degree conjectural. (A. 7.) makes no distinction between old and new concessions, but merely reports as follows :

Cens et rentes	- - - - -	£. 203 6 2
29½ minots wheat at 5 s.	- - - - -	7 8 1
Total	- - - - -	<u>£. 210 14 3</u>

The following is the return in (C. 7.) :—

On old concessions, for cens et rentes, 29½ minots wheat (not valued) argent	- - - - -	£. 97 - 2
On new ditto	- - ditto - - -	105 17 -
In all	- - -	<u>£. 202 17 2</u> besides 29½ mts. wheat.

It is, however, obvious, from a very slight examination of (C. 7.) that the former of these two sums is the result of an erroneous addition, and that the mistake is one of at least 10 l. At the top of the eighth page there is summed up an apparently correct amount of 82 l. 3 s. 6 d. which is duly carried over; at the foot of the ninth page, and correctly carried over to the tenth, is 98 l. 1 s. 10½ d.; at the foot of this page, the last but one, is 87 l. 11 s. 1½ d.; and on the last page (on which there stand only 10 s. 9½ d. of additional rental) the whole is summed up at 97 l. 0 s. 2 d. ! Between the top of the ninth page and the close of the table there is more than enough rental entered in small sums to raise the final sum total to 10 l. beyond the sum total given. At the same time, where clerical errors so evidently abound, it is useless to attempt an exact correction of the addition. The amount given in (C. 7.) for the "new concessions" has the appearance of being correct, though here also there are clerical errors discernible. I have added, therefore, 10 l. to the total rental of the concessions given in (A. 7.) and kept the amount assigned to the new concessions in (C. 7.): thus—

On old concessions, argent	- - - - -	£. 107 9 2
"    wheat 29½ minots	- - - - -	7 8 1
On new concessions	- - - - -	114 17 3
	- - - - -	105 17 -
In all	- - - - -	<u>£. 220 14 3</u>

According to this calculation the old concessions are charged to the censitaires, at a rate of 67½ d. Cy. per arpent, and on an average of 3 s. 11½ d. Cy. a piece.

The actual receipts are thus stated in (B. 8.) :—

		For the Six Years.	Average per Annum.
Cens et rentes	- - - - -	£. 650 18 10 Cy.	£. 108 9 9 67 Cy.
Lods et ventes	- - - - -	111 12 1 5	18 12 0 25
In all	- - - - -	<u>£. 762 10 11 5</u>	<u>127 1 9 92.</u>

Showing a very small receipt from lods et ventes, and from cens et rentes a receipt very little less than the whole amount falling due on that account.

The increase of arrear on cens et rentes is shown by this part of the returns to have been as follows:—

Actual average receipt yearly	-	-	-	£. 108	9	9'67
Estimated rental	-	-	-	114	17	3
Yearly increase of arrear	-	-	-	6	7	5'33
Six years ditto ditto	-	-	-	38	4	8

In striking contradiction to this result is the statement of arrears in (C. 7.):—

Arrears of cens et rentes on old concessions on 30 Sept. 1831	-	£. 468	1	10	Cy.
Ditto - - - - - ditto - - on 30 Sept. 1837	-	824	7	5'5	
Increase in the six years	-	£. 356	5	7'5	

More than nine times the utmost amount which the other returns show to have been possible! If the smaller rental given in (C. 7.) had been followed, the discrepancy would have been greater still.

The increase of arrears on lods et ventes is stated thus:—

Arrears of lods et ventes on old concessions on 30 Sept. 1831	-	£. 240	-	10	Cy.
Ditto - - - - - ditto - - on 30 Sept. 1837	-	519	8	5	
Increase in the six years	-	£. 279	7	7	

If this result be correct, the amount of lods et ventes collected in the six years has been considerably less than one-third part of the amount falling due.

2. The new concessions, 25,361 arpents, are held by 387 censitaires, at a rental of 105*l.* 17*s.*, which is at the rate of very nearly 1*d.* Cy. ('954*d.* Cy.) per arpent, and of 5*s.* 5'64*d.* Cy. on an average a piece.

The receipts for the six years have fallen very far short of this amount. They are thus returned in (B. 8.):

	For the Six Years.	Average per Annum.
For cens et rentes	£. 200 4 3 Cy.	£. 33 7 4'5 Cy.
„ lods et ventes	27 2 0'5	4 10 4'08
In all	£. 237 6 3'5	£. 37 17 8'58

This increase of arrear on cens et rentes is thus returned in (C. 7.):—

Arrears of cens et rentes, on new concessions, on 30 Sept. 1831	-	£. 132	12	8'5	Cy.
Ditto - - - - - ditto - - on 30 Sept. 1837	-	435	16	4'5	
Increase in the six years	-	£. 303	3	8	

This result cannot easily be tested by comparison of the rental with the receipts. About one-third part of the 387 new concessions appear from (C. 7.) to have been granted since 1831, and a few of them, indeed, since 1837. Taking this fact into account, the increase of arrear, as above reported, would seem to be only a trifle less than the other returns indicated. Two fifths, or rather less, of the cens et rentes falling due have been collected.

The arrears of lods et ventes are returned as having increased to the following amount:—

Arrears of lods et ventes, on new concessions, on 30 Sept. 1831	-	£. 6	4	7	Cy.
Ditto - - - - - ditto - - on 30 Sept. 1837	-	78	3	5	
Increase in the six years	-	£. 71	18	10	

If this result be correct, it would follow that little more than one-fourth part of the lods et ventes falling due has been collected.

The expenses directly chargeable upon the concessions are the same as in the other seigniories.

### III. THE LANDS OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF.

1. The domain farm (the whole or part of the 360 arpents reported) is leased for a term of seven years ending in 1841, at a yearly rental of 15*l.* only. During the six years, the receipts from it amounted only to 49*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, being at the rate of 8*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* yearly; not much more than half its present rental. In (A. 6.) the increase of arrear upon it is returned at only 10*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, no arrear being due in 1831. This return must be too low, unless we suppose the rental to have been raised by the present lease in 1834 from 5*l.* to 15*l.*

The expenses on this farm have been quite heavy; (B. 8.) exhibits a number of charges for "fences, &c." amounting in the six years to 28*l.* 6*s.* 9'5*d.*, 57'4 per cent. on the receipts. Exclusive of its share of the "miscellaneous expenses," the charges on this property amount to 79'093 per cent. on its receipts.

2. Of the four mills, with their 125 arpents attached, three are leased to tenants for terms of seven years, ending, one in 1841, another in 1842, and the third in 1843. In these

these leases it appears that no specified rental is named, but the lessee shares with the estates the receipts of his mill. The share falling to the estates, the return (A. 3.) rates at "say two-thirds of the monture." The fourth mill is occupied (since 1832) under a "deed of permission to grind, on payment of 25 minots of wheat annually." (A. 7.) values this wheat at 5 s. per minot, 6 l. 5 s. currency. The deed seems to be unlimited in respect of time.

The gross receipts from the four mills are thus returned:

For the six years	-	-	-	-	£. 1,297	11	11	Cy.
Average, yearly	-	-	-	-	216	5	3.83	

(A. 6.) gives an arrear of 8 l. 6 s. 8 d. as due on 30th September 1837. This sum, I suppose, is the arrear due on the fourth mill, the only one for which a determinate rental is payable. How far the shares exigible from the occupants of the other three have been faithfully collected or paid in, there are no means of judging from the returns.

The expenses charged are enormous. For "repairs, &c." alone, there has been expended in the six years 918 l. 15 s. 11.5 d., 76.83 per cent. upon the gross receipts. With the additional charges incidental to collection, &c. (the item of "miscellaneous expenses" not included), we have an outlay of 98.53 per cent. on the receipts.

3. The Three Ferries yield but a very trifling revenue. Their aggregate rental is returned at 2 l. 10 s.; neither term nor date of the leases by which they are held stated. Their receipts are only to the amount of 4 l. 5 s.; no receipts being returned, except for the years 1836 and 1837. No arrears are returned, and the expenses are only those incidental to the collection of the receipts of the seignior in general.

4. The Saw Logs are returned (A. 3.) as leased for 27 l. 5 s. yearly for seven years, but neither the date of the lease nor that of its expiration is given. The receipts for the six years (or rather for four of them, 1833, 1835, 1836 and 1837, apparently,) are returned at 216 l. 16 s. 4 d., a much larger sum than the rental stated. No arrears are returned. Besides the expenses incidental to collection, an amount of 6 l. 10 s. 6 d. (about three per cent. on the receipts) is returned in (B. 8.) as expended upon this property.

5. The Land sold en con., which I suppose to be a part of the 360 arpents of the domain, though not so returned, has been sold for 160 l. 10 s. 9 d. currency, interest payable at five per cent., and amounting therefore to 8 l. 0 s. 6 d. yearly; neither date of sale nor extent of land returned. No receipts are returned on account of it for the six years. For 30th September 1837-an arrear of 14 l. 5 s. 9 d. is reported, from which it would appear that the sale took place nearly two years before; the expenses are, of course, like the receipts, nothing:

SUMMARY.

The miscellaneous receipts and expenses remain to be taken into account. Of these, the former amount only to 4 l. 5 s. in the six years; while the latter (exclusive of the charge of 21.693 per cent. on the above receipt) are

For surveys	-	-	-	-	£. 26	3	10	Cy.
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	55	19	8.5	
					£. 82	3	6.5	

The total excess of expense over receipt on this account is (see F. 2.) 78 l. 16 s. 11.77 d., a little over 3.077 per cent.\* of the total receipts of the seignior. Allowing for this, we have the total expenses on each of the properties above named which have yielded any revenue:

On the concessions	-	-	-	-	24.77	per cent.	} on their gross receipts respectively.
" farm	-	-	-	-	82.17	"	
" mills	-	-	-	-	101.6	"	
" ferries	-	-	-	-	24.77	"	
" saw logs	-	-	-	-	27.77	"	

The total gross receipts from Batiscan have amounted—

For the six years to	-	-	-	-	£. 2,561	19	-	Cy.
being an average yearly of	-	-	-	-	426	19	10	

which gives as the average yearly rate per alienated arpent 1.492 d. currency.

The

\* This division is not perfectly exact, either in this or in the other seigniories, but it is as nearly correct as it was worth while to make it.

The expenses have amounted to to 62.123 per cent. on the receipts; and the total net receipts have been—

For the six years	- - - - -	£. 970 6 11.49 Cy.
thus averaging, yearly	- - - - -	161 14 5.91

being at the rate per alienated arpent of 565*d.* currency.

The total increase of arrear in the six years is returned at 1,043*l.* 17*s.* 7.5*d.* currency. We have seen, however, that the return of arrears on cens et rentes in the old concessions shows an increase much beyond the truth, and that the corresponding return for the new concessions shows an increase a little below the truth. Correcting these two errors, as well as the data given will allow, the sum total is about 750*l.* currency, an amount requiring, probably, to be increased on account of omissions in the return of arrears of lods et ventes. This sum is about 29 per cent. on the gross receipts for the same period.

Of the entire amount then falling due on the six years, it would seem that (at the lowest calculation) about 22½ per cent. has been left uncollected, and 48 per cent. more expended in collection, management and repairs, the net receipts of the seigniori being less than 30 per cent. of its gross revenue.

For the year 1838-9, the gross computed revenue of Batiscan (exclusive of lods et ventes, and computing the rental of the mills at the average of the six years from 1831-7) is returned at 496*l.*

Of the value of the 30 square leagues or more (out of the 40 leagues constituting the seigniori) from which no revenue has yet been drawn, little seems to be known; nearly the whole of it is unsurveyed, and a great portion of it is wholly unexplored; of its quality as good land or bad, Mr. Stewart stated himself to be ignorant. It commences about five leagues back from the St. Lawrence, and extends 15 leagues or thereabouts in a north-west direction further inland. Mr. Stewart states, that of the conceded lands of the seigniori, the best portion is that situate upon the Rivière des Envies, a branch of the Batiscan, in the more remote part of the conceded tract; much of the land lying beyond it is, doubtless, equally good. In the concessions nearest the St. Lawrence, the soil is sandy and of an inferior quality.

## § 2.—CAP DE LA MAGDELEINE.

The second seigniori in the district of Three Rivers is that of Cap de la Magdeleine; mentioned in the returns (A. 1.), (A. 2.), (A. 3.), (A. 4.), (A. 7.), (B. 9.) and (C. 8.); and following next after the seigniori of Batiscan in tables (F. 1.), (F. 2.) and (F. 3.)

**POSITION, EXTENT, &c.**—This seigniori, like the preceding, fronts on the north bank of the St. Lawrence, a little higher up the stream, and immediately below the town of Three Rivers, from which it is separated by the river St. Maurice. It forms the south-west, as Batiscan does the north-east, side of the county of Champlain; the seigniori of Champlain, with its augmentation, and the wild lands in its rear, lying between them. The rear-line and a great part of the side-lines of the seigniori are still unsurveyed.

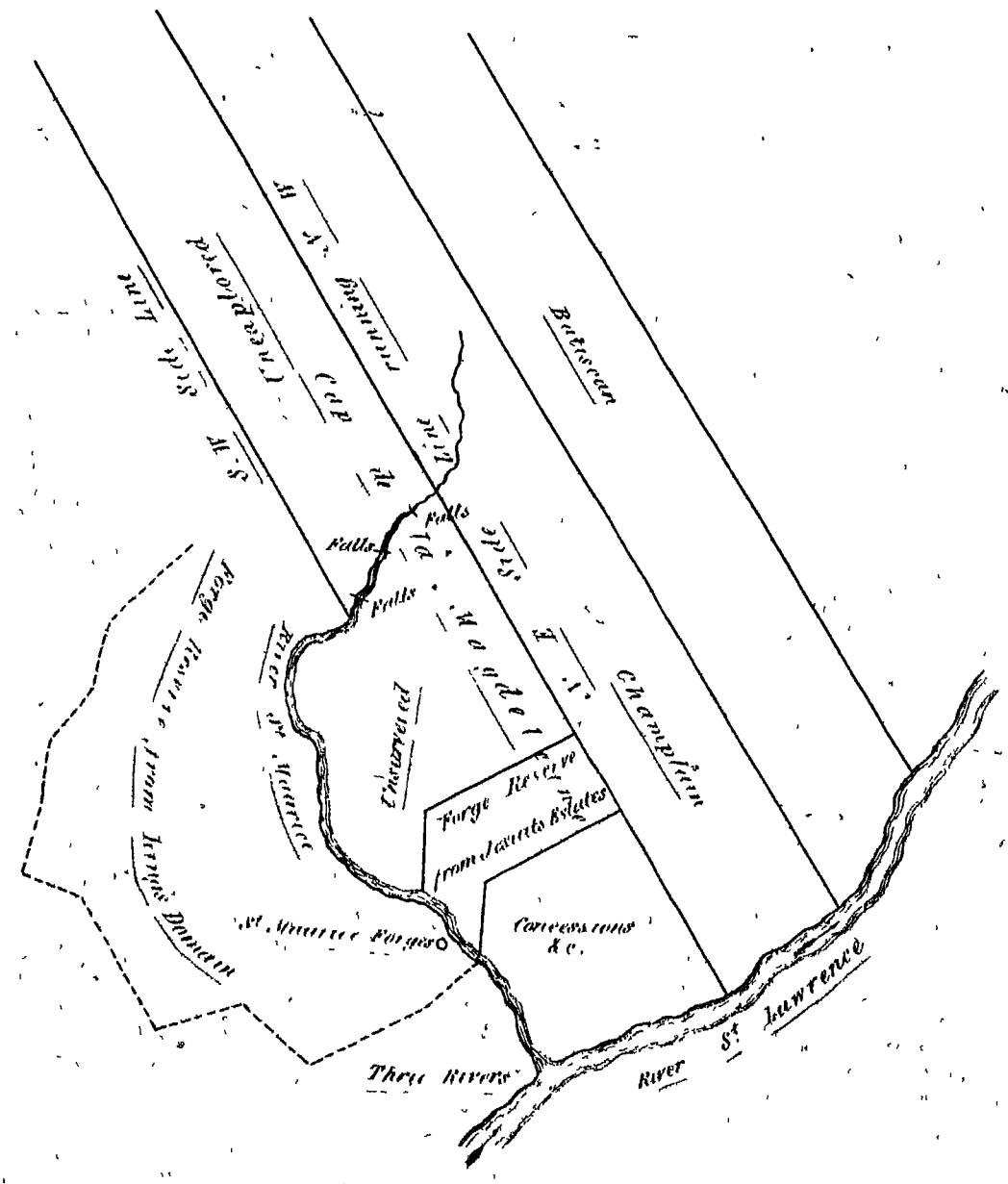
Nominally, this seigniori is of the same dimensions with that of Batiscan, two leagues in front by 20 leagues in depth. In reality, it is considerably larger, as a glance at the following rough sketch will explain.

[See PLAN.]

From some ambiguity in the original grants the south-western side-line of the seigniori has been held to run, not directly from the bank of the St. Lawrence at the distance of two leagues from the north-east line, but along the river St. Maurice, till it comes within that distance of the north-east line, and then along a line running parallel to the north-east line. For a distance of about six leagues, herefore, from the front line, the seigniori is considerably more than two leagues (two and a half I should think, from recollection of the plan,\* on an average, or perhaps more), in width.

In (A. 1.), notwithstanding this difference in form between the two, the contents of this seigniori are returned as equal only to those of Batiscan, 282,240 arpents. In (F. 1.) and the

\* I am obliged to give these estimates and the sketch illustrating them, from recollection only of the MS. Map of the seigniori, which was returned to the commissioner before I left Quebec.





the other tables I have set it down at 300,000 arpents, an increase more than justified, I think, by the size of this additional tract.

Of this entire extent, roughly estimated at 300,000 arpents, or rather over 42½ square leagues, only 63,000 arpents (less than nine square leagues) are returned in (A. 1.) as surveyed. More than half the extent of the seigniory is still wholly unexplored.

The **ARRIERE FIEFS** are four in number, viz. :—

Hertel, containing	-	-	-	-	1,100 arpents.
Marsolet	"	-	-	-	1,520 "
La Pierre	"	-	-	-	860 "
La Poterie	"	-	-	-	100 "
In all	-	-	-	-	<u>3,580</u> "

These fiefs were mentioned in the first draft of (A. 1.), but do not appear in it as amended.

The tracts of land otherwise disposed of than as arrière fiefs or by concession are the following :—

1. The Forge Reserve, of 25,940 arpents (about three and a half square leagues), according to the returns. The situation and general form of this tract are indicated with a sufficient approach to accuracy in the preceding sketch. It stretches across the seigniory, in rear of the conceded portion of it, and is a league or thereabout in breadth; nearly the whole of its extent is mountainous, though well wooded. The St. Maurice Forges (to the lessee of which this tract also is leased) are situate on the west bank of the St. Maurice, opposite the south-west extremity of this tract. Iron ore, as well as fire-wood, are drawn from it in very considerable quantities, for the use of the forges. There is also another tract (much larger than this, which is leased to the same individual, for the same purpose, and lies along the west bank of the St. Maurice, commencing not far in rear of Three Rivers. This larger reserve is leased from the King's Domain. Both the tracts thus disposed of are necessarily withheld from cultivation and settlement.

2. A Mill Reserve, of 30½ arpents, though not returned in (A. 1.), is mentioned in the return (C. 8.)

3. Saw-logs are returned in (B. 9.) as a source of revenue in this seigniory, though no return is any where made of the amount of land leased with them. The other tables, indeed (even (A. 3.), the return of the leased properties), contain no reference whatever to them.

4. A Church grant of five arpents is also mentioned in (C. 8.), though omitted in (A. 1.)

The **CONCESSIONS**.—The entire extent of the conceded land does not appear from (A. 1.), which returns only the "new concessions," as 26,000 arpents in extent. The detailed return (C. 8.) draws no distinction between old and new concessions, but states the entire extent of the concessions at 46,180½ arpents, exclusive of the 35½ arpents reserved for a church and mill, as above mentioned. This would leave 20,180½ for the old concessions, but the precise proportion between the two is perhaps somewhat doubtful. The total gross extent of the concessions is very possibly greater than the return (C. 8.) indicates. It would seem to be only the net extent of the concessions which is there stated.

The tract as yet undisposed of is returned in (A. 1.) as only 193,000 arpents, on what account it is impossible to see. Deducting for the reported alienations, we have a remainder left of 224,264½ arpents. This amount may be rather too high, but it is no more than returns warrant.

The territorial division of the seigniory, then, appears to be as follows :—

Total extent, about	-	-	-	300,000 arpents.	
Unalienated, about	-	-	-	224,264½ arpents (perhaps less.)	
Arrière Fiefs, four	-	-	-	3,580 "	
Forge reserve	-	-	-	25,940 "	
Reserved for a mill	-	-	-	30½ "	
" " the saw-logs	-	-	-	(?) "	
" " a church	-	-	-	5 "	
Concessions :—					
Old	-	-	-	20,180½ (?)	} (perhaps more in their gross extent.)
New	-	-	-	26,000 (?)	
				<u>46,180½</u>	



## REVENUE.

I. The ARRIERE FIEFS, as usual, yield no income.

II. The CONCESSIONS. In (C. 8.) these are returned as covering in all 46,180½ arpents, and held by 503 censitaires, subject to a yearly payment of cens et rentes to the amount of 187*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* 25. The average yearly rate per arpent is thus 973*d.* Cy., and the average amount payable by each censitaire, 7*s.* 5*d.* 34. almost a dollar and a half.

In (A. 7.), the amount of cens et rentes is guessed at 200*l.* Cy. The return (C. 8.) however, made at a later date, is to be considered the more correct statement of the two.

The return of actual receipts is thus stated in (B. 9.):—

		For the Six Years.	Average Yearly.
For cens et rentes :			
On old concessions -	£. 135 11 0 <sup>5</sup> Cy.	£. 275 - 2 -	£. 45 16 8 <sup>33</sup>
„ new „ -	139 9 1 <sup>5</sup> „		
For lods et ventes :			
On old concessions -	£. 49 16 8 <sup>5</sup> -	£. 92 4 11 <sup>5</sup> -	£. 15 7 5 <sup>92</sup>
„ new „ -	42 8 3 -		
In all -	- - -	£. 367 5 1 <sup>5</sup> -	£. 61 4 2 <sup>25</sup>

The increase of arrears on cens et rentes, during the six years, is thus stated in (C. 10.):—

Arrears of cens et rentes :—

On old and new concessions, on 30 September 1831 -	£. 214 8 8½
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ 1837 -	480 17 3½
Increase in the six years -	£. 266 8 7

As a considerable portion of the conceded tract has been granted since 1831, the gross estimated revenue above stated does not, in the case of this seignior, serve as a test of the correctness or incorrectness of this statement of arrears. It becomes necessary to make allowance for the varying amount of revenue falling due at each half-year, from 30 September 1831 to 30 September 1837.

From a careful examination of the return (C. 9.), I find that for each of the periods below named, the number and rental of the concessions granted is returned as follows:—

	Concessions.	Rental.		
		£.	s.	d.
(a.) Before 30 September 1831 -	134	39	15	6 <sup>25</sup> Cy.
(b.) Between 30 Sept. 1831 and 30 March 1832 -	188	66	9	0 <sup>25</sup>
„ 30 March 1832 and 30 Sept. 1832 -	46	20	7	8 <sup>75</sup>
„ 30 Sept. 1832 and 30 March 1833 -	3	1	2	0
„ 30 March 1833 and 30 Sept. 1833 -	13	7	6	6 <sup>5</sup>
„ 30 Sept. 1833 and 30 March 1834 -	20	12	16	4
„ 30 March 1834 and 30 Sept. 1834 -	4	3	5	1
„ 30 Sept. 1834 and 30 March 1835 -	—	—	—	—
„ 30 March 1835 and 30 Sept. 1835 -	39	11	5	7
„ 30 Sept. 1835 and 30 March 1836 -	—	—	—	—
„ 30 March 1836 and 30 Sept. 1836 -	15	6	17	0 <sup>5</sup>
„ 30 Sept. 1836 and 30 March 1837 -	5	2	11	6 <sup>5</sup>
„ 30 March 1837 and 30 Sept. 1837 -	8	2	0	9 <sup>5</sup>
(c.) Since 30 Sept. 1837 -	8	3	14	4
(d.) Undated -	20	9	13	4
<b>TOTAL</b> - - - - -	<b>503</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10<sup>25</sup></b>

The 134 concessions (a.) have, then, been held during the whole period. Of the 349 granted during the six years, 188 have been held five years and a half and upwards; 46, five years and upwards, &c.; the last eight only having been held less than six months. The eight concessions (c.) do not enter at all into the calculation, and the 20 undated concessions (d.) appear to have been held for various periods, some of them for more, and some for less than the six years.

The following calculation of the gross revenue of the six years is certainly within the truth; as it takes no account of the fractional parts of the half-year for which the 349 concessions

concessions have been held, over and above the time calculated for, and estimates the 20 undated concessions at an average of three years out of six.

(a.)	134	concessions, for 6 years	-	-	-	£. 238	13	1'5	Cy.
(b.)	188	"	"	5½	"	365	18	7'25	
	46	"	"	5	"	101	18	7'75	
	3	"	"	4½	"	4	19	-	
	13	"	"	4	"	29	6	2	
	20	"	"	3½	"	44	17	2	
	4	"	"	3	"	9	15	3	
	39	"	"	2	"	22	11	2	
	15	"	"	1	"	6	17	0'5	
	5	"	"	6 months	-	1	5	9'25	
(d.)	8	"	"	3 years	-	29	-	-	
TOTAL						£. 855	1	11'25	
Deducting from this the actual six year's receipt						275	-	2	
We have remaining, as the increase of arrear for that period						£. 580	1	9'25	

A sum considerably more than double the amount reported.

The return of arrears in lods et ventes is as follows:—

On old and new concessions, on 30 September 1831	-	£. 70	2	9
" " " " " " " " 1837	-	204	11	1'5
Increase in the six years	-	£. 134	8	4'5

III. The LANDS otherwise disposed of have yielded a much smaller amount of revenue than their extent would apparently warrant one in conjecturing.

1. The Forge Reserve, of 25,940 arpents, is leased to the Hon. Mr. Bell, the lessee of the St. Maurice Forges, and a member of the late legislative council of the province, for a term of 10 years, expiring in 1844, and at a yearly rental of 75 £, being at the rate of considerably less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  d. currency (694 d.) per arpent. This land is leased, not for settlement or building, but only for the purpose of cutting fire-wood, making charcoal and drawing iron ore from it, for the use of the forges. It appears that a very considerable portion of the charcoal and ore made use of at present in the forges is drawn from this tract; the more accessible wood and ore in the reserve on the west of the St. Maurice being now to a great extent exhausted. The terms of this lease have been made matter of complaint by the committee of the House of Assembly; but the question of their fairness or unfairness belongs rather to another portion of this report than to the present, and, in fact, requires a more minute investigation on the spot than I have been able to make, to enable me to satisfy myself in regard to it.

The actual receipts from the reserve, during the six years, are returned in (B. 9.) as only 150 £; being the rental for the two years ending 30 September 1836, and 30 September 1837, respectively. No entry is made of any receipt from this source before this period; and no arrears are reported due in (A. 3.) or (A. 6.) The lease, however, under which Mr. Bell at present holds the land bears date, according to (A. 3.) 24 April 1834, and rental must therefore have accrued upon it for almost 3½ years instead of two, between that time and 30 September 1837. In point of fact, the forge reserve was held by the same individual for a number of years before the present lease was signed (for how many I have no memorandum informing me, but certainly for several years), at a rental either the same as at present, or, at lowest, of 50 £ per annum. In the course of the inquiries made on this subject by a Committee of the House of Assembly, both before and after the granting of the present lease, it was stated in behalf of Mr. Bell's claim for a renewal, that he had always made punctual payment. The only explanation I can offer of the apparent shortcoming of the receipts from this score, is to be found in the circumstances under which the grant in question was first made to Mr. Bell. The forge reserve, as originally leased with the forges, lay wholly on the west side of the St. Maurice, and formed part of the King's domain. A portion of this tract, lying near the town of Three Rivers, was taken off from the reserve, surveyed and conceded in consequence of urgent representations made by a number of the residents of Three Rivers and the vicinity. As a compensation to the lessee, this new reserve, on the east side of the river, was then set off and granted to him. The whole rental paid by him seems, however, to have been still set down to the account of the King's domain, though from this time a portion of it was really paid for the occupancy of part of the Jesuits' estates. This false entry, I presume, continued till March 1836, when for the first time (two years after the signing of the present lease) the payment made for this part of the property held by the lessee was entered on the books of the Jesuits' estates, where it ought to have been entered from the first day on which rental was in any way paid for it.

The amount of rental paid for this tract, before March 1836, is to be regarded as an arrear due to the estates, not indeed from the lessee, but from that branch of the revenue, to the account of which it was up to that date erroneously entered.

2. The mill, with its 30½ arpents, is leased (A. 3.) for seven years ending in 1844, at a yearly rental of 146 l.

The actual receipts for the six years have been 654 l., showing an average yearly payment of only 109 l. Of arrears, no return is offered, and the date of the present lease (Oct. 10, 1837) affords no indication of the amount of the rental for the six years, and the sufficiency or insufficiency of the sum received to cover it.

The expenses on this mill are less in proportion to its receipts than on the mills of any of the preceding seigniories. The item of "repairs, &c." amounts to 81 l. 27 s. 1½ d. for the six years, being 12·52 per cent. on the gross receipts.

3. The saw logs.—The only information given on this topic is in (B. 9.), when a receipt of 20 l. 2 s. is entered to this account, for the year ending in 1837. It is not mentioned in (A. 7.) even, the return of the computed revenue for 1838–9, so that I cannot be certain that it still continues to be a source of revenue at all.

An "expense" of 7 s. 6 d. (1·86½ per cent. on the receipts) is returned, over and above the agent's allowance, &c.

4. The church grant of five arpents is of course unproductive.

#### SUMMARY.

The miscellaneous receipts and expenses for this seigniory have been heavy. Of the former, there are returned, under the head of "Procès Verbaux," 126 l. currency. Of the latter (besides the charges incidental to the above receipt)

For roads and bridges	-	-	-	-	£. 170	17	6
„ surveys	-	-	-	-	151	5	6
„ miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	14	9	4
					£. 336	12	4

The total excess of expense over receipt on this account is (see F. 2.) 237 l. 18 s. 11·96 d. as nearly as may be; being 18·062 per cent. on the total gross receipts of the seigniory for the period.

By the addition of this item, the total expenses on the several productive properties of the seigniory stand thus:—

For the concessions	-	-	-	-	39·755	} per cent. on their gross receipts, respectively.
„ forge reserve	-	-	-	-	39·755	
„ mill	-	-	-	-	52·275	
„ saw logs	-	-	-	-	41·617	

The total gross receipts from Cap de la Magdeleine have been—

For the six years	-	-	-	-	£. 1,317	7	1·5	Cy.
Being an average, yearly, of	-	-	-	-	219	11	2·25	

Which gives an average rate per alienated arpent of 694 d. Cy.

The expenses have amounted to 53·487 per cent. on the gross receipts.

And the net receipts have been—

For the six years	-	-	-	-	£. 612	14	9·77	Cy.
Or on an average yearly	-	-	-	-	102	2	5·63	

Showing an average net yearly receipt per alienated arpent of 324 d. Cy.

The total increase of arrear for the six years cannot be stated with exactness, owing to the defective character of the returns, which make no mention of arrears on the mill and saw logs. Exclusive of these two sources of revenue the arrears are reported to have increased 400 l. 16 s. 11·5 d., the whole arrear due being upon the concessions. It has been seen, however, that the real increase of arrear on this score must have been at least 580 l. 1 s. 9·25 d., and, indeed, rather more on cens et rentes alone, which (supposing no similar deficiency in the return of the arrears on lods et ventes) gives a sum total of 714 l. 10 s. 1·75 d. This sum is more than 54 per cent. upon the gross actual receipts. The increase of arrear on the mill and saw logs is probably small.

Besides this, however, we have seen that there is another arrear of a different character to be considered,—the sum due from the general revenue on account of the payments made (but not entered on the books of the estates), from March 1832 to March 1836, for the use of the forge reserve. For the last year and a half of this period the rental is shown to have been 75 l. per annum. For the earlier two years and a half, I set it down at 50 l. The arrear thus computed amounts to 237 l. 10 s., rather more than 18 per cent. upon the total gross receipts, as they stand on the books of the estates, for the seigniory.

Of the entire amount, then, which has fallen due from this seigniory within the six years, it appears that about 31·4 per cent. at the least has been allowed to run into arrear; about 10·4 per cent. more, though collected, has been lost to the estates by being entered to the account of another branch of the revenue; and about 31·1 per cent. more has been expended upon collection, management and repairs. The net amount received has been only about 27·1 per cent. of the gross sum which has fallen due.

Exclusive of lods et ventes and of the saw logs, the gross estimated revenue of the seigniory for the year 1838-9, is returned at 408*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* 25 Cy.

The returns show 224,000 arpents and more (upwards of 31 sq. leagues) to be undisposed of. In 1844, when the lease of the forge reserve determines, nearly 30,000 arpents more will be at the disposal of the administration of the estates. Very nearly all the land south of the reserve has been conceded; and of the unconceded tract beyond the reserve, a small portion only has been explored, and no portion regularly surveyed and laid out for settlement. The side-lines of the seigniory have been run for some miles beyond the place where the St. Maurice crosses the seigniory, and the course of the St. Maurice, as it passes through the seigniory, and also a straight line across the seigniory just above the course of the St. Maurice, have been surveyed and are laid down on the latest plan of the seigniory. From this very partial survey it appears that there are some very considerable falls of the St. Maurice within the seigniory limits, and that much good land is to be found in that vicinity. In the conceded portion near the St. Lawrence, the soil is sandy and poor. Further back, as we approach the mountainous region of the forge reserve, the soil improves. Within the limits of the reserve it would seem from the character of the timber growing there that much of the soil is good and fit for cultivation.

(c.) In the District of MONTREAL.

The only seigniory in the district of Montreal is that of La Prairie de la Magdeleine, mentioned in returns (A. 1.), (A. 3.), (A. 4.), A. 6.), (A. 7.), (B. 11.) and (C. 9.). In the tables (F. 1.), (F. 2.) and (F. 3.) it follows next after the seigniories in the district of Three Rivers.

**POSITION, EXTENT, &c.**—This seigniory fronts on the south bank of the St. Lawrence, almost opposite the city of Montreal. Its side-lines are run in a south-east direction towards the Richelieu. On the south-west side it is bounded by the seigniory of Sault St. Louis, now held by the Iroquois Indians, and formerly by the Jesuits, and on the north-east side by that of Longueuil.

It is returned in (A. 1.) as extending two leagues in front by four leagues in depth, and as containing therefore 56,448 square arpents. These are its dimensions in the original grant. How nearly the survey may have followed the letter of the grant does not appear. From the curved front line which the course of the St. Lawrence gives to the seigniory, it is apparent that its directions cannot have been literally followed, and the reported area of the seigniory be the result.

The whole of the seigniory has been surveyed, and, with the exception of a few arpents reserved for a particular purpose, granted.

A controversy has long been pending as to the true site of the dividing line between this seigniory and that of Sault St. Louis. It has been contended that the line as heretofore traced includes, besides the seigniory of La Prairie, a strip of three arpents in width by four leagues in depth, which of right belongs to the seigniory of Sault St. Louis, and was granted from that seigniory to the Jesuits in consideration of their erecting and repairing a parish church, and serving as parish clergy for the Indians. This step, as the Indians have urged, was not returned to them when the rest of the seigniory was taken out of the hands of the Jesuits and placed in theirs; and they have claimed it accordingly, on the ground that the services in consideration of which it was granted are not and cannot be any longer rendered in return for it. This claim was brought under the notice of the education commission by the Rev. Mr. Marcoux, the curé officiating among the Indians. It was not, however, in my power, for want of time, to give such attention to it as to be able to form an opinion of its merits. The documents transmitted by Mr. Marcoux to sustain it are filed in the office of the commission in Quebec.

There are no arrière fiefs in the seigniory; nor is there, indeed, so far as the return (A. 1.) indicates, any land in it, otherwise disposed of than by concession. One mill is reported as a source of revenue, but no return is made of any land reserved for it. In (A. 7.) mention is made of some land sold en constitut for 361*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*; but the time of sale and the quantity and situation of the land are nowhere stated.

**CONCESSIONS.**—These occupy almost the entire seigniory, and with the exception of a small tract of 43 arpents (A. 1.) in the village of La Prairie, returned as new concessions, have all been long granted. The old concessions are returned in (A. 1.) as covering an extent of 56,400 arpents.

The land undisposed of (according to (A. 1.) 2,585 toises) is in the village of La Prairie, and is reserved for a college and market-place.

REVENUE.

I. **The CONCESSIONS.** The greater part of the revenue of the seigniory is drawn from—  
1. The old concessions. Of these, no detailed return whatever is so much as attempted, the agent stating his papier terrier to be too old and defective to enable him to make out a report of the number, extent and rental of the several farms into which they are at present divided. In (A. 7.) the aggregate amount of cens et rentes due yearly from them

## APPENDIX TO REPORT ON THE AFFAIRS OF

them is returned at 373*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, being at the rate of 1.588*d.* currency per arpent yearly.

The actual receipts are thus returned in (B. 11.):

	For the Six Years.	Average per Annum.
For cens et rentes - -	£.1,644 12 3.5 Cy.	£.277 8 8.58 Cy.
„ lods et ventes - -	1,298 14 2.25	216 9 0.38
In all - - -	£.2,963 6 5.75	£.493 17 8.96

showing a payment of rather more than 1*d.* currency per arpent for cens et rentes, and rather less than that sum for lods et ventes; 2.101*d.* currency in all.

No direct return is made of the arrears of cens et rentes due on these concessions; but (A. 6.) contains the following statements of arrears due on all the concessions, old and new together:

	Ascertained.	Conjectured.*
Arrears of cens et rentes on old and new concessions on 30 Sept. 1831	£.338 4 3 Cy.	500 - - Cy.
„ „ „ 1837	534 1 11 -	700 - -
Increase in the six years -	£.201 17 8 -	£.200 - -

I cannot suppose, from the return, that it is intended to represent the whole amount "conjectured" as a sum to be added to the "ascertained;" it is possible, however, that it may be. In either case we shall see that this return is altogether at variance with the results derivable from the other returns. The increase of arrear on cens et rentes from the new concessions is returned in (C. 9.) at 292*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* Compared with the foregoing return, this would imply a diminution of arrear on the old concessions under this head of more than 90*l.*; or, at most, (if we add together the sums "ascertained" and "conjectured"), an increase of less than 110*l.*

The comparison of the computed rental with the receipts gives a result widely at variance with both of these:

The annual rental is - - -	£.373 5 10 Cy.
„ „ receipt - - -	277 8 8.58
„ „ increase of arrear - - -	£. 95 17 1.42
The six years - - -	£.575 2 8.52

On account of lods et ventes, we have returns of arrears which are similarly defective and ambiguous:

	Ascertained.	Conjectured.
Arrears of lods et ventes on old and new concessions on 30 Sept. 1831	£.507 8 4 Cy.	£.600 - - Cy.
„ „ „ 1837	1,367 2 10 -	2,000 - -
Increase in the six years -	£.859 14 6 -	£.1,400 - -

Of these amounts, the sum of 31*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* is returned in (C. 9.) as the increase of arrears on the new concessions, leaving a remainder of 827*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*, or of 1,368*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, or of 2,227*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*, as the increase upon the old concessions, according as we adopt the "ascertained" return, or either of the two explanations already suggested of the "conjectured."

2. The new concessions are returned in detail in (C. 9.) They are held by 262 censitaires, in village lots for building, and form part of the village of La Prairie. The aggregate of rental due from them is 63*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* The latest of them in point of time was granted in 1829.

The actual receipts from them have been only—

	For the Six Years.	Average per Annum.
For cens et rentes - -	£.40 14 1.5 Cy.	£.6 15 8.25 Cy.
„ lods et ventes - -	35 13 10	5 18 9.67
In all - - -	£.76 7 11.5	£.12 14 5.92

The

\* It was requested in the call made upon the commissioner for information, that the amount of "conjectured," as well as that of "ascertained" arrear, should be returned in all cases. This is the only seignior for which any uncertainty as to the amounts returned as "ascertained" is admitted.

The increase of arrear on cens et rentes at least, it should follow, must have been very great:

The annual rental is	-	-	-	-	£. 63	15	2	Cy.
„ receipt	-	-	-	-	6	15	8.25	
„ increase of arrear	-	-	-	-	£. 56	19	5.75	
The six years	-	-	-	-	£. 341	16	10.5	

The following report from (C. 9.) is at variance with this, as usual:

Arrears of cens et rentes on new concessions on 30 Sept. 1831	-	£. 151	6	1	Cy.
Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - on 30 Sept. 1837	-	443	7	2	
Increase in the six years	-	£. 292	1	1	only.

The arrears on lods et ventes are thus returned in (C. 9.):

Arrears of lods et ventes on new concessions on 30 Sept. 1831	-	£. 22	19	1	Cy.
Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - on 30 Sept. 1837	-	54	17	-	
Increase in the six years	-	£. 31	17	11	

II. The other properties in the seigniorie are—

1. The mill, rented for a term of seven years ending in 1841, subject to a payment of “1,100 minots of wheat annually.”

The gross receipts from this source have been:

For the six years	-	-	-	-	£. 1,809	17	16	Cy.
On an average, yearly	-	-	-	-	301	12	11.67	

No arrears are returned due either in 1831 or 1837, and in the statement of “computed revenue” for 1838-9 (A. 7.) the sum of 301 l. 13 s. appears as the estimated proceeds of the “1,100 minots” for that year, being their average value for the six years ending in 1837.

Besides the charges incidental to collection and management, there is returned an item of 144 l. 16 s. 6.75 d. for “repairs” during the six years, which falls upon the mills exclusively. This sum is about eight per cent. on the gross receipts of the mill.

2. The land sold en constitut, according to (A. 7.) should bring in 21 l. 13 s. 10 d. yearly, as interest on the capital due. It is not, however, mentioned in any of the other returns; and nothing, therefore, can be supposed to have been collected on account of it. No arrears are stated to be due upon it; nor is the date of the sale reported, so as to enable me to calculate the arrears, if any.

SUMMARY.

The miscellaneous expenses on account of this seigniorie have been heavy, and there are no receipts from “Procès verbaux” returned as an offset to them. They have amounted in the six years—

For “surveys and expenses of papier terrier,” to	-	£. 234	-	-	Cy.
“Miscellaneous” to	-	85	8	6	
In all	-	£. 319	8	6	

being 6.587 per cent. upon the total gross receipts of the seigniorie. Adding in this item, the amount of expense chargeable on each of the properties appears to be—

On the concessions	-	-	28.28 per cent.	on their gross receipts
„ mill	-	-	36.28	„ } respectively.

The total receipts of the seigniorie are returned—

For the six years, at	-	-	-	-	£. 4,849	11	3.25	Cy.
On an average, yearly	-	-	-	-	808	5	2.54	

at the rate per alienated arpent, of 3.436 d.

The total expenses have been 31.265 per cent. on the gross receipts.

And the net receipts have been—

For the six years	-	-	-	-	£. 3,333	6	6.73	Cy.
And on an average, yearly	-	-	-	-	555	11	1.12	

which is at the rate per alienated arpent, of 2.362 d.

The increase of arrears in the six years can only be guessed at. The returns speak of the arrears as due only on the concessions; though it is almost certain that some arrear (perhaps not a large one) must have accrued on the land sold *en constitut*, if not on the mill.

From a comparison of gross income with receipts, we have seen that on the score of cens et rentes alone, an arrear has accrued of 916 *l.* 19 *s.* 7 *d.* cy., though the return (A. 6.) gives it at about 200 *l.* only, if we follow either the "ascertained" or the "conjectured" estimate, and about 400 *l.*, if (contrary to the *apparent* meaning of the table) we add the two together.

On the score of lods et ventes, the "ascertained" increase is reported at 859 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.*, and the "conjectured" at 1,400 *l.* Supposing, as I do, that the latter sum is intended to include within it the former, and not to be added to it, the returns taken together indicate a total increase of arrear of about 2,316 *l.* 19 *s.* 7 *d.*, more than 47½ per cent. upon the gross receipts.

Of the gross amount, then, falling due within the six years, it would seem that more than 32 per cent. has run into arrear, and rather more than 21 per cent. been expended in collection, &c.; the *actual net revenue* being thus less than 47 per cent. of the *gross computed revenue*.

Exclusive of lods et ventes (a source of revenue which, in this seignior, ought to be very productive), the *gross computed rental* for 1838-9 is returned at 760 *l.* 7 *s.* 10 *d.* cy.

## Part 2.—The PROPERTIES not constituting SEIGNORIES.

### (a.) In the District of QUEBEC.

#### § 1.—LA VACHERIE.

LA VACHERIE is mentioned in the returns (A. 1.), (A. 3.), (A. 4.), (A. 6.), (A. 7.), (B. 5.) and (C. 5.); and in the tables (G. 1.), (G. 2.) and (G. 3.).

POSITION, EXTENT, &c.—This property forms part of the St. Roch's suburb of the city of Quebec. Mr. Stewart stated it to occupy from one-third to one-half of the suburb. It was originally held by the Jesuits, *en roture*, of the King's domain, within which it is situate.

The return (A. 1.) is inconsistent with itself, as to the exact dimensions and disposition of this property, small as it is, and close as it is to the city of Quebec. It states the whole extent to be, "from an original survey, exclusive of streets," - 88½ arpents.

Of which there are, unalienated	- - - - -	9	
Free grants to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Roch's-		1½	
"    "    " Protestant Episcopal Church	- - - - -	1	
"    "    " Marine Hospital	- - - - -	2½	
		<hr/>	5
Under lease, Hare Point	- - - - -	53	
"    Beach Lot	- - - - -	3½	
		<hr/>	56½ arpents.
Sold <i>en constitut</i> , (entered in (A. 1.) as "new concessions")	- - - - -	22½	"
		<hr/>	
Making a sum total of	- - - - -		93½ arpents.

which is five arpents more than the whole. It can hardly be supposed that the "streets" are included in the detailed, any more than in the general statement of extent. I have no means of ascertaining which estimate, or whether indeed either of them, is correct. I was not aware of the inconsistency between the two when I last saw Mr. Stewart.

The nine arpents still unalienated are scattered up and down the suburb, Mr. S. stated, in house-lots, some contiguous and some not. Applications for them were rare, in consequence of the state of the times. They are all offered for sale, *en constitut*, as building lots.

The grants to the churches and hospital, Mr. Stewart stated to be "in perpetuity." Their dates varied, and he did not remember them. They were to have been furnished; but the time did not allow me to call for them a second time. The grant to the Catholic Church was probably made by the Jesuits. The other two were doubtless made since the Crown took possession of the estates.

The two leased tracts, Mr. Stewart informed me, are not, in his opinion, suitable for building lots, and are therefore quite advantageously disposed of under the present arrangement. It was not in my power, for want of time, to make any further inquiry on this point.

Hare Point is leased (A. 3.) for a term of 21 years, to expire in 1850, at the rate of 40 *l.* per annum. No arrears are returned as due, either in 1831 or 1837; but as (B. 5.) shows that only 220 *l.* had been paid in the six years, instead of 240 *l.*, it is evident that one-half year's rent must have fallen into arrear.

The beach lot is leased (A. 3.) for seven years ending in 1843, at the rate of 28 *l.* yearly. No receipt from it is returned for the entire period of six years; and yet in (A. 3.) the increase of arrear due upon it is returned at only 28 *l.*; 28 *l.* having been due on September 30, 1831, and 56 *l.* on September 30, 1837. As the present lease dates only from 1837, I cannot tell at what rate the lot may have been leased during the six years; but it is not easy to see how

how the absence of all receipt from this source, and the accumulation of so small an arrear as 28*l.*, can be reconciled together.

The return of arrears on La Vacherie in (A. 6.) is irreconcilable with those in (A. 3.) and (C. 5.); but it throws no light on this point.

The land sold en constitut, 22½ arpents (A. 1.), has been disposed of in 135 lots of various sizes, most of them mere house-lots, and at different times, but most of them since 1831. These lots have been sold, as Mr. Stewart stated, subject to payment of a "nominal cens," to carry lods et ventes to the Crown, in its capacity of seignior. The only revenue drawn from them by the estates is the interest on the purchase money, which may be considered as almost equivalent to a ground rent, redeemable at a specified rate, at the pleasure of an irremovable occupant.

The aggregate amount of interest at present payable yearly on these lots is £.404 3 3 Cy. being at a rate per arpent of - - - - - 17 15 3 692

The actual receipts during the six years have fallen far short of this, being—  
 For the six years - - - - - £.837 - 3 Cy.  
 Or, on an average, yearly - - - - - 139 10 5

As a great part of the property, however, has been sold between 1831 and 1834, the difference between these amounts is not all to be set down as arrear. The return of arrears in (C. 5.) is as follows:—

Arrears on September 30, 1831 - - - - - £. 215 5 4  
 Ditto - - - - - 1837 - - - - - 1,596 3 3  
 Increase in the six years - - - - - 1,380 17 11

An amount quite sufficient to demonstrate extreme remissness, from some cause or other, in the collection of the rental.

Under the "Miscellaneous" head in (G. 2.) I have entered the sum of two amounts returned as received in (B. 5.); viz.—

"Capital paid in," on land sold en con. - - - - - £.32 12 8 Cy.  
 "Procès Verbaux," being a return of part of a survey charged to censitaires - - - - - 43 17 6  
 Total - - - - - 76 10 2

These receipts are to a greater amount than the miscellaneous expenses, which are thus reported:—

"Surveys" - - - - - £. 1 12 6 Cy.  
 "Miscellaneous" - - - - - 13 18 6  
 Total - - - - - 15 11 -

As, however, the expense of the survey, for which the 43*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* is a "part" repayment, must have fallen on the estates just before 1831, it is not fair to estimate by this return the proportion between the miscellaneous receipt and expenditure.

The total gross receipts for La Vacherie have been—

For the six years - - - - - £.1,133 10 5  
 Or, on an average yearly - - - - - 188 18 4 83

Which is at the rate per alienated arpent (taking the larger estimate of the extent of La Vacherie) of 2*l.* 4*s.* 10 17*d.*

The expenses on the whole property (and they may be said to have fallen equally on each of its component parts) have amounted to 23.02 per cent. on the gross receipts; very little more than the rate of allowance for agent and commissioner's office.

The net receipts have been for the six years - - - - - £.872 1 7 28 Cy.  
 Being on an average yearly - - - - - 145 6 11 21

And at the rate per alienated arpent of - - - - - 1 14 6 044

The exact increase of arrears cannot be stated. From (A. 3.) and (C. 5.) it would appear have been—

On the beach lot - - - - - £. 28 - - - Cy.  
 „ lots sold en con. - - - - - 1,380 17 11  
 Adding to which the amount shown by (B. 5.) upon Hare Point - - - - - 20 - - -

We have as a sum total - - - - - 1,428 17 11

26 percent. more than the whole sum collected in the period.

Of the amount due within the six years, we find that (at least) 55.75 per cent. has fallen into arrear, and 10.19 per cent. more been expended on collection, management, &c. The net receipts have been less than 34.06 per cent. of the gross computed revenue.

For 1838-9, the gross computed revenue is 472*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* Cy.



## § 2.—LANDS in the City of QUEBEC.

The property in the city of Quebec is mentioned in the returns (A. 1.), (A. 4.), (A. 6.), (A. 7.), (B. 6.) and (C. 6.), as well as in tables (G. 1.), (G. 2.), and (G. 3.).

**POSITION, EXTENT, &c.**—This property consists of several lots of land (none of them large, and most of them quite small) which were held by the Jesuits under various titles of the King's domain, within which they lie. They are all situate in the Upper Town of Quebec, and are contiguous, or nearly so, to the building known as the Jesuits' Barracks, which stands on one of them.

In (A. 1.), the total extent of this property is not given; nor does any other of the tables supply the deficiency. On inquiry of the commissioner, I was informed that in some old map or survey, the whole was laid down at "18 arpents 58 perches;" but that, as there had been no late survey, it was impossible to say how far the estimate is correct. I could get no further information on this point. No part of this land is returned, as at the disposal of the administration of the estates.

Four alienations are specified in (A. 1.), from which the estates derive no revenue, but the dimensions of the lots so disposed of are not given; the commissioner assigning the want of any sufficiently accurate survey as the reason. Three of these are "grants in perpetuity."

1. To the Fire Society of Quebec.
2. " National School.
3. " Congregation of Notre Dame.

The dates of these grants are not stated. The first and second are, however, obviously grants made since the estates came into the hands of the Crown. The late Jesuits' college and garden, occupied by government as a barrack and barrack-yard, form the fourth. The extent of the ground thus occupied is about five arpents. Its real value, and the disposition which of right ought to be made of it, have been matter of much controversy. These questions may be more advantageously discussed in another portion of this report than here.

The remainder of the property consists of 69 house-lots (reported in C. 6.), from which a revenue is drawn, much in the same manner as in La Vacherie, though to a much smaller amount. Of these there are reported—

In Fabrique-street	-	-	-	5
St. John	-	-	-	24
St. Ursule	-	-	-	10
St. Angele	-	-	-	4
St. Stanislaus	-	-	-	7
(Street not named)	-	-	-	6
Desjardins-street	-	-	-	3
<b>Total</b>				59

which have all been long disposed of, though no dates are given. Besides these, there are 10 other lots situate in rear of the Jesuits' barracks, which were disposed of as late as 1820. The extent of ground occupied by these 69 emplacements is not stated.

The gross yearly rental of the 59 house-lots first alienated is returned at 41 *l.* 14 *s.* 7 *d.*  
The actual receipts from these have been—

For the six years	-	-	-	£. 123 6 6
Or on an average, yearly	-	-	-	20 11 1

The arrears, it would follow, must have increased yearly, on an average £. 21 3 6 *s.*  
And in the six years

127 1 3

The following return of arrears, from (C. 6.) gives a result sufficiently near this, in amount—

Arrears, on Sept. 30, 1831	-	-	-	£. 74 7 5 Cy.
Ditto	-	-	-	204 14 11
Increase in the six years	-	-	-	130 7 6

The gross yearly amount of the 10 lots disposed of in 1820, is 29 *l.* 12 *s.* 3 *d.* 25 *Cy.*

The actual receipts have been—

For the six years	-	-	-	£. 227 - 3 Cy.
Showing a yearly average of	-	-	-	37 16 8 <i>s.</i>

The arrears, according to these data, have been decreasing yearly, on an average—

And in the six years, therefore	-	-	-	£. 8 4 5 <i>s.</i> 25 <i>Cy.</i>
	-	-	-	49 6 7 <i>s.</i>

In (C. 6.) a much greater decrease is reported:—

Arrears on Sept. 30, 1831	-	-	£. 183	2	7	Cy.
Ditto - - - 1837	-	-	104	17	10	25
Decrease in the six years			£. 78	4	8	75

Besides the expenses generally chargeable for agent and commissioner's office, a trifling sum is returned of 3*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* 25*d.* Cy. for "miscellaneous" expenses, amounting to 1.079 per cent. on the total gross receipts. This addition raises the expenses on each of the above sources of revenue to 22.772 per cent. on their receipts.

The total gross receipts from this property, for the six years, have amounted on an average, yearly, to	-	-	-	-	-	£. 58	7	9	5	Cy.
And the total net receipts to	-	-	-	-	-	45	1	10	36	

The total increase of arrears in the six years is stated at	-	-	£. 32	2	9	25	Cy.
But is shown by the other returns to have been	-	-	77	14	75		

Rather more than 22 per cent. on the gross receipts.

Of the gross amount of rental due for the six years, therefore, a little more than 18 per cent. has fallen into arrear, and rather more than 18.5 per cent. been expended in collection, &c.; the actual net receipts being thus less than 63.5 per cent. of the gross computed revenue.

For 1838-9, the gross estimated revenue is	-	-	£. 71	6	10	75	Cy.
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### § 3.—LANDS in the Seignior of LAUZUN.

The third property not constituting a seignior in the district of Quebec is the land in the seignior of Lauzun, mentioned in (A. 1.), (A. 4.), (A. 7.), and (B. 7.); and in (G. 1.), (G. 2.), and (G. 3.).

**POSITION, EXTENT, &c.**—This property consists of two distinct portions, one in the parish of St. Nicholas, opposite Cap Rouge, and the other in the parish of Pte. Levi, opposite Quebec. Both of them front upon the south bank of the St. Lawrence, and are within the limits of the county of Dorchester, or seignior of Lauzun.

The St. Nicholas property contains (A. 1.) 1,180 square arpents, and the Pte. Levi property 960. From the description given in the warrant issued in 1800 for the seizure of the estates by the sheriff of Quebec, it appears that the former is a single tract of 50 arpents, or thereabout, in depth; and that the latter consists of four contiguous lots, which taken together make an irregular area fronting upon the St. Lawrence 15 arpents, and running back at its deepest part 80 arpents.

One of the four lots last-mentioned was granted to the Jesuits as an Arrière Fief by the seignior of Lauzun. The others, Mr. Stewart states to have been held of him *en roture*. On the occupation of the estates by the Crown, or shortly after (Mr. S. stated), an opinion was given by the law officers in Canada, that, as the Crown could not hold *en roture* of a subject, the tenure of these lands had, from the date of their seizure, become seigniorial, and that those who held them under grants from the Jesuits were henceforth bound to pay lods et ventes to the Crown as seignior, and not to the seignior of Lauzun. The case in this seignior differed from that in La Vacherie and the City of Quebec, inasmuch as in the latter, the Crown was the seignior of whom the Jesuits had originally held. In those properties, therefore, the Crown, in its capacity of holder or administrator of the estates, takes only interest and ground-rent from those who hold under it, and takes lods et ventes in its original capacity of seignior; the latter payments being considered part of the "Domain," and not of the Jesuits' estates' revenue. In the Lauzun properties, the Crown claims cens et rentes and lods et ventes by the same title; and both classes of payments are entered as revenue belonging to the estates.

The claim to lods et ventes on this property has not, however, been insisted upon. They are sometimes paid, Mr. Stewart states, and often not. The question of the legality of the claim has never been tried; and the property is not considered valuable enough to make it worth trying.

The whole extent of this property is returned as disposed of in "old concessions." The accounts of its receipts and arrears are stated by Mr. Stewart to be particularly defective, owing to the neglect of a Mr. Campbell, a notary charged with the duty of discovering *titres nouvelles* within it. To this deficiency, he ascribed his own omission to make a detailed return of the concessions and arrears due upon them.

From (A. 7.), I find that the aggregate of cens et rentes due yearly from these concessions is	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 7	12	6	5	Cy.
being at the rate, per arpent, of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	55

The return of actual receipts (B. 7.) shows plainly the result of the neglect above-mentioned. No cens et rentes have been received for five years out of the six, and the total amounts received are only—

	For the Six Years.	Average per Annum.
For cens et rentes	£. 7 9 10 Cy.	£. 1 4 11·67 Cy.
„ lods et ventes	54 2 6	9 - 5
In all	61 12 4	10 5 4·67

The increase of arrear in the six years on cens et rentes must have been, therefore, 38*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, more than five times the amount collected.

Of the amount of increase of arrears due on account of lods et ventes, it is impossible to form an opinion.

There is returned (B. 7.) a charge of 16*l.* for the year ending in 1834, on account of a "survey." This sum, added to the general charge for agent, &c. raises the total expenses on this property to 47·674 per cent. on the gross receipts.

The net receipts are thus reduced—

For the six years, to	- - - -	£. 32 5 -84 Cy.
Being an average, yearly, of	- - - -	5 7 6·14
And at the rate, per arpent, of	- - - -	- - -603

#### § 4.—LAND at TADOUSSAC.

The land at Tadoussac is mentioned only in (A. 1.), (G. 1.) and (G. 2.)

Tadoussac is a trading post at the mouth of the Saguenay river, and is leased as one of the "King's Trading Posts" to the Hudson's Bay Company. The Jesuits held six arpents of land here, granted for the erection of a church, &c. Their site is now a matter of dispute. Dr. Kimber, of Three Rivers, (the chairman of the committee of the late House of Assembly on the Jesuits' estates,) maintains that the warehouses erected at the post, or a part of them, stand on this ground. Mr. Stewart, on the other hand, doubts whether the six arpents in question were ever so much as measured off; if they were, he supposes that the Indian church still remaining at the place stood upon them, and not the warehouses. Mr. Stewart has not been there since 1822.

No revenue has ever been drawn from this property. It has been argued by Dr. Kimber, on the supposition that the warehouses of the post are built upon it, that a part of the rental paid by the Hudson's Bay Company should be allowed for the use of it, to the account of the estates. If, however, Mr. Stewart's opinion of its site be correct, this suggestion necessarily falls to the ground.

#### (b.) In the District of THREE RIVERS.

##### § 1.—ISLE DE ST. CHRISTOPHER.

The Isle de St. Christopher is mentioned only in (A. 1.), (A. 7.), (G. 1.), (G. 2.) and (G. 3.)

It is a small island, 80 arpents in extent, near the mouth of the St. Maurice, between the town of Three Rivers and the seigniory of Cap de la Magdeleine. It was originally granted to the Jesuits as a fief, free of all conditions and charges, and was by them granted in one concession, at a rental of (*see* A. 7.) 1*s.* 3*d.* currency per annum.

Nothing has been received from this concession for many years, and it is regarded as an unproductive property.

##### § 2.—LANDS in the Town and Banlieue of THREE RIVERS.

The returns relative to the lands in the town and banlieue of Three Rivers are contained in (A. 1.), (A. 7.) and (B. 10.); and their results are stated in (G. 1.), (G. 2.) and (G. 3.)

This property consists of two fiefs (one called the fief Pachevigny, and the other not named in any return I have seen), and some land held *en roture*. Neither the returns to the commission nor those to the House of Assembly give the relative extent of these several parts. The whole is stated in (A. 1.) as covering 675·08 arpents, a considerable portion of the town of Three Rivers. Its precise limits seem to be a matter of some uncertainty, from the reports of the committee of the Assembly on the Jesuits' estates; but I have had no opportunity of inquiring into the merits of the controversy.

There has evidently been much neglect in the administration of this property, even as compared with the others belonging to the estates. The "detailed" return of the concessions, &c. has not been furnished, doubtless from the agent's inability to furnish it.

No return of "arrears" is attempted either. From (B. 10.) it appears that for the six years ending in 1837, no cens et rentes whatever have been paid. The receipts are wholly on

on lods et ventes; and even these do not seem to be regularly collected. Under good management, the revenue from this source ought to be considerable.

The eight unconceded arpents are situate on the outskirts of the town. Mr. Stewart states them to be worth less, except as building lots. Though ungranted, they appear to have been built upon to some extent, without leave, by a number of poor people.

(A. 1.) states 35 arpents to be in possession of and claimed by the trustees of the common. This tract, of course, yields no revenue. There is also another unproductively occupied, though not returned in (A. 1.) The church and mission house, formerly occupied by the Jesuits, have been used as a Protestant episcopal church and parsonage for many years. This occupation has been the occasion of much complaint on the part of the Catholic population of Three Rivers.

The actual receipts from the concessions are returned in (B. 10.)

	For the Six Years.	Average per Annum.
For cens et rentes	£. - - -	£. - - -
For lods et ventes	269 16 8	44 19 5 <sup>33</sup>

The amount of cens et rentes, due yearly, is returned in (A. 7.) at 5*l.* 0*s.* 4<sup>75</sup>*d.*, which is at the rate per arpent of nearly 2*d.* currency. An arrear of cens et rentes must have accrued therefore in the six years of 30*l.* 2*s.* 4<sup>5</sup>*d.*

Of the arrears on lods et ventes no conjecture can be formed, nor indeed can any be formed, as to the amount of arrear due on cens et rentes.

Besides the ordinary charges of collection and management, there are returned two items of expense, viz.—

For a survey	£. 10 - - Cy.
Miscellaneous	9 - 10
Total	£. 19 - 10

Being 7.055 per cent. on the total gross receipts. The total amount of expense is thus raised to 28.748 per cent. on the receipts; and the net receipts are reduced for the six years to an average per annum of 32*l.* 0*s.* 10<sup>35</sup>*d.*

#### (c.) In the District of MONTREAL.

The land in the city of Montreal is mentioned in (A. 1.) A. 7.) (G. 1.) (G. 2.) and (G. 3.)

It has never been productive since the estates came into the hands of the Crown. In (A. 1.) it is estimated at 3.68 arpents, the whole, with the exception of three emplacements, occupied by the district court-house and the old gaol (now used as a barrack). Dr. Kimber has argued that the lot known as the "government gardens" is also a part of it; but this Mr. Stewart, on the other hand, denies.

The three house-lots are returned in (A. 7.) as subject to a payment of 5*s.* 5*d.* Cy., yearly, for cens et rentes; but no collections appear to be ever made from them.

The Jesuits held this land, en roture, of the Montreal Seminary, the seignior of the Island of Montreal.

#### Cap. V.

#### GENERAL CHARACTER of the SYSTEM of ADMINISTRATION under which the JESUITS' ESTATES are at present placed.

It cannot fail to be apparent from the statements made in the two preceding chapters, that there must be very great defects existing in the administration of this property. Much more than half of its entire gross computed revenue, we have seen, is lost in arrears and expenses. Upon several of its constituent properties (the large seigniories of the Cap de la Magdeleine and Batiscan for example) the amounts of arrear and expenditure together are nearly three-quarters of their computed revenue; and upon one property only (that in the city of Quebec) are they as low as 36 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the computed revenue. The returns of arrears, in almost every instance in which it is possible to apply any test of their accuracy, are found to be more or less inaccurate; and in several instances the inaccuracies detected are of the grossest character. The very extent of the seigniories in square arpents is given only by a rough calculation from their recorded dimensions. The extent of the land within each, disposed of in various ways, is, in many cases, equally in doubt; in a number of the seigniories, no guess is ventured upon as to the amount held by the several censitaires; and in one (La Prairie) the very name and number of the censitaires cannot be told.

—To what cause are these defects attributable? To mismanagement (corrupt, or arising from mere carelessness) on the part of the individuals by whom the estates are administered. Or are they rather to be regarded as inherent in the system under which they are administered,—as a result, in the main, of the nature of the properties from which the revenues of the estates are drawn, and of the limited powers of those who are charged with their collection?—The Jesuits' Estates Committee of the late House of Assembly, and the majority of the House in general, appear to have insisted upon the former cause, so far as the reports presented on the subject, and the tenor of the Bill which passed the House, are

indications of the temper of mind of those who drew up or favoured them. In these reports the burthen of complaint is directed mainly against the commissioner as an individual; while of the four agents even, employed under him, one only (the agent for La Prairie) is selected to share in the censure cast upon the commissioner. The Bill of 1835-6 proposed to accomplish little more than the abolition of the commissioner's office; perpetuating, while it undertook to regulate and correct, the old system of administration, in most of its worst features; and in fact adding to it some new features even more objectionable than any of the old. I cannot bring myself to assent to the conclusions of these documents, or to recommend the measures proposed in them as remedial.

From the sudden termination of the inquiries entered upon under the Education Commission, I was unable to investigate thoroughly those particular transactions upon which the accusers of the commissioner have dwelt, as evidence of personal mismanagement on his part, and I have therefore no right to express or hold an opinion in regard to them. So far as their charge against him is of a merely general character (growing out of the obvious inadequacy of the net returns from the estates), it is easy to see that the facts of the case admit of another explanation, the commissioner's limited powers, and the nature of the properties he has had to manage, and that explanation is quite sufficient to account for them. So far as particular transactions are called in question (the leasing of the Sillery coves, and of the forge reserve, being the two transactions most complained of) I can give no opinion, for the reason above stated. It is, however, only common justice to the commissioner, individually, to remark, that they received at the time the full sanction of the provincial executive.

It remains to inquire in what respects the present system of administration is defective; and incidentally, how far the Bill of 1835-6, would have removed or added to its deficiencies. This inquiry divides itself into two branches; the one, relating to the number, powers, remuneration, &c. of those employed in the management of the estates; and the other, to the character of the properties themselves, and the difficulties (legal and otherwise) in the way of managing such properties to advantage.

1. The number, powers, remuneration, &c., of those employed in the management of the estates.—The commissioner, as has been already stated, has four agents employed under him—Mr. Louis Panet, of Quebec, for the properties in the district of Quebec; Mr. Louis Guillet, of Batiscan, for the seigniorship of that name in the district of Three Rivers; Mr. Dumoulin, of Three Rivers, for the other properties in that district, and Mr. E. Henry, of La Prairie, for the seigniorship of that name, the only productive property in the district of Montréal. Messrs. Panet, Guillet and Henry are notaries, resident within the district for which they are respectively agents; and M. Dumoulin is a notary or a lawyer (the former I believe) also residing within the limits of his agency. They hold their office, Mr. Stewart states, by appointment of the Governor and Council, and are removable, therefore, only by the same authority, and not directly by the commissioner. The commissioner has no other control over them than is implied in the power of complaining to the executive, of any remissness or malversation on their part.

The emoluments of the agents consist in an allowance of 10 per cent. upon all sums collected by them. During the six years, ending in 1837, this allowance has amounted to the following sums—

For the agency of—

	For the Six Years.	Average per Annum.
Mr. Panet - -	£. 1,014 6 5.25 Cy.	£. 169 1 -87 Cy.
„ Guillet - -	256 3 10.5	42 13 11.75
„ Dumoulin - -	158 15 2.5	26 9 -42
„ Henry - -	484 18 11.5	80 16 5.92
<b>Total - -</b>	<b>1,914 3 5.75</b>	<b>319 - 6.96</b>

Supposing that, for the year 1838-9, the whole amount which, according to the estimates already given, will fall due, should be collected, the agents' allowance would amount to about the following sums:—

For the Quebec agency, about	- - - -	£. 310 Cy.
„ Batiscan „	„ - - - -	60
„ Three Rivers „	„ - - - -	60
„ La Prairie „	„ - - - -	110
<b>In all, about</b>	<b>- - - -</b>	<b>£. 540</b>

These last-named sums, it is quite evident, are much larger than the agents ever have realised or are likely for some time to realise from this source. They are calculated on the supposition that every due is collected,—a supposition, as we have seen, very far from the fact. The average receipt of the six years ending in 1837 is not likely to be much exceeded, if at all, by that of 1838-9.

Besides this allowance of 10 per cent, the agents charge certain incidental expenses (returned in the tables as “Miscellaneous”), but these are not to any large amount; and as it is required that the commissioner be satisfied of the correctness of the charges, it is fair

fair to presume that no increase of the agents' emoluments takes place through their means. For the period comprised in the returns these charges have been—

For the agency of—	For the Six Years.	Average per Annum.
Mr. Panet (Quebec) -	£. 169 7 7 <sup>75</sup> Cy.	£. 28 4 7 <sup>29</sup> Cy.
„ Guillet (Batiscan) -	55 19 8 <sup>5</sup>	9 6 7 <sup>42</sup>
„ Dumoulin (Three Rivers) -	23 10 2	3 18 4 <sup>33</sup>
„ Henry (La Prairie) -	85 8 6	14 4 9
Total - -	£. 334 6 0 <sup>25</sup>	£. 55 14 4 <sup>04</sup>

The other expenses returned are for "Roads and Bridges," "Surveys," "Repairs of Mills," "Expense of Fences" on the farm leased in Batiscan, and "Expenses on Saw-logs" in Batiscan and Cap de la Magdeleine. On these the agents, it is to be presumed, are allowed no profits, and it is not fair to suppose, therefore, that they directly derive any. Individuals are specially engaged as surveyors, builders, &c., whenever such services are in request. The following are the amounts returned as expended upon each of these accounts:—

For the six years in the several agencies of—

	Quebec.			Batiscan.			Three Rivers.			La Prairie.		
	£.	s.	d. Cy.	£.	s.	d. Cy.	£.	s.	d. Cy.	£.	s.	d. Cy.
Roads and Bridges	122	10	9	-	-	-	170	17	6	-	-	-
Surveys - - -	173	9	2	26	3	10	161	5	6	234	-	-
Repairs of Mills - -	679	16	10	918	15	11 <sup>5</sup>	81	17	1 <sup>5</sup>	144	16	0 <sup>75</sup>
Fences - - -	-	-	-	28	6	9 <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saw Logs - - -	-	-	-	6	10	6	-	7	6	-	-	-
Total - £.	975	16	9	979	17	1.	414	7	7 <sup>5</sup>	378	16	0 <sup>75</sup>
Being on an average yearly - -	162	12	9 <sup>5</sup>	163	6	2 <sup>17</sup>	69	1	3 <sup>25</sup>	63	2	8 <sup>12</sup>
Adding to these sums the two average yearly charges above stated, viz.												
Miscellaneous -	28	4	7 <sup>29</sup>	9	6	7 <sup>42</sup>	3	18	4 <sup>33</sup>	14	4	9
Agents' allowance	169	1	0 <sup>87</sup>	42	13	11 <sup>75</sup>	26	9	0 <sup>42</sup>	80	16	5 <sup>92</sup>
We have the following sums total of yearly expenditure in each agency -	£.											
	359	18	5 <sup>66</sup>	215	6	9 <sup>34</sup>	99	8	8	158	3	11 <sup>04</sup>

From these amounts it is evident that the direct profits of the agents are quite small in amount, except for the Quebec agency, and that even in the Quebec agency the sum allowed is only moderate; nor could any degree of diligence in their collection enable the agents to make them very much larger. It is further apparent, 1st, that the agents, from their being paid a per centage on their gross receipts, have no sort of interest in the diminution of any of the other expenses to be incurred within their agency; and 2dly, that these other expenses bear no proportion whatever to the revenue drawn from the agency upon which they are charged, and the allowance made from it to the agent. It was not in my power (for reasons already more than once stated) to make such further inquiries on the subject of these expenses as, with more time at my command, I should have made.

The allowance of 10 per cent. to the agents is obviously too small to enable any one of them to devote his whole time to the duties of his agency. The agents accordingly all have other business to attend to of their own; and this fact, though it stood alone, would furnish evidence enough of the impossibility of their satisfactorily fulfilling the duties of their office. To say nothing of the necessarily complex character of the affairs they have to manage, and the care requisite in order to the faithful collection of the multitude of small debts perpetually accruing, a notary or lawyer resident within his agency, and dependent in a very considerable degree on his regular professional business for a living, must often have a much stronger interest in the postponement or relaxation of claims which as agent he is bound to urge, than that which the prospect of his agent's allowance gives him in their collection. The neighbourhood on whose patronage he depends is made up of the parties from whom his collections are to be made. The chief value of his agency must lie in the opportunity it gives for the extension of his influence and business, and this object is by no means best gained by an over-rigorous devotion to the interests of the seignior, at the expense of the censitaires. On this point I have had no opportunity of

obtaining direct testimony, and from the nature of the case it seems hardly necessary to ask for any. The tendency of this part of the system cannot be misunderstood, whatever may have been the conduct of particular agents acting under it. Where an agent's interest is best consulted by the accumulation of arrears and a liberal allowance of expenses, it is useless to expect collections to be either punctually or economically made.

If the agent's responsibility were assured, either by giving the commissioner complete control over them, or by making them the parties answerable to the legislature and the public for the amount of their receipts, this evil might be somewhat less; as it is, however, neither of these is done. The commissioner has over them a very imperfect control indeed, and yet his general responsibility for the proceeds and management of the estates serves to screen them from censure in almost any case, unless indeed it were the possible case of their being more active and exact than the public opinion of their indebted neighbours would have them; then, indeed, but hardly otherwise, the commissioner's responsibility might fail to relieve them from theirs.

If, from considering the tenure of office and the emoluments of the four agents, we turn to those of the commissioner, we find still the same kind of faults inherent in this part of the system. The allowances for the commissioner's office for the six years ending in 1837 (and indeed, except in the item of "contingencies," which is variable, for many years before,) have been—

Commissioner's salary	- - - -	£.200	- -	Cy. per annum.
Allowance for a clerk	- - - -	100	- -	"
Allowance for a messenger	- - - -	36	- 4'92	"
Average allowance for contingencies	- - - -	37	- 4'92	"
Total	- - - -	£.373	- -	

the sum total forming, it is true, a pretty heavy charge upon the revenue of the estates, but still failing to supply an adequate salary for an officer with duties of so responsible a character. Supposing him to save, as he doubtless may, a considerable portion of the "clerk's allowance" for himself, by dispensing with the regular services of a clerk, his salary must still fall considerably short of 300*l.* currency, and this sum will not enable him to devote himself wholly to the business of his office. The present commissioner holds other offices, from the necessity of the case it might almost be said, being an executive councillor, and master of the Trinity House of Quebec. How little an arrangement of this kind (allowing no one commissioner or agent to give more than a fraction of his time and thoughts to a business requiring so much care) must conduce to the advantageous management of the estates can hardly need to be insisted on.

The agents, we have seen, are so paid as to give them at least some interest in the productiveness of the estates, though from their professional pursuits they have often a much stronger interest the other way. The commissioner is so paid as to have no interest in the matter at all; his salary, inadequate as it is, is fixed in its amount and regular, and the punctuality or remissness of the agents is a matter of no direct personal concern to him. Taking further into account the moderate amount of his salary and the limited extent of his power over the agents, it is too much to expect that any oversight of his should be so effective as to counteract the strong influences unfavourable to the productiveness of the estates under which the agents themselves are placed.

With a system such as this, as regards the appointment, powers and emoluments of those to whom the management of the estates has been intrusted, it is not fair to ascribe the inevitable consequences of the system to personal delinquency on the part of the individuals so appointed and so paid. There may have been positive delinquency, doubtless, but it requires at least further and more definite proof than the mere general unproductiveness of the estates furnishes to establish it. We have still, however, to examine the system in another of its aspects.

II. The character of the properties themselves, and the difficulties, legal and otherwise, in the way of their advantageous management. The productive properties of the estates may be thus classed for the purposes of this inquiry :

1. Concessions.
2. Land leased or sold en con. for settlement and cultivation.
3. House lots sold en con.
4. Mills.
5. Coves, saw-logs, forge reserve, &c.

1. The Concessions.—These constitute in extent by far the greater part of the land productively disposed of; in all, they cover very nearly 260,000 square arpents, or almost 36½ square leagues of territory; the revenue they yield, however trifling as compared with their extent, is still much greater than is drawn from either of the other kinds of property above enumerated. The number of contributors to this part of the revenue of the estates is much greater than to all the others together, and their contributions are altogether the most troublesome to collect, from the smallness of the amount of one class of them, and the irregularity (both as to time and amount) of the other. All this will be seen more clearly from the following more detailed statements.

The extent and position of the concessions, and the number of censitaires occupying them, in each agency, are as follows:

In the Quebec agency:

	Sq. Leagues.	Censitaires.
Concessions in seigniory of Notre Dame; part of them near Quebec, the residence of the agent, but the more remote four leagues or more distant	over 3½	276
Ditto in Sillery and St. Gabriel, a tract distinct from the preceding and further from Quebec, the remoter portions six or seven leagues distant	over 6½	498
Ditto in Belair, a tract at considerable distance from Quebec, lying west of the preceding	nearly 2	201
Ditto in Lauzun, two small tracts not far from Quebec, but separate from the preceding	nearly ¼	25?*
In all, over	12½	about 1,000

In the Batiscan agency:

Concessions in seigniory of Batiscan, a tract, the remoter parts of which are five leagues or more from the village of Batiscan, the agent's residence	nearly 9½	968
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In the Three Rivers agency:

Concessions in Cap de la Magdeleine, a tract, the remoter parts of which are from two and a half to six or more leagues from Three Rivers, the agent's residence	about 6½	503
Ditto in town of Three Rivers	nearly ¼	300 or more.†
Over	6½	about 810

In the La Prairie agency:

Concessions in seigniory of La Prairie, a tract the remoter parts of which are four leagues or more from the village of La Prairie, the agent's residence	about 8	922‡
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Amounting in the four agencies to between 36 and 37 square leagues (as stated above), held by about 3,700 censitaires (probably rather more); and allowing therefore to each censitaire, on an average, about 70 arpents.

The gross amount of cens et rentes payable for the present year, upon all this extent of land, is—

In the Quebec agency	£. 279 12 5.75 Cy.
„ Batiscan „	220 4 3
„ Three Rivers	192 5 3
„ La Prairie „	437 1 -
In all	£. 1,129 2 11.75

Hardly exceeding (on an average of all the concessions, old and new) 1 *d.* currency per arpent, about 6 *s.* currency, from each censitaire. All these rates, however, it will be remembered, vary very considerably on the different properties; so that in a great number of cases they are much lower.

Such, in general, is the present extent, &c. of the concessions. For the greater part of the six years, for which we have the accounts of receipt and expenditure, some deduction from the above amounts (not very material, however) requires to be made. This deduction cannot affect the general averages above stated.

For

\* The number of censitaires on these concessions is not returned; and the number 25 is conjectured, therefore, from the average of the other concessions.

† Number not returned, but the estimate is probably within the mark.

‡ This number is in part conjectural; the returns not stating how many censitaires hold the old concessions. The number supposed in the text is below the average of the other old concessions.

|| These numbers are from Tables (F.) and (G.); and the nominally productive properties of the Isle aux Reaux, the Isle de St. Christophe, and the concessions in the city of Montreal are omitted.



For the six years ending in 1837, we find that the actual receipts from the concessions have averaged yearly—

From cens et rentes	-	-	-	£.682	13	6	13	Cy.
„ lods et ventes	-	-	-	619	17	9	91	
In all	-	-	-	£.1,302	11	4	04	

Nearly 41 per cent. upon the total average receipts from the estates for this period. We have seen, however, that the returns indicate a heavy arrear as having accrued during this period, on account both of cens et rentes and of lods et ventes. Adding, on the latter account, the amount of arrear reported in the returns marked (C.), with the very trifling addition suggested in Cap. III. of a little less than 10*l.* yearly for increase of arrear of lods et ventes on the properties not returned; and on the former the sum indicated by a comparison of the receipts and rental returned, the average of revenue falling due yearly, from these sources, would stand—

From cens et rentes	-	-	-	£.1,059	6	7	67	Cy.
„ lods et ventes	-	-	-	975	15	7	57	
In all	-	-	-	£.2,035	2	3	24	

more than 44½ per cent. of the gross sum of 4,565*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, which by the same calculation (see Cap. III.) would seem to have been the average computed yearly revenue upon the whole estates for that period. It cannot be doubted, however, that the real increase of arrear on lods et ventes has been greater than the above statement supposes, and the proportion of the entire revenue derivable from the concessions, therefore, greater; and probably it would be safe to say that nearly half the gross revenue of the estates is due upon the concession; the cens et rentes, or stated yearly rental amounting to about 23 per cent., and the lods et ventes (in the above estimate a smaller, but in reality a larger sum) about 25 per cent.

In round numbers, then, it may be said, that nearly a quarter of the gross revenue to be collected by the agents consists of these trifling debts into which we have seen the cens et rentes resolve themselves, debts which fall due every six months, which average in amount some 3*s.* currency each (a large proportion of them being in fact much smaller), which have to be collected from 3,700 or more individuals; these debtors' farms covering a space of about 110 square miles, more than half of them, probably, lying at a distance of between 10 and 20 miles from the residence of the nearest agent, a good many of them very imperfectly cleared, and some not yet so much as settled upon.

Another fourth part of the revenue of the estates is drawn from the lods et ventes, due upon every sale of real estate within them. When it is remembered, however, that it rests with the agent to find out in each case the fact of the sale and the price bargained for; that a deed of sale may be privately executed before any notary, whether resident in the neighbourhood or not, and that if the parties interested keep their own secret by not disclosing the name of the notary with whom the deed is deposited it is very hard for the agent to discover it, it will be seen at once that the difficulty of punctual collection in this case is not much less than in the preceding. These claims, it is true, are larger in amount, and fewer in number; but on the other hand, they are at once irregular in respect of time, uncertain in their amount, and based upon transactions which the other parties interested have, in all cases of voluntary sale, great facilities for keeping secret, and a strong inducement to avail themselves of the same.

The returns show (*vid. supra*) that upon each of these sources of revenue, there has been accumulating for the six years ending in 1837, on an average, a yearly arrear of about 36 per cent. upon the gross sum falling due from each.\* The considerations above suggested are surely enough to account for such a result. In fact, it becomes almost more a matter of surprise that the agents should have collected so much from these sources than that they should have got so little.

While on this subject, one other difficulty, which must very materially embarrass the agents in their collection of these small dues, must be mentioned. It appears, from the commissioner's statements, that the agents in the district of Three Rivers have been for several years practically shut out from resort to the courts of law for enforcement of their claims, by a decision of the resident judge of the Court of King's Bench for that district. The Jesuits' estates are still in law the property of the Crown, and all suits, therefore, on account of them, are brought in the name of the Crown. The decision of Judge Vallières, that costs of suit cannot be adjudged on suits where the Crown is a party, has put resort to law in any case for a small sum entirely out of the question. The principle was affirmed, last summer, by the Court of Appeals, sitting at Quebec, so that its operation may now be regarded as universal over the province.

It is not possible, from the returns, to state with perfect exactness the amount of expense incurred on the management of the concessions as a whole. It is safe, however, to set them down at from 27 to 30 per cent. on the gross collections. For the agents and commissioner's offices, a charge of more than 21½ per cent. is to be made, and the addition of the

\* Upon lods et ventes, as already stated, there is every reason to believe the amount greater.

the share of the expenses for roads, surveys and incidentals, falling upon the concessions is probably not less than from six to eight per cent. more. The expenses, it is obvious, must always be heavy on a property of such a character. Agents must be employed to collect and paid for collecting; and their accounts must be made subject to some kind of supervision, and that supervision again must be paid for.

The grossly defective character of the returns of the agents, on the subject of these concessions, and especially on so much as relates to arrears, has been frequently noticed, from the necessity of the case, in the remarks made on the returns. It is hardly a matter to excite surprise, in view of all the facts now stated, however striking it may be, as a further evidence of the all-pervading defects of the whole system, of which it is a result.

2. Land leased, or sold en con. for settlement and cultivation. The extent, &c. of this description of property is as follows:—

In the Quebec agency,—		Arpents.	Holdrs.
9 lots in Sillery (sold)	- - - - -	152	9
2 " Notre Dame (sold)	} - - - - -	300?	4
2 " " (leased)			
2 " La Vacherie (leased)	- - - - -	56½	2
In the Batiscan agency,—			
1 lot in Batiscan (leased)	} - - - - -	360?	2?
1 (?) " (sold)			
In the La Prairie agency,			
1 (?) lot in La Prairie	- - - - -	?	1?

In all less than 1,000 arpents, held by about 18 individuals. The yearly receipts from this source have averaged for the six years 285 l. 1 s. 1'92 d.; and the average yearly accumulation of arrears is shown by the returns to have been 277 l. 18 s. 11'92 d., or rather more, as the returns of arrears do not include all the properties. Following these estimates we find that about 9 per cent. of the actual receipts, or 12½ per cent. of the computed dues of the estates are to be set down to this class of properties. Why so very large a proportion (almost half) of this revenue has been allowed to fall into arrear does not very clearly appear from the nature of the revenue itself. It ought to be tolerably easy and certain of collection, much more so than the revenue on the concessions. The expenses incurred upon its collection have been to about the same amount as upon the concessions. It might certainly be collected at much less cost.

3. House lots, disposed of by sale en con. or its equivalent. These are all within the agency of Quebec, viz.

	Arpents.	Occupants.
In La Vacherie - - - - -	22½	135
In the city of Quebec - - - - -	6?	69

In all less than 30 arpents, and divided between 204 occupants. The average yearly receipt for the six years from this source has been - - - - - £.197 17 10 Cy.

And the average yearly increase of arrear (see G. 3.)	243 2 1
Making the average yearly rental - - - - -	<u>£.440 19 11</u>

The actual receipt has thus been about 6 per cent. of the whole receipt from the estates; and the computed rental rather more than 9½ per cent. of the entire revenue of the estates, as above computed. The arrears are nearly 55½ per cent. of the rental; and the expenses of collection, &c. not materially less than on the two preceding descriptions of property. It is not easy to see why collections of this character could not be made with much more of punctuality and economy.

4. Mills. Of these there are,—

In the Quebec agency - - - - -	5
" Batiscan agency - - - - -	4
" Three Rivers agency - - - - -	1
" La Prairie agency - - - - -	1
In all - - - - -	<u>11</u>

The yearly gross receipt from them for the six years has been on an average 800 l. 17 s. 0'5 d. currency, rather more than 25 per cent. of the total gross receipts of the estates. The arrears which have accrued on them seem from the returns to have been small in comparison with those on the other classes of property; and though the returns are not complete, and probably state the arrears at too low a sum, they are still no doubt comparatively small. The returns show an average yearly arrear of 49 l. 12 s. 9 d., not much more than 6 per cent. upon the gross receipts. The estimated rental of the mills, according to this, would be a little more than 18½ per cent. of the whole estimated revenue of the estates.

If, however, the arrears on the mills are less, the expenses are very much greater than on any of the other properties. The charges for "repairs" alone have averaged yearly for the six years 304 l. 4 s. 3'96 d., almost 38 per cent. (37'986) upon the receipts. The agent's commission,

commission, incidentals and expenses of the commissioner's office raise this sum to upwards of 60 per cent. Such an expenditure, under good management, cannot be necessary, for any number of years at least.

5. The remaining sources of revenue are—

In the Quebec agency—		Occupants.
The Sillery coves, leased to	- - - - -	4
In the Batiscan agency—		
Saw logs, leased to	- - - - -	1
Ferries	- - - - -	3
In the Three Rivers agency—		
The forge reserve, leased to	- - - - -	1
Saw logs	- - - - -	1?

And in each of the four agencies the assessments levied to cover particular expenses.

The coves produce by far the greater part of the revenue yielded from the above sources, their average yearly rental having been 495*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* out of 560*l.* 14*s.* 10*67d.*, the gross revenue from them all. No arrear is returned as accruing on these properties, the coves alone excepted.

The addition of the arrear returned on the coves raises their average yearly rental for the six years to 570*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, about 12½ per cent. of the total computed revenue of the estates. The average yearly arrear has been rather more than 13 per cent. of this sum. And the actual collections from the coves have amounted to nearly 15½ per cent. of the total gross receipts of the estates.

The other sources of revenue have yielded an amount equal to almost 2½ per cent. of the computed, or 3½ per cent. of the actual revenue of the estates.

The expenses on these collections are little if at all less than on the concessions.

The following partial summary will give a general idea of the relative values of these several properties, and of the degree of punctuality, or the reverse, which has characterized their management :—

1. The Concessions	{ should have yielded of the entire computed revenue of the estates }	per cent. over 44½	{ have yielded of the entire actual re- ceipts of the estates }	per cent. nearly 41	{ the arrears on them amounting, on their computed revenue, to at least - - }	per cent. about 36.
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N.B.—Cens et rentes and lods et ventes nearly equal, both as regards the amount falling due and the amount collected.

2. The Land sold or leased for cultivation	- ditto	- about 12½;	- ditto	- about 9;	- ditto	- near 5
3. The House Lots sold, en con.	ditto	- over 9½;	- ditto	- about 6;	- ditto	- near 55½
4. The Mills	- ditto	- over 18½;	- ditto	- over 25;	- ditto	- over 6.
5. The Coves	- ditto	- about 12½;	- ditto	- near 15½;	- ditto	- over 13.
The Forge Reserve, saw-logs, &c.	- ditto	- near 2½;	- ditto	- near 3½;	- ditto	-

Upon the first and most important of these kinds of property, then, no great change for the better, it would seem, can be effected by measures that should merely alter the mode of appointing and paying its administrators; upon the others, little more than this is required. The necessity of adopting measures to obviate the peculiar difficulties in the way of drawing revenue from the concessions will be more clearly appreciated if, to the facts already stated relative to their extent, &c., we add the fact that about twice as much land as the existing concessions cover still remains for disposal; and that unless the tenure be changed, the whole of this land also must be thrown away, as more than a quarter of a million of arpents have been thrown away already.

It is in this respect, especially, that the bill of 1835-6 was defective. It not only left the tenure untouched as regards the already granted concessions, but proceeded to enact the perpetual continuance of the very same system in the disposal of all the remaining lands. The changes also which it did propose to make as to the mode of administration, are almost all of a more than doubtful character.

It was proposed to vest the management of the estates in three administrators; one for the properties in the district of Quebec, now under Mr. Panet's agency, another for those in the district of Three Rivers, constituting the agencies of Messrs. Guillet and Dumoulin; and the third for those in the district of Montreal, under Mr. Henry's agency. The administrators were to act in all respects independently of one another. They were to be appointed by the governor and council, and were to give security for the faithful discharge of the pecuniary obligations of their office. The legal ownership of so much of the estates as came under his control, was to be vested in each administrator, in trust, subject

to legislative supervision and direction. The emoluments of the administrators were to be limited to the 10 per cent. on their gross collections heretofore allowed to the agents. They were for this remuneration to keep open one office each continually in the towns of Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal respectively, besides attending on a stated day monthly, (in person or by an approved deputy), at an office to be opened and maintained by them in each seigniorie under their administration, for receipt of dues from such seigniorie. And lastly, they were bound to concede from the ungranted territory, whenever called upon, at a specified rate,\* and not higher.

For general supervision of their accounts and transactions no direct provision was made, further than to enact that they should be bound to make report thereof from time to time to the governor, and that their reports should be laid before the provincial parliament. From the author of the bill I learned that it was intended in the House to appoint a regular standing committee of that body, to whom these reports should be referred, and the general direction of the affairs of the estates intrusted.

In the whole of this plan I can see only one point in which there is a decided improvement on the present system, the provision, namely, which, by legally vesting the ownership of the estates in the administrators, obviates the difficulties which at present hinder the commissioner and agents from suing delinquent debtors in the name of the Crown; and this improvement is much more than counterbalanced by the other provisions of the bill. The direct emoluments of the administrators would still continue too low to enable any man of the required abilities and character to give his time entirely to his duties as administrator. In fact, in this respect, the system would be rendered worse than at present, as the bill throws a number of expensive duties on the administrators which are not required of the agents, or which, if required, are paid for. The administrators must, therefore, from the nature of the case, have been, as the agents are, notaries or lawyers, depending on their general professional business, as much as or more than on their official emoluments for their income. The value of their office would depend (much more than at present) upon the indirect profits which might arise from the influence it would give them, or from the outlay upon such repairs, surveys, &c., as they could contrive to get authorized. Paid according to their gross receipts, the administrators would have no motive to economy, except such as might grow out of their fear of the board of control to be placed over them—a fear which, in all human probability, would only have made bad worse. The committee of the House of Assembly must of necessity have borne a political character. The Jesuits' estates cover a great portion of three counties—Quebec, Champlain and La Prairie, and a smaller extent of property in three others—Pontneuf, St. Maurice and Dorchester. The parties indebted to the estates would have been, almost to a man, voters for these counties. In such a state of things is it not morally impossible but that political should have been added to merely personal corruption, under a system holding out such strong temptations to both?

The present system of administration, then, having been shown thus faulty, and the system proposed by the House of Assembly so much worse in several of its features, the question recurs, what are in reality the measures required to make the estates a productive and economically administered endowment. To the discussion of this question the remainder of this report will be devoted?

#### Cap. VI.

The EXTENT and VALUE of the PROPERTIES heretofore unproductive, and the MEASURES by which they may best be rendered productive.

FROM what has been already stated, it is apparent that the greater part of the territory of the Jesuits' estates is, and always has been, unproductive. Of this unproductive territory, a part has been so disposed of, as to render it impossible ever to derive any revenue from it. The greater part still remains to be disposed of.

The unimprovable portion is as follows:—

1. Arrière Fiefs (in Sillery, Notre Dame, Batiscan and Cap de la Magdeleine) covering	- - - - -	8,661 arpents.
2. Indian Reserve (in St. Gabriel)	- - - - -	1,600 "
3. Free Grants made by the Jesuits for churches (in Sillery, St. Gabriel, Notre Dame, and Cap de la Magdeleine), returned at	- - - - -	19 "
4. Free Grants in La Vacherie and the City of Quebec (two perhaps made by the Jesuits, the others certainly by the Crown), extent not stated; but probably about	- - - - -	10 "
	Total	- - - - - 10,290

The

\* I have not a copy of the bill by me, and my notes do not mention the rate prescribed; but my impression is, that it was the rate at present in use, or a somewhat lower one.

The improvable remainder is made up of the following portions :—

1. Ungranted land in the Seigniories, over	500,000 arpents.
2. " " in La Vacherie and the town of Three Rivers	17 "
3. Land occupied by Government, or by others under its permission, in the City of Quebec, at Tadoussac, in Three Rivers Montreal; in all, about	15 "
4. Land occupied in Three Rivers by Trustees of Common	35 "
	500,057

Is it not possible for me to state with any degree of exactness the positive value of these latter properties. The information which the commission was able to procure on this subject, during the short time to which its inquiries were limited, is altogether inadequate to that object. It is quite easy, however, to show by what course of measures the highest possible return can be secured from them to the estates, and not difficult to give a general idea of their probable value, should such measures be adopted.

I. The ungranted land in the seigniories consists of the following portions:—

In Sillery, part of the Domain	200 arpents.
In St. Gabriel, a tract of above 9 square leagues in extent, being 1½ leagues wide, by more than 6 leagues deep; its nearer extremity from 5 to 5½ leagues from the north bank of the St. Lawrence, about	65,564 "
In Belair, (of little or no value from its situation and the poorness of the land)	210 "
In Batiscan, about 30 square leagues, or ¼ of the whole seigniorie, a strip 2 leagues wide, commencing about 5 leagues from the north bank of the St. Lawrence, and 15 leagues in length, about	213,552 "
In Cap de la Magdeleine, a tract similarly situate, though apparently larger, about	224,264 "
In La Prairie, a small reserve within the village, for a College and Market-place, about	5 "
	503,795
To which in 1844, the Forge Reserve, 25,940 arpents, will be added, raising the gross sum total to about	529,000 arpents.

Argument is scarcely necessary to prove, that to adhere to the old system of granting under the Feudal Tenure, is in effect to throw away the whole of this extensive territory. At the present time, with the land held under this tenure, it is practically worth nothing. Two hundred arpents in the Seigniorie of Sillery, quite near Quebec,—so near as to have been put up for sale at 20*l.* or upwards per arpent,—have been for six or seven years in the market, without a purchaser appearing. For the lands in the rear portion of St. Gabriel, the commissioner states in terms, that there is almost no demand whatever, certainly not enough to make them worth surveying. Nor is the case far otherwise in Batiscan, and Cap de la Magdeleine. And not only is the ungranted land thus little sought after, but the lately granted land is found to be but partially cleared, and yet more partially paid for. In Batiscan, the new concessions have yielded less than half the return per arpent drawn from the old, though the average rate of concession has increased by about one-half in the meantime. In St. Gabriel, they have yielded, on the highest computation, little more than half. In Notre Dame, the revenue from them has been less than one-twentieth part as high as from the old concessions. And in Belair, for a period of six years running, from a newly-conceded tract of nearly 5,000 arpents, there is not a single payment, large or small, recorded. For this result there may be assigned two reasons; the one being the fact, stated by Mr. Stewart, that much of the land thus granted is not yet settled upon; the other, the distance of the censitaire from the agent's residence, which makes any attempt at collection almost impossible. The latter of these causes must obviously be ever on the increase, the further the concessions extend back into the country; the former cannot be removed, or its force weakened, under the present system of land granting; a system which, with the laws that spring out of and co-exist with it, encourages a man to take up land without the means of improving it, holds over his head a heavy tax, in the shape of *Lods et Ventes*, on its improvement, and, partly by this means, and partly through the impossibility of ascertaining titles to and encumbrances on land, makes the use or command of capital (his own or another's) all but impossible.

That the welfare of the province requires the sweeping away (by the shortest and most effectual measures of which the nature of the case admits) of this whole system of things in every part of the province, is a proposition I need not here insist upon. It is admitted on all hands (those alone excepted whose personal interests or anti-*Anglican* prejudices disqualify them from being regarded as evidence or authority in the matter) that nothing short of this will meet the exigencies of the case, as regards the community in general; but this is not the view of the case with which I have here directly to deal, though it ought not to be kept altogether out of sight. The system which in its general results is thus necessarily detrimental to every interest in the colony, becomes in its application to the *Jesuits'* estates destructive, or almost so, of their value to the state as an endowment. While it exists, the revenue they produce must ever remain trifling and uncertain in amount, costly of collection, and burthensome and odious to those from whom it is collected.

It was urged by Mr. Stewart, as an objection to the proposition of a change of tenure upon the estates, that seigniorial rights constitute the best and safest investment of capital in the province, and that, supposing the land hereafter sold for a fixed price, there would be no other way of investing it equally advantageous. Of the correctness or incorrectness of this statement, it is quite unnecessary here to speak. It is obvious that, granting it to be ever so correct, it applies exclusively to the past and present state of the province, and not at all to the future. I may be allowed to presume that the policy of tolerating the continued existence of the feudal tenure, with its accompanying institutions, is, or is on the point of being, wholly and for ever abandoned, and that a new, bolder and better policy is about to be adopted. This granted, and the entire aspect of the question is changed.

A more convincing evidence of the withering effect of the entire system of Lower Canadian law, which has so long paralysed all within its influence, cannot be asked, than is given by this fact, that any man should be found asserting that money cannot be invested in the country, so as to produce a better return than is yielded from the right to collect a revenue such as the Jesuits' estates revenue\* has been shown to be. It cannot be, that under any other code of law that may be substituted for it by English legislation, there should fail to be created within a very few years many modes of investment far surer, more productive and less costly. In the United States, it is found quite possible to invest public money for educational purposes, in loans on bond and mortgage, to private individuals or incorporated companies, and such investments are in fact continually made to very large amounts, and their profits realized with great punctuality and economy. Under the operation of a law for the general registration of titles to real estate and of mortgages, the same thing would become possible in Lower Canada. In the United States there are also public stocks of undoubted credit, in which such funds can be invested, and which yield an adequate rate of interest. With the commencement of a new system of things in Lower Canada, it is to be expected that the same opportunities will exist there also. At present, it is unfortunately too true, that it would be hard indeed to find a secure and advantageous mode of investing an educational, or indeed any other fund in the province. But however this may be, it is certainly no less true, that the form in which this fund exists at present could hardly be made by any change less advantageous than it is.

The lands then at present undisposed of must be sold in free and common soccage, if they are ever to be made a productive property. As it is an object to dispose of them as rapidly and at as good a price as possible, they should be at once surveyed and offered for sale, an invariable condition of sale being cash payment; a minimum price per arpent should be fixed, below which no land could be sold, unless by special permission of the executive on satisfactory proof given that any particular portion cannot be disposed of so high, and ought not for the general interest of the estates to be left waste in the way of the settlement of other portions; all land should be sold by public auction at stated periods, and a perfect title should be given free of cost, immediately on the completion of the sale by the payment of the purchase money; such payment to be *bond fide* made within a short specified time after the day of sale, or the purchase to be forfeited; and all monies received for land should be promptly invested in the most advantageous manner that may offer, as part of the inalienable principle of a provincial school fund.

The price at which this land ought to be set up for sale must of necessity depend in a great measure on the upset price of the waste lands of the Crown, and, without a definite knowledge of the price proposed for these, I cannot venture on any thing more than a suggestion in regard to the former. It appears to me, however, that a rate of two dollars per arpent would be low enough to secure numerous and extensive purchases within a few years. At present, the gross revenue from all sources (*cens et rentes, lods et ventes* and mills together) payable by the *censitaires* on the estates, averages a good deal less than the ordinary interest on this price would amount to; but this is not the criterion to be looked to. It is not worth any man's while, in the present state of the province, to take these lands subject to burdens of this peculiar character; but whenever the tide of emigration shall have again set in toward the Canadas, and the results of a new policy shall have begun to manifest themselves in the land-granting and other departments, and in the reform of the laws of the province generally, it will become worth while to pay down a much higher price than is now asked in vain for an ownership of lands which would then indeed be real, and not as now valueless because all but illusory.

There is an obvious distinction to be drawn between the case of the Crown lands and that of the wild lands which form part of the Jesuits' estates. In the sale of the former the revenue to be realised is not, or at least ought not to be, the object in view; but the promotion to the utmost possible extent of their settlement and the colonization of the province, by means of it. For this purpose it may be desirable to make the price of such lands not only payable in cash but fixed and invariable, and to devote the proceeds to particular uses, having direct reference to the productive and speedy settlement of the lands disposed of. But in the case of the Jesuits' estates the main object is and must be revenue; the settlement of the land is to be promoted as a means of revenue, and not a revenue to be collected as a means of ensuring settlement. For this reason it becomes clearly desirable that the Jesuits' estates land be sold by public auction, and that no more of the proceeds be laid out upon surveys and improvements than a just regard to the productiveness of the estates as an endowment may be found to warrant.

Were

\* The revenue from the concessions and mills, it is to be remembered.

Were legislative provision made for the adoption of a system of this character, the wild land in St. Gabriel might be conveniently set off in two townships of about one league and a half by three leagues\* each; that in Batiscan would form seven townships, or rather more, of two leagues by two leagues each; and that in Cap de la Magdeleine (including the forge reserve) would make more than eight such townships. The trifling extent of land remaining ungranted in La Prairie might either be sold in village lots (in which case it might doubtless be made a valuable property), or it might be employed as heretofore designed, if such destination should be made to appear on other accounts more desirable. The land in Belair is of no account. The 200 arpents remaining in Sillery would doubtless soon fetch a much higher price per arpent than that at which they were originally set up for sale; provided always that the land were sold in free and common soccage, and not subject either to lods et ventes or to the other destructive provisions of the old code of provincial law, as respects real estate.

It is hardly necessary to add, that nothing like an obligation should be laid on the person or persons administering the estates to dispose of land in peculiarly favourable localities, unless at such advance upon the minimum price as should in his or their judgment be satisfactory. The land in Sillery, from its vicinity to Quebec, the land in the village of La Prairie, the land in the interior of Cap-de-la-Magdeleine, adjacent to falls in the river, and consequently having water privilege attached to it, and any other land at all similarly situate elsewhere, would come under this provision. While it is doubtless desirable that such land should as soon as possible be brought into use, it by no means follows that for this object its value to the estates should be lost. It might possibly be desirable, as a temporary measure, that some of this land should be leased for a term of years; but in this case the lease should be sold by public auction; its terms should be such as to meet the approval of the responsible administrator of the estates, satisfactory security for payment of the rental agreed upon should be required of its purchaser, and above all, it should be so limited in duration as to give all desirable opportunity of an early sale of the property, so soon as an adequate price can be obtained. The system of leasing properties of this kind is too open to objection, as holding out incentives to fraud and favouritism, to be adopted as a permanent policy.

II. As regards the nine ungranted arpents remaining in La Vachérie, and the eight ungranted arpents in Three Rivers, a precisely similar course should be pursued. They should be sold in free and common soccage by public auction, for cash, at such times as may appear favourable to their advantageous sale. The time of sale, minimum price, &c., should be determined by the considerations just mentioned with reference to land of much higher value than ordinary within the seigniories. A similar provision might be made, if necessary, for temporarily leasing any parts which may not readily sell to advantage.

III. The land occupied by government, or by other parties under its permission, is not of large extent, but from its position is of very considerable value as a part of the estates. It consists of—

1. The Jesuits' college and garden in Quebec, at present a barrack and barrack yard; about - - - - - 5 arpents.
2. The land at Tadoussac, held by the Hudson's Bay Company - 6 " "
3. The church and house of the Jesuits, in Three Rivers, occupied as a Protestant episcopal church and parsonage - - - - - (?)
4. The site of the Jesuits' house in Montreal, occupied as the site of the district court-house and old gaol, the latter now a barrack - - - - - 3 " (?)

Of these properties, the first is by far the most valuable, and the question relative to its disposal the most important.

**THE JESUITS' COLLEGE.**—It will be remembered that the despatch of Lord Goderich, of 7 July 1831, surrendering the rest of the estates to the disposal of the provincial parliament, expressly reserved this part of them from surrender, except upon condition of the erection of another barrack by the province to supply its place. The words of the despatch on this subject are as follows:

"I understand that certain buildings on the Jesuits' estates, which were formerly used for collegiate purposes, have since been uniformly employed as barracks for the King's troops. It would obviously be highly inconvenient to attempt any immediate change in this respect; and I am convinced that the Assembly would reject any measure which might diminish the comforts or endanger the health of the King's forces. If, however, the Assembly should be disposed to provide adequate barracks, so as permanently to secure these important objects, his Majesty will be prepared (upon the completion of such an arrangement, in a manner satisfactory to your Lordship) to acquiesce in the appropriation of the buildings in question to the same purposes as those to which the general funds of the Jesuits' estates are now about to be restored."

The committee of the House of Assembly in 1831-2, to whom this subject was referred, reported against any purchase of the Jesuits' college by the province at such a price, and expressed

\* For all municipal purposes, the territorial extent of the "township" as at present measured in Lower Canada, 100 square miles, is most inconveniently large. Thirty-six square miles is the average in the state of New York; and it is in every way a much better one.



expressed the confident hope that the Government would ere long recede from its demand of this equivalent, and restore the college unconditionally to its former use. In the session of 1835-6, the Jesuits' estates committee for the first time reported (though in very guarded language and with strong expressions of complaint against them), in favour of a compliance with the terms offered by Lord Goderich, and presented an estimate of the probable cost of building a barrack, (20,000*l.* Cy.), and of the probable value of the college, from which the committee inferred the policy of making the purchase at this price rather than delay the settlement of the question longer. The House, however, took no action on the subject, and nothing therefore has been effected thus far towards the attainment of this object.

This committee of 1835-6, valued the Jesuits' barrack at a very high price. They proposed to open two streets across the barrack yard, to sell the vacant building lots fronting on these streets, to convert the ground-floor of the main barrack building into stores opening on the four streets, which in that case would pass close to it, and to use the remainder of the building as a college. Thus disposed of, they estimated its value at 5,000*l.* Cy. a year.\* Of the character of this valuation (whether extravagant or not) I cannot speak with any degree of confidence, as the commission had no opportunity of making further inquiry on the subject. It cannot, however, admit of a doubt that the value of this property is such as to make it a most material portion of the estates, and its occupation by the Government a very serious diminution of their value.

Inquiry was made by the commission on the subject of the cost of erection of a new barrack, to supply the place of this building. A highly respectable builder in Quebec, (the individual on whose estimates the recommendation of the committee of 1835-6 was based), stated his own readiness to contract for the erection of a building which should answer the required purposes for 20,000*l.*, as stated by the committee, with an addition, however, of from 1,000*l.* to 2,000*l.* more for some out-buildings not included in his former plans. For the erection of the barrack, the House had proposed one or other of three vacant lots owned by the Crown as suitable. It was found, however, on inquiry by the commission, that there were strong objections against the adoption of either of these sites. One would have placed the barracks outside the present walls, thereby rendering necessary new lines of defence to bring it within the range of the fortifications. A second would have placed it close to the chateau, in a vicinity where its erection must have diminished materially the value of the adjoining private property, the most valuable perhaps in the city, and where probably, besides these two objections, it would have interfered more or less with the defences of the citadel. The third proposed site appeared at first unobjectionable; but on inquiry of the military authorities the last named objection was found to lie against it. The reporting engineer officer stated, that in case of a siege of Quebec, a building of the kind required so placed would have the effect of injuring the defences of the citadel, and would most likely require to be demolished on that account. On the subject of the cost of erecting the building it must be added, that the clerk of the works gave it as his opinion that a much larger sum than 20,000*l.*, perhaps twice as much, would be needed for the purpose.

Under all these circumstances, I do not see how the proposal of Lord Goderich can be complied with. To purchase another piece of ground sufficiently large within the walls, and so situate as to be unobjectionable on military grounds, and then to erect on that lot another building at a cost possibly as great as is suggested by the clerk of the works, would be to buy even a very valuable property at a very high price. There is no good reason why so much cost should be incurred, and so much trouble taken, merely to procure the use of the identical ground and building once held by the Jesuits, for one branch of the public service rather than for another. A barrack being necessary, and the present building having for so many years served that purpose, it is not now worth while to build another, especially as it is questionable whether the present building would after all serve as well for a modern college as it does for its present use; and whether, supposing that it would, the establishment of a new college on that particular site† is on other accounts desirable.

It by no means follows, however, that the lodgment of a great part of Her Majesty's troops in the province ought to be provided for at the expense of an endowment which is now admitted on all hands to be of right a strictly educational endowment. It may admit of debate, whether the burden ought to fall on the provincial chest or on the Imperial Treasury; certainly there can be no sort of reason why the Jesuits' estates fund should bear it; it is more than enough that they have been charged with it so long as they have. Though it be not worth while to build another barrack in lieu of the present, it is not therefore the less derogatory to the dignity of the Crown to allow the present misappropriation of this part of the estates to continue for its apparent benefit, and apparently under its special direction. Every principle of equity demands the prompt adoption of the course which a due regard for the honour of the empire would suggest, the purchase of the Jesuits' barracks for their present use, by the transfer of a fair acknowledged equivalent for them to the account of the Jesuits' estates; till this be done, the occupation

\* I have not a copy of the report by me at present, and give this sum from memory. It is possible I may err, but I believe I do not.

† The extensive buildings of the seminary of Quebec, a very flourishing college, under the direction of an incorporated society of Roman Catholic clergymen, and in every respect one of the best institutions in the province, are within a stone's throw of the old Jesuits' college.



occupation of the college as a barrack must continue to subject Her Majesty's Government to charges already too often urged against it on this account, and too mischievous in their effects for their continuance to be lightly hazarded. From what fund, whether provincial or Imperial, and in what medium, whether in land or money, the required payment may be made, is a secondary question, the propriety or impropriety of restoring the Jesuits' estates to their full rightful extent and value in no way depends upon it.

So long as a provincial parliament existed with control over the provincial chest, Her Majesty's Government might indeed, with some appearance of reason, throw the onus of the retention of the barracks on that body, on the plea that the erection of such a building should of right be undertaken at the cost of the province, and that its legislature, therefore, by refusing or neglecting to undertake it, was virtually the party on whom the occupation of the present barrack was to be charged. In the altered state of things this plea has no longer any force whatever; Her Majesty's Government have now by law such control over the provincial revenue, that it is in their power, if they deem the erection of a barrack a suitable object for provincial expenditure, to appropriate from that source to that object.

If, on the other hand, it is thought that in the present condition of the colonial revenue such an expense ought not to be or cannot be carried to its account, it is still within the power of Government to make the required purchase in another way, without direct cost to the revenue, provincial or Imperial. It would be easy to transfer to the account of the Jesuits' college an equivalent in wild land for the late Jesuits' college, the college and grounds being for this purpose fairly valued\* in current money, and an amount of Crown land set off for it, which, at a reasonable reduction from the fixed upset price of Crown land, should be held equivalent to such sum of money. In that case, the land so transferred ought to be disposed of in all respects as it has been shown that the wild land already belonging to the estates should be. For this purpose it ought, if possible, to be one block, and so situate as to fall readily under the same management with the existing estates. A tract in rear of the seigniority of Champlain and its augmentation, joining the ungranted lands in Batiscan and Cap de la Magdeleine, might perhaps be found the most suitable for this purpose.

**THE LAND AT TADOUSSAC.**—To determine the value of this property, it is necessary to ascertain whether or not the six arpents granted to the Jesuits are now occupied as the site of the warehouses leased to the Hudson's Bay Company at that place. If they are, this land forms a valuable portion of the tract leased to the company, and a due proportion of the rental paid by the company ought to be paid to the account of the estates, for its use; or else (as proposed in the case of the Jesuits' College) a fair equivalent for it should be granted by the Crown or Province (whichever of the two may hereafter receive the proceeds of the company's lease, to the estates. If Mr. Stewart's opinion be found correct as to the site of this land, then for the present at least it cannot be said to have any assignable value.†

**THE CHURCH AND HOUSE OF THE JESUITS IN THREE RIVERS.**—The occupation of these buildings for their present purpose has been made a subject of much local complaint. By the Committee of the House of Assembly, they were represented to be in equity the property of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Three Rivers, whose forefathers (according to the Committee) erected them for the Jesuits who resided there and officiated as their parochial clergy. I have not been able to make any personal inquiry into the merits of this claim. As there is now another church erected in Three Rivers, by the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the place, fully adequate to their accommodation, there is perhaps no sufficient reason (whatever the merits of this claim) why these particular buildings should now be diverted from the use to which they have been put for more than 30 years. Supposing them, however, to be still occupied as at present, there is no propriety in making the expenses of a Protestant Episcopal Church in Three Rivers fall in great part on an endowment for general educational purposes in the province. The Government having seen fit to authorize the occupation of this property for its present use, should make good the loss to the estates, if not by the restoration of the identical property, at least by the grant of a satisfactory equivalent. Such equivalent should go to the general fund of the estates, unless indeed the claim of the inhabitants of Three Rivers, above referred to, should prove, on further inquiry, to be founded on equity.

**THE SITE OF THE JESUITS' HOUSE IN MONTREAL.**—By the letter of Lord Goderich's despatch (which excepted only the Jesuits' Barracks) this property was placed in 1831 at the disposal of the provincial parliament. It is occupied by the district court-house

\* In this valuation it would be necessary to include both land and barrack, as both are equally the property of the estates, and to value them not at the rental which would readily be paid for a barrack, but at such a price as, with all reasonable effort for the purpose, it might be supposed they could be made by the administrator of the estates to fetch, were their occupation as a barrack out of the question. One of the buildings on the ground (a store-house) has been erected with Government money, and this would have to be excepted from the proposed valuation. It is not easy, by the way, to see what could be done with this building, were the restoration and not the purchase of the college determined on.

† Mr. Kumber says that another piece of land at some distance up the Saguenay, also within the Hudson's Bay Company's tract, was held by the Jesuits. If so—and the facts of the case ought to be ascertained—the same remarks are applicable to it as to the land at Tadoussac. No mention is made by Mr. Stewart of any such property.

house and the former district gaol, two buildings, the whole cost of providing which should have fallen on the province. A new gaol has recently been erected by the province on another site, in lieu of the latter of these buildings, which is now occupied as a barrack. These buildings not having been erected at the cost of the estates, no valid claim can be made out for their transfer to the estates. The land, however, on which they stand is very valuable, from its position in the heart of the city of Montreal; and a fair equivalent for it should be granted, since neither court-house nor barrack should be provided at the expense of an endowment for education. The present occupation of this property having taken place while this endowment was in the hands of the Crown, it rests with the Crown, now that it is acknowledged to have rightfully another and very different destination, to make up, if possible, for its loss.\*

Should Mr. Kimber's assertion, that the land known as the "Government Gardens" forms part of the lot held by the Jesuits, prove on inquiry to be correct, there is no reason why that piece of land should not be restored to the estates; as, though valuable, it is not occupied by buildings of any kind.

IV. The land occupied in Three Rivers by the Trustees of the common is held on the strength of an asserted agreement made by the inhabitants of Three Rivers with the Jesuits. How far the validity of this agreement is fairly a matter of dispute, does not appear from any thing in the commissioner's returns, or in the reports made to the House of Assembly; nor had I any opportunity in Canada to make particular inquiry on the point. Should the claim of the trustees, however, prove to be without foundation, the land in question ought to be disposed of as above suggested in the case of the other lands belonging to the estates, and not yet alienated.

If the course of measures indicated in the preceding remarks be adopted, there is every reason to believe that the portions of the Jesuits' estates heretofore unproductive will be made to yield within a very few years a larger revenue than has ever yet been drawn from so much of the estates as up to this time has been productive. Eventually they may be expected to produce a revenue worthy of the use to which it is devoted.

#### Cap. VII.

#### The MEASURES required to obtain from the PROPERTIES heretofore productive their utmost net value.

ON this subject I propose to follow the order of arrangement in speaking of the several productive properties which is laid down in Cap. V.

I. The Concessions.—From what has been already urged, the propriety of an equitable commutation of the tenure on the conceded as well as on the unconceded portion of the estates must be sufficiently obvious. So long as the present tenure obtains in the conceded portion, so long its existence there must operate to the disadvantage of the estates, as regards the disposal of the land in rear of them not yet conceded, the tenure of which, as I have already shown, must be changed, to give it value in the market at all. So long also must the revenue from the concession continue uncertain and difficult of collection, the accumulation of arrears on it unavoidable, and the expenses of its collection unduly heavy.

It may be added, as a further argument (if indeed that be necessary), that the change of tenure, which must ere long be effectually provided for by law throughout the province, will soon make it impossible to sustain the present system in this particular fraction of its territory.

What specific legal provisions would best answer the end proposed, it is necessarily out of my power to state. Their character must depend on that of the enactments which it is proposed to make for the same object in other parts of the province; and in ignorance of these, I cannot do more than state generally the necessity of such an enactment for these. How far the commutation must or should be voluntary on the part of each censitaire, or how far it can be made legally or in effect unavoidable on his part—how the amount of compensation payable for the redemption of his land from further charges, &c., should be calculated—when such compensation should be paid; these and other questions must be settled, for the Jesuits' estates, to a considerable extent at least, on the same general principles by which their decision is regulated in the case of the Island of Montreal, and of the province generally.

The

\* The general principle on which I have insisted, in speaking of these four properties, would perhaps rightfully admit of application to the "free grants" made by the Crown in La Vacherie and the city of Quebec mentioned on pp. 134-6. Her Majesty's Government has acknowledged, in the words of Lord Goderich's despatch, "that the Jesuits' estates were, on the dissolution of that order, appropriated to the education of the people," and "that the revenue which may result from that property (the estates) should be regarded as inviolably and exclusively applicable to that purpose." After such an admission, the honour of the Crown surely requires that all past misappropriations of particular portions of the estates be as far as possible recalled, or made up for. It is not enough that this be virtually done by the adoption of a general policy favourable to education, and the grant (as *de novo*) of a fund from the Crown land, or any other revenue, in support of it. The restitution should be openly acknowledged as such, or the conduct of the Imperial Government will still remain open to the complaints so often and so effectively made against it on this account. It is easy, by carrying out the principle above suggested, to render this complaint for the time to come impossible, but it cannot be done otherwise.

The direct advantage to the revenue of the estates, of a commutation effected on equitable principles, would consist in the substitution (within a few years) of an easily managed fund, for one of which some 36 or more per cent. runs yearly into arrear, and another 20 per cent. or thereabouts is lost in expenses of collection. Supposing the amount to be paid in for commutation of tenure to be a fair equivalent, or in other words, to yield an amount or interest equal to the average of yearly payment that should fall due on the concessions—say only for the 10 years to come—the saving of arrear and costs could not fail to make the exchange every way advantageous to the estates.

II. The land sold en constitut, or leased, for settlement and cultivation.—So far as the land sold en constitut is liable to the charge of lods et ventes, the proposed change of tenure would necessarily affect its purchasers as well as the censitaires. Except in this particular, no change can be effected on this species of property. The terms of sale are positive and admit of no modification. The extent of land thus disposed of is trifling, and the interest upon it is therefore tolerably easy of collection; so that this impossibility is comparatively unimportant. As the capital due upon it is paid in, it should be invested with the other capital of the estates.

The leased farms, as their leases fall in, should be sold by public auction for cash, if by such sale their full value can be realised. If not, they should be again leased for moderately short periods, till an opportunity for their advantageous sale may offer. As suggested in the previous chapter, however, it is important to require that all such leases be sold by public auction to the highest bidder who can give security to the estates for punctual payment of the rental he offers.

III. The house lots disposed of by sale en constitut or its equivalent, are in precisely the same position with the lands sold in the same way for cultivation just spoken of.

IV. The mills, with the proposed change of tenure, the right to monopoly on the part of the seigniorial mills, would of necessity fall to the ground. So far, therefore, as this monopoly conduces to their value, a compensation for its loss would of course require to be made in the sum payable from each censitaire for the change of tenure. The mills themselves should as soon as possible be sold by public auction, as proposed in the case of the other properties. Till such time as a fair price may be obtainable for them, it would be necessary to continue to lease them; still, however, under all the conditions already mentioned. The heavy expenses incurred on the mills (apart from all other more general considerations) prove the necessity of selling them as soon as possible. Their expenses might perhaps be kept down to some extent by a better system of management; but after the loss of the monopoly they now enjoy, it is impossible they should long continue a profitable property in the hands of any administrator empowered only to lease them.

V. The coves, saw-logs, ferries and forge reserve.—So far as the coves, saw-logs and ferries are concerned, it is enough to remark, that the principles already laid down in reference to the other leased properties are equally applicable to their case. The forge reserve alone, from its peculiar character, requires a separate consideration.

From a report addressed by the Hon. M. Bell (for many years the lessee of the St. Maurice forges) to his Excellency Lord Aylmer, in April 1835, while the question of a renewal of his lease was under consideration, it appears that a capital of 48,072*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* currency was at that time invested by him in the forges, and that they could not be advantageously conducted by any one not possessed of at least that amount of capital. The forge reserve from the seignior of Cap de la Magdeleine, if it be hereafter leased at all, must of necessity be leased to the holder of these forges, and the extent of the capital required on the part of the lessee renders it almost impossible that any thing like adequate competition should ever exist among capitalists for the purchase of a few years' lease of a property of such a character. The provision for leasing by public auction becomes therefore in this case nugatory.

It is not easy to perceive, however, the necessity of any such reserve at all for the maintenance of the iron-works of the St. Maurice. Fire-wood, charcoal and iron are the articles to be obtained, the former from the neighbouring woods, the latter from the surface of the surrounding country, over which it is found scattered in masses more or less plentifully for many miles. But who would hence infer the necessity of keeping whole leagues of territory in every direction from the iron-works an uncleared forest, and of thereby arresting the progress of settlement along the whole course of one of the finest rivers of a large province? Would any man propose to set apart a wide waste for a "Steam-boat Reserve" close to a city, because steam-boats require a vast supply of wood for fuel? Yet this, in its effect, were not so bad as what is done for the town of Three Rivers and its neighbourhood by the lease which marks out the "Forge Reserve." This latter not merely cuts off an adjoining tract of land from cultivation, but effectually takes away all the back country the town would otherwise have had, and closes the very river on which it depends against it.

If the land now reserved for the forges were sold (as the general interests of this section of country clearly demand that it should be) to *bonâ-fide* settlers, the settlers must of necessity set themselves to clear off the timber from it, and yet could not clear it all off for many years. For all this period, it could be procured of them for the forges at a very reasonable rate, as low, doubtless, as at present, probably lower. The ore too would be worthless to the settler, except as a commodity to sell at the forges; and this, therefore, would be obtainable at a moderate cost, so long as ore should be found in the neighbourhood at all. As the supply of wood and ore in the immediate vicinity gradually fails, both must of course

course be sought at an increasing distance; but how much better and more cheaply can this be done, if the intervening space be a settled country with public roads through it, than if it remains wild and traversed only by such paths as those who seek the wood and ore may make through it!

By the terms of concession under the feudal tenure, all mines and metals are reserved as the property of the Crown. The Jesuits' estates, therefore, may be said to have no right to the iron ore on the forge reserve. Except in so far as the Act commuting the tenure might otherwise provide, the Crown would in fact still retain the right to take the ore from any part, sold or unsold, of the seignioriness in which it lies. A right like this, however, as it appears to me, it is very far from desirable to exercise. Must not the Crown derive (at the very lowest estimate) as much revenue from the increased value given to the land from its being sold without a reservation of this kind, as it can derive from the mere exercise of this right, preventing, as that exercise does, the sale of vast quantities of land altogether? And can it be a question by which of the two courses the public welfare will be best promoted? Whether in abandoning this right in the case of the seignioriness of Cap de la Magdeleine, it may or may not be desirable to provide by the Commutation Act for a compensation on account of it from the estates to the Crown, is another question. The amount of such compensation could not be more than trifling; and it does not appear to me to be worth while to take it into account.

On the expiration, then, of the present lease in 1844, I think it on all accounts desirable that this land be surveyed and offered for sale, along with the other ungranted land in the seignioriness. In fact, till this shall have been done, it is not likely that the ungranted land in rear of the reserve (more than 200,000 arpents) can be sold to any very considerable extent. Till such time as it may be sold, it may be well to grant permission (for a fair compensation) to the lessee or holder of the forges to draw wood and ore from it; but such permission should on no account stand in the way of a *bonâ fide* sale of any part of it at any time for settlement and cultivation.

In this chapter and the preceding, I have not spoken of the increased productiveness of the estates, which may be made to result from a better system of appointing and paying those charged with their administration. This subject belongs rather to the concluding chapter of the report.

#### Cap. VIII.

The AMOUNT of ARREARS now actually due on the ESTATES; and the MEASURES by which so much of them as can be collected at all, may be best and soonest realised.

It is apparent from the statements made in Cap. IV., on the subject of the returns of arrear on the several properties of the estates, that they afford no means of estimating the gross amount of arrear actually due with any approach to correctness. For several of the properties, no return of arrears is attempted; for several others the return is imperfect, not including lods et ventes; and in almost every instance, as regards cens et rentes, the returns are found to be so inconsistent with themselves as utterly to preclude faith in their correctness. Under these circumstances, my remarks on the subject of arrears must of necessity be of a very general character.

From the face of the returns (A. 3.) (A. 6.) and (C.) the sum total of "ascertained" arrear due on the properties for which returns are given on the 30th September 1837, was about 14,700 *l. Cy.* adding to this the additional sum "conjectured" to be due in La Prairie, the total is raised to about 15,500 *l. Cy.*

In these returns, however, it must be remembered that several quite heavy items are either omitted altogether or else reported so low as to prove the return grossly erroneous. From the seignioriness in the Quebec agency, in particular, the statement of arrears on lods et ventes is scarcely attempted in any instance, about 230%, only being called the total gross arrear in the two seignioriness, for which alone any return is pretended.

That the above amount must fall short of the truth, even for the properties on which it is returned, is indeed sufficiently clear from the fact already stated in Cap. III., that the returns show an increase of arrear on these very properties for the six years between 1831 and 1837 of more than 8,000 *l. Cy.* It may be true, and I believe it is, that the increase of arrear has been considerably more rapid for the last six years than before; but it cannot for a moment be supposed to have been so much more rapid, as that the last six years' arrears should be actually larger than the whole arrear due from all former years.

In support of this presumption, it further appears from the tenor of the reports of the committee of the House of Assembly, as well as from the provisions of their bill of 1835-6 on this topic, that the amount of arrear of very old standing was looked upon by them as constituting a considerable proportion of the total arrear due. The bill, in fact, proceeded on the assumption, that upon a great many farms the arrears were so heavy as to equal, if not to exceed, their entire value, and the relief it offered consisted in the remission of such arrears as should be found to have been incurred by former holders of the same, and not expressly assumed by their present holders. If, however, the total arrear of earlier date than 1831 be supposed (as the returns make it) about 7,000 *l. currency* only, a provision like this is quite unintelligible.

I cannot pretend to conjecture the true amount at present due. That it must be several thousand pounds at least greater than the above-returned amount is sufficiently certain. It must not be forgotten that another year and a half has now elapsed since September

1837, and that if for this period the arrears have accumulated at the same rate only as for the six years previous, another 2,000 *l.* or thereabout must be added on this account alone.

Of the 15,500 *l.* above mentioned, rather more than 9,500 *l.* is set down as due on the concessions within the seigniories, and the remaining 6,000 *l.* or thereabout on the other sources of revenue. The deficiency of the returns, no doubt, affects mainly the former of these two items, though the latter is by no means accurate.

There is no good reason for supposing it impossible, by legislative and administrative measures together, to collect within a few years almost the whole amount of the arrears due; unless indeed it be found (as the returns give but too much reason to fear it may be), that the agents' accounts with the censitaires have been so ill kept, as to afford no legal evidence of the amount really due from them. It is not desirable, however, to press harder upon the debtors of the estates than is absolutely necessary; a term of years should be granted, therefore, within which the payments due should be required in regular instalments; and in settling the amount due on the concessions, it would be well to remit all debts to the estates for which the holders *bonâ fide* in possession at a specified date are not through their own act directly responsible. These principles formed the basis of a late provincial Act for the recovery of debts due to the King's domain, which Act has been found, I believe, to work unexceptionably. They were recognized also in the Bill of 1835-6 on the Jesuits' estates.

The reduction proposed to be made by the second of these provisions cannot (so far as the returns are at all admitted as evidence) amount to a very large proportion of the whole sum due. Probably, it would be quite safe to say, that after it shall have been made, there will still remain a large amount to be paid up by instalment than the whole sum which appears on the returns. Indeed, except as a consequence of most grossly deficient accounts, I think it might reasonably be expected, that by a law of the required tenor, and a faithful and judicious administration of the estates under such a law, an amount exceeding 20,000 *l.* would be realized on this account in the course of the term of years to be prescribed by law for such collection.

It is obvious to remark, that all monies thus collected on account of arrears should be promptly invested as so much capital belonging to the general fund which it is the object of the series of measures I propose to form out of the Jesuits' estates.

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#### Cap. IX.

The AMOUNT of MONIES belonging to the ESTATES accumulated in the PROVINCIAL TREASURY since 1831, and the Measures to be adopted to render it a productive Fund.

It has been already mentioned in Cap. II., that in consequence of the provisions of the Provincial Act, 2 Will. 4, c. 41, the net proceeds of the estates have been accumulating in the hands of the receiver-general of the province since the month of October 1832.

By reference to the accompanying paper marked (E.), it will be seen that the reports of the receiver-general show that on the 10th of April 1838 there stood on his books, credited to the estates, the sum of 12,686 *l.* 6 *s.* 10½ *d.* sterling,\* or 14,095 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d.* currency. A note from the commissioner of the Jesuits' estates, dated 6th October 1838, informed the education commission that he had on that day paid over to the receiver-general a further sum of 833 *l.* 4 *s.* 0½ *d.* currency, thus showing the gross amount in the receiver-general's hands at the close of the financial half-year ending 10th October 1838 to have been 14,929 *l.* 2 *s.* 9½ *d.* currency, or possibly a trifle more; as the receiver-general occasionally receives small amounts obtained by legal proceedings, without their passing through the commissioner's hands.†

The addition of the next six months' income, ending 10th April 1839, will probably be somewhat below the average, as the expenses of the returns to the education commission will perhaps be charged upon the half-year's receipts. It is probable, however, that at the present time the sum appearing on the receiver-general's books as belonging to the estates exceeds rather than falls short of 15,500 *l.* currency.

To this amount, as intimated in Caps. II. and IV., I have to claim that two further sums ought of right to be added, by transfer from other branches of the provincial revenue, to which they have been improperly carried.

The smaller of these is shown on p. 128 of this report, and the pages following, to be due on account of the forge reserve in Cap de la Magdeleine, from the account of the King's domain revenue, I presume. Since September 1831, it has amounted, probably, to nearly 250 *l.* currency.

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\* Provincial, not real sterling.

† In the six years and a half from 10 October 1831 to 10 April 1838, there have been four such payments, amounting in all to 79 *l.* 13 *s.* 7½ *d.* currency. This amount is not included in the returns of the revenue of the estates made by the commissioner, nor yet in the tables (F.) and (G.) or in the amounts quoted in the preceding chapters of this report; the two latter proceeding wholly on the data furnished by the former. The amount in question was too small to require such repeated mention as would have been necessary for this purpose in the report; and it was impossible, from the want of precise information about it, to make it appear on the tables.

The other sum is much larger, 7,154*l.* 15*s.* 4½*d.* Cy., and is to be transferred, if the following considerations are of any weight, from the account of the general revenue of the province.

The receiver-general's books show on October 10, 1831, a balance credited to the estates of 8,020*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* sterling, or 8,912*l.* 0*s.* 3½*d.* Cy. At this time the estates were given over to the disposal of the provincial legislature. The tenor of the Act of 2 Will. 4. c. 41, which passed into a law in February 1832, has been already stated, (see p. 101.) This Act provides that all monies from the Jesuits' estates, "which now are in or may hereafter come into the hands of the receiver-general, &c.," shall be applied "to the purposes of education exclusively," &c. On September 22, 1832, more than a year subsequent to the surrender of the estates to the provincial parliament, and seven months after the passage of the above law, the sum of 7,154*l.* 15*s.* 4½*d.* Cy. was transferred to the general revenue, by order of the provincial executive. For the explanation of the reason given for this order, it is necessary to go back to some transactions of an early date in the history of the estates.

For a number of years after the first occupation of the estates by the Crown, their revenue was kept as already stated, in the hands of a treasurer of the estates. During the period of the receiver-generalships of Henry Caldwell, esq., and his son Sir John Caldwell, this office was held by them with that of receiver-general. Mr. Henry Caldwell, at the time of his death, was indebted in a considerable sum to the Jesuits' estates; and all his real estate stood pledged to Government on account of this debt. The bulk of his estate descended to his son, Sir John Caldwell, who succeeded to both his father's offices, and became the party liable for the above debt to the estates. A smaller portion of it was left to his daughter. On the discovery of Sir John Caldwell's defalcation, the Crown proceeded against his estate in behalf of the province, and in some of the suits instituted on this account was in danger of defeat, in consequence of the existence of certain mortgages on properties inherited by him from his father, which mortgages bore date prior to Sir John's liabilities as receiver-general, but later than the date of his father's debt to the Jesuits' estates. The Crown proceeded, therefore, in these cases, to prosecute in behalf of the Jesuits' estates, and by so doing recovered in the spring of 1830, to the amount of 7,154*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* Cy. Another amount of 1,380*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Cy.\* was recovered about the same time for the Jesuits' estates from that part of Mr. H. Caldwell's property which had been left to his daughter, and had never therefore become liable for Sir John's debts to the province. In Lord Goderich's despatch of July 7, 1831, a distinction is drawn between these two sums; the former being spoken of as more properly belonging to the general revenue, the latter clearly to the estates. No reason for this distinction is given in the despatch; but I find the omission supplied by the evidence of T. F. Elliot, esq., before a Committee of the House of Commons; where it is stated, that "it was deemed more gracious" on the part of the Crown to give up this money (to which it might be urged that the general revenue of the province had a sort of concurrent claim with the Jesuits' estates) to the general revenue of which the provincial parliament had the entire disposal, rather than to retain it for the Jesuits' estates, "which were not then under the control of the legislature."

It does not appear to me that this reasoning is by any means conclusive. It was the object of the very despatch in question to place the Jesuits' estates "under the control of the legislature;" so that the distinction set up between the two revenues is destroyed by the document which proceeds to draw conclusions from it. Nor, indeed, supposing this were not so, do I see the justice of admitting the existence of any concurrent claim, such as the argument supposes. The province had, upon the properties in question, in point of fact, no claim at all, inasmuch as its claim was barred by those of a third party holding mortgages, which took those properties out of the reach of the Crown, except as holder of the Jesuits' estates claim. This last was the only claim worth any thing in the case. Had the Crown, indeed, retained the general disposition of the Jesuits' estates, it might have been a "gracious" proceeding on its part to abandon this part of their revenue to the legislature, for general or for specific purposes; but as the case really stood, the whole proceeding seems to me to have originated in a complete misconception of its merits.

But, supposing the distinction ever so just, all that can fairly be inferred from the despatch is, after all, this; that the legislature was to have the one sum submitted to its disposal for any purpose it might think fit to name, and the other for educational purposes only. It is preposterous to suppose that a despatch could bar the right of the provincial parliament by Act (assented to by the Crown), to appropriate both, if it saw fit, to educational purposes. That this was done by the 2 Will. 4. c. 41, is perfectly obvious. Both the sums had "arisen out of" the Jesuits' estates; at the time of the passage of the Act, both were in the receiver-general's hands; and they must both have stood credited to the estates (else how could the transfer from the estates have taken place a year afterwards?) on the receiver-general's books. Now, the provision of the Act is peremptory, and without reserve or exception, that "all" such monies should be inalienably applied for public education. If it be said that possibly this provision was not meant to bear this construction, a glance at the report of the committee who drew up the bill will suffice to show beyond the possibility of a doubt, that it was not only intended, but was unequivocally declared

\* There remains still a heavy balance due from the estate of Sir John Caldwell; but from the amount of the heavier unsatisfied claims of the province, it is not at all likely that any part of it will ever be realised.



declared by its authors to bear this meaning and no other. The words of the committee's report are as follows: "The 7,154*l.*, &c.\* and the 1,280*l.*, &c.,\* mentioned in the despatch as belonging to the estates, your committee find are in the hands of the receiver-general, and included in the balance of cash in hand by the statement laid before the House, dated the 28th November last, and amounting to 20,807*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

"Your committee are of opinion that legislative provision ought to be made, that the above balance of 8,439*l.*, &c.\* and the gross revenue of the estates for the current year should be placed in a separate chest," &c. "and that no part of it be issued but for the purposes of management and education exclusively," &c.

The bill reported for the purposes thus stated by this committee became a law. The letter of its enactments was clearly violated by the transfer in question; and this report shows their intention to have been no less clearly set aside. There can be no reason why a transfer thus manifestly contrary to law, and founded in misconception from first to last, should not be at once cancelled, and the amount again carried to the books of the estates.

The whole amount, then, which ought to appear on the receiver-general's accounts as belonging to the estates is about 22,900*l.* currency.

This sum or the greater part of it, it appears to me, should be promptly invested as capital, within the province, in whatever manner may promise the best return upon it. It would form a fund with which to commence the proposed system of investment, which (as I have argued) ought to be extended, as far as circumstances may allow, to all the other properties belonging to this endowment. A part of it, it might be found advisable to expend on the surveys and improvements which will be necessary to bring the ungranted land into the market and give it a real value.

It was enacted by the 2 Will. 4. c. 41, that the monies in the provincial treasury belonging to the estates should be "placed in a separate chest in the vaults wherein the public monies of the province are kept." This, as I have already stated, has not been done, and the monies in question have therefore to be drawn from the balance of unappropriated monies in the public chest: It is very possible, from the drain upon the treasury which recent events have caused, that it may not consist with the exigencies of the public service to have the whole sum immediately drawn out of the receiver-general's hands. In this case, the amount retained should bear the same rate of interest to the estates fund for the period during which it shall be loaned to the province, which would otherwise have been procurable by its investment, as above proposed. The interest which has already been lost to the estates by the way in which these monies have been left to accumulate would amount to several thousand pounds. There is no propriety in allowing any further loss of this character to take place.

#### Cap. X.

The GENERAL OUTLINES of the SYSTEM which should be adopted for the future MANAGEMENT of the ESTATES; and the MEANS by which the required CHANGES can best be introduced.

It has been already shown, (*see* Cap. V.) that one—and that not the least powerful—cause of the smallness of the revenue the Jesuits' estates have yielded, has been the mode of appointing and paying the officers who are charged with its collection. The measures which in my opinion are required on this account may be easily inferred from the remarks offered in that chapter on the defects of the present system, and the faulty character of the system which the House of Assembly would have substituted in its stead.

The Jesuits' estates, to be well managed, should be placed in the hands of a single administrator, who should be clothed with all the powers necessary to enable him to do justice to his trust, should be subject to the strictest responsibility to the executive and to the provincial parliament—should be so well paid as to require no other income than his official emoluments—and should hold his office by such a tenure, and be paid in such a manner as to be placed under the strongest possible inducements to a punctual and economical collection of every class of revenue.

The general provisions of the bill of 1835-6, in regard to the mode of appointment of the three administrators proposed by it, might with propriety be adopted for the appointment of this office. He should be appointed by the Governor and Council of the province—should be required to give satisfactory securities for the faithful discharge of all the pecuniary obligations of his office, and should be empowered by law to sue in behalf of the estates in his own name, as a trustee, and not in the name of the Crown.

The administrator ought further to have power by virtue of his commission, to employ agents at his own discretion, on his own terms, and at his own risk. All agents duly appointed by the administrator should be empowered to perform any of his duties which he may delegate to them; but beyond this the law should take no account of them. The responsibility for every official act, whether done by himself or by deputy, should rest solely with the administrator, and he must therefore of necessity be allowed full power, as regards the manner and amount of their payment, their duties, accounts, &c.

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\* These three amounts are not correctly copied in the despatch and report. The meaning is not, however, therefore the less clear.

The administrator should be required to make a full yearly report, detailing all the transactions of the past year, showing the state of his accounts, the actual state of each of the properties and investments under his care, and offering such suggestions as he may have to make to Parliament or to the executive, as to any legislative or other measures not in his own power to take, which he may deem advisable. This report should be laid before the provincial legislature immediately after the commencement of its regular session. Besides this yearly report, it would of course be incumbent on the administrator to make answer or report on any special subject of inquiry, whenever called upon by the executive or by either House of Parliament to do so.

I am of opinion, that to ensure the faithful discharge of the administrator's duties, it would be advisable to make his tenure of office "during good behaviour," and not "during the pleasure of the Crown;" if so, he should be liable to impeachment before a specified legal tribunal (the supreme court, should such a tribunal be created, as it certainly ought, or whatever court may be vested by law with the highest jurisdiction known within the province), at the instance of either branch of the legislature or of the executive. Neglect of duty of any kind, and not positive corruption or defalcation only, should be made matter of impeachment, on proof of which the court should award at its discretion loss of office, or forfeiture, in whole or part, of recognizances (the latter only in case of defalcation or loss to the estates by corrupt practices or gross remissness), or both. Defalcation or fraudulent practices of any kind should further be matter for criminal procedure by ordinary course of law, in all cases where sentence of removal from office may have been pronounced by such court on either of these charges, and the law officers of the Crown should be held bound to prosecute accordingly. Except, however, by sentence duly pronounced after trial by a judicature of the highest and most impartial character to be found in the province, he should not be removable, or his recognizances liable to forfeiture. An officer removable at pleasure by the executive cannot act with the decision necessary to the successful discharge of such duties as must devolve on an administrator of the Jesuits' estates. No officer, indeed, who is liable to heavy charges from interested or party motives should be exposed, unless from sheer necessity, to the temptations and risks with which such a tenure of his office surrounds him; nor indeed ought so fertile a source of dissension as it necessarily creates between the popular branch of the Legislature and the Government to be kept open.

It would probably not be desirable to charge the administrator of the estates with the duties of a treasurer more than may be found absolutely necessary, since by so doing it would be made so much less easy to check his accounts, to say nothing of the increased amount of the securities which such a course would require to be given in his behalf. It would be easy to require prompt payment of all monies collected by him on special deposit into the hands of the receiver-general, till such time as the same may be required for the public service; in this case it would be necessary that this payment should be made at reasonably short intervals, and that the distinction should always be preserved in making it between the monies received as current income to be expended, and those received as capital to be re-invested. The former alone should constitute the fund subject to appropriation for educational purposes; the latter (with such deduction only as may be necessary on account of expenses of collection, &c.) should be regarded as inalienable. The administrator should not be allowed to make any deduction from monies received before paying them over to the receiver-general, except in cases where such deduction may be unavoidable, and then wholly at his own risk, such items being charged as so much paid towards his allowances as administrator, if disallowed when his accounts shall come up for audit. No fees, it is obvious, should be allowed on any warrant or other form of instrument by which monies belonging to the estates may be drawn from the receiver-general's hands, whether for transfer as capital to a new investment, or for payment of expenses of management, or of appropriations for educational uses.

It would be necessary, by legislation of the general character proposed in Caps. VI. VII. and VIII. to give the administrator power to collect the arrears due on the estates, to effect the change of tenure upon them, and to dispose by public auction of the land not yet granted, &c. &c. The same law or laws which should invest him with these powers would prescribe also his duties in the discharge of them. From the short period of time to which my inquiries have been limited, I am unable to do more at present than suggest, as in the chapters referred to I have suggested, the general principles upon which the legislature and other measures required should proceed.

The emoluments of the administrator should not be fixed in their amount, and regular, but should be drawn from fixed allowances on the monies collected, the rate of per centage to vary according to the difficulty or ease of each different kind of collection he may have to make, to cover the entire charge on account of collection which can be brought upon the estates, and to be calculated, not upon the gross receipts, but upon the amount remaining after the deduction of such necessary expenses as it may not be desirable to place (as all agents' charges and minor "incidentals" would be placed) at the cost of the administrator out of his allowances.

Without further inquiry, I could not draw up a tariff of allowances on the system above suggested; but after the further inquiry which is necessary to determine with precision the requirements of such laws as should secure the objects proposed, it would be easy to do so. Wherever, from the nature of the collection, the administrator might be under the necessity of employing agents or keeping open offices for particular purposes, his allowance should be high enough to enable him to do so, and yet derive adequate compensation for his time



and responsibility in the case. Wherever, again, the collections are more easily made, the allowance should be proportionally lower. After the first more or less difficult collections of money to be invested as capital, (the collections, that is to say, on account of arrears, commutation of tenure and sales of land; &c.) it would probably be advisable to make no allowance on the mere transfer of capital from one investment to another. On its first collection for investment, an allowance must of course be made. To secure the independence of the administrator and make his tenure of office in fact as well as in name, "during good behaviour;" it would be necessary to provide, that the rates of allowance, once fixed, should not be liable to reduction during the incumbency of the administrator, for whom they were appointed; so that that officer may be secure of enjoying (as long as he shall discharge his duties faithfully) the full advantage of any economical arrangements he may introduce into his department. The administrator's claim for allowances due to him should be audited periodically (say, every six months), at the same time with the rest of his accounts for the period in question, and by the same officer or officers as may be appointed for the audit of other public accounts. Should the administrator be dissatisfied on account of the disallowance of particular items by the auditing officer, his appeal should lie to a specified court of law, and the judges constituting such court should pronounce definitively on the merits of the case. A like course should be followed, in case of complaint by either branch of the legislature, against the mode in which the administrator's accounts may be audited, and his claims allowed.

The result of this system would be, that the rate of charge for administration would be continually decreasing, as the gradual transfer of the property from its present disadvantageous form of investment to a better form shall be going on. From the first, under such a system, the administrator might be adequately remunerated, and all other necessary expense defrayed at a less cost than is at present incurred. Every year would add to the productiveness, while it would lessen the expenses of the estates. In less than twenty years, it may safely be presumed that a great part, if not the whole, of the land now undisposed of, would have been sold, and its proceeds advantageously invested. In ten years, or perhaps less, the change of tenure would probably have been made to take effect over most if not all of the conceded portion; and the present almost impossible collection of cens et rentes and lods et ventes, converted into an easy and punctual receipt of dividends on stock, or interest on loans, of approved and undoubted credit. Every such investment of capital (made as proposed within the province) would be so much added to the available resources of the province; just as every penny of the money at present collected or claimed from the censitaires who hold under the estates is so much deducted in almost the worst way possible from those resources. In the end, a property which is now vexatious and burthensome to almost every man from whom its revenue is drawn, would be made obviously a source of profit, as well to the individuals who should pay, as to the public which should receive and use its increased revenue; a property now yielding a trifling and uncertain revenue would be made valuable, and certain in its returns; and its expenses, now as heavy as they well can be, would be made as light as it is possible to make them.

It is beyond my power to offer estimates, which should not rest to a great extent on mere conjecture, as to the probable increase of the productiveness or diminution of the expenses of the estates under the proposed system. So far, however, as my inquiries have enabled me to form a conjecture on the subject, I should suppose that within 20 years the capital fund to be created by commutation of tenure, collection of arrears, sales, &c. as above recommended, would yield (at six per cent.) an income of not less than 30,000*l.* currency per annum, and in the end, I have no doubt, more;\* and the whole of this income might and would then be realized. Under the present system the gross estimated income is little more than a sixth part, and the average gross collected income less than a ninth part of this sum. Under the present system, out of this collected income almost 38 per cent. has for six years running been expended on collection, management and repairs. Under the new system, these expenses might probably in two or three years be brought as low as 20 per cent. on the current revenue collected for the year's appropriations. In 20 years, I have no doubt they could be brought considerably under 10 per cent.†

These results, it will be remembered, are predicated altogether on the supposition of the prompt adoption of a general policy of government and legislation for Lower Canada, calculated to raise the province from the depressed and embarrassed situation in which it is at present placed. Except upon this supposition, indeed, the revenue of the estates cannot be expected by any possibility to increase, but may even be expected yearly to diminish. The value of all other property in the province is falling rapidly, under the influence of the existing state of things. This property must rise or fall in value to a great extent, in consequence

\* This sum may appear too high at first sight, in view of the present trifling income of the estates; but the extent of the unsold land must be remembered. The estimate proceeds, on the supposition that in 20 years most of this will have been sold, and further, that for the other very valuable properties as yet unproductive to the estates, a fair productive equivalent shall have been rendered. With this understanding, I fully believe the estimate to be a good deal lower than I might well have been warranted in making it.

† These estimates include all current expenses, and not merely the allowances to the administrator for collection and management. For the extensive surveys, &c. required at the outset under the new system I have already supposed a part of the monies belonging to the estates in the provincial treasury to be appropriated. This understood, there is nothing to prevent a diminution of expense even greater than I have supposed in the text. For the first year or two the outlay would be necessarily heavy; in the end, it might probably be brought as near 5 per cent. on the gross revenue as 10.

sequence of the same causes which affect the value of property generally within the colony.

At the same time, whatever may be the general course of policy adopted in regard to the province and the administration of its other affairs, it is also necessary, if the Jesuits' estates are to be made a valuable endowment for the uses to which they are devoted, that the same thorough reform should take place in every department of their administration, which is needed for the interests of the province in so many other departments of the public service, and in its legislative system generally. Without this, there is no reason to expect that the gross revenue of the estates will ever rise to double its present amount, or that the expenses incurred upon it will ever fall materially below their present rate.

I must be allowed to add, that, in recommending a reference of the administrator's yearly reports, &c. to the provincial legislature, I am not contemplating the possibility that any new legislature for the province can be constituted as its former legislature was. Such a legislature as the constitution of 1791 brought together, could never be induced to adopt, and would certainly be wholly incompetent to superintend, a system such as I have recommended. A French-Canadian House of Assembly would never relax in its hostility to a measure of the kind required, no matter by what authority enacted, were it after-working in any way subjected to their control. It is not, however, for that reason the less essential to the successful working of the system, that the proceedings of any officer vested with the powers which it is proposed to confer on the administrator of the estates should be made public, and subjected to the immediate oversight of a constitutional legislature.

The same remark is no less applicable to the mode of introducing the required changes than to that of superintending the new system after it may have been introduced. In part, it is within the power of the executive to introduce it; in part, legislative action is required. How far the required legislation can or cannot be hoped for from a Colonial Parliament, is a question, the answer to which depends mainly on the nature and provisions of the Constitutional Act creating such a body. No bill materially differing in its provisions from that of 1835-6, could ever be carried through a French Canadian Assembly. Nor, with a legislative council of official, or quasi-official formation, could a better fate be expected for a bill that should go to introduce so thorough a reform as any bill, to be effective, must. Indeed, from an Assembly in which French Canadian influence, or a council in which official influence should be in the ascendant, nothing better can ever be expected for the future than has already resulted in times past.

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## Appendix (B.)

## No. 1.

1801.—41 GEO. III., c. 17.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION.

**PREAMBLE** recites royal intention to endow free schools, &c. with Crown lands; wherefore,

1.—Governor empowered to appoint "such and so many persons as he shall see fit, to be trustees of the schools of royal foundation in this province, and of all other institutions of royal foundation to be hereafter established for the advancement of learning therein;" and for management, &c. of all property which may ever accrue to such schools. Governor "to remove from time to time the said trustees, or any of them," and to appoint to fill vacancies.

2.—Said trustees declared "a body corporate and politic," named "The Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning," with perpetual succession, a common seal, power to purchase property without license in mortmain, &c. &c.

3.—All property, of whatever kind, and howsoever acquired, coming into possession of said schools, vested in said trustees; trustees empowered to let land, &c., for not more than 21 years, and required to account for and pay over all rents, &c. &c. to the receiver-general, subject to disposition of Governor by warrant; receiver-general to account for the same, as for other monies, to the Lords of the Treasury.

4.—Governor to appoint president and other officers of corporation; the trustees to frame laws for its government, and that of the schools, &c., subject to confirmation by Governor. Rights of independent schools, &c. reserved.

5.—Governor empowered to erect free schools, and for this object to appoint two or more commissioners, residing in the county where the parish or township in which such school may be, to erect school-house, &c.

6.—Said commissioners to fix on lots of ground and dimension of school-house, the latter not to exceed 80 feet by 40, and both to be approved by Governor before finally fixed upon.

7.—Such lot so fixed upon, commissioners to contract for its purchase, the purchased lot to be conveyed to the Royal Institution.

8.—Schoolhouses and apartments for schoolmaster to be provided by inhabitants; commissioners to require, by warrant, the churchwardens of the parish, or any two of them, to estimate the cost of said erection, and to assess the same, as in case of churches and parsonage houses; said assessment to be subject to approval by commissioners, and, when approved, binding; churchwardens, or any one of them, to enforce the same; and, in case of refusal, to levy by warrant of distress and sale of goods of defaulter: provided, that 15 days after publication at church-door, on a Sunday or holiday, of assessment, be expired beforehand; and that no school-house be erected in any parish or township, unless a majority of its inhabitants have petitioned the Governor for the same, or a certain number have prayed for it, and bound themselves to erect it.

9.—Commissioners to superintend erection, and inform Governor of its completion.

10.—Governor to name the masters, to remove, fill vacancies, and fix salaries; no master to teach in said schools without commission from Governor.

11.—Inhabitants to repair school-houses.

12.—Circuit and other courts, and polls for election of members of Provincial Parliament, to be held on occasion in said schoolhouses.

## No. 2.

**BILL** introduced in Assembly, January 25, 1814, lost in Legislative Council.

**PREAMBLE.**—Whereas 41 Geo. III., c. 17, has been found by experience to be insufficient.

1.—When a majority or fifty landholders in any parish or township shall have declared by a notarial act, that they intend to establish a school, and said act shall have been served upon the militia officer highest in rank, resident in the same, the said officer shall, within twenty days, give public notice on Sunday, at the church door, or, if no church, at the most public and frequented place within that part of the country, convening the landholders at such time and place within said P. or T., for the election of five persons for the purposes of this Act.

2.—At such meeting, the said militia officer, or in his unavoidable absence, the officer next in rank to himself, shall preside; and the said five persons shall be elected by a majority of the votes of the said landholders present; the president to report in writing  
the

the result of the election, and to publish his report as above provided for summons of meeting: provided, that said president be eligible as one of the five.

3.—The said five, with the senior justices of the peace resident in the P. or T., and the curé or minister officiating for the time therein, to be "trustees, directors and wardens" of the school to be established; said trustees and their successors to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of "the T. D. and W. of the school of the P. of A.," to have perpetual succession, a common seal, &c. to hold without license in mortmain, "a lot of land not more than ten arpens superficies," for a school-house, and also any other property in any way accruing to said school, not exceeding 3,000*l.* currency in value, and to build and repair school-house, &c. &c.

4.—First meeting of said corporation to be convoked by militia officer aforesaid; subsequent meetings to be held at discretion of said corporation.

5.—The five persons elected to continue in office for one year, and to the 1st of January then ensuing, and then, and at the expiration of each subsequent year, one of them to be chosen by ballot at a meeting of the corporation held in that behalf, shall cease to hold office; and in the month preceding the close of the year, a person shall be chosen in manner as aforesaid, to replace him; and when the said five shall all have ceased to hold office, the then senior member shall resign, and so on.

6.—Vacancies caused by death or removal of any of the five to be filled by election as aforesaid, the person so elected to serve for such period as the member whom he replaced.

7.—The president of each corporation to be elected by a majority of votes of its members from their own body, for a term of three years, unless he shall sooner cease to be a member; his place to be supplied in like manner.

8.—Any vacancy in said office by death or removal to be supplied by a like election.

9.—Said corporation, from time to time, to make estimates, and distributions of monies and material necessary for purchase of land, &c. &c. &c. to be paid by all landholders in the P. or T.; said estimates to be published during two successive Sundays at church-door or , and deposited with militia officer aforesaid for eight days afterwards, and not to be binding until homologated by a justice of Court of King's Bench or provincial judge; in case of opposition, within thirty days, hearing to take place within ten days ensuing, before two justices; and if said justices reject said assessment in whole or in part, the corporation to make a new one.

10.—Corporation to make bye-laws for its own government, and that of the school, not contrary to law, &c.; the same to be subject to the Governor's approval.

11.—Corporation to agree by a definite notarial-acte with a schoolmaster, who, however, must before being allowed to teach, bring certificates of loyalty and good character from two justices of the peace, and must take an oath of allegiance; his salary to be fixed by the acte and not to exceed 60*l.* currency, to be paid out of the provincial chest, by warrant.

12.—A majority, or 50 of the landholders, may empower said corporation to levy a further sum in manner as aforesaid, for payment of under-teachers to assist master; such under teachers to be appointed as masters are.

13.—If corporation have engaged a master under 60*l.*, it may apply the difference to the payment of under-teachers.

14.—Corporation to keep a register of its proceedings.

Government may appoint one or more justices of the peace in each county visitors of schools thus established, to report to him, and to the houses of legislature; said visitors to serve gratuitously.

16.—Each corporation to transmit to Governor and Legislature copies of all bye-laws, &c. at the Session next after their adoption, and to report annually their funds, &c., to the visitors.

17.—Any person refusing to pay their assessment may be sued as for debt in any Court of King's Bench or circuit.

18.—Members of corporations and visitors exempt from militia duty, &c.

19.—Account to be rendered, through Lords of the Treasury, of all monies appropriated under Act to schools.

20.—Act not to affect the cities of Quebec and Montreal, or the boroughs of Three Rivers and William Henry.

21.—Act of 41 Geo. III., c. 17, not repealed.

22.—Act not to affect the rights of His Majesty to create corporations other than those named therein.

23.—Act to be deemed a public Act.

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No. 3.

BILL introduced in Assembly, February 3, 1818, passed by both Houses, reserved for Royal Sanction, and never afterwards heard of.

PREAMBLE.—Whereas elementary schools, on an economical footing, in the country parishes are needed, and would be best obtained by placing such schools under local influence.

1.—The rector, priest or curate, &c., with the four churchwardens last appointed of the Church of England or Roman Catholic Church, the seigneur primitif, and senior justice

of the peace, to be a body corporate and politic under name of "The Syndics for the Government of Elementary Schools," with powers as usual; real estate not to exceed the value of 150*l.* currency revenue, where not more than 150 heads of families in parish, or 200*l.* currency where more.

2.—Syndics to appoint one or more schoolmasters, of good morals and capacity, to teach reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic; to displace and replace at pleasure.

3.—Such of said corporations as, in two years, shall have provided a school-house sufficient for lodging of teacher and for 30 scholars, and opened the same, shall, upon report on oath before a judge, transmitted to civil secretary, receive by warrant 200*l.* currency from public chest.

4.—Such corporations worth 100*l.* currency a year entitled to receive from fabrique or church not more than one-fourth part of its annual revenue.

5.—Corporations annually to account in writing, on the third Sunday after Easter, at a meeting of inhabitants of parish, of revenues and expenditures of corporation for past twelvemonth, number of scholars, and name of master; said account to be filed, within one month, in prothonotary's office of district, and to be there accessible, free of expense, to all "inhabitants of the country."

6.—All schools under this Act to be open to all children (subjects) equally; price not to exceed 5*s.* per month; such fee to be the property of schoolmaster.

7.—Act to be deemed a public Act.

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No. 4.

1824.—4 GEO. IV., c. 31.

Introduced in Assembly December 20, 1823; amended in Council; passed into law March 9, 1838.

THE FABRIQUE ACT.

PREAMBLE.—Whereas country elementary schools would promote industry and agriculture, and whereas means must be provided for facilitating their establishment.

1.—Every fabrique hereby authorized to hold, without letters of mortmain, for the support of one or more elementary schools within its parish, real and personal property, however acquired, subject to restriction as follows.

2.—Provided, that any real estate coming into hands of fabrique for said purpose shall, within 10 years from that time, be sold by it, "à constitution de rente," for benefit of school or schools by it established. Fabrique authorized to retain only one acre of land for school-house.

3.—Provided also, that the whole amount, real and personal, to be thus held for erection of each school do not exceed 100*l.* currency, and that the total income for support of its schools never exceed 50*l.* currency yearly for each such school.

4.—Fabrique may erect one school in every parish, two where there are 200 families, and one more for every additional 100.

5.—Provided also, that said schools, and all property held under this Act, be subject to all such rules, inspection, &c. as now by law and usage provided for administration of other fabrique property.

6.—Until fabrique may have acquired property under this Act, it may apply one-fourth of its income for support of a school; provided such diversion of funds take place with all customary formalities.

7.—Fabrique to render full account of its schools, on the third Sunday after Easter, to the resident landholders assembled; the same to be deposited in the archives of the fabrique, and a certified copy to be, within six weeks, placed in the district prothonotary's office, free of access, without fee, to all resident landholders.

8.—Act a public Act, &c.

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No. 5.

1829. — BILL introduced in Council, and sent down March 2, 1829; read second time in Assembly March 5, and then dropped.

To make Two Committees of Royal Institution.

PREAMBLE.—Whereas Lord Dalhousie, when governor, by message of February 13, 1827, informed Houses, that an arrangement was about to take place, &c.; and whereas the administrator, by message of Jan. 17, 1828, informed them that it had been found impracticable, under Act of 41 Geo. III., c. 17, as said Act did not empower governor to add to number of trustees of Royal Institution, and recommended amendment of said Act for that purpose.

1.—Governor

1.—Governor may increase number of said corporation to 22; 11 to be of Roman Catholic religion, to form a separate committee for exclusive regulation of Roman Catholic schools under Royal Institution; of these, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, and his coadjutor, the Speaker of the Assembly, if Roman Catholic, the superior and senior member of Quebec Seminary and the curé of Quebec, shall be members.

2.—The other 11 members of said corporation to be Protestant, &c.; and of them shall be the Lord Bishop of Quebec, the Speaker of the Lower Canada (if Protestant,) the Senior Executive Councillor (if Protestant), the Archdeacon of Quebec, Rector of Quebec, and Minister of Kirk of Scotland, in Quebec.

3.—All property of whatever kind, left or given, &c. &c. for disposal of either committee, shall be held by corporation, in trust for said committee, and said committee shall have exclusive control over it.

4.—Trustees thus provided for to form a corporate body, with full powers as heretofore, by Act of 41 Geo. III.

5.—Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, the Chief Justices of Lower Canada, Montreal and Upper Canada, may resign, and their successors shall nevertheless be bound as required.

No. 6.

9-GEO. IV., c. 46.

Introduced in Assembly, March 1, 1829;—passed into Law, March 14, 1829.

FIRST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ACT.

PREAMBLE: Whereas it is expedient, &c.

1.—Appropriates a number of sums to different school institutions already existing, among which sums is one of 2,300*l.* currency to Royal Institution.

2.—Governor to pay by warrant to any country school teacher (not under Royal Institution), having at least 20 pupils, 20 *l.* currency per annum, for three years, and a further sum of 10*s.* currency per annum for three years, for each gratis scholar: provided, not more than 50 such scholars be allowed for at any time in a school, and that no allowance be made on this score, unless it be certified by trustees or proprietor that at least 20 such free scholars are taught.

3.—Wherever five trustees may have been appointed for purchase or erection of school-house, Governor may, during said three years, allow them, by warrant, one-half of money required for such purpose; said allowance to be made to any fabrique which may have purchased or built under existing law; provided, not more than 50 *l.* currency be paid for any one school, nor more than 2,000 *l.*, currency, altogether in any one year.

4.—Senior principal militia officer, in every parish, section or township, to convene annually, by notice at church-door or most frequented place, a meeting of landholders at convenient time and place therein, at which he shall preside, and five persons be elected trustees under this Act; vacancies by death or resignation to be supplied in like manner; and record of every such election to be forthwith deposited by chairman in office of nearest notary, who shall be held to deliver authentic copies thereof.

5.—Said trustees to have entire control of the school for which they may be elected.

6.—Trustees, or the proprietor, or master or mistress, where there are no trustees, who may receive public money under this Act, to lay before the three branches of public legislature a statement of the condition of their school, within 15 days from opening of session each year, in form of schedule annexed.

7.—Religious communities in country parishes, educating poor children, to receive the benefit of the Act.

8.—Monies expended under Act to be accounted for through Lords of the Treasury.

SCHEDULE (A.)

RETURN of the School for \_\_\_\_\_ in the County of \_\_\_\_\_  
for the Year 18 \_\_\_\_\_

Master and Mistress's Names.	Average Number of Scholars throughout the Year.	Average Price, Schooling and Boarding.	Number of Poor Children gratuitously taught.	Books used.	Under whose Superintendence.	When established.	By what Authority established.	How supported.	Remarks, and if any particular System of Teaching is followed.

## No. 7.

10 &amp; 11 GEO. IV., c. 14.

Introduced in Assembly, March , 1836; passed into a Law, March 26, 1830.  
Amends Act 9 Geo. IV., c. 46, and grants further Sums for Education.

**PREAMBLE.**—Whereas it is expedient to make legislative provision for elementary education by appropriation:—

- 1.—Rector, curate or minister to be eligible, though not a freeholder, as school trustee, under Act of last session.
  - 2.—Private schools, established since 9 Geo. IV. c. , not to receive advantages of said Act as trustee schools.
  - 3.—School teachers receiving money under said Act, to hold a public examination every six months at school-house, giving one week's notice of it at church-door or most public-place.
  - 4.—School-houses erected or to be erected in Montreal, Quebec or Three Rivers, to come under provisions of said Act.
  - 5.—Appropriations made; among others, 2,100*l.* (currency) to Royal Institution.
  - 6.—Three hundred pounds appropriated for sending a person to learn how to conduct a deaf and dumb institution in the province.
- All monies to be accounted for, &c.

## No. 8.

1 WILL. IV., c. 7.

Introduced in Assembly, March , 1831; Passed into a Law, March 31, 1831.

Amends two former Acts, and makes further Provision for Elementary Education.

**PREAMBLE.**—Whereas further appropriation, and also amendment of laws in force is expedient.

- 1.—Special grants enumerated, including 2,100*l.* (currency) to Royal Institution; an appropriation for a deaf and dumb institution; and also 4,000*l.* towards paying half cost of school-houses built under former Acts, but applied for after their appropriation was exhausted; and half the cost of any school-house one league from every other built, &c. &c., and ground conveyed to trustees, &c. before 1 February last, if school-house be completed within the present year; with some special school-house grants.
  - 2.—Provision of 9 Geo. IV., c. 46, authorizing payment of 20*l.* (currency), &c., extending to May 15, 1832, provided the 10*s.* payment, &c. clause expire (as per Act) January 1, 1832.
  - 3.—All school-payments to be to trustees, or to majority of them.
  - 4.—Provisions of this Act and of 9, 10 and 11 Geo. IV. to extend to all missions and extra-parochial places.
  - 5.—Sixth section of 9 Geo. IV., c. 46, repealed.
  - 6.—Schools in Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers to be subject, in all respects, to Acts aforesaid.
  - 7.—Separate warrants dispensed with; pay-lists of at least 30 schools each substituted
  - 8.—Governor to appoint, by one instrument, 19 visitors; viz.
 

Gaspé and Bonaventure	- - - - -	1	visitor.
Rimouski, Kamouraska, Lislet and Bellerhasse	- - - - -	1	"
Dorchester, E. of Chaudière, Beauce and Megantic	- - - - -	1	"
Dorchester, W. of Chaudière, Lothbinière and Portneuf	- - - - -	1	"
Nicolet and Gamaska	- - - - -	1	"
St. Hyacinte, Richelieu and Rouville	- - - - -	1	"
Drummond, Sherbrooke and Stanstead	- - - - -	1	"
Missisquoi and Shefford	- - - - -	1	"
Verchères and Chambly	- - - - -	1	"
La Prairie and L'Acadie	- - - - -	1	"
Beauharnois	- - - - -	1	"
Montreal	- - - - -	1	"
Vaudreuil	- - - - -	1	"
Ottawa	- - - - -	1	"
Two Mountains, Terrebonne and Lachenaye	- - - - -	1	"
L'Assomption and Berthier	- - - - -	1	"
St. Maurice and Champlain	- - - - -	1	"
Quebec, Montmorency and Orleans	- - - - -	1	"
Saguénay	- - - - -	1	"
- and to pay said visitors' necessary expenses.

9.—Said visitors, within their respective limits, with the resident county member of the Provincial Parliament, or, failing him, with a justice of the peace or commanding officer of militia therein, and with the rector, curé, &c. of the parish or township, or, failing him, with the commanding officer of militia therein, to visit each school that may have had or claimed Government money; to inquire whether school is so established, &c. as to have a title to such allowance, whether teacher is qualified, &c. in language of majority, teacher's character, convenience of locality, limits within which no more schools should be established under Acts, whether any schools are too near, proper limits for school districts, correctness of last year's return of number of children, any false returns, and by whom, number and attendance of scholars, progress, books, and any other information as to mode of teaching and management, schools without allowance and number of their scholars, with rate of tuition and board at such schools; also to inquire into alleged abuses, and all complaints and differences as to payments, &c., and to recommend suspension or nonpayment—1, in case of fraud or non-compliance with Act—2, of want of qualification in teacher—3, of too great nearness of schools (continuing, in such case, the best); and, further, said visitors to have assistance of all trustees, churchwardens and road officers.

10.—Their report to be made to Governor, and copies to be laid by them respectively before each House, during the first 15 days of its next session.

11.—Form of returns to be furnished them by Governor within one month after commission issues.

12.—Detailed and verified accounts of all monies expended under Act to be regularly given in.

13.—Application of monies appropriated under Act to be accounted for through Lords of Treasury, and a detailed account thereof to be also laid before each House, within the first 15 days of the next session.

## No. 9.

2 WILL. IV., c. 26.

Introduced in Assembly,

; passed into Law, Feb. 25, 1832.

## GENERAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ACT.

PREAMBLE.—Whereas it is expedient to appropriate further sums for elementary education, and to make further and more ample legislative provision for it.

1.—From May 15, 1832, to May 15, 1834, to be paid yearly, as follows, for all elementary schools not in Quebec, Montreal or Three Rivers, kept according to this Act, in any school-district approved by school-visitors appointed last year; viz.—

Bonaventure - - - - 22 districts.	Verchères - - - - 20 districts.
Gaspé - - - - 14 "	Chambly - - - - 31 "
Rimouskie - - - - 33 "	La Prairie - - - - 30 "
Kamouraska - - - - 34 "	L'Arcadie - - - - 26 "
L'Islet - - - - 31 "	Beauharnois - - - - 51 "
Bellechasse - - - - 49 "	Vaudreuil - - - - 22 "
Dorchester - - - - 30 "	Ottawa - - - - 19 "
Beauce - - - - 67 "	Two Mountains - - - - 43 "
Megantic - - - - 17 "	Terrebonne - - - - 20 "
Lothbinière - - - - 48 "	Lachenaye - - - - 21 "
Meolet - - - - 55 "	L'Assomption - - - - 36 "
Yamaska - - - - 30 "	Montreal - - - - 18 "
Drummond - - - - 20 "	Berthier - - - - 49 "
Sherbrooke - - - - 75 "	St. Maurice - - - - 36 "
Stanstead - - - - 62 "	Champlain - - - - 27 "
Missisqui - - - - 48 "	Portneuf - - - - 45 "
Shefford - - - - 25 "	Quebec - - - - 16 "
Richelieu - - - - 30 "	Montmorency - - - - 17 "
Sorel (Borough) - - - - 3 "	Saguenay - - - - 21 "
St. Hyacinthe - - - - 31 "	Orleans - - - - 10 "
Rouville - - - - 39 "	

For an elementary school in central situation in each of said districts, 20*l.* (currency) per annum; and also for a separate girl's school in each Roman Catholic parish in the district where church is situate (where a convent-school, under ladies of congregation of M. is, it shall have said allowance), 20*l.* (currency) per annum, provided all girls in said parish be admitted at rates hereafter mentioned.

2.—Ten shillings yearly for each district school, to be allowed for prizes to be given by school-visitors for county; said money to be paid to resident member first on return, or failing him to non-resident ditto, ditto.



3.—Said allowances to commence from 15 May 1832; schools receiving them to be kept under regulations of this Act, and their trustees to be elected on or before second Monday in August 1832.

4.—Heads of families in each district qualified to vote for members of Parliament to meet on second Monday in June next, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, or on any second Monday from June to August aforesaid, notice in full having been given at door of parish church after forenoon service, and at most public place in district, by order addressed to a peace officer, and signed by a justice of the peace, or by the officers of militia highest or next highest in rank in parish, T. or extra P., for two Sunday before meeting. Said justice of the peace or other signer of order to preside, and take and record decision of meeting, as to three persons (not schoolmasters) to be trustees for two years, from first Monday in June 1832 till election of successors (not more than three months after expiration of said term). Minute of election in form specified (Schedule A.) to be deposited with nearest notary or justice of the peace (failing notary in county); said notary or justice of the peace to give authentic copies when required.

5.—Trustees so appointed and their successors for ever authorized to acquire property, &c. &c. for use of their respective schools; and all trustees holding school-houses, &c. &c. erected, &c. by public aid, are to deliver up to them: provided, all inhabitants of any parish, &c. have equal right of access to such schools.

6.—Said trustees and their successors for ever to have management of school; to receive, pay and account for (at meeting of heads of families for choice of trustees) all monies, &c. in any way belonging to said school; to appoint and remove teachers; to hire, build, repair or purchase school-house; to sell, exchange, &c. any school-house or lot, for the purpose of getting a more central one; provided, that full value be received for lot or house alienated; that school be continued in it till another of at least equal value shall have been acquired, vested in trustees, and ready to receive scholars; and that no such house or lot be in any way alienated without consent, in writing, of majority of county visitors, signified in writing in school minute-book.

7.—Vacancies in trust to be supplied as in case of original election.

8.—Teacher must before appointment produce certificate, signed by curate or minister of most numerous religious denomination in parish, according to last census, and by one justice of the peace in ditto, and by militia officer highest in grade, or by two others, that he is known as of good character, has been examined by them and found capable of teaching reading, writing and arithmetic, in language of majority of inhabitants. School must have been open 190 days in year, from nine to twelve, and from one to four; and 20 children, at least, from five to fifteen years old, must have been usually taught in it. Not more than 2s. (currency) a month to be charged or paid in school, unless by previous written agreement. A public examination, after at least eight days' notice, to have been held, and county visitors, or three of them, to have visited school and certified in form of Schedule (B.) their belief that provisions of this Act are complied with, &c. &c.

9.—Pupils under five or above fifteen to be taught only out of hours above named, and 2s. (currency) a month to be highest rate, unless by previous written agreement.

10.—Teachers to keep a school journal, to be open to all interested at reasonable hours out of school time, and to be handed from teacher to teacher, in form of Schedule E.

11.—Children to be equally taught in classes, according to age and progress; name of pupils to be written on their books by teacher, with date. Trustees to make regulations not repugnant to Act, to be in force at least to 15th May next following, to be publicly exposed in school-room while in force, and to be observed and enforced by teacher.

12.—Trustees may admit not more than 10 free scholars into each school, provided such scholars be children of poor persons who have one child at school for whom they pay.

13.—Teachers to be removed by trustees before expiration of time for which they may have been engaged, on recommendation of majority of county visitors entered on minute book, or after public hearing and decision by trustees on complaint of three electors; said decision duly entered as above, and teacher paid to time of entry.

14.—Legislative councillors in each county, members of Parliament for ditto, senior justice of the peace and highest militia officer in ditto, the rector, &c. of denomination most numerous in each parish, &c. to be county visitors. They, or three of them (or next senior justice of the peace or militia officers highest in grade in parish, &c.) shall annually visit all elementary schools in county in June and July, or soon after (not in school vacation), enter certificate of visit, in form of Schedule B., in minute-book, giving copies thereof to trustees. Said copies, signed by trustees, to be transmitted with return of school (Schedule D.); also, signed by trustees or majority, to resident member for county, &c. &c., who shall make out, up to May 15 each year, a list of schools (Schedule E.), signed by him, and transmit it to civil secretary; who again shall then have pay list (Schedule F.) made out; and sums therein specified shall then be paid by receiver-general on receipts of persons named, or of those who hold their power of attorney (Schedule G.)

15.—School-visitors to determine differences about school-houses, districts, &c., to settle limits, lessen numbers, recommend increase of numbers, and convenient site for a superior school in each county.

16.—Till trustees be elected, &c. any Royal Institution school already existing, or and fabrique, or proprietor's school heretofore receiving public money, may receive allowances under Act, only coming under county visitors; where more than one such school in a district, visitors to choose between them. Heads of families may adopt such school for not more than two years.

17.—Copies of Act and Schedules in sufficient numbers, &c. to be printed in convenient form, and distributed, &c.

18.—Acts of 9, 10 & 11 Geo. IV., and 1 Will. IV., repealed.

19.—All persons (visitors excepted) to give in full and regular returns of monies intrusted to them under Act.

20.—Monies to be accounted for through Lords of Treasury.

(For Schedules, see Acts L. C. pp. 474, et seq.)

No. 10.

3 WILL. IV., c. 4.

Introduced in Assembly; passed into Law, April 3, 1833.

Amending Act of 1832.

PREAMBLE.—Whereas it is necessary to amend Act of 2 Will. IV., c. 26.

1.—The first section of said Act repealed, from and after May 15, 1833.

2.—From 15th of May aforesaid, the said section re-enacted with modifications as follow:—

Rimouski	-	-	-	35 school districts	-	vice	-	33
Lislet	-	-	-	25 "	"	"	-	31
Dorchester	-	-	-	37 "	"	"	-	30
Lothbinière	-	-	-	41 "	"	"	-	48
Nicolet	-	-	-	41 "	"	"	-	55
Yamaska	-	-	-	27 "	"	"	-	30
Drummond	-	-	-	10 "	"	"	-	20
Sherbrooke	-	-	-	51 "	"	"	-	75
Richelieu	-	-	-	29 "	"	"	-	33
(Sorel included above, instead of having three more.)								
Rouville	-	-	-	47 school districts	-	"	-	39
Verchères	-	-	-	17 "	"	"	-	20
Chambly	-	-	-	35 "	"	"	-	31
La Prairie	-	-	-	34 "	"	"	-	30
L'Acadie	-	-	-	30 "	"	"	-	26
Beauharnois	-	-	-	59 "	"	"	-	51
Vaudrenit	-	-	-	24 "	"	"	-	22
Two Mountains	-	-	-	49 "	"	"	-	43
Tenebonne	-	-	-	22 "	"	"	-	20
Berthier	-	-	-	48 "	"	"	-	49
Quebec	-	-	-	23 "	"	"	-	16
Montmorency	-	-	-	10 "	"	"	-	17
Saguenay	-	-	-	19 "	"	"	-	21

3.—Ten shillings for prizes to be allowed for girls' school as well as for district schools.

4.—Superiors and professors of colleges and academies, and presidents of all education societies to be county visitors. School-visitors empowered to extend school age beyond 15 years, or to alter school hours.

5.—Returns under 14th section to be made up to November 15 and May 15, in form as prescribed, and payments to be made with as little delay as possible.

Schools *bonâ fide* kept since second Monday in August, though without trustees chosen, may have allowance made them by visitors, if not otherwise disqualified; and any second school in a district with 35 or more regular pupils may be entered by them on the list, provided the whole number in county be not thereby made too great.

7.—Visitors may increase the number of free scholars from 10 to 15, provided there be at least 20 paying scholars in the school at the time.

8.—Four pounds (currency) extra to be paid to any teacher who can teach both languages.

9.—Copies of this Act, &c. to be distributed in sufficient numbers.

10.—Detailed accounts, &c. to be made by all expending money under Act (school-visitors for prizes excepted) up to April 15 and October 15 annually.

11.—Account to be rendered through Lords of Treasury, &c., and also to be laid before the several branches of Provincial Parliament within the first 15 days of each session.

## No. 11.

4 WILL. IV., c. 34.

Introduced in Assembly; passed into Law by Royal Assent in Council, Aug. 15, 1834.  
Assent proclaimed January 5, 1835.

PREAMBLE—Whereas, &c.

1.—From May 15 after passage of Act, to be allowed in—

Drummond	-	-	-	-	-	8	new districts.
Rouville	-	-	-	-	-	13	"
Beauharnois	-	-	-	-	-	3	"
St. Maurice	-	-	-	-	-	4	"
Two Mountains	-	-	-	-	-	4	"
Quebec	-	-	-	-	-	7	"
Stanstead	-	-	-	-	-	10	"

2.—The best teacher in any township, &c. may have 10 l. (currency) a year granted him by visitors, in addition to the sum before granted. A class in such school must be taught in French or English grammar, geometry and book-keeping. Where no such school found, a majority of visitors may appropriate said sums (not above 50 l. currency) for any superior institution for education within county, where said branches may be taught, and which receives no appropriation direct.

3.—Visitors may, on proof that, between February 1, 1831, and January 1, 1834, any school-house properly placed, has been built by trustees, &c. and is held under a satisfactory allow said trustees half the cost, not exceeding 50 l. (currency).

4.—Monies to be accounted for through Lords of Treasury, and accounts to be laid before the several branches of Provincial Legislature, within 15 days of commencement of next session.

## No. 12.

6 WILL. IV., c. 12.

## AN ACT to provide for Normal Schools.

THE Preamble recites the want of able teachers throughout the province, &c.

1.—By the first section it is enacted, that in each of the cities of Montreal and Quebec certain persons therein named shall meet for the purpose of electing a committee of 10 persons, to whom the formation, organization and management of a normal school shall be intrusted for five years.

3.—Committees to provide places for the said schools in or near the said cities, and to engage for not more than five years teachers competent for the purpose of normal schools.

4.—The course of studies, as far as is consistent with the previous knowledge of pupils, to extend through three years, and to include French and English grammar, with exercises in writing and composition in both languages, arithmetic and book-keeping, geography and use of globes, elements of practical geometry, art of drawing, maps and plans; elements of chemistry, as applied to arts and trade; the principles of horticulture and agriculture, an abridged course of mechanics, natural history, ancient and modern history, moral philosophy and the public law of the country, and lastly, and more especially, theoretical and practical lessons on the best mode of conducting a school, and the best method of teaching.

6.—The said normal schools to be exclusively appropriated for the reception and instruction free of expense of such young persons as may be willing to devote themselves to teaching, either in primary or superior schools for five years after the expiration of the period of their tuition (under penalty of refunding to the said committees the whole expenses of their education); and also of such schoolmasters as may wish to complete their studies, and learn the best mode of instructing others; provided, that no one shall be admitted into the said schools under 14 years of age, or who cannot prove his moral character by certificate from a minister of his religion, or justice of the peace, or &c., nor unless he can read either French or English, and is conversant with the elements of arithmetic; the books of such as cannot afford them to be furnished out of the funds of the school.

7.—Each pupil to obtain certificate of study for a certain time, and of qualification to teach, &c., and having such certificate to have preference in employment at schools receiving Government assistance.

8.—Governor may advance 400 l. to each said committee, to enable them to procure professors and to purchase classical books, maps, instruments, furniture and other articles necessary

necessary for school; also to each the following sums per annum for five years, viz. :—600 *l.* for salaries of professors and assistants, and 250 *l.* for the contingent expenses of the schools, and 120 *l.* per annum for three years for board and lodging of five or more schoolmasters who shall be anxious to complete their studies in the said normal schools, and shall be totally destitute of means to support themselves there.

9.—Committee to lay a full report of the management, &c. of the school before the legislature, attested by the president and secretary of the committee, and by the chief professor.

10.—Governor may pay the annual sum of 120 *l.* for three years to the three following communities:—the Ursulines of Quebec, those at Three Rivers, and the Sœurs de la Congregation de Notre Dame at Montreal, for the board, lodging and tuition by each, during said term of five or more years. Females willing to devote themselves to teaching, but not able to support the expenses of tuition, and who should after the expiration of the said term, and upon obtaining certificates, enjoy the same privileges as persons leaving normal schools.

11-12.—Appropriation of monies collected under this Act to be strictly accounted for to legislature.

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No. 13.

BILL of 1836, passed by Assembly, and thrown out by Council.

2.—A YEARLY sum of 20 *l.* is granted for four years to each of 1,658 elementary school districts (therein apportioned and enumerated), and to each additional and separate school for girls in the school districts in each Roman Catholic parish or mission in which there is a church or chapel: provided, that such school for girls shall be open for the tuition of all the female children in such parish or mission, at the same rates as the other schools; and that there be not already in such school district a convent for the education of girls.

3.—That in each parish, township or settlement, the population whereof, according to the last census, exceeds 500 souls, there may be established in the school district in the church stands, a superior or model school, to the master whereof there shall be paid by the receiver-general, in the manner in which the masters of elementary schools are paid, the sum of 50 *l.* currency per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th of May and the 15th November, provided the majority of the heads of families in such school district shall (at a meeting called in the manner therein pointed out) have voted a sum of at least 20 *l.* currency, for the purpose of making up the sum of 70 *l.* currency, which shall be the salary of the master of such superior or model school, who, in order to entitle him to such salary, shall be capable of teaching reading, writing, arithmetic in all its branches, the syntax and grammar of the language of the majority of the inhabitants, the elements of mensuration, geography, and more especially that of America: provided always, that such school shall be in the stead of the elementary school for boys in such school district, and shall not be established in any district in which there shall be already an academy, college, or other superior institution receiving aid from the province: and provided also, that such superior or model school shall be open for the tuition of all the children in the other school district of such parish or township at the same rate as for that of the children in such school district.

4.—That no master of a superior school shall be entitled to the said allowance, unless, before taking charge of such superior or model school, he shall have produced to the trustees of such school a certificate of his good morals, character and sobriety, signed by the rector and by a justice of the peace and the senior militia officer of the parish in which he shall have last resided, or a majority of them, and also a certificate of his being qualified in the manner hereinbefore required, signed by the superior and director of some college in this province, or a certificate signed by two magistrates and an officer of militia, certifying, that such master is known to have gone through a regular course of study in some college in Europe or in the United States, which certificate shall be enregistered in the minute-book of such schools, and then transmitted to the member for the county, whose place it is to make the return for the schools in the county.

5.—That it shall be lawful for the school-visitors in each county to alter the school districts heretofore established, being guided in so doing as much as possible by the population and the number of schools allowed for each parish, township or subdivision of the county, as set forth in the schedule of the parishes in each county hereunto annexed; such new distribution being subject to the approval of the members for the county at the time they make their visit; and for the purposes of this Act, the powers of the members shall, in case of a dissolution of Parliament, continue to be vested in them until their successors shall be elected, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

6.—Allows 10s. prize-money to be distributed by visitors among best children in each district school, and also in each girls' school as aforesaid, to be paid according to the number of such districts, and of such girls' schools in each county, by a pay list on the receiver-

general, in favour of the resident member for the county, the first on the return, or in default of such resident member, to the member not resident who is first on the return, or in his absence to one of the members for the county; and a report shall be annually made to the legislature of the manner in which such money shall have been employed, and of the effect produced by such distribution.

12.—That it shall be lawful for the heads of families in each school district in this province, duly qualified to vote at the elections of members to serve in the Assembly thereof, at any meeting duly notified and held in conformity to the provisions of this Act, or the majority of them present at such meeting (at which the justice of the peace who shall have called such meeting, if present, or the militia officer highest in grade, or the senior of those of equal grade present thereat shall preside), to vote any sum or sums of money for the purchase of a lot of ground for the site of a school-house, or for the building or repairing of any school-house, or for the support of any school-house or teacher for such school district; and such vote shall also specially state the greatest amount of the expenses which may be incurred in levying such sum or sums, and also the manner in which the repartition or assessment thereof upon the electors qualified as aforesaid shall be made: provided always, that the notice of such meeting shall specially set forth the object or objects for which such vote is proposed, and be read in an audible voice at the several places of divine worship in the parish or township or extra-parochial place, or other more public place, in which such school district is situate, immediately after divine service in the forenoon, on two Sundays or obligation holidays immediately preceding the day fixed for such meeting, and such notice shall be posted on the door of the school-house of the district in which such meeting shall be called, during the eight days before such meeting: and provided also, that it shall also be otherwise published according to the provisions of this Act; and at any such meeting it shall be lawful for any six voters qualified as aforesaid, to require the adjournment of such meeting (which shall be adjourned accordingly by the person presiding thereat), to the second Monday of the then next month, and of such adjournment due notice shall again be given in the manner hereinbefore provided, and according to the provisions of this Act: provided always, that at such meeting (which may adjourn on the requisition of six voters as aforesaid), the decision of the majority of the persons present thereat shall be final for such year.

13.—That when any vote of a sum or sums of money shall have been passed at any such meeting held as aforesaid, the amount and object thereof shall be certified by the person presiding, together with the notice or notices of such meeting, and the manner in which the repartition or assessment is to be made, to the school trustees for the district, who shall cause a repartition to be made of such sums among the qualified electors residing within their school district, in the manner decided upon at such meeting; and such repartition, with a statement of the expenses of making the same, signed by such trustees or a majority of them, shall be published in a manner and form prescribed with regard to the notices of meetings by this Act; and such notice shall contain a statement of the time and place when and where the said repartition will be presented for confirmation before the justice of the peace residing in the county, and nearest to such school district (who shall be named in such notice), and that all objections to the same will then and there be heard and finally determined; and such justice of the peace is hereby required and empowered to hear and determine the same in a summary manner, according to the evidence which shall then and there be adduced before him, on oath, and he is hereby authorized and required to administer all oaths requisite to enable him so to determine the same.

14.—That such repartition being duly confirmed and certified to be so by such justice of the peace, the amount thereof shall be paid by the persons therein named respectively to the school trustees of the district, within 15 days from the date of such confirmation, or within 15 days after the time fixed by the majority of the inhabitants present at such meeting for the payment of such contribution, or in default of payment by any such person of the sum or of any part of the sum in which he is assessed by such repartition, such sum or part thereof as shall not have been paid, may be levied by warrant of distress, and by the sale of the defaulter's goods and chattels under such warrant, which may be issued by such justice of the peace, on the inspection of the repartition and certificate of confirmation thereof, and on the oath (which oath such justice is hereby empowered to administer) of one of the school trustees, that such sum or such part thereof as aforesaid is then unpaid: provided always, that the delay between the seizure and sale under such warrant shall be the same as that allowed by law between the seizure and sale under writs of execution issued out of the Courts of King's Bench sitting in inferior term.

28.—All parties intrusted with the distribution of money under this Act, *with the exception of the school-visitors who distribute the prize-money*, to account by vouchers for the same.

The provisions contained in various clauses for the election of trustees and masters, and the qualifications required of the latter are very much the same as those of preceding Acts.

## Appendix (C.)

TABLEAU des ECOLES CATHOLIQUES du Diocèse de Québec.

NOMS des PAROISSES.	Nombre d'Écoles			Nombre d'Élèves.	Écoles de Fabrique.	Outre la Lecture Française et l'Écriture, on enseigne.
	De Garçons.	De Filles.	Mixtes.			
S. D. de Québec - - -	9	8	2	1,427	-	(Le Séminaire non compris.)
S. Roch de Québec - -	5	6	-	540	-	Français, Anglais, Arithmétique, Géographie, &c.
S. Luce de Rimousky - -	1	-	-	20	-	-
S. Germain de Rimousky	1	-	-	20	-	-
S. Simon.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trous-Pistoles - - -	-	-	1	20	-	Arithmétique.
Racouna.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ile-Verte - - - - -	-	-	1	40	-	Grammaire Française, Arithmé- tique
Rivière du Loup - - -	-	-	1	35	-	Ditto, et Anglaise, Arithmétique
S. André - - - - -	-	-	2	49	-	Ditto.
S. Paschal.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kamomaska - - - - -	4	3	-	259	3	Grammaire Française et Anglaise, Arithmétique, Géographie.
Rivière-Ouelle - - -	-	Point de réponse		-	-	-
S. Anne Lapocatière - -	2	1	1	80	-	Arithmétique
S. Roch des Aulnets - -	1	2	-	131	2	Arithmétique, Géographie, Gram- maire Française et Latine.
S. Jean Portjoli - - -	-	-	1	30	-	-
Ilelet - - - - -	-	1	2	52	-	Arithmétique. (Ecole de fille soutenue par le curé.)
Cap S. Ignace - - - - -	-	-	2	31	-	Arithmétique, Grammaire Fran- çaise et Anglaise. (La fabrique donne quelquechose.)
Ile aux Grues - - - - -	-	-	1	28	-	Lecture Anglaise et Arithmétique.
S. Thomas - - - - -	5	1	-	200	-	Grammaire Française et Anglaise, Géographie. (Une maison four- nie par la fabrique.)
S. Pierre, Rivière du Sud	-	1	1	55	-	Ditto, Arithmétique.
S. François, Rivière du Sud	-	1	-	40	-	L'école de filles est tenue par les sœurs de la congrégation.
Berthier - - - - -	-	-	2	53	1	Arithmétique.
S. Vallier - - - - -	1	-	-	30	1	Ditto.
S. Michel - - - - -	1	1	3	131	-	Ditto, Anglais dans deux. (La fabrique fournit.)
Beaumont - - - - -	-	1	1	42	-	Ditto, Grammaire Française et Latine, dessin broderie.
S. Charles - - - - -	-	-	5	125	3	Ditto.
S. Jervas - - - - -	3	1	-	100	-	Ditto, dans une, Grammaire Fran- çaise et Anglaise.
S. Anselme - - - - -	2	1	-	40	-	Ditto.
S. Claire - - - - -	-	-	2	35	-	-
Frampton - - - - -	-	Point d'école.		-	-	-
S. François de la Beauce	-	Ditto		-	-	[Dans ces paroisses les écoles ont cessé depuis quelques années, par le défaut de la récolte
S. George, ditto	-	Ditto		-	-	
S. Joseph, ditto	-	Ditto		-	-	
S. Marie, ditto	1	1	-	65	-	
S. Jean-Chrysostome - -	-	-	2	55	-	Une école Anglaise sous le système de Lancaster
S. Henri de Lauson - - -	1	-	2	83	-	Grammaire Française et Arithmé- tique.
S. Isidore - - - - -	-	-	1	20	-	-
S. Silvestre - - - - -	-	-	2	80	-	Arithmétique.
Pointe-Lévy - - - - -	-	-	3	70	-	Ditto.
S. Nicolas - - - - -	-	-	5	91	-	Ditto, Anglais et Français, Géo- graphie.
S. Antoine de Tilly - - -	-	-	4	100	-	Dans trois on enseigne la Gram- maire Française et Anglaise et l'Arithmétique
S. Croix - - - - -	-	Point de réponse		-	-	-
Lotbinière - - - - -	-	-	3	1	1	Dans une, Grammaire Française et Latine.
S. Jean Deschallons - - -	-	-	1	10	-	Arithmétique.
S. Urbain - - - - -	-	-	1	24	-	-
S. Agnès - - - - -	-	Point.		-	-	-
Shalbale - - - - -	-	-	4	125	-	Arithmétique, Géographie.
Eboularmene - - - - -	1	1	-	64	-	Ditto, Grammaire Française.
Ile aux Coudres - - - - -	1	1	1	108	-	Arithmétique. (La fabrique donne le $\frac{1}{2}$ de ses revenus à ces écoles.)
Bale S. Paul - - - - -	1	1	2	104	-	Grammaire Française, chez les filles, dessin et broderie.
Petite-Rivière - - - - -	-	-	1	9	-	-
S. Joachim - - - - -	-	1	-	36	-	Grammaire Française, Arithmé- tique, broderie.
S. Anne - - - - -	1	1	-	30	-	-
Château-Richer - - - - -	-	-	1	60	-	Grammaire Française et Latine. (Maison fournie par la fabrique.)
Ango-Gardien - - - - -	-	-	1	25	-	Arithmétique.
S. Laurent, Ile d'Orléans	-	-	1	30	-	Un peu d'Anglais.
S. Jean, ditto - - - - -	-	-	3	45	-	-
S. François, ditto - - -	-	Point.		-	-	-
S. Famille, ditto - - -	1	1	-	65	1	Arithmétique, Géographie. (L'E- cole des filles est tenue par les sœurs de la congrégation.)

TABLEAU des Ecoles Catholiques du Diocèse de Québec—*continued.*

NOMS des PAROISSES.	Nombre d'Ecoles			Nombre d'Élèves.	Ecoles de Fabriques.	Outre la Lecture Française et l'Écriture, on enseigne.
	De Garçons.	De Filles.	Mixtes.			
S. Pierre, Isle d'Orleans	-	Point.	-	-	-	-
Beauport	-	-	2	45	-	Arithmétique.
Charlebourg	-	-	4	120	-	Ditto. (Un peu d'Anglais dans trois.)
S. Ambroise	1	-	2	60	-	Dans une, Grammaire Française et Anglaise, Arithmétique.
Ancienne-Lorette	-	-	2	90	1	Arithmétique, Grammaire Fran- çaise.
N. D. des Anges	-	1	-	46	-	Tenue par les religieuses, Enseigne- ment tel qu'aux Ursulines.
S. Foye	1	1	1	53	-	Une Anglaise exclusivement.
S. Augustin	2	2	-	120	2	Arithmétique.
Pointe aux Trembles	1	1	-	72	-	(L'école des filles tenue par les sœurs de la congrégation.)
Ecoreuls	-	-	1	18	-	Arithmétique.
Cap Sante	-	-	3	67	-	Ditto, Grammaire Française et Anglaise, Histoire.
Deschambault	-	-	2	70	-	Dans une, Grammaire Française et Anglaise; dans l'autre, Français et Latin.
Grondines	-	Point.	-	-	-	-
S. Horne Laprade	-	-	1	30	-	Arithmétique.
S. Geneviève	-	-	1	16	-	-
S. Stanislas	-	Point	-	-	-	-
Batiscau	-	Point	-	-	-	-
Champlain	-	Point.	-	-	-	-
Trois-Rivières	4	2	-	250	-	Français, Anglais, Arithmétique. (Ursulines.)
Pointe du Lac	-	-	-	20	-	Arithmétique.
Yamachiche	-	-	1	85	-	Ditto, Géographie, Grammaire Française; dans une, Grammaire Latine.
S. Léon	-	Point	-	-	-	-
Rivière du Loup	3	1	-	98	-	Arithmétique.
Maskinongé	-	-	1	30	-	Ditto, Grammaire Française et Anglaise.
S. Guillaume d'Opton	-	-	1	40	-	-
S. David	1	1	-	70	-	Ditto, Grammaire Française.
Yamaska	-	-	1	30	-	Ditto, Géographie.
S. François	3	4	-	135	1	Ditto - ditto.
S. Zéphirin	-	-	1	20	-	-
Bas du Fevre	-	-	5	110	-	Arithmétique et Grammaire Fran- çaise; dans une, Grammaire Anglaise.
Nicolet	1	1	3	170	-	(Le collège non compris.) Arith- métique, Géographie.
S. Grégoire	1	2	2	105	1	Arithmétique, Grammaire Fran- çaise.
Béancourt	1	1	1	85	2	Ditto - ditto
Gentilly	-	-	3	82	-	Ditto.
Blandford	-	-	2	30	-	Ditto
S. Pierre Lebecquets	-	-	1	35	-	Ditto - ditto.

## Appendix (D.)

## EDUCATION COMMISSION.

Sir,

Union-buildings, Quebec, September 13, 1838.

As it would be impossible for me to visit in person, within any reasonable period, all the school districts in the Province, I am obliged to have recourse to the following means of obtaining the local information indispensable to my inquiry into the state of education.

The inclosed tables, and the explanation of them subjoined to this letter, will clearly point out the nature of the information I am in search of, and the form in which it is to be conveyed.

I have by this same post written to the gentlemen whose names are on the accompanying tables, and directed them to assist you in filling them up.

You will have the goodness, before sending in your returns, to subscribe each of your signatures in the space allotted for that purpose on the back of Table No. 1, taking care, when any of you differ as to the correct answer to any particular question, to state the grounds of such difference, and the name of the dissentient, in the manner pointed out in the explanations; and also, when you are unable to give any answer at all, to state the fact, and cause, of such inability.

In case I should have omitted, from my want of local knowledge, to request the assistance of any person in your neighbourhood, peculiarly qualified to give the information which I require,—may I beg you to supply the omission, and to add such party to the others, to whom my circulars are addressed.

I am aware that complete accuracy in your answers will in many cases be impossible; at the same time I would remind you that those answers will be published, and that they will form part of very important data, as illustrative of the present state of education in the Province, and suggestive of various improvements for a future system.

I must

I must also request you to use the utmost possible despatch in sending in your returns, as my future operations depend materially upon them.

The address to which they are to be sent is printed on the outside of the envelope in which this and the other papers will come to you.

In case the accompanying tables should not be sufficient to comprise all the school districts in your Mr. Joseph Cary, inspector of public accounts, will, upon your application, supply you with any further number of tables you may require.

I have the honour to be,  
Your obedient humble servant,

Arthur Buller,  
Chief Commissioner.

### EXPLANATION of the accompanying TABLES.

#### TABLE, No. 1.

In this Table are to be stated,

1. The number of elementary school districts into which the was divided, at the time of the expiration of the late School Act; viz. in April-1836.
2. The number by which each of these school districts was ordinarily designated in the school returns made under the late Act, as "School District, No. 1," "No. 2," &c.
3. The boundaries of each school district, as they were then established.
4. The state of the school in each district. Is it now open; and, if so, has it been ever discontinued since the School Act expired, and how long? If not now open, when was it given up?
5. The government of each school. Is it a school under trustees chosen in pursuance of the School Act, or is it a Royal Institution, fabrique or proprietor's school, adopted by the district?
6. The date of the first opening of each school.
7. Whether there is a school house in the district; and if there be, what kind of house it is, and its value.
8. Whether there is any land belonging to the school; and if there be, its extent (including the lot on which the school-house stands), and value.
9. Whether the school has any other property (furniture, books, or any thing else) belonging to it; and if so, of what description is such property, and what is it worth?
10. The present state of the house, land, or other property, as regards repairs, cultivation, &c.
11. The person or persons occupying said house or land, or using or keeping said other property. The name and address to be given. By what right and in what manner do they so occupy or use it.
12. The person or persons in whom said property, of whatever kind, is by law vested. Name, occupation (notary, justice of the peace or other public officer?) and address to be given.
13. In what capacity said persons are its legal proprietors; whether as trustees chosen under the provisions of the late School Act, or in any other capacity.
14. By what legal instrument said property has been conveyed to them (i. e. in case the school in question is not a proprietor's school).
15. The date of said legal instrument.
16. In whose hands the said instrument is. Name, occupation and address to be given, as above.
17. The date of the last election of trustees for each school that is under trustees.

N. B.—The first of the above questions is to be answered in the heading prefixed to the table. The others are to be answered in the order in which they are put, each in that column of the table marked out for it. Lines are ruled across the table, to divide off a convenient space for each school district. If the space allowed for any particular answer is found insufficient, the answer can be finished on the other side of the paper; or, if necessary, two or more spaces can be taken up with one school district.

In the case of any school district in which there is more than one elementary school to report upon, one space at least should be taken for each school.

#### TABLE, No. 2.

In this Table are to be stated the following particulars relative to the teachers of the several elementary schools mentioned in the former table, the subjects taught in each, and the school-houses, where there are any:

##### I. THE TEACHER.

1. Name of teacher or teachers in each school, in the month of April 1836, and also at the present time (if there be any).
2. Religion of each of such teachers, whether catholic or protestant.
3. Language of each teacher; whether acquainted with French only, or with English only, or with both.



4. General qualifications of each teacher. Is he well qualified or not, to teach what he professes to teach? In any case where a teacher is unable to write or to read, or writes or reads indifferently, it is particularly desired that such fact should be distinctly stated. Any other deficiency should also be stated. And in like manner, where a teacher is looked upon as particularly well qualified for teaching in general, or for teaching in any particular branch, that fact also should be stated.

5. How and where each teacher has been educated.

## II. THE SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

1. Number of pupils learning the French language. All children, whether of French or English families, are to be included as learning French, though they may not learn French grammar, if they are required to learn other lessons, or to talk, in French. Where French grammar is taught, it is to be stated in the answer to Question, No. 8, of this table, among the "other subjects."

2. Number of pupils learning the English language. The same remark to be attended to as in the former column.

3. Number learning both languages. Same remark to be attended to as in the two former columns.

4. Number learning to read English.

5. Number learning to read French.

6. Number learning to write.

7. Number learning arithmetic, and the amount of arithmetic that is taught.

8. What other subjects are taught, and to how many pupils each is taught. It should also be stated how much is taught on each subject.

9. What moral and religious instruction, and how conveyed. Is the Bible or any portion of the Bible used, as a reading book or otherwise? If so, what version is used, how often is it used, and is any explanation given by the teacher? Is any catechism taught; and if so, what catechism, and how frequently? Are any other religious books used? Do the clergy, or any other persons of any denomination, visit the school, to give religious instruction; and if so, of what denomination, and how frequently?

10. The school books used.

## III.—THE SCHOOL-HOUSE, IF ANY.

1. When built.

2. Whole cost of ground and building. The cost of ground and building to be stated separately.

3. Amount of public money received to defray the expense of building.

4. The manner in which the rest of the money was raised. Any debt still owing on this account to be specified.

N. B.—The answers on the above subjects are to be given each in its proper column, as in the former table. Double lines are ruled across the table, to divide the returns for the several schools from one another. The space allotted to the answers for each school to those questions which relate to the teachers and subjects taught, is further divided by a single line, that two separate answers may be given to each of these questions,—one for the month of April 1836, and the other for the present time. Wherever any space is insufficient, the answer can be finished on the other side.

In the first column in this table is to be written the number of each school district, to correspond with the numbers used in Table, No. 1. Wherever there may be more than one school in a district, a separate space should be taken for each school, as in Table, No. 1.

## TABLE, No. 3,

Is to be filled up as follows:—

1. In the first column, the number of each school district is to be set down, to correspond with Tables No. 1 and No. 2.

2. The population of each school district is to be stated, in the next six columns, viz:—

In the first and second of the six columns, the whole number of males and females respectively, in each school district.

In the third and fourth, the whole number of persons who are of English and French origin, respectively.

And in the fifth and sixth, the whole number of Protestants and Catholics respectively.

3. The number of children between five and 15 years of age, in each school district, is to be stated in the same manner, in the next six columns.

4. The number of persons above 15 years of age, in each school district, who can read and write sufficiently well for all ordinary purposes, is to be stated in the next two columns; the first column containing the number of males, and the second the number of females.

5. The number of persons above 15 years of age, in each school district, who can read but cannot write, is to be stated in the same manner, in the two columns next following.

6. The number of children between five and 15 years of age in each school district, who can read and write sufficiently well for all ordinary purposes, is to be stated in the same manner, in the next two columns.

7. And

7. And the number of ditto who can read but cannot write, in the two following.
8. In the next eight columns, the number of children in each school district, between five and 15 years of age, actually attending an elementary school, in the month of April 1836, when the late School Act expired, is to be stated, viz:—
- In the first and second, the number of boys and girls, respectively.
- In the third and fourth, the number of English and French origin, respectively.
- In the fifth and sixth, the number of Protestants and Catholics, respectively.
- And in the seventh and eighth, the number entered on the school books, as free scholars and paying scholars respectively.
9. In the eight columns following, a corresponding return is to be made, of the number of children in each school district, attending an elementary school at the present time.
- N.B.—The lines ruled across this table, mark off, as in the two former tables, the space to be taken up with the return for each school district.

TABLE, No. 4.

Is to contain the following general statements in regard to the elementary schools in the for each school year, from the year ending in November 1828, to the present year (both inclusive).

1. The whole number of elementary schools in actual operation each year.
  2. How many of them received public money each year.
  3. How many school houses there were in actual use each year.
  4. The number of masters of elementary schools employed each year.
  5. The number of mistresses of elementary schools employed each year.
  6. The whole number of pupils entered on the books of the elementary schools for each year, specifying the number of boys and girls, and of free and paying scholars, respectively.
  7. The average number of pupils actually attending said schools each year, specifying the number of boys and girls respectively.
  8. The gross receipts of the elementary school teachers for each year, specifying the amount received by them from the public funds, from the scholars, and from other sources.
- N.B.—The lines ruled across this table divide off a space sufficient for the returns of each school year.

TABLE, No. 5.

Is to contain the same kind of information in regard to any parts of the that may not be included in the school districts, which is required in Table, No. 3, in regard to the school districts.

The first column is to contain a specification of the situation and extent of each such tract; and the subsequent columns are to be filled up in the same manner as the corresponding columns in Table, No. 3.

Where more than one tract is described in the first column, lines should be ruled across the table, to divide the answers which relate to each, from those referring to another.

TABLE, No. 6.

In this table is to be furnished the following information relative to any other Institutions for Education in the , besides those returned in the foregoing tables:—

In the first column, every such institution is to be named and described; stating whether it is a boys' or girls' school, a common or superior school, academy or college, its precise locality and the average age of its pupils.

Any girls' school in a parish, which has received the public allowance of 20 *l.* (currency) per annum, under the late School Act, is to be returned in the former tables, as an elementary school, in the school district in which it is situate; and the questions put in those tables are to be answered in regard to such school, and not those only which are given in this table. Any other girls' school will be returned in this table.

In the subsequent columns successively, will be given the particulars in regard to each, which are indicated in the table itself. Any other particulars that may suggest themselves, can be stated in the column of "remarks" or elsewhere.

Where more than one Institution is to be reported upon; it would be well to rule lines across the table, to divide the several reports from one another.

It is of course desirable that all the returns asked for in the above Tables, should be rendered as nearly exact as possible. Where for any reason it is not found possible to make them exact, the word "about" should be prefixed to those estimates which are at all conjectural.

In case of a difference of opinion on any point, between the gentlemen to whom these inquiries are addressed, it is desirable that the fact should be stated in the column of "Remarks," or in any other more convenient manner.

TABLE, NO. 1. Elementary School Districts, in the Month of April 1836.

County of	Township or Parish of	containing													REMARKS.		
		What are the Lines of demarcation between the several Districts?	Is the School now in operation, or not? If now in operation, has it been at any time discontinued since April 1836, and how long? If not now in operation, when was it given up?	Is it under the Royal Institution, the Fabrique, Trustees, or a Proprietor?	When was it first opened?	Any School-house; and if so, of what description and value?	Land, (Site of School-house included,) how much, and of what value?	Any other Property, and if so, of what description and value?	Present condition of House and her Property.	By whom occupied or used; in what capacity and how.	Property, in whom legally vested; name.	In what capacity, as Trustees, or otherwise?	If not a Proprietor's School, by what Instrument has said Property been conveyed?	Date of said Instrument.		In whose Hands is said Instrument?	Date of last Appointment of Trustees.

TABLE, NO. 2.

Number, &c. of School District.	TEACHER.				SUBJECTS TAUGHT.										SCHOOL-HOUSE, IF ANY.					
	NAME.	Religion, Catholic or Protestant?	Language, French, English, or both?	General Qualifications for teaching the Subjects taught in the School.	How and where Educated?	French Language, and how many Pupils?	English Language, and how many Pupils?	Both Languages, to how many Pupils?	How many taught to read French?	How many taught to read English?	How many taught to write?	How many learn Arithmetic, and how much Arithmetic is taught?	What other Subjects are taught; and how many Pupils each taught?	What moral and religious Instruction, and how conveyed?	What School Books are used?	When built?	Cost of Ground and Building.	How much received from the Public Chest?	The Rest of the Cost, how raised?	Remarks
In April 1836.																				
Now																				
In April 1836.																				
Now.																				
In April 1836																				
Now																				
In April 1836.																				
Now																				
In April 1836																				
Now.																				
In April 1836.																				
Now																				
In April 1836.																				
Now.																				

TABLE, No. 3.

Number of District.	Population of each District.				Number of Children Five and Fifteen Years of Age in each District.						Number of Persons over Fifteen Years of Age, who can Read and Write well enough for ordinary purposes.				Number of Children between Five and Fifteen Years of Age, who can Read but cannot Write.		Number of Children between Five and Fifteen Years of Age, actually attending Elementary Schools, in the Month of April, 1886.				Number of Children actually attending Elementary Schools, at present.				Remarks.																										
	Sex.	Language.	Religion.	Catholic.	Protestant.	French.	English.	Girls.	Boys.	Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Language.	Religion.	Entered as Free Scholars.	Entered as Paying Scholars.	Sex.	Language.	Religion.	Entered as Free Scholars.	Entered as Paying Scholars.																											
																										Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.																				

TABLE, No. 4.

School Year	Number of Elementary Schools.	How many of these received Public Money?	How many of them have School-houses?	Number of Masters of Elementary Schools.	Number of Mistresses of Elementary Schools.	Number of Pupils entered on the Books of these Schools.			Average Number of Pupils actually attending said Schools each Year.		Actual Receipts of Elementary School Teachers.			REMARKS
						Boys.	Girls.	Free.	Boys.	Girls.	From Public Funds.	From Scholars.	From other Sources.	
Ending November, 1823														
" 1829														
" 1830														
" 1831														
" 1832														
" 1833														
" 1834														
" 1835														
" 1836														
" 1837														
" 1838														



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## APPENDIX (E.)

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#### Copy of a LETTER from the Earl of *Durham* to the Marquis of *Normanby*.

My Lord,

Cleveland Row, 31 May 1839.

THE last portion of the Appendix to my Report on British North America, which I have now the honour of transmitting to your Lordship, consists of Reports from Mr. Buller and Mr. Turton on two questions of considerable importance, to which I instructed them particularly to direct their attention. Mr. Turton's Report contains the draft of an Ordinance for the establishment of a general registry of lands in the province of Lower Canada, with some explanatory remarks: Mr. Buller's consists of a statement of the steps which he took with a view of effecting the incorporation of the seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal, and the enfranchisement of that city from the feudal tenure, with the heads of an agreement respecting the most important points of such a measure, to which he succeeded in securing the assent of the parties chiefly interested therein.

Appendix (E.)

The importance of these questions, together with the strong and general desire existing in Lower Canada for the speedy and satisfactory settlement of them, are so well known to your Lordship, that I need be at no pains in enforcing the necessity of a prompt and full consideration of the Reports which I now transmit, or of the adoption, at the earliest possible period, of the legislative measures requisite for carrying into effect such of their recommendations as may be judged sound and practicable. I have to regret that the labours of Mr. Buller and Mr. Turton could not, with the utmost diligence on their part, be brought to a close till it was too late for me to take upon myself, as I wished, the duty of proposing to my special council Ordinances founded on their recommendations.

I have, however, within the last few days, received from Lower Canada the very satisfactory information that the labours of my mission have been continued by my successor, and that his Excellency the Governor-general has, with the advice of his special council, passed an Ordinance for the incorporation of the seminary of St. Sulpice, which I have inserted in this Appendix. It will be perceived that this Ordinance is in all respects framed on Mr. Buller's agreement with the superior of the seminary which precedes it in the annexed Report. By the last clause it is provided that the Ordinance shall be of no force until sanctioned and rendered permanent by the Imperial Parliament, or by such future legislative authority in the province as shall be empowered to pass permanent laws. I have received a letter from the superior expressive of the anxiety with which the respectable community that he represents desires the immediate sanction of the Imperial Parliament to a measure which shall put an end to their doubts on the subject. The assent of the present special council, which contains not only those who may fairly be regarded as the true representatives of the British population of Montreal, but also most of those who from property or residence are themselves most interested in the question, may, I think, be considered conclusive proof of a general concurrence, on the part of the public, in the equity and expediency of the course adopted. I have heard of no indications of a contrary feeling on the part of any portion of the population of Lower Canada; I cannot therefore refrain from impressing on your Lordship, in the most earnest manner, the propriety of losing no time in at once proposing to Parliament a Bill for giving permanent force to the Ordinance in question. To me personally it will indeed be a source of great gratification,

Appendix (E.)

gratification, if the attention which, amid all the more important subjects of inquiry and more pressing demands on immediate action, could be devoted to this subject by my mission shall have been the means of removing a cause of much harassing doubt and controversy, and of conferring a great practical benefit on the inhabitants of the most populous city of the Province.

I have not received any intelligence of the adoption, by the special council, of any measure with respect to the registration of real property. If the draft of the Ordinance prepared by Mr. Turton shall meet with your Lordship's approbation, I should recommend that it be sent out to the Governor-general, with instructions to propose it to the special council, with a clause similar to that in the accompanying Ordinance respecting the seminary, suspending its operation until it shall have been sanctioned and rendered permanent by an Act of the Imperial Parliament. In such case it will be advisable that Parliament should give the special council a power of imposing such fees and fines as may be requisite for establishing a general registry of real property.

I have &c.  
(signed) *Durham.*

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REPORT from the CHIEF SECRETARY, on the COMMUTATION of the FEUDAL TENURES in the Island of *Montreal*, and other Seigniories in the Possession of the Seignior of *St. Sulpice of Montreal*.

My Lord,

I HAVE great satisfaction in being able to state that the steps which, in compliance with your Excellency's instructions, I have taken with respect to the enfranchisement of the Island of *Montreal* from the feudal tenure, have resulted in a settlement of the principal points in a manner, which has been considered satisfactory by the parties most interested in the matter.

It is not necessary for me to give for the information, either of your Excellency or of Her Majesty's Government, any detailed account of the peculiar circumstances, which distinguish the enfranchisement of the Island of *Montreal* from the general question regarding the feudal tenures throughout the province; and which, in that district, render the existence of that tenure peculiarly undesirable, and its removal by voluntary arrangement peculiarly easy. The seignior of *Montreal* comprises the whole island of that name, and includes the city together with the ground, over which it must in the progress of time extend itself. In such a spot the pernicious influence of these feudal tenures, which in all parts of the province retard the extension of its commerce and the development of its natural resources, is felt with augmented force, as presenting a barrier to the enlargement and improvement of the city. The fines on alienation, which impede the transmission of land, and impose a heavy tax on every improvement, while they are injurious to the use of land for agriculture, are infinitely more fatal to its being rendered applicable to building purposes. The existence of the feudal tenure has been the occasion of loud and long complaint among the mercantile population of *Montreal*; and has been perceived to be the main cause of the slow progress both in extent and prosperity of a city, which, as well from its position at the confluence of the *St. Lawrence* and the *Ottawa*, and at the highest point at which the river is navigable from the sea, as from the increasing resources of the rich and extensive territories drained by these waters, possesses every capability for being ere long one of the greatest marts of trade and seats of population on the American continent. And, however the progress of *Montreal* may have suffered from those unfortunate causes, that have hitherto operated so prejudicially on the general interests of the British colonies in North America, it may fairly be concluded, that if this peculiar obstacle to its prosperity were removed, the city would receive an impulse to its improvement, that no other circumstances could entirely counteract.

The possession of this seignior by the ecclesiastical body of the Seminary of *St. Sulpice*, fortunately affords facilities which render it very practicable to effect a voluntary commutation in the Island of *Montreal*, without waiting for the completion of that general commutation of the feudal tenure, which, it is to be hoped, will before long be carried into effect throughout the province of Lower Canada. The complete view of this subject, which is given in the fifth report of the Canada Commissioners, renders it unnecessary that I should enter into any narrative of the circumstances, under which the body now forming the seminary became possessed of its present estates, and of the doubts which exist as to its title to them. Notwithstanding the arguments, which I have heard urged on the other side, I have found no reason to question the soundness of the conclusion, at which the Canada Commissioners arrived, against the justice as well as against the policy of any attempt on the part of the Crown to dispute the legal title of the seminary, and to enforce claims which have practically been long suffered to lie dormant. "Whether or not," say the Commissioners, "the legal title be in the seminary, the King has done numerous acts which would render it very derogatory to the honour of the Crown to contest it, except for

for the attainment of some great public good, which could not be gained by any other means." The report of the Commissioners, and the treaty which they attempted to negotiate with the seminary are additional and important recognitions on the part of the Crown, of the title of that body. Nor is the establishment of the seminary in the undisputed possession of this property demanded less by good policy than by equity. The purposes to which its means are applied are those of the most indisputable and essential public utility. The parochial duties of the whole city of Montreal are gratuitously discharged by its members. A considerable portion of its revenues is devoted to the maintenance of large and useful institutions of education; another portion supports missionary establishments among the Indians; and after satisfying the many claims on its charity, which its generosity has always been in the habit of admitting as paramount, a scanty pittance is left for the frugal maintenance of the individual members. The functions, which the seminary thus takes on itself, are such as the Government must provide means for discharging, were it to deprive the seminary of the power; and it is difficult to conceive that a provision so satisfactory and so economical could be made in any other way. Without, therefore, producing the slightest practical advantage, the attempt to enforce the alleged legal rights of the Crown, would, if successful be regarded as a wanton attack on a most respectable body of the clergy of the whole of the ancient, and of a large proportion of the emigrant population of the province. It would be regarded, not without justice, as an attack making as little gratitude as prudence on the part of the British Government. For during the recent troubles, as well as in preceding periods, the seminary of Montreal has been conspicuous among the clergy of the province by its zealous and unshaken loyalty. To its efforts, and the exercise of its influence at the most alarming crisis, we may attribute the security of the city from some of the formidable dangers which menaced it.

The doubts, however, which hang over the title of the seminary, necessarily render that body desirous of obtaining a formal recognition or confirmation of its rights, which may secure it not only against adverse claims on the part of the Crown, but against the resistance to its just demands, on which some of its tenants have occasionally ventured, relying on its unwillingness to enforce them by a suit at law, in the course of which its whole proprietary rights might be called in question. And though for the reasons on which I have dwelt, nothing could be less advisable than any attempt on the part of the Crown to enforce its own dormant claims, or to exhibit any unwillingness to recognize those of the seminary, it is not inconsistent with equity or sound policy that it should take advantage of the occasion of giving a new name and title to this property, to make such stipulation for an alteration of its mischievous incidents, as the public interest demands. The Crown has, therefore, while it has shown the greatest readiness to confirm the seminary in the possession of its present estates, stipulated that the concession on its part shall be accompanied by the enfranchisement of the Island of Montreal from its feudal burdens. To this condition the seminary has in the most ready and generous manner acceded. The terms proposed by it to the Canada Commissioners appeared to them so liberal that they unhesitatingly recommended their adoption in the report, which I have quoted above. And your Excellency was so much of the same opinion, that in compliance with your instruction I made the recommendations of the Commissioners the basis of the plan by which I proposed to effect the commutation.

Your Excellency is aware of the objections which were raised to the plan, when it became generally known that it was to be based upon the recommendation of the Canada Commissioners. I need not now recall to your Excellency's recollection the unreasonable nature of the demands urged by some of the inhabitants of Montreal in a petition presented on your return from the Upper Province at the end of July, nor the intemperate language in which that document was couched. I allude to it only for the purpose of noticing the fact that, while the greater part of the English inhabitants of Montreal disclaimed any participation in the desire which some of the petitioners seemed to entertain that the Crown should avail itself of its alleged legal rights to impose the hardest terms on the seminary, it appeared to be the general wish that some alteration should be made in the terms proposed, and that the Government in giving the seminary an indisputable title to its possessions, should stipulate for their due application to purposes of public utility, and guard against the accumulation of a large lauded property giving great political influence over the city of Montreal in the hands of an ecclesiastical corporation. The seminary objected to many of the proposals made by the other party, as wantonly interfering with its ecclesiastical independence and dignity, and unduly curtailing the amount of its future revenues. It is not till very recently that I have been enabled to get the consent of the seminary to the heads of an Ordinance which, I am happy to say, has been also agreed to by those who may fairly be regarded as representing the feelings of the British party on this point. I submit these heads to your Excellency, feeling that, in the present state of affairs, it would be useless to reduce them into the form of Ordinance, Letters Patent, or other formal and conclusive document.

It is proposed,—

1. That the superior and ecclesiastics of the seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal be formed into a corporation, for the purposes to be specified in the Ordinance, Act of Parliament, or Letters Patent: Provided that the rules of management of the corporation be not valid without confirmation by the Government.
2. That their title to their three present seigniories be confirmed and acknowledged by the Crown on the conditions annexed.



Appendix (E.)

3. That with respect to present arrears of "lods et ventes," calculated by the seminary at 44,000*l.* for the Island of Montreal, and 12,700*l.* for the other two seignories, and also with respect to all fines that may accrue in future, they shall not demand for each mutation more than one-twentieth of the value on each lot having buildings, and being with the buildings of the value of 500*l.* and upwards, within the city of Montreal, or more than one-sixteenth where the land is outside the city, or where with the buildings on it, it is of less value than 500*l.*

4. That these arrears be paid within seven years without interest, in seven annual instalments; any default for three months after demand, to render the whole of the remainder exigible immediately.

5. That the seminary be bound to commute, on demand, all its seigniorial rights, provided that no censitaire shall be entitled to demand commutation until he shall have paid up all his arrears of seigniorial dues.

6. That the cens et rentes be commuted by payment of the capital represented by them at the legal rate of interest.

That the lods et ventes of any lot within the city of Montreal, and having buildings on it, and being with such buildings of the value of 500*l.* and upwards, shall for the first seven years from the date of the letters patent be commuted for a payment of not more than one-twentieth of the value of such lot.

At the end of seven years and before the end of fourteen from the same date for a payment of not more than one-eighteenth.

At the end of fourteen from the same date, for a payment of not more than one-sixteenth.

That the lods et ventes of any lot within the city, the buildings on which are of less value than 500*l.*, and more than 100*l.* shall during the first of the above-mentioned periods be commuted for a payment of one-sixteenth.

During the second for one of one-fourteenth.

During the third for one of one-twelfth.

That the lods et ventes of any lot outside the city, or of any lot which being within the city shall not have buildings of the value of 100*l.* thereon, shall during the first of these periods be commuted for a payment of not more than one-twelfth.

During the second for one of one-tenth.

During the third for one of one-eighth.

7. That, where the amount of such commutation cannot be settled by voluntary agreement, both parties are to appoint an arbitrator: one of the judges nominating instead of the seminary, if it neglects to do so; and the Court of King's Bench to nominate a third. That these three are to settle the amounts of commutation and arrears. That the award be final, and that the expenses of arbitration be borne equally by the parties.

8. That this award and payment of such sums, shall operate as a final commutation of all seigniorial dues, and the land be henceforth held in "franc aleu roturier," which is never again to be convertible into a feudal tenure. The right of the seminary to its privileges for all arrears remaining the same as if there had been no change of tenure.

9. That the amount of commutation shall be fixed as a redeemable quit-rent, (*rente constituée rachetable*) on the property.

10. That the farm of St. Gabriel shall be sold by the seminary, and if not sold within 20 years, shall fall within the provisions of the mortmain laws, and go to the Crown.

11. That the monies received for the arrears, commutation, and farm of St. Gabriel, shall be invested only in the public securities of the United Kingdom or its colonies, with the exception of a power of holding 30,000*l.* worth of property producing income to the seminary, which it shall be permitted to invest in any land within the province, except the farm of St. Gabriel.

12. That the seminary shall lay before the Governor a detailed statement of its estate, debts and expenditure, as often as the Government shall require.

13. That the seminary shall continue subject to the same powers of visitation in temporal matters as were possessed by the kings of France, or are now possessed by the Crown of England.

It is not necessary for me on the present occasion to enter into any detailed explanation of the objects with which the various clauses of the agreement have been framed. In framing the terms of a formal and complete agreement with the seminary, it became necessary to enter into details which had not come under the attention of the Commissioners; and many of them had reference to points of considerable delicacy and difficulty. On others, which had been adverted to by the Commissioners, I found that it was necessary to make some alterations in order to meet, as well my own, and I believe your Excellency's views of what the public interest demands, as those of the persons who represented on this occasion the views of the public as contracting with the seminary. On some of them I have not thought it necessary to enter into much explanation, but have contented myself with merely pointing out the general nature of the provision to be made. Your Excellency will perceive that some of these points refer to the general constitution and management of the seminary, and others to the precise terms of the pecuniary arrangement to be made.

I feel that I have acted in perfect accordance with your Excellency's own views, as well as those of the Canada Commissioners in laying it down as a general rule of conduct in this

this matter, that the occasion of the proposed commutation was not to be seized for the purpose of enforcing with regard to the seminary of Montreal any regulation not called for by the actual arrangement itself, and which would introduce a practice at all different from that adopted with respect to the other ecclesiastical and educational institutions of the province. The seminary of Montreal will, in spite of any arrangements now adopted with reference to itself alone, be liable to any general enactment which the Legislature may hereafter find it necessary to adopt with respect to such institutions. The Commissioners in their report have in my opinion very justly remarked that "because the seminary of Montreal has consented to an urgently required improvement, there is no reason that further alterations, which, if good, are equally to be wished in every other religious seminary, should be exclusively urged upon this one: nor would it be consistent with the common rules of prudence that an arrangement so long desired in respect to the property of Montreal should be subjected to the risk of being indefinitely postponed, or even of failing, by adding to it further reforms never coupled with it till it seemed on the point of succeeding." It will be seen that it is proposed that the uses of the property now in the hands of the seminary, and which have been regulated by the good feeling of that body, and the custom to which it has conformed, should be specified in the public act, by which its title is confirmed. As a further means of control over the management of the institution, it has been agreed that its rules of management should not be valid without confirmation by the Government. It is also provided that the seminary shall, whenever the Government shall require, lay before it a detailed statement of its pecuniary affairs. The seminary preferred making this accountability dependent on the demands of the Government to a periodical account, which had been proposed on the other side; and to this plan, which the gentlemen of the body represented as conformable to their own views and ancient customs, there seemed to exist no objections that rendered it at all advisable to insist upon a periodical account. The seminary objected to the creation in their case of new and peculiar powers of visitation. But the highest legal authorities of the province were of opinion that the powers of visitation hitherto possessed by the Crown of France and England were quite sufficient for all useful purposes. And a clause to this effect has been inserted with the entire consent of the seminary.

The British population of the province appeared to be very desirous that the seminary should henceforth cease in great measure to appear in the character of a landed proprietor; and above all that it should not continue to possess a large extent of land in the city. In the general objections to the possession of large landed property by ecclesiastical corporations, objections of which the force has been long recognized by the mortmain laws, not only of our own but of every civilized European country, I could not but entirely coincide; and I felt anxious that in making this agreement with the seminary provision should be made that it should cease to hold such portion of its present lands as lie in the immediate neighbourhood of the city of Montreal; and that the funds arising from the sale of their lands and the commutation of its feudal rights should not be reinvested in lands. The opposition of the seminary, which at first extended to any stipulation of the kind, reduced itself by degrees to narrower limits; and I found that it would be satisfied, provided it were permitted to hold so much land as would suffice for the various buildings required for its educational establishments, together with some houses in the city, which would probably serve for little more than the accommodation of its professors and other persons connected with it. It has been determined, therefore, that the farm of St. Gabriel, which is the only extensive landed estate possessed by the seminary in the Island of Montreal, and which must very soon be required for building in the event of any extension of the city, shall be sold; and that all the money received by way of arrears and of commutation, together with that arising from the sale of the farm of St. Gabriel, shall be invested in the public securities of the United Kingdom or its colonies, the seminary being permitted nevertheless to acquire or to retain 30,000*l.* worth of land in the province.

It now only remains for me to notice the provisions which have been made with respect to the pecuniary terms of the commutation. With respect to the rate, at which the arrears for past mutations are to be collected, no change is to be made in the terms proposed by the Canada Commissioners; and it is merely stipulated that the seminary when possessed of an indisputable title shall continue to make the same moderate claims as heretofore. Great alarm appeared to be entertained by some of the inhabitants of Montreal as to the amount of these arrears, which some of them calculated as likely to amount to no less than 150,000*l.* But this calculation was founded on no accurate, or even intelligible data; and as the time to which I was limited, did not suffice for the preparation of completely correct information by an inspection of the books of the seminary, I was obliged to take the amount as stated by the superior in his communications with me. This amount I have specified in the agreement, at 44,000*l.* for the Island of Montreal, and 12,700*l.* for the other two seigniories, being altogether 56,700*l.*; and, as this is the statement of the seminary itself, I think it would not be bearing unfairly hard upon that body if the total amount to be received for arrears should be so limited in the Act of incorporation.

In the proposal made by the seminary to the Canada Commissioners, and adopted by them, the terms proposed for the commutation of the *lods et ventes* differed in some respects from those proposed for the collection of the arrears. With regard to the latter it was clearly advisable that there should be no deviation from the long established custom. The seminary has been in the habit of dividing the lots in the seignior of Montreal into two classes, the first consisting of those within the city, and having in them buildings of the value of 500*l.* and more; the second comprising all lots outside of the city, together with

## Appendix (E.)

those within it, which bear buildings of less value than 500*l.* On the first class it has been in the habit of taking one-twentieth, on the latter one-sixteenth of the whole value of the property as the fine or alienation; the legal claim being one-twelfth in both cases. To these rates it is settled in the present agreement that the seminary shall adhere in the collection of its arrears. The principles on which the seminary proposed to commute the tenures on the first or more valuable class of its property, was that of taking the amount of one fine as a perpetual enfranchisement for all future demands; and the great moderation of this proposal must be very cheerfully acknowledged. But to the second or less valuable class of its property the seminary did not feel inclined to extend terms quite so favourable. In the report of the Canada Commissioners it is stated that the seminary proposed to require 5 per cent. on the first class, and 12½ per cent on the second. I have however reason to believe that in the latter part of this clause there was an accidental numerical mistake, and that instead of 12½ per cent. the seminary in fact meant only to demand one-twelfth or 8½ per cent. This at least was its proposal to me.

It must be owned that the terms proposed even with regard to the second class were singularly moderate; and that the seminary when it proposed to enfranchise its censitaires from all future liabilities on the payment of the amount due on one alienation, could not be thought very harsh in urging that on the unimproved portion of its property it would insist on taking this one fine at its full legal amount. The one-twelfth proposed with respect to the second class is, after all, the legal fine due on all on the occasion of every alienation, and is generally received without deduction by all other seigniors in the province. It will not however be matter of surprise that the establishment of such a distinction between the two classes of properties excited discontent among the holders of the less favoured class; and, as this was composed of the poorer and more numerous body, I ventured to represent to the seminary that the establishment of such a distinction would enlist the sympathies of the community against the arrangement; and to recommend that in both cases the price of the commutation should be fixed at the amount of the fine which had hitherto been taken. The seminary stated that it was quite ready to apply this principle equally to all lots on which there were buildings; but that on mere agricultural or unimproved lots, on which very little increase of value had been effected by the application of capital, it thought it quite fair and necessary to take the full legal amount of one fine. Adhering to its old classification, it had demanded this larger amount on all lots containing buildings of less value than 500*l.*; but it assured me of its perfect readiness to accede to any new scale by which a distinction could be made between the less valuable class of buildings on the one side, and, on the other, land bearing no buildings, except such as it was apprehended might be raised on absolutely unimproved property in order to escape the higher rate of commutation. It appeared on discussing this point that 100*l.* would be a fair value to take as the criterion of *bonâ fide* buildings, and that no one would for the purpose of evasion erect a building of greater value on unimproved land. With this view the lots have been divided into three classes to be subjected to different rates of commutation. The two first are the different classes of lots within the city: the first class being that having buildings above 500*l.* in value, the second those of less than 500*l.* and more than 100*l.* On both of these the commutation is proposed to be fixed at the rate hitherto adopted with respect to fines, at one-twentieth of the value for the first, and one-sixteenth for the second. The third class is to comprise all of what may be regarded as unimproved lots, that is of all lots outside of the city, and any within it, on which there shall not be a building of the value of 100*l.* On this the price of commutation is to be fixed at one-twelfth.

Such are the terms agreed upon for the first period of seven years after the adoption of a measure for commutation. The agreement contains provisions for a variation of the rate of commutation, if delayed beyond that period. If not concluded in the first period of seven years, the terms are to be raised during a second of the same duration; and if delayed beyond 14 years, the rate is to be still further increased.

An important improvement on the agreement sanctioned by the Canada Commissioners will, I think, be found in the provision respecting the nature of the charge for which the present liabilities are to be commuted. The Commissioners propose, that "it should be allowable by mutual agreement to charge the whole of the commutation money as a mortgage on the property, or to convert it into a quit-rent, but not without the free consent of both parties." It appeared to me very desirable that every facility and inducement should be given to the immediate completion of the commutation; and that in cases in which the censitaire might not possess the means of paying the whole amount of the purchase-money, he should be able to effect the commutation by settling its amount, and fixing the interest thereof as a rent-charge on the property. This proposal met with the approval of all parties, and in the foregoing agreement it is accordingly provided, that the amount of commutation shall be fixed on the property as a redeemable quit-rent, or *rente constituée rachetable*.

The terms thus settled met with the entire concurrence of the seminary. Messrs. M'Gill and Moffatt, though more favourable to a draft of an Ordinance originally prepared by themselves, signified their entire readiness to assent to the foregoing agreement; and it met also with the concurrence of Mr. Adam Thom, who had at first supported views more near those of the strongest opponents of the seminary. It appears most desirable that no time should be lost in definitively adopting and carrying into effect the settlement of this question. The only difficulty arises from the want of any sufficient legislative power in the province, to give the force of law to the agreement. It is a matter of doubt, whether in the present state of its title the seminary could make such a valid surrender as would be required as a foundation for a fresh grant on the conditions agreed in Letters Patent

Patent from the Crown. An Ordinance passed under the present limited power of the Governor and council, would only be valid for three or four years, and consequently no one would commute under it. It is certainly not desirable, that the Imperial Parliament should undertake the task of legislating at a distance on a subject requiring so much local knowledge. The only course that remains is, that the Imperial Parliament should pass an Act, giving the force of permanent law to any Ordinance passed by the present legislature of Lower Canada, for the incorporation of the seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal, and for the commutation of tenure in the seignories now possessed by that body. Instructions might then be sent out to propose to the special council an ordinance founded on the foregoing agreement.

In bringing these remarks to a close, allow me to impress once more on your Excellency the importance of taking advantage of the present disposition on both sides to secure to the public the great practical benefits, which must result from an equitable settlement of this question. Your Excellency will, I am sure, see the necessity of removing from this distracted community, one even of the minor causes of difference.

I have, &c.

Quebec, 31 October 1838.

(signed) *Chs. Buller*, Chief Secretary.

LETTER of M. Quiblier in answer to Honorable *Chs. Buller's* Letter of 21 ult., requiring information on several points relating to the Seminary;—(3 Enclosures.)

Monsieur, Séminaire de Montréal, 5 Septembre 1838.

DANS la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire en date du 25 du mois dernier, vous me demandez, pour l'information de son Excellence le Gouverneur-général ;

1. Un état des œuvres auxquelles les fonds du séminaire sont maintenant consacrés.
2. Un état des produits des moulins, des droits de mutations et des rentes, pendant les cinq dernières années, dans chacune de nos trois seigneuries, Ile de Montréal, St. Sulpice et Lac des deux Montagnes.
3. Un rapport détaillé des lods et ventes dûs, des dates de chaque mutation, des noues des vendeurs et acquéreurs, et des propriétaires actuels. Mais dans votre lettre du 31 dernier, vous m'avez permis de la part de son Excellence le Gouverneur-général, de me renfermer dans un rapport sommaire des lods et ventes arriérés.

En réponse aux susdites questions, je prends la liberté de vous référer aux trois rapports ci-inclus, dont le nombre correspond au nombre respectif de chaque question.

Avec la meilleure volonté et le travail le plus scrupuleux, il n'a pas été possible de parvenir à quelque chose de plus exact. Je désire vivement que ces renseignements puissent satisfaire son Excellence Le Gouverneur-général, et accélérer la conclusion de cette affaire importante.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, avec une haute considération, Monsieur,

Votre très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur,

Honorable Charles Buller,  
Secrétaire-en-Chef, &c. &c. &c.

*Quiblier*, Supr.

Enclosure, No. 1.

LES œuvres dont le séminaire est chargé sont,

1. La desserte de la paroisse de Montréal, composée d'environ 20,000 catholiques, dont  $\frac{1}{3}$  Irlandais, Anglais, Eco-sais, pour lesquels le séminaire entretient habituellement 15 à 18 prêtres. Le séminaire reçoit de plus tous les prêtres du diocèse de Montréal et des autres pays, qui veulent y prendre l'hospitalité.
  2. La mission du lac des deux Montagnes, pour l'instruction des sauvages Iroquois et Algonquins, pour lesquels le séminaire entretient 2 et assez communément 3 prêtres; une école pour les garçons et 2 écoles pour les filles.
  3. Le petit séminaire ou collège, où il y a habituellement 5 prêtres et 15 maitres, où l'on enseigne le Français, l'Anglais, le Grec, le Latin, les belles lettres, la philosophie, les mathématiques, &c. &c. Plus de 150 pensionnaires et plus de 100 externes fréquentent l'établissement.
  4. Les écoles de la paroisse qui sont tenues par une trentaine de maitres ou de maitresses, et dans lesquelles près de 1,400 enfans reçoivent une éducation presque toute gratuite.
  5. Une salle fondée à l'Hôpital-général des Sœurs Grises pour 6 pauvres vieillards invalides qui sont nourris et entretenus aux frais du séminaire.
  6. Une autre salle fondée au même hôpital pour 40 orphelins Irlandais, nourries, instruites et entretenues aux frais du séminaire jusqu'à ce qu'elles soient placées dans des familles honnêtes.
  7. On ajoute cette année un établissement de Frères des écoles chrétiennes, déjà fréquenté par plus de 260 jeunes garçons, à qui on enseigne gratuitement la lecture, l'écriture, le calcul, le gramme, la géographie, les élémens de la géométrie et du dessin linéaire, &c. &c.
  8. Les aumônes publiques et secrettes, souscriptions et améliorations publiques absorbent ce qui reste de revenus après les charges remplies.
- Il est à remarquer que les susdites œuvres augmenteront en proportion de la population.

Montréal, 5 Septembre 1838.

*Quiblier*, Supr.

## Enclosure, No. 2.

Appendix (E.)

## PRODUIT DES SEIGNEURIES DE MONTREAL, DE ST. SULPICE ET DU LAC DES DEUX MONTAGNES pendant les cinq dernières années.

## 1. Seigneurie de Montréal.

	Lods et Ventes dans la Ville et les Faubourgs.	Lods et Ventes et Rentes en l'Isle.	Moulins, déduction faite des dépenses d'entretien et des réparations.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1833 - - - - -	3,095	2,249	652	5,996
1834 - - - - -	3,028	1,695	480	5,203
1835 - - - - -	3,072	1,873	360	5,305
1836 - - - - -	2,369	1,782	607	4,758
1837 - - - - -	3,222	1,905	578	5,705
				<u>26,967</u>

## 2. Seigneurie de St. Sulpice.

	Lods et Ventes et Rentes.	Moulins.	
	£.	£.	
1833 - - - - -	663	206	869
1834 - - - - -	732	255	987
1835 - - - - -	652	251	903
1836 - - - - -	783	226	1,009
1837 - - - - -	781	429	1,210
			<u>4,978</u>

## 3. Seigneurie du Lac des deux Montagnes.

1833 - - - - -	1,334	304	1,638
1834 - - - - -	877	353	1,230
1835 - - - - -	714	362	1,076
1836 - - - - -	865	855	1,720
1837 - - - - -	954	554	1,508
			<u>7,172</u>

Produit total des trois seigneuries pendant les 5 dernières années - - £. 39,117

Montréal, 5 Septembre, 1838.

Quiblier, Supr.

## Enclosure, No. 3.

DANS le rapport fait aux commissaires en 1836, les arrérages de la seigneurie de Montréal ont été estimés à 34,000 l. de bonnes dettes.

Les arrérages des trois seigneuries peuvent être estimés maintenant comme suit :

## ILE DE MONTREAL.

D'après un relevé assez correct des mutations, les lods et ventes dûs dans la ville et les faubourgs de Montréal depuis 1807, jusqu'à 1838, sont de 62,143 l., suivant le taux légal. De cette somme, il faut déduire,

1°. Au moins  $\frac{1}{10}$  pour non valeur.

2°. Le séminaire ne prenant ordinairement que le 20<sup>me</sup>, au lieu du 12<sup>me</sup> alloué par la loi, il faut déduire encore  $\frac{1}{3}$ , ce qui réduiroit la somme cidessus en bonnes dettes à environ - - - - - £. 31,000

Nous n'avons pas de relevé exact de l'Isle et des deux autres seigneuries ; mais en calculant par le nombre des terres de chaque seigneurie, les arrérages sont à peu près comme suit, déduction faite des non valeur et des grâces ordinaires

- - - - -	13,000
En la seigneurie de St. Sulpice - - - - -	4,000
En la seigneurie du Lac - - - - -	7,800

£. 56,700

Montréal, 5 Septembre, 1838.

Quiblier, Supr.

Cher Monsieur,

Séminaire de Montréal, 15 Septembre 1838.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 10 dernier, dans laquelle vous me demandez, 1. Quel est le montant total des lods et ventes pendant chacune des cinq dernières années dans la cité et les faubourgs de Montréal? 2. Quel est le montant annuel des mêmes lods et ventes pour le reste de la consive de notre seigneurie de Montréal? 3. Quel est le montant des cens et ventes dans toute la seigneurie de Montréal, pour chacune des cinq dernières années, et aussi quelle somme en a été collectée? 4. Enfin, d'après quelles règles nous regardons comme mauvaises dettes certains arrérages de lods et ventes?

Pour donner l'état mentionné par la première question, il faudroit parcourir et relever cinq volumes *in folio* du terrier de la ville et des faubourgs, et revoir tous les comptes; ce qui demanderoit le travail assidu de deux personnes habiles pendant plusieurs mois.

L'état auquel a rapport la 2<sup>o</sup> question est encore plus difficile et plus long; les notaires dans la campagne ne font pas exactement les retours de leurs actes; il arrive qu'un grand nombre de mutations nous demeurent inconnues pendant plusieurs années. Un nouveau terrier pourroit seul nous fournir les moyens de parvenir, à cet égard, à des renseignements exacts.

Il n'est pas impossible, cependant, si l'on veut, de savoir quel est le montant approximatif des revenus de la seigneurie de Montréal, pendant chacune des cinq dernières années.

Les arrérages de lods et ventes dans la ville et les faubourgs pendant les 30 dernières années montant en bonnes dettes à 31,000*l.*, ce qui présente par an £. 1,033

Les arrérages de l'île 13,000*l.* par an - - - - - 433

La recette réelle des cinq dernières années y compris les moulins, ayant été d'environ 26,767*l.*; c'est par an - - - - - 5,393

Ainsi le revenu annuel de la seigneurie de Montréal peut-être évalué à - - - £. 6,859

Il monteroit plus haut si les lods et ventes étoient exigés selon la rigueur de la loi.

Il n'est plus facile de répondre à la première partie de la 2<sup>o</sup> question. Les rentes annuelles de toute la seigneurie de Montréal, y compris la ville et les faubourgs, sont de 2,000 minots de bled et 100*l.* en argent. Mais il m'est absolument impossible de spécifier ce qu'il en a été perçu chaque année. Dans nos livres de recette, nous portons simplement ce qui est payé sans mentionner si c'est pour arrérages pour lods et ventes ou pour rentes courantes. Les censitaires aiment mieux n'avoir qu'un compte ouvert. Pour obtenir une distinction détaillée, il faudroit revoir et relever tous les comptes des particuliers, pendant cinq ans; ce qui seroit un travail presque immense. Pour répondre à la 4<sup>o</sup> question, je prendrai la liberté de vous faire observer, 1<sup>o</sup>. Qu'un certain nombre de lods et ventes sont frappés de prescription et cessent d'être exigibles en loi, quoique ils soient dûs en équité. 2<sup>o</sup>. Un certain nombre de terrains sont tirés au sort, et la valeur de quelques uns ne pourroit compenser les frais judiciaires, si l'on repétoit en loi les lods et ventes. 3<sup>o</sup>. D'autres terrains tombent entre les mains d'acquéreurs très pauvres, ou subissent de si fréquentes mutations qu'on ne pourroit en exiger les droits rigoureusement dûs sans plonger ces infortunés dans la dernière misère.

Voilà les principales sources de ce que nous appelons mauvaises dettes.

Agréez l'expression de la haute considération avec laquelle j'ai l'honneur d'être,

Cher Monsieur, votre très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur,

A l'Honorable Charles Buller,  
Secrétaire-en-Chef, &c. &c. &c.

Quiblier, Supr.

ESTIMATE given in by M. Quiblier, Superior of the Seminary, of the probable Amount to be received for Commutation of the Tenures in its Three Seignories.

Le taux fixé par la loi, pour les changemens de tenures en franc alleu roturier, est de la cinquième partie de la valeur de l'immeuble, ou du quint.

La Couronne en affranchissant ses censitaires n'a exigé que le dixième.

Le séminaire en proposant un tel affranchissement a demandé le douzième de la valeur des propriétés en général, et a consenti à se contenter du 20<sup>e</sup> de la valeur des propriétés de la ville, bâties pour un montant d'au moins 500*l.* Cette distinction a été faite en faveur de l'industrie et du commerce qui ont créé de pareilles améliorations.

Aucun autre seigneur ou établissement ne pourroit transiger à un taux si modéré. Les censitaires du séminaire de Montréal sont, sous ce rapport, les plus privilégiés du Canada.

## Appendix (E.)

Quand le séminaire a fait des propositions aussi faciles, il s'est fondé sur les estimations suivantes, assez exactes alors, mais devenues au-dessus de la vérité pour l'état actuel des affaires.

L'île de Montréal, non compris l'espace occupé par la ville, est divisée en 1,300 terres dont la valeur moyenne, estimée pour chacune, d'environ 4,00 l. donneroit un montant de	-	-	-	£. 520,000
En traitant avec les Commissaires royaux, nous avions estimé la valeur de la ville et faubourgs d'environ	-	-	-	£. 1,480,000
				£. 2,000,000
Le fief de St. Sulpice est divisé en 700 terres, dont la valeur moyenne, estimée pour chacune à 125 l., monteroit à	-	-	-	£. 87,500
Le fief du Lac des deux Montagnes est divisé en 1,230 terres, dont la valeur moyenne, estimée pour chacune à 100 l. monteroit à	-	-	-	£. 123,000
				210,500
Total des trois seigneuries				£. 2,210,500

Si ces propriétés étoient vendues par le sheriff, elles ne monteroit pas aux deux tiers de la susdite valeur.

Il faut aussi avoir égard aux grâces que nous serons obligés de faire; aux pertes inevitables dans le gestion; aux estimations qui seront toujours au dessous du prix véritable.

Les revenus du séminaire n'étant plus de nature à augmenter, il faut aussi qu'il soit rendu capable d'accomplir facilement toutes ses œuvres.

En suivant le taux du séminaire, environ un million payeroit le 20 <sup>me</sup> , c'est-à-dire	-	-	-	-	£. 50,000
Le reste, 1,210,500 payeroit le 12 <sup>me</sup> , c'est-à-dire	-	-	-	-	100,875
Total				-	£. 150,875

dont la rente à 6 p. % et en ne supposant aucune perte, fourniroit au séminaire un revenu de 9,000 l.\*

\* En 1827, feu Mr Roux, supérieur du séminaire de Montréal, traita l'affaire des droits seigneurieux avec le très honorable Huskisson, ministre des colonies, par la médiation de Sir Wilmot Horton. Le gouvernement de sa Majesté s'engagea alors à garantir au séminaire une rente annuelle et perpétuelle égale non seulement au montant des revenus que le séminaire percevoit de la seigneurie de Montréal, mais encore de ceux qu'il avoit droit de percevoir. Le séminaire ne percevoit qu'environ 6,000 l. de la dite seigneurie; le gouvernement cependant lui assura 8,000 l. et même 9,000 l., s'il prouvoit que la seigneurie pourroit les rendre. M. Stephen, avocat de la Couronne, décida dans ce sens. Les documents sont au bureau colonial.

De plus le gouvernement, dans cette dotation, ne faisoit aucune mention des deux autres seigneuries, ni de la ferme St. Gabriel, ni des autres immeubles, possédés par le séminaire; lesquels tous demeu- roient en la possession et propriété du séminaire. L'arrangement actuel est donc loin d'assurer au séminaire un revenu aussi considérable.

ORDINANCE of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL and SPECIAL COUNCIL of Lower Canada,  
for incorporating the Seminary of *Saint Sulpice* of Montreal.

Appendix (E.)

ANNO SECUNDO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

## Cap. L.

AN ORDINANCE to incorporate the ECCLESIASTICS of the Seminary of *Saint Sulpice* of Montreal, to confirm their Title to the Fief and Seigniorly of the Island of Montreal, the Fief and Seigniorly of the *Lake of the Two Mountains*, and the Fief and Seigniorly of *Saint Sulpice* in this Province; to provide for the gradual Extinction of Seigniorial Rights and Dues, within the Seigniorial Limits of the said Fiefs and Seigniories, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of *Saint Sulpice*, established at Montreal in this Province, have, since the Capitulation made and signed at Montreal aforesaid, on the eighth day of September, which was in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty, held, possessed and enjoyed, and do still hold, possess and enjoy the fief and seigniorly of the Island of Montreal and its dependencies, the fief and seigniorly of the *Lake of the Two Mountains*, and the fief and seigniorly of *Saint Sulpice*, and their several dependencies, all situate in the said District of Montreal:—And the said Ecclesiastics have alleged, and do allege, that they so as aforesaid have held, possessed and enjoyed, and still do hold, possess and enjoy, all and singular the said fiefs and seigniories, and their dependencies, rightfully, and as the true and lawful owners of the same: And whereas doubts and controversies have arisen touching the right and title of the said Ecclesiastics, of the said Seigniorly of *Saint Sulpice* of Montreal, in and to the several fiefs and seigniories, and their dependencies, of which they have, as aforesaid, been in possession since the said capitulation, and it has been contended that all and every the said fiefs and seigniories became, by the conquest of this Province by the British arms, vested, and still remain vested in the Crown: And whereas Her Majesty, desirous that all such doubts and controversies should be removed and terminated, and that Her faithful subjects holding lands within the seigniorial limits of the said fiefs and seigniories, should be enabled to effect and obtain the gradual extinction of all seigniorial rights, dues and duties, payable or performable for or by reason of such their lands, has of her own mere will and proper motion, graciously signified Her Royal pleasure, that the right and title of the said Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of *Saint Sulpice* of Montreal, in and to the said several fiefs and seigniories, should be absolutely confirmed, under and subject to the terms, provisos, conditions and limitations, hereinafter contained and expressed, which said terms, provisos, conditions and limitations have been fully and formally agreed to and accepted by the said Ecclesiastics of the said Seminary of *Saint Sulpice* of Montreal: And whereas, for fulfilling Her Majesty's gracious pleasure and intentions in the said behalf, and for other the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient and necessary that the said Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of *Saint Sulpice* of Montreal should be constituted an ecclesiastical corporation, or body corporate and ecclesiastical (*communauté ecclésiastique*):—Be it therefore ordained and enacted by His Excellency the Governor of the Province of Lower Canada, by and with the advice and consent of the Special Council for the affairs of the said Province, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to make temporary Provision for the Government of Lower Canada," and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That Joseph Quiblier, Jacques Guillaume Roque, Jean Louis Melchior Sauvage du Chatillonet, Jean Richard, Joseph Comte, and others, who now are members of the said Seminary of *Saint Sulpice* of Montreal, and compose the body thereof, and their ecclesiastical successors, named and appointed by and according to the rules and regulations which now are, or hereafter may be, in force for the government of that institution or body, shall be, and they are hereby made, constituted and declared to be an ecclesiastical corporation or body corporate and ecclesiastical (*communauté ecclésiastique*) in name and in deed, by the name of "The Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of *Saint Sulpice* of Montreal;" and that by the same name they shall have perpetual succession, by admitting and electing new members, according to the rules of their foundation, and the practice by them heretofore followed, and shall have a common seal, with power to alter, break and make new the same, when and as often as they shall judge it expedient so to do; and that they and their successors by the same name may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in all courts of record and places of judicature and jurisdiction within the said Province, and do, perform and execute all and every lawful acts and things, in as full and ample manner and form, to all intents, constructions and purposes, as any other ecclesiastical corporation or body corporate and ecclesiastical by law may or ought to do: Provided always, That no rules, bye-laws or regulations for the temporal government of the said corporation or its successors, save only those which are now followed and in force in the said Seminary of *Saint Sulpice* of Montreal, shall be valid, binding or effectual, until they shall have been laid before the Governor, Lieutenant-governor, or person administering the government of this Province for the time being, and shall have been by him expressly approved, confirmed and ratified.

II. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the right and title of the said Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of *Saint Sulpice* of Montreal, in and to all and singular the said fiefs and seigniories of the Island of Montreal, of the *Lake of the Two Mountains*, and of *Saint Sulpice*, and their several dependencies, and in and to all seigniorial and feudal rights, privileges, dues, and duties arising out of and for the same, and in and to all and every the domain, lands, reservations, buildings, messuages, tenements, and hereditaments within the said several fiefs and seigniories now held and possessed by them as proprietors thereof, and also in and to all monies, debts, *hypothèques*, and other real securities, arrears of *lods et ventes*, *cens et rentes*, and other seigniorial dues and duties, payable or performable by reason of lands holden by *censitaires*, tenants, and others, in the said several fiefs and seigniories, goods, chattels, and moveable property, whatsoever, now due, owing, belonging, or accrued to the said Ecclesiastics of the said Seminary of *Saint Sulpice* of Montreal, or which may hereafter become due and owing, or accrue and belong to them, or to the said ecclesiastical corporation, hereby constituted, or their successors, by reason of any lands and tenements holden



## Appendix (E.)

of the respective *censives* of the said several fiefs and seigniories, with all and every the rights, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto respectively belonging or in any wise appertaining, shall be, and they are hereby confirmed and declared, good, valid, and effectual in the law, as fully, in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same objects, intents and purposes as the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of the Fauxbourg Saint Germain Lez Paris, or the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, according to its constitution, before the eighteenth day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, or either or both of the said seminaries might or could have done, or had a right to do, or might or could have held, enjoyed, or applied the same, or any part thereof, previously to the last mentioned period. And further, That all and singular the said fiefs and seigniories of the Island of Montreal, of the Lake of the Two Mountains, and of Saint Sulpice, and all and every the said domain, lands, buildings, messuages, tenements, and hereditaments, seigniorial dues and duties, monies, debts, *hypothèques*, real securities, arrears of *lods et ventes*, *cens et rentes*, and other seigniorial dues, goods, chattels, and moveable property whatsoever, shall be, and the same are hereby vested in the said corporation of the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, hereby constituted, and their successors, to be had, held, possessed, and enjoyed by the said Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, and their successors, as the true and lawful owners and proprietors of the same, and of every part and parcel thereof, to the only use, benefit, and behoof of the said seminary or corporation, and their successors, for ever, according to their rules and regulations, now being or hereafter to be in force, subject, however, to the terms, conditions, provisos, and limitations, touching and concerning the same or any part thereof, hereinafter enacted, expressed, and contained.

III. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said corporation of the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, hereby constituted, and their successors, shall be, and they are hereby held and bound, whenever thereunto required by any of the *censitaires*, or other person or persons, or body or bodies politic or corporate, who now hold or who may hereafter hold any real or immoveable property, *à titre de cens* or *en roture*, within any one or more of the said fiefs and seigniories, to consent to grant and allow, to and in favour of such *censitaire*, person or persons, or body or bodies corporate or politic, requiring the same, a commutation, release, and extinguishment of and from the *droits de lods et ventes*, *cens et rentes*, and all feudal and seigniorial burthens whatsoever, to which such *censitaire*, person, or body corporate, holding real or immoveable property in any one or more of the said fiefs and seigniories, his, her, or their heirs, successors, or assigns, and such real and immoveable property, so by him, her, or them held, may be subject or liable to, and in favour of the said Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, or their successors, for a certain price, indemnity, and consideration in that behalf, agreed upon, or to be fixed, ascertained, and determined in manner hereinafter provided, which shall be paid to the said Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, or their successors, by the *censitaire*, person, or body corporate, requiring such commutation, release, and extinguishment, in manner, as hereinafter is directed: Provided always, That no such *censitaire*, person, or body corporate or politic, shall be entitled to, or demand any such commutation, release, and extinguishment, in the behalf aforesaid, until he, she, or they shall have duly paid to the said Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, or their successors, all arrears of seigniorial rights, dues, and duties, which he, she, or they owed, or may owe, or with which the said land or immoveable property, in respect whereof such commutation, release, and extinguishment, may be sought or required, had been, was, or may be then chargeable, or shall have otherwise satisfied them in that behalf by any mode of adjustment agreed upon and concluded.

IV. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the price, consideration, and indemnity, to be paid by any *censitaire*, person, or body politic or corporate, for such commutation, release and extinguishment, with regard to his or their land, or immoveable property, situated within any one or more of the said fiefs and seigniories, to be paid by him, her or them to the said Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, or their successors, shall be at and after the rates following: (that is to say) That the said commutation of all *cens et rentes*, within all, and every, the said fiefs and seigniories, shall be had and obtained on the payment of such capital, or sum of money, as the said *cens et rentes*, reckoned at the legal rate of interest, shall or may represent; that the said commutation of the *droits de lods et ventes*, upon or in respect of any lot, piece or parcel of land in the said fief and seigniority of the Island of Montreal, upon which there shall be buildings of the value of five hundred pounds currency, and upwards, shall be had and obtained for and during the first seven years which shall elapse after this present Ordinance shall come into effect in this Province, upon payment of not more than one-twentieth part of the value of such lot, piece, or parcel of land and buildings, and at any time at and after the expiration of seven years subsequent to this Ordinance so coming into force and effect, and before the expiration of fourteen years from the said time, upon payment of not more than one-eighteenth part of the value of such lot, piece, or parcel of land and buildings, and at any time after the expiration of fourteen years from the said time, upon payment of not more than one-twelfth part of the value of such lot, piece, or parcel of land, and buildings; that the said commutation of the said *droits de lods et ventes*, upon, or in respect of any lot, piece or parcel of land, situated within the said city of Montreal, whereupon there may be buildings of which the value shall be less than five hundred pounds, and more than one hundred pounds currency, shall be had and obtained for, and during the said first period above mentioned of seven years after the coming into force and effect of this Ordinance, upon payment of not more than one-sixteenth part of the value of such lot, piece or parcel of land and buildings, and at any time after the expiration of the said seven years, subsequent to the coming into force, and effect of this Ordinance, and before the expiration of fourteen years from the said time, upon payment of not more than one-fourteenth part of the value of such lot, piece or parcel of land and buildings, and at any time after the expiration of fourteen years from the said time, upon payment of not more than one-twelfth part of the value of such lot, piece or parcel of land and buildings; that the said commutations of the said *lods et ventes* upon, for or in respect of any lot, piece or parcel of land, situated without the said city of Montreal, in any of the said fiefs and seigniories of the Island of Montreal, Lake of the Two Mountains, and Saint Sulpice, or for or in respect of any lot, piece or parcel of land within the said City of Montreal, upon which there shall not be buildings of the value of one hundred pounds currency, shall be had and obtained for and during the said first period of seven years after the coming into force and effect of this Ordinance,

Ordinance, upon payment of not more than one-twelfth part of the value thereof, and at any time after the expiration of this period of seven years subsequent to the coming into force and effect of this Ordinance, and before the expiration of fourteen years from the said time, upon payment of not more than one-tenth part of the said value, and at any time after the expiration of fourteen years from the said time, on the payment of not more than one-eighth part of the value of such lot, piece or parcel of land and buildings.

V. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all cases where the said Ecclesiastics of the said Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, their successors, and any of the said *ceusitaires*, or other person or persons, body politic or corporate, so requiring a commutation, release and extinguishment in manner aforesaid, shall not, by voluntary agreement, settle and determine the value of any such lots, pieces or parcels of land and property, with reference to which the said price, consideration money and indemnity, according to the rates hereinbefore established, shall be reckoned, such value thereof shall be fixed, ascertained and determined, by the award of arbitrators, in manner following: (that is to say) the said Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, or their successors, shall, and may nominate, and in their default so to do, one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench, for the district of Montreal, shall, and may on their behalf nominate an arbitrator, being an indifferent and disinterested person, and the said *ceusitaire*, person or persons, or body corporate or politic respectively, shall and may nominate and appoint one other arbitrator, being also an indifferent and disinterested person; and the said Court of King's Bench for the said district of Montreal, upon a petition, or summary application to it made in that behalf, shall, and may nominate one other arbitrator, being also an indifferent and disinterested person, which said three arbitrators, after having been previously sworn before any one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench for the said district of Montreal, hereby authorized to administer such oath, well, truly and honestly, to execute the trust and duty of arbitrators as aforesaid, and after notice to the parties respectively of the time and place of their meeting, shall proceed to fix, ascertain and determine the value of the lots, pieces or parcels of land and property, in respect whereof such commutation, release and extinguishment shall be required: Provided always, That the costs and expenses of such arbitration shall be borne by the parties in equal shares, and that the said arbitrament and award of the said arbitrators, to be named and appointed as aforesaid, or of any two of them, in and respecting the premises, shall be final, and the same shall be duly returned into, filed and enrolled in the said Court of King's Bench for the district of Montreal, and shall by such court be duly confirmed.

VI. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That upon the rendering and confirmation of the said award, in the behalf and in manner aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the *ceusitaire*, person or persons, or body corporate or politic, requiring such commutation, release and extinguishment of all seigniorial and feudal rights and burthens as aforesaid, to pay, or offer to pay, to the said Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, or their successors, as and for the price, consideration money, and indemnity for the said commutation, release and extinguishment of all seigniorial and feudal rights and burthens, such part of the value of such piece or parcel of land and property, fixed and determined by such award, as according to the rates mentioned in the fourth section of this present Ordinance, should be due and payable in that behalf, or to declare his, her or their option to the said Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, or their successors, that the said price, consideration money and indemnity, provided the same shall amount to not less than one hundred pounds, shall be and remain upon and shall charge and affect such lot, piece, parcel of land, or property at, and for a redeemable quit-rent (*à rente constituée et rachetable*), according to the laws of this Province; and that any option in the said behalf so made and declared, shall have the full effect in law, of charging and affecting such land or property, for such price, consideration money and indemnity, at a redeemable quit-rent (*à rente constituée et rachetable*), to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

VII. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the voluntary settlement and adjustment, between the parties touching the said price, consideration money and indemnity, or from and after the payment, or tender of payment to the said Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal and their successors, of the said price, consideration money and indemnity, reckoned according to any such award in that behalf, or from and after a declaration signified to the said Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, or their successors, by the said *ceusitaires*, person or persons, or body politic or corporate of his, her or their option, that such price, consideration money and indemnity, reckoned according to such award, shall be, and remain upon, and charge, and affect such lot, piece or parcel of land and property, at, and for a redeemable quit-rent (*à rente constituée et rachetable*) in manner aforesaid, all and every the *droits de cens et rentes, lods et ventes, droit de banalité de moulin, droit de retrait*, and all other feudal and seigniorial rights whatever of the said Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, and their successors, upon, for or in respect of the lot, piece or parcel of land or property, as to and concerning which such commutation, release and extinguishment may be sought and required, shall be and be held to be, taken and considered for ever commuted, released and extinguished; and such lot, piece or parcel of land shall be holden and be deemed and considered as holden thenceforth for ever, by the tenure of *Franc Aleu Roturier*, according to the laws of this Province, and shall never again be granted, surrendered or holden by any feudal tenure whatsoever: Provided always, That nothing hereinbefore contained shall extend or be construed to extend to the *droit de banalité* out of the limits of the City of Montreal, till the major part of the *ceusitaires* in each of the several fiefs and seigniories aforesaid shall have commuted, nor to discharge the lots, pieces or parcels of land, the tenure whereof may be so converted into that of *Franc Aleu Roturier*, from the rights, hypothecs, privileges and demands of the said Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, and their successors, charged in and upon the same for the security and recovery of the price, consideration money, and indemnity which, by reason of the adjustment with the *ceusitaire*, or person who required such commutation, release and extinguishment, may remain as a charge and encumbrance of such land or property, at a redeemable quit-rent as aforesaid, or for the security and recovery of any arrears of seigniorial dues accrued before such commutation, release and extinguishment, may have been required, or in anywise to destroy, alter or affect the remedies and recourse at law, which the said Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, or their successors,

might

## Appendix (E.)

might lawfully have had or have taken for the recovery of the same, if such commutation, release and extinguishment had not been made and obtained, but that all and every the lawful rights, *hypothèques*, privileges, actions, demands, recourse and remedies in that behalf of the said Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, and of their successors, be and the same are hereby saved and maintained.

VIII. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the said Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, or their successors, shall refuse or neglect to make and execute to and in favour of any *cessitaire* or other person, or body corporate or politic, who shall in manner aforesaid have paid or tendered payment to them of the amount of the said price, consideration money and indemnity, according to any such award made in due manner, or who shall have declared his, her or their option to the said Ecclesiastics of the said Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, or their successors; that such amount should remain upon, and charge and affect the lot, piece, parcel of land and property, and for a redeemable quit-rent, according to the provisions in that behalf hereinbefore contained, an instrument in writing before two notaries, or a notary and two witnesses, setting forth such commutation, release and extinguishment, of all seigniorial and feudal rights, dues and burthens, and the terms and conditions thereof, according to law, and the respective rights of the parties, it shall and may be lawful to and for such *cessitaire*, person or persons, or body corporate or politic aforesaid, to implead the said Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, and their successors, in the said Court of King's Bench for the district of Montreal, for the purpose of compelling them to grant to the said *cessitaire*, person or persons, or body corporate or politic aforesaid, such instrument in writing as aforesaid, setting forth such commutation, release and extinguishment, according to law, and the respective rights of the parties; and upon their default so to do, it shall be lawful for the said Court of King's Bench, and they are hereby required, by their judgment in that behalf, to award and adjudge to such *cessitaire*, person or persons, or body corporate or politic, the full benefit of such commutation, release and extinguishment, for and in respect of such land or property, according to law and the respective rights of the parties, with lawful costs of suit.

IX. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, and their successors, shall not, for arrears of *lods et ventes*, accrued to them at the time of the coming into force and effect of this Ordinance, or hereafter to accrue and become due to them according to law, for each mutation in the ownership of any lands and tenements situated within the said City of Montreal, and of which, and of the buildings erected thereon, the value shall be the sum of five hundred pounds currency and upwards, demand and exact more than one-twentieth part of the price and consideration for each sale or conveyance of any such lands and tenements, nor shall they for each and every mutation in the ownership of any lands or tenements situated in the *cessive* of the said three fiefs and seigniories, and out of the limits of the said City of Montreal, exact or demand more than one-sixteenth part of the price and consideration of the sale and conveyance of such last-mentioned lands and tenements; nor shall they, for each and every mutation in ownership of any lands or tenements situated within the limits of the said City of Montreal, of which, and of the buildings thereon erected, the value shall be less than five hundred pounds currency, exact or demand more than one-sixteenth part of the price or consideration for each sale or conveyance thereof; and further, that all and every such arrears of *lods et ventes* accrued at the time when the present Ordinance shall come into force and effect in this Province, according to the respective rates aforesaid, shall not be demandable from any person or persons, owing the same personally or hypothecarily, nor shall any such person or persons indebted as aforesaid to a greater amount than forty-one pounds, be compellable to pay the same to the said Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, and their successors, except within seven years from the day when this Ordinance shall so come into force and effect, in seven equal and annual instalments: Provided always; That in default of any person or persons to pay any such instalment or instalments after the same shall become due, and after three months' notice, and a notarial demand, signified to him or them in that behalf, the whole of such arrears of *lods et ventes*, according to the rates aforesaid, or the remaining unpaid instalments thereof, shall become, and be immediately payable to and demandable by the said Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, or their successors, from, and shall be paid to them by, the person or persons who shall owe the same: Provided also, That in case the said Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Montreal, or their successors, shall, before the time when this Ordinance shall come into force, have been obliged to make and file any opposition *afin de conserver* in any court of judicature in the said district of Montreal, with regard to the lands or tenements charged and encumbered with, and for the payment of any such arrears, or to the proceeds of any judicial sale thereof, or to applications for judgments of confirmation of title of any such lands or tenements, then and in such case the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, and their successors, shall be entitled to judgment for, and to receive, such part only of the price and consideration, for each and every mutation in the ownership of such lands or tenements as is herein provided, according to the value and locality thereof; but the amount for which such judgment shall be rendered, shall be payable at the time when it would have been payable if this Ordinance had not been passed: Provided, however, That any judgment for any such arrears which shall have been rendered before this Ordinance shall come into force, in favour of the said Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, may be executed according to the tenor thereof, as if this Ordinance had not been passed.

X. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the lot, piece or parcel of land called the farm of Saint Gabriel, situated within the said fief and seigniorie of the Island of Montreal, lying on the west side of the lower road to Laghine, containing about two hundred and seventy arpents, being one of the domain lands, farms, tenements and hereditaments, secured and confirmed to the said Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, and their successors, by the second section of this Ordinance, shall, within the space of twenty years, after the period when this Ordinance shall come into force or effect in the said Province, be, by the said Ecclesiastics, alienated and disposed of, in *Franc Aleu Roturier*, for ever, in such parts and parcels and for such prices, terms and considerations, as to them may seem most meet and advantageous; and for the making of any such alienations and conveyances, the said Ecclesiastics of the

Seminary

Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, and their successors, are hereby fully and duly licensed and authorized; and that if at the expiration of the said twenty years, the said farm of Saint Gabriel, or any parts or parcels thereof shall yet remain not alienated, or disposed of, then, and in that case, the said farm of Saint Gabriel, or such parts or parcels thereof, as shall so remain not alienated, or disposed of, as aforesaid, shall, by the mere lapse of the said period of time, and by operation of law, fall within the provisions of the laws of mortmain, and be forfeited to, and be vested in Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and be re-united to the domain of the Crown for ever.

XI. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every the monies which may arise from the commutation, release and extinguishment of the seigniorial rights and burthens, for and in respect of lands, tenements and property, within the *censure* of the said three fiefs and seignories, and all monies which shall be received and gotten in, by reason of the sale, alienation or disposal of the said farm of Saint Gabriel, or of any parts or parcels thereof, and which monies, as aforesaid, may be disposable after the necessary expenditures for the uses and support of the said institution shall have been provided for, shall, by the said Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, or their successors, be invested in the public stocks of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of its colonies, or dominions, or in the chartered and incorporated bodies in the said colonies and dominions, and not otherwise; and that the rents, revenues, dividends and profits of the monies so invested, shall be had, taken and received by the said Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, and their successors, to be expended in and about the support and management of the said institution, and in promoting its objects according to law: Provided always, That out of the said monies which shall so arise, or shall be, as aforesaid, received and gotten in and collected, it shall and may be lawful for the said Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, and their successors, to apply, and invest a sum or sums of money, in the whole not exceeding the sum of thirty thousand pounds currency, in *constitutions de rentes* on immoveable property, or in the purchase of houses, lands and tenements, and immoveable property, situated within this Province, in order to create and produce income to the said Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, and their successors; Provided always, That in addition to, and over and above such real property, producing income, which the said corporation are hereby authorized to purchase and hold, to the value of thirty thousand pounds, as aforesaid, and no more, they may likewise purchase and hold any other real property, houses, buildings or tenements, destined for and appropriated to purposes of religion, charity or education, and producing no income, which may be necessary to accomplish the purposes for which the said corporation was originally instituted and endowed.

XII. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be incumbent on the said Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, and their successors, from time to time, when, and so often, as they shall be required so to do, to lay a summary statement of the estate, income, debts and expenditure of the said Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, before the Governor, Lieutenant-governor or person administering the government of this Province.

XIII. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Montreal, and their successors, as to temporal matters, shall continue and be subject to the same powers of visitation, as in the like cases were possessed and exercised by the Kings of France, before the conquest of this Province, and are now possessed and exercised in that behalf by Her Majesty in right of her Crown.

XIV. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing in this present Ordinance contained shall extend or be construed to extend, to destroy, diminish or in any manner affect the rights and privileges of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, or of any person or persons, society or corporate body, excepting such only as this Ordinance may expressly and especially destroy, diminish or affect.

XV. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this Ordinance shall be taken and deemed to be a public Act and Ordinance, and as such shall be judicially taken notice of, by all Judges, Justices of the Peace; and all others whom it shall concern, without being specially pleaded.

XVI. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this Ordinance shall have no force or effect, and shall not be taken, and deemed to be in force and effect, unless, and until it shall be sanctioned, and rendered perpetual by an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or by other legislative authority, competent so to do.

J. Colborne.

Ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, and passed in Special Council, under the Great Seal of the Province, at the Government House in the City of Montreal, the Eighth day of April, in the Second year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

By His Excellency's command,

W. B. Lindsay,  
Clerk Special Council.

**REPORT from Mr. TURTON, on the Establishment of a REGISTRY of REAL PROPERTY in Lower Canada.**

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency the draft of an Ordinance for establishing a registry of real property in the province of Lower Canada.

The great object of a Registry Act in a newly-settled country, where capital is not extensive, and the first object of investment is landed property, ought to be to make lands an available capital for agricultural improvements and commercial enterprise. If lands could be made equally available, equally convertible into money, with bills of exchange, or other mere money securities, the merchant would not hesitate to invest a portion of his capital in land, as readily as other commodities, whilst the agriculturist would not be prevented from embarking in commercial speculations by the want of a capital to meet the emergency of a sudden call to which they might expose him. When the two branches of agriculture and commerce are widely separated and in distinct hands, as in England, that lands should be unavailable as capital is of secondary importance; but in a new country, where the two interests are more closely blended, and almost inseparable, the importance of giving every facility to the transfer, and, as it may be termed, the negotiability of landed property, is of much moment.

To effect this entirely is out of the question; but to facilitate the speedy sale of land, and the raising of money upon it, by laying open to intended purchasers or incumbrancers the charges which may affect it, will go far towards effecting this object. This may be done under any system of law, and is the proper office of a Registry Act.

It is with this view that the draft of the accompanying Registry Bill was prepared, and not for the mere purpose of obviating those inconveniences which arise from the old French law. Its "feudal tenures," its "privileges," and "hypotheques" offer in themselves great obstacles to the use of land as a security for loans, or even as a safe investment of money; but the object in view has been to frame such a Bill as shall be applicable to any system of law—which, as founded on the abstract principle, that "all charges on land, of whatever nature they may be, ought to be registered, in order to their being known to intended purchasers or lenders of money upon the security of such lands," should equally apply whether or not any change should take place in the law which now prevails in Lower Canada. If this principle be incorrect the Bill is founded on error; if in any respect the Bill does not carry out this principle it is defective.

As founded on this principle it avoids all allusion to the ancient French law, or any other system of law, as far as possible. As more especially called for by the commercial and British community, it adopts English language and expression rather than French. As founded on no particular system of law, it has separated entirely the general question of the French law, and all alteration which may be desirable therein, from the question of registry: although it is beyond dispute that to make any registry system in Lower Canada of practical benefit or advantage, certain changes must be effected in the French law as it at present prevails there. The Code Napoleon, when it adopted a system of registration, found it necessary to adopt various modifications of the law previously existing in France.

Such changes in the present law of Lower Canada as are immediately and pressingly called for to make the registry system work with advantage, form the subject of a separate and distinct Bill, which it has been thought more convenient to offer separately, though in fact forming a part of the registry system. They ought to be judged of and weighed together, and it must be recollected that the second Bill proposes no changes which are not considered necessary with reference to the registry—all other changes being left for separate consideration.

Such are the general objects of the Bill. It has been objected to by almost every Canadian who has been consulted, and has given any opinion upon it, as making alterations of great extent in the French law. It is sufficient to say, in answer to this objection, that it is not true; the present Bill, as altered from the original draft, makes scarcely any alteration. The original draft submitted to the parties made none. It may be added, however, that no one individual pointed out a single alteration that it would effect, or any disadvantage that such supposed alterations might be expected to produce.

The only objections made by the English party were, that it did not go far enough, and that those alterations of the French law which it was intended to make were not included in the Registry Bill, but that the two subjects were to receive separate consideration. It may be proper to observe that one or two English seigneurs made the same objections as the Canadians, but without pointing out any one distinct alteration which the Bill as submitted to them would make. The seigneurs generally objected to the expense and inconvenience of registering

registering their claims for cens et rentes, or other seigniorial petty dues. The chief alterations from the original draft now introduced have been made to obviate this latter objection, which was thought a reasonable one. Most of the others were introduced on the recommendation of Mr. Valliere St. Real, the judge of Three Rivers, than whom there could be no better representative of the Canadian interests; others were made on the suggestion of some of the English party, and with the assistance and advice of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Badgley of the Montreal bar.

In the details of the Bill there are two points which it may be proper to notice more particularly. There is a difference of opinion whether registration ought to be compulsory and the securities rendered void if not registered within a certain period from their execution, or whether the securities if not registered should only be void against third parties. The latter course has been adopted in the proposed Bill. Again it has also been a disputed point whether notice of an instrument by a third party ought to supply the defect of registration. The English law, so far as the registry system has been adopted in it, maintains, on the authority of Lord Hardwicke, the affirmative of this proposition; and in this is followed by that of New York, and some others of the American States. The Code Napoleon, and various other codes (that of Louisiana, for instance, which is chiefly founded on the Code Napoleon) hold the contrary doctrine—most of them with some modification. The present Bill adopts in most respects the doctrine of the Code Napoleon.

On the first point it has been considered sufficient that the registry should protect third parties—that as between the two original parties there can be no necessity for registration, each being cognizant of the transaction; and if they have any objection to registration the public has no interest in it, or in their concerns, further than to prevent fraud. By the proposed Bill a party entitled may make registry at any time he pleases. If he omit to do so and an innocent party lends money upon the faith of there being no prior incumbrance, such innocent party will have a prior security if he register it. If therefore any fraud is committed, or permitted, by the omission to register, the person who is in fault will alone be the one to sustain the loss. This is sufficient for the protection of the public; and the legislation and interference with the concerns of individuals, will not extend beyond the mischief to be remedied, and the public good to be effected. One strong case of a fraud perpetrated, and heavy loss sustained, under the compulsory system of registration in the townships has already occurred.\*

As to the second point, it has been very generally admitted that allowing any substitute for the registry has been productive of much litigation, and is of doubtful advantage. As notice of a former deed is generally the subject of mere vivâ voce evidence, it substitutes oral testimony for a solemn written instrument; and there are few systems of law which approve the principle, whilst they adopt it as introduced by a great English lawyer. It has been alleged that there are facilities for procuring oral evidence of disputed facts in Lower Canada which would make such a principle highly objectionable; and though this might hardly furnish a sufficient reason alone, it may not be improper to be weighed with others as a ground for rejecting a principle of a somewhat doubtful nature. It has accordingly been determined to propose that actual registry shall be held absolutely necessary, and that notice of a prior instrument shall not supply the omission to register it, unless the person to be affected by such notice was one who was employed to effect, and ought to have effected the registry, or was guilty of direct fraud; or unless the deed was one of actual and positive sale. The reason for making a distinction between securities for loans or conditional sales, and deeds of absolute sale is, that in the one case the person to take the benefit of the security may have chosen to look to the mere personal security, or to some other security, or may have received back the amount; or the condition may not have been performed, or may have been released or satisfied. But a man who, knowing of an actual positive sale, nevertheless enters into a bargain for a re-sale to him by the same party of the same property, enters into a conspiracy with the vendor to defraud the first purchaser, and voluntarily purchases that which he knows the other party not to be entitled to convey. This distinction has been drawn without the knowledge of its being sanctioned by precedent in any code, but it has received the approbation of lawyers of eminence, both in Lower Canada and New York, and has not been questioned by any one.

Subject to much consideration and consultation with those in this country, who have taken an interest in the subject of a registry, it has been decided that registry alone shall neither confer title nor be evidence of title. A man who has no title, and never had a title, can confer none. But a man who has had a title, and has purported to convey that partially or wholly to another, may possibly have a right to make another conveyance of the same property. The registry, therefore, is only made evidence of priority of title from the same party. As between all claiming under A. the registry of conveyances from A. will be conclusive

\* Mr. James Stuart, the present Chief Justice, who is entitled in right of his wife to a considerable estate, under a conveyance upwards of 30 years old, which gives a prescriptive title, was absent in England when the Act passed requiring registration within a certain time, and when such time was extended by a subsequent Act for another year. Persons who had wished to get grants from him took advantage of the want of registry, searched out the old grantor (an old widow) still living, obtained a new sale to themselves, and succeeded in the first court in an action upon it. If Mr. Stuart succeeds in the court of appeal, it will be on the ground that his title is prescriptive, and that it is not necessary by the existing law to register such title.



## Appendix (E.)

clusive evidence ; but if another claims to be entitled from Z. the question will be, whether A. or Z. had the title to the property, not who had the prior registry.

It is believed that with these observations the general nature and purport of the Registry Bill, as prepared for passing as an ordinance by the Special Council, will be sufficiently apparent from the Bill itself.

I have, &c.

(signed) Tho' E. M. Turton.

Quebec, 20 October 1838.

DRAFT of an ORDINANCE for establishing a REGISTRY of all TITLES and INCUMBRANCES affecting LANDS in the Province of Lower Canada.

## Preamble.

WHEREAS the registration of all titles to immoveables and of alienations thereof, and of all charges and incumbrances thereon in this province is likely to encourage and promote the introduction and investment of capital, by facilitating and rendering more secure all pecuniary transactions relating thereto, and by the prevention of all secret and fraudulent conveyances thereof or charges thereon : And whereas the value of all lands in this province will be thereby greatly increased :

All sales and alienations of and charges upon lands which shall not have been registered as hereinafter provided, to be void as against subsequent bonâ fide purchasers or incumbrancers, for a valuable consideration, duly registered.

I. Be it therefore enacted, &c. That from and after the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ all alienations of, and all charges and incumbrances whatsoever on, or in any manner affecting any immoveables within this province other than as hereinafter expressly excepted, howsoever such immoveables may be holden, or such charges or incumbrances be created or arise, which shall not have been registered in the manner hereinafter provided and directed, shall be deemed, holden and taken to be null and void and of no effect whatsoever, as against any subsequent bonâ fide purchaser or incumbrancer for a valuable consideration, whose title or right, charge or incumbrance shall have been duly registered, according to the provisions of this Ordinance.

II. And be it further enacted, That the following charges are and shall be excepted from the necessity of registration, and wholly exempted from the operation of this Ordinance :

1. Arrears of *cens et rentes* due for any period not exceeding five years, and seigniorial dues and services other than arrears of *lods et ventes*.
2. Costs of suit (*frais de justice*).
3. Funeral expenses and those of the last sickness.
4. Servants' wages for any period not exceeding two years.

Registry offices to be established in every county in the province for registering all titles and charges howsoever arising.

III. And be it further enacted, That there shall be established in every county throughout this province now existing, or which may hereafter be created or made, at such central places in such counties respectively as the governor or person administering the government of this province, by proclamation, may from time to time appoint, registry offices for the registration of all titles and claims to, and of all charges and incumbrances on any immoveables whatsoever, excepting as is hereinafter excepted, lying within such counties respectively, whether such title or claim, or such charge or other incumbrance shall originate or be evidenced by any notarial act, or other deed or instrument, conveyance, assignment, gift, appointment, marriage contract or settlement, or by the legal rights of marriage, or by devise or by the operation of law, by judicial proceedings or otherwise, or by the act, or the neglect or default of any party or parties interested therein or entitled thereto.

Who may cause registry to be made.

IV. And be it further enacted, That whenever any person or persons whatsoever, or bodies politic or corporate, shall or may have or claim to have, whether in his or their own right, or as legally representing the rights of others, and shall seek to preserve the same against any subsequent bonâ fide purchaser or incumbrancer, any title or claim to any immoveables, or any charge or incumbrance thereon, howsoever the same shall be derived or be created or arise, any such person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, shall and may at any time or times after the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ cause the act or deed in law or instrument in writing, under or by virtue whereof he or they may have or claim to have such title, claim or incumbrance to be registered in the manner hereinafter directed, in order to the more perfect knowledge of the same ; and no person shall be capable of enforcing any such title or claim, charge or incumbrance against third parties until the same shall have been duly registered according to the provisions of this Ordinance ; save and except so far as to enforce any judgment or other judicial proceeding by process of execution, interlocutory or final, in due course of law, according to the course and practice of the court from or out of which such judgment or other judicial proceedings may emanate.

Registry by one party to enure for the benefit of all claiming under the same instrument.

V. And be it further enacted, That the registration of any deed or instrument whereby any immoveables shall have been alienated, charged or incumbered, whether such registration shall be made by any purchaser or incumbrancer, or by any vendor or other *bailleur de fonds*, or by the lender who shall have furnished the monies paid, and by the same contract shall be subrogated into the right of the vendor of any immoveables, shall, when once made, extend to the preservation of all rights appearing by such deed or instrument ; and the register with whom such registration shall be made shall be bound, on pain of all damages and interest towards third parties, to enter in his registry with due references thereto, according to the provisions of this Ordinance, all charges on such immoveables resulting from such deed or instrument, as well on behalf of the person making such registration as on behalf of all other persons, whether purchaser or incumbrancer, or vendor or other *bailleur de fonds* or lender of monies as aforesaid.

VI. And

VI. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where any alienation may have been effected, or any charge or incumbrance may have been created, by virtue of any judgment, recognizance, acte of curatelle or tutelle, or of any record or other proceeding in any court of judicature, such registration shall be made by filing with the registrar for the county within which the immoveables intended to be thereby affected may be situate an office copy of every such judgment, sale, recognizance, acte of curatelle or tutelle, record or other proceeding of any court of judicature, whereby or under and in virtue of which such alienation may have been effected, or by which such charge or incumbrance may have been or may be supposed to have been created, with a sufficient description of the person or persons whom by such registry it is intended to affect, and a specification of such immoveables within the district of such registry which such judgment, recognizance, acte of curatelle or tutelle, record or other proceedings of any court of judicature affects or is intended to affect; provided always, that if any such charge or incumbrance shall be general in its terms and nature (such charge or incumbrance having been created before the passing of this Ordinance, or being such as may hereafter be allowed by law to be general) then it shall be a sufficient specification, if the party entitled to such charge or incumbrance shall insist thereon, to state that such judgment, recognizance, acte of curatelle or tutelle, record or other proceeding of any court of judicature, affects all immoveables within the district of such registry then belonging to, or which may be subsequently acquired by, the person in relation to whom such registration shall be sought, and such office copy of any judgment or other judicial act or proceeding shall require no further proof to be admitted to registry.

How the registration shall be made. Judicial Acts.

VII. And be it further enacted, That all letters patent and grants of seigniories or other grants from the Crown, or conveyance of seigniories or fees to individuals, may and shall be registered, either by filing with the register where the immoveables may be situated a copy of the original letters patent or grant, certified by the provincial secretary to be a true copy thereof, with the date of the entry thereof in his office, or by the acts of fealty and homage of any seignior certified in like manner, or otherwise by a minute or memorandum of the principal contents of such letters patent, grants or acts of fealty and homage, that is to say, the names of the parties, the nature and extent and subject matter of the grant, and the amount and nature of the rentes or other dues or duties reserved thereby, and the dates and execution of such letters patent, grants or acts of fealty and homage, certified in like manner, and such registration may be made in either of such modes, at the option of the party requiring such registration, and with such certificate of the provincial secretary, shall be made without further proof being required.

Mode of registering titles under letters patent or seigniorial grants.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where any title, claim, charge or incumbrance may be derived from or under, or may have been created by any act or instrument passed before notaries or before a notary and witnesses, the registration shall be made by filing of record with the register for the county within which the immoveables intended to be thereby affected may be situate a notarial copy under the hand of and certified by the notary before whom it was acknowledged of every act or instrument by which such title, claim, charge or incumbrance may have been or is supposed to have been created, or is or may be evidenced or corroborated, affirmed or supported, in anywise howsoever, which notarial copy shall require no further proof to be admitted to registry.

The mode of making registration of claims under notarial Acts.

IX. And be it further enacted, That the mode of registering every title or claim, charge or incumbrance, under any will or testamentary instrument shall be by filing with the register of the county where the immoveables affected by such will or testamentary instrument may be situate a copy of such will or testamentary instrument, and the registration of such will or testamentary instrument shall take place in manner herein provided for notarial acts or instruments *sous seing privé*, or other instruments, according to the nature and quality of such will or testamentary instrument.

Wills.

X. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where any title, alienation, charge or incumbrance may have been or may be supposed to have been created, by or under any instrument under signature, whether executed as an English deed under seal or without seal, or in any manner as an instrument commonly termed *sous seing privé*, the registration shall be made by filing of record with the register where the immoveables to be affected thereby may be situate a true copy of every such instrument *sous seing privé*, with a statement of the party by whom such registration is required, that the same is in fact a true and exact copy of every such instrument *sous seing privé*, and that the same was duly executed by the party whose instrument it purports to be, and a statement of the address and calling of each of the subscribing witnesses to such instrument to the best of the knowledge and belief of the party so requiring such registration.

Instruments *sous seing privé*.

XI. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where any title or claim, charge or incumbrance may have been, or may be supposed to have been created by, or to have risen from the operation of the law (as by prescription or otherwise,) or by or from the act, neglect or default of any party or person whatsoever, and shall not be evidenced or supported by any written instrument whatsoever, or only in part evidenced or supported by written instruments, not sufficient fully to testify the same, the registration of such title, claim, charge or incumbrance shall be made by filing of record with the register of the county where the land so affected thereby may be situate, all such written instruments or documents, if any, as may be in the power, custody, control or procurement of the person requiring such registration, together with (or if no such written instruments or documents shall exist, then by filing with such register) a full, true, correct and detailed statement in writing, by way of memorial, of the nature and amount of every such supposed charge or incumbrance, the circumstances relating thereto, and the manner in which the same, or any part thereof, may have accrued or been created, so as to show distinctly the nature, extent and amount of the claim made by the person or persons so registering the same, to the best of his, her or their knowledge thereof, or in cases in which the exact amount of such charge cannot be ascertained at the time of such registration, then the approximate or probable amount thereof, so far as the same can be then ascertained or appreciated; together with a distinct statement or designation of the person or persons, and of the lands intended to be affected by the same; and in case no acknowledgment by the parties to be affected by such registration as is hereinbefore provided, shall be filed with such statement, showing the amount and nature of such charge or incumbrance, and if the whole of the documents, statements, memorials and accounts in the custody, power or procurement of the party requiring such registry, relating to any such charge or incumbrance, or supposed charge or incumbrance, with such statement in writing by the party requiring such registration, so far as the party may be enabled to supply

Claims arising by operation of law, &c. not evidenced, or only partially evidenced, by written proof.



## Appendix (E.)

supply the same, shall not be sufficient to afford a distinct intimation of the nature and extent, other than the precise amount of such charge or incumbrance, and of the immoveable property affected thereby, to all such persons as may afterwards have occasion to inquire into the same, every such charge or incumbrance, or supposed charge or incumbrance, so defectively registered, shall be deemed, holden and taken to be null and void to all intents and purposes as against any subsequent *bona fide* purchaser or incumbrancer for a valuable consideration, whose title, charge or incumbrance shall have been duly registered according to the provisions of this Act, in the same manner as if such charge or incumbrance so defectively registered had never been made or created.

## Registration of leases.

XII. And be it further enacted, That in all cases of persons holding or claiming under any lease for years, the mode of registration shall be by filing an abstract or memorandum of such lease, containing the name and residence of the lessor, the name and residence of the lessee, the term for which the lease was made, stating the period of its commencement and termination, the nature of the rights demised, the rent or other dues, or duties or rights reserved, and a description of the immoveables comprised in such lease, and the boundaries thereof, and a solemn statement of the truth of the facts contained in such abstract, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the party requiring such registration.

## Ordinance not to compel registration of leases not exceeding three years with possession.

XIII. Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to rendering it compulsory on any person holding and being in the actual possession of any immoveables, under a lease of not exceeding three years from the commencement of such term, to make registration of such lease; but all persons whosoever, parties to such lease, shall and may enjoy, hold, sue and prosecute all claims arising out of such lease, whether registered or not registered, as if this Ordinance had not been passed.

The preservation of privileges. The privileges of *lods et ventes*.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That the privilege of seigneurs for *lods et ventes* on any immoveables within their respective seigniories shall only be defeated by a certificate of the seigneur, that all *lods et ventes* on any immoveables alienated, charged or incumbered, have been paid, satisfied or discharged, up to a day to be named in such certificate; and all seigneurs shall be bound by law, upon the request of any person in possession of such property, or having any charge or incumbrance thereon, to grant a certificate under the hand of any such seigneur, stating the name of the proprietor of such immoveables in the books of such seigneur, and whether any, and if any what *lods et ventes* are due in respect thereof; and any person interested therein may register such certificate according to the provisions of this ordinance, and until such certificate shall be duly registered, and as to all *lods et ventes* mentioned in such certificate, the privilege of any seigneur, in respect of *lods et ventes* due to him, shall continue as it existed before the time of the passing of this Ordinance.

Privileges of vendor and other *baillieur de fonds*.

XV. And be it further enacted, That the privilege of the vendor, or other *baillieur de fonds*, or lender, who shall have furnished the monies paid, and who shall be subrogated into the right of the vendor, may and shall be preserved by registration at any time within sixty days from the time when the title deeds conveying such immoveables was executed, during which period no other charge or incumbrance created on such immoveables shall be effectual against the claim of such vendor, *baillieur de fonds*, or lender, aforesaid.

## Privileges of co-heirs or co-partitioners.

XVI. And be it further enacted, That every co-heir or co-partitioner may preserve his privilege on the property in each share, or on the property in licitation, for the difference on the shares (*soulte ou retour*), or for the price of the licitation, by causing the registration to be made within sixty days from the date thereof, during which sixty days no mortgage shall be constituted upon the property charged with such difference (*soulte ou retour*) or adjudged by licitation, to the prejudice of the creditor of the difference (*soulte ou retour*) or of the price.

## Privilege of architects, builders, &amp;c.

XVII. And be it further enacted, That architects, builders, masons, and the workmen employed to build, rebuild or repair houses and other buildings, and entitled to any privilege in respect thereof by the laws of this province, and persons who have lent the monies to pay and reimburse them, the application of which was established, shall preserve their privilege, on causing registration to be made within sixty days from their respective dates; first, of the agreement or estimate made for the said works; and secondly, of the *procès verbal* of the reception thereof.

## Privilege of creditors and legatees, praying for separation of the patrimony of the deceased from the property of the heir.

XVIII. And be it further enacted, That creditors and legatees praying for the separation of the patrimony of any deceased person from the property of the heir of such person, shall preserve, as against the creditors of the heirs or representatives of the deceased, their privilege on the immoveables of his succession, on registering their claims according to the provisions of this Ordinance on all such immoveables within six calendar months from and after the opening of the succession; and that before the expiration of such term of six months no mortgage shall be constituted with effect upon such immoveables by the heirs or representatives of the deceased to the prejudice of his creditors.

## Privileges not duly registered to rank only as mortgages.

XIX. And be it further enacted, That all privileges liable to registration by virtue of this Ordinance which shall not have been duly registered within the respective periods hereinbefore provided, shall from and after such respective times lose their respective priorities, and shall from thenceforth operate as mortgages only; and shall take effect as such mortgages from the period of their registration, according to the provisions of this Ordinance, as all other mortgages.

## Mode of authenticating instruments presented for registration

XX. And be it further enacted, That whenever the authenticity of any instrument whatever, presented for registration, and the right of the party presenting it to have the same registered, shall be admitted by the person executing such instrument, the same shall and may be forthwith registered by the register to whom the same shall be presented without further proof; and such admission shall and may be made by the person being the party to be affected, or if more than one person shall execute the same, and shall be affected thereby, then by any one such person; and such admission shall and may be made either in person to such register or under power of attorney, duly authenticated before a justice of the peace or notary public, or before one of the judges of the superior court of the district, and such power of attorney shall be filed with such instrument so registered; but if any instrument, not being a notarial instrument, or the record or

or other proceeding of a court of law duly authenticated according to the usual course and practice of such court, hereby directed to be registered without any further proof, shall be presented for registration, every such instrument shall be accompanied by a solemn declaration, to be filed with such register, signed by the party demanding such registration, containing a statement of all facts necessary to be stated, according to the provisions of this Ordinance, and of the authenticity of such instrument and the truth of such facts, according to the best of the belief of the party seeking such registration.

Appendix (E.)

XXI. And be it further enacted, That in all cases in which any solemn declaration is required by this Ordinance to be made, or any acknowledgment to be given, such declaration may be made or acknowledgment given by the party required to make or give the same in person to the register, or by any other person under power of attorney, duly authorized for that purpose, before any judge of the superior court of the district where the same is to be used or filed, or before any justice of the peace for such district, or before the register with whom such document is to be filed, and such judge or justice of the peace or register shall satisfy himself, by the affidavit of the party or others, before accrediting such declaration or acknowledgment, of the identity of the person making such declaration or acknowledgment, and of the authenticity of the power of attorney under which any attorney shall act in such matter; and any person who shall knowingly and wilfully, with any corrupt or fraudulent purpose, or with the intention of injuring or defrauding any other person, make or declare to be true any false statement in and by such solemn declaration, or knowingly and wilfully, with such intent as aforesaid, acknowledge any instrument or matter to have been duly executed, contrary to the fact and without lawful authority, or falsely personate any other person in making such acknowledgment, every person shall be thereby taken and deemed to have been guilty of a misdemeanor, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be liable to suffer the like pains and penalties as by law are inflicted on persons convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury.

How any solemn declaration required by this Ordinance may be made, and punishment of any person falsely personating another, and falsely admitting any such document.

XXII. And be it further enacted, That in all cases in which any title, claim, charge or incumbrance, not created or derived from some judgment or other judicial act or sale, or by letters patent or grant from the Crown, or under some notarial act, shall be required by any person or persons having or claiming to have such title, claim, charge or incumbrance, to be registered by any register, such person or persons shall, before the same shall be so registered, make and deliver to such register a solemn declaration that such his or their interest, title, claim, charge or incumbrance, to the best of his belief, is just and true, and sign and deliver to such register a requisition demanding such registry, and stating whether or not such title, claim, charge or incumbrance is admitted or denied by the person in possession of the property whereto or whereon, or in respect whereof such title, claim, charge or incumbrance exists or is claimed, and in and by such requisition he shall elect, and all persons whosoever requiring a registration shall elect a domicile in the place wherein such registry shall be made, or within three miles thereof, where he or they may be summoned or called upon to support or defend the same, which said declaration, requisition and election of domicile shall be in the form or to the effect of the formula contained in the schedule to this Act.

Where registry is required of a title, &c. not derived from a judicial nor notarial act, the party requiring such registry to make and deliver a declaration of his title and requisition of registry, and therein to elect a domicile.

XXIII. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any person who may have elected a domicile, on obtaining registration, or for his representatives or assigns, at any time thereafter, by an authentic act, to change the domicile so by him elected, on naming and electing a new domicile within the same limits as such former domicile, and causing the same to be entered and registered by the register with whom such former registration shall have been made, who shall thereupon make a marginal note of and reference to such new domicile, at the page in the books of registry where such preceding election is entered.

Lawful to change domicile.

XXIV. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where the person or persons whose names appear upon any instrument, other than notarial or judicial, presented for registration, as the executing parties thereof, shall not be personally present, or appear by attorney duly authorized to acknowledge the same as herein provided, the register with whom such instrument shall be registered shall forthwith, and within seven days after such registry at the farthest, cause notice to be given to the executing parties of such instrument, and to any party appearing on the face of such instrument to be affected thereby, residing within his district, of the presentation of every such instrument for registration; and such notice shall be given in writing by such register, at the place of residence of the party to receive the same within the district of such register, and shall be affixed on the church door of the parish wherein the lands whereto such notice shall relate may be situate, unless the party receiving such notice shall request such register, in writing, to abstain from affixing the same; and in case any party to receive such notice shall have no place of residence within the district of such register, it then shall be sufficient to give such notice on the door of the parish church, or if there be no church, on the door of the registry office wherein such lands shall be situate aforesaid.

When instruments not acknowledged by the party, register to give notice.

XXV. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Ordinance, the registration of any instrument of transfer (*acte translatif de propriété*) shall be tantamount to and operate as delivery or tradition.

Registration tantamount to delivery or tradition.

XXVI. And be it further enacted, That no registration shall confer any title upon, or confirm any title derived from, a person who may not have any just title or claim at law to the immovables so registered at the time of such registry, and who never had any just title or claim at law thereto, save and except as against prior purchasers and incumbrancers not registered claiming under the same person; but all purchasers and holders of security on immovables shall be held, and bound to satisfy themselves of the right and title of every vendor and incumbrancer to alienate or incumber such immovables, as they would have been if this Ordinance had not been made and passed, save and except as to all prior sales or incumbrances by the party selling or incumbering such immovables, of which such registry shall be conclusive evidence.

Registration not to confer title.

XXVII. And be it further enacted, That no notice on the part of any subsequent actual purchaser or incumbrancer, for a valuable consideration, of a prior conditional sale or incumbrance not registered, shall vitiate or render void such subsequent purchase or incumbrance, duly registered, if made for a valuable consideration, unless such subsequent purchaser or incumbrancer was a person employed to effect the registration of such first conditional sale or incumbrance, and shall have neglected

Notice of a prior sale or incumbrance not registered not to vitiate a bona fide sale for consideration registered.

## Appendix (E.)

neglected so to do, or unless he shall be a person who by any fault, negligence, fraud or misrepresentation prevented such registration from taking place or being duly made, or fraudulently combined or conspired with any person or persons to prevent, obstruct or delay the same: Provided always, That evidence of such notice and other circumstances as above shall be regulated by the law of this province, as it stood at and before the passing of this Ordinance: and provided also, That no subsequent purchaser, with actual notice or knowledge of a prior absolute sale to any other person for a good and valid consideration of the same property, shall be entitled to avail himself of such subsequent purchase, by reason of the want of a due registry of such prior sale, until after he shall have given or caused to be given public notice to such prior purchaser to register such his prior purchase, by public advertisement in the Quebec Official Gazette twice in one calendar month, if such prior purchaser shall be living in this province, or six several times in the said Gazette in the course of one year, and also by a written notice during such year on the door of the registry office where such lands may be situate, if such prior purchaser be living in any other part of the world.

Any party selling or incumbering may sell or incumber, subject to a prior unregistered claim, which in that case shall continue valid.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any person having conditionally sold or incumbered any immovables, which conditional sale or incumbrance may not have been duly registered, subsequently to sell or incumber the same, subject to such prior claim, and in such case, such conditional sale or incumbrance as against such subsequent purchaser shall remain good and valid for the amount mentioned in such subsequent sale or incumbrance due thereon, and subject whereto such immovables may have been sold or again incumbered, and the amount thereof in such case, in pursuance of such subsequent sale or incumbrance, may be enforced, with all interest due from the period of such last sale or incumbrance, not exceeding the usual period of prescription relating to such cases by the laws of this province and according to the provisions of this Ordinance, when and as soon as such original conditional sale or incumbrance shall have been registered in manner hereinbefore provided.

Persons having sold or incumbered, again selling or incumbering without notice of prior sale or incumbrance, subject themselves to an immediate action for original purchase-money and damages, at suit of non-registering purchaser or incumberancer.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That if any one having before conditionally sold or in any manner specially incumbered any immovables, and received the consideration thereof, which conditional sale or incumbrance may not have been duly registered, shall subsequently sell or incumber the same, or any part thereof, to any other person, without disclosing at the time and in the instrument of such subsequent sale or incumbrance, such prior conditional sale or incumbrance not registered, and reserving the right of such prior conditional sale or incumbrance, every person so making such second sale or incumbrance shall thereby, notwithstanding any terms or conditions in the original contract to the contrary, render himself subject to an immediate action at law, at the suit of such prior purchaser or incumberancer, for the full amount of such original consideration, and of any interest due upon any incumbrance, and of all damages which such incumberancer may sustain by reason of such subsequent sale or incumbrance.

All sales and incumbrances to take effect from registry, except as otherwise prescribed.

XXX. And be it further enacted, That from and after six calendar months after this Ordinance shall come into operation, every alienation of or charge or incumbrance upon or in any manner affecting any immovables in this province, of whatsoever nature or description the same may be, or howsoever the same may be evidenced, arise, be created or originate, other than the privileges duly registered, in manner hereinbefore provided, shall take effect and have priority, according to and from the period and in the order of such sales and incumbrances being duly registered in manner in this Ordinance provided, and not otherwise, save and except as herein expressly excepted and directed.

The Governor to appoint a register of the province.

XXXI. And be it further enacted, by and with the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant-governor or person administering the government of this province for the time being, by warrant or commission under his hand and privy seal, and recorded in the office of the provincial secretary of this province, to nominate and appoint, from time to time, one or more fit and proper person or persons of integrity and ability to be provincial register of this province, who shall have, under such Governor, Lieutenant-governor or person administering the government of this province, the general superintendence, control and direction, subject to the provision of this Ordinance, or of any other Ordinance or Act which may hereafter be passed by competent authority, of all registry offices throughout this province, whose duty it shall be to make frequent visits to such registry offices, and to see that the books and entries therein are properly kept and made, and the duties thereof properly, regularly and systematically performed, and to make reports thereon to such Governor, Lieutenant-governor or person administering the government of the province, to be laid before the legislative authority of the province in each and every year; and such provincial register shall have the power of appointing a deputy, or superintendent of registers, in each of the districts of this province, for whose conduct and performance of the duties entrusted to him in the superintendence of the respective registry offices in their respective districts the said provincial register shall be answerable.

The Governor to appoint registers in each county.

XXXII. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for such Governor, Lieutenant-governor or person administering the government of this province, by warrant or commission under his hand and privy seal, recorded in the office of the provincial register, to appoint some one or more fit and proper person or persons of integrity and ability in each and every county throughout this province, to hold and exercise, jointly if more than one shall be appointed, in each of the said counties respectively the office of county register for each of such counties; and such said county register shall hold and exercise the office of county register in a public office to be established for that purpose, in the town or place where the court of circuit shall be usually held within the county for which he shall be appointed to act, or at such other central and convenient town or place in such county as shall, by proclamation from time to time, as circumstances may require, be appointed for that purpose by the said Governor, Lieutenant-governor or person administering the government of this province as hereinbefore provided: Provided nevertheless, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant-governor or person administering the government of this province, in case any county shall appear to him to be inconveniently large for one registry office, by proclamation, to divide such county, for the purpose of this Ordinance, into one or more counties, as shall appear to him the most convenient for the inhabitants thereof, and to appoint one or more registers for each of such subdivisions as for the whole of a county.

XXXIII. And

XXXIII. And be it further enacted, That the original warrant or commission of every person so appointed such county register shall be forwarded to the person so appointed, and remain in his office, as his authority, whilst he shall continue such register, and be at all times during the hours of office, open to the inspection of all persons whomsoever: And every such provincial register or county register, or any person claiming to be, or to be entitled to be, such register, shall be removeable at the pleasure of the Governor or person administering the government of this province, by any warrant or other act of revocation, under the hand and privy seal of the said Governor, or person administering the government of this province, to be likewise recorded in the office of the said provincial register, and the original thereof shall be forwarded to the person so removed at the office of the registry, or where he claims to be register, who shall forthwith give up charge of his said office and of the seal of office thereof, and of all registers and documents therein to such persons as shall by the Governor, or person administering the government of this province, be appointed or named to receive the same; and if any person so removed or ordered to give up such charge shall refuse or neglect for the space of four days next after the time when he shall be required so to do, to deliver up such office, or the books, papers or documents therein contained, or any of them, or shall have at any time wilfully mutilated, destroyed or allowed to be mutilated or destroyed, any such books or papers, or if after the expiration of such four days after he shall have received the warrant of removal, (he not having then delivered up such office,) any such books or papers shall be mutilated or destroyed, whether by fire or other accident, such person shall forfeit for every such book, paper, document or instrument which shall be so mutilated or destroyed, and for every subsequent day that he shall continue in possession of, or refuse or neglect to deliver up such office or any such books, papers, documents or instruments, the sum of five pounds currency, to be sued for, recovered and applied as hereinafter provided, and for the amount thereof so far as such recognizance as hereinafter is provided shall extend, the same shall stand and be a security; and such person so filling or having filled the office of register, and so as aforesaid offending, shall be considered as having for every such offence committed a misdemeanor, and may be prosecuted accordingly in the superior court of the district wherein such offence may have been committed, and being thereof convicted, shall be subject to such reasonable fine and imprisonment as the court in its discretion shall award.

The warrant of appointment and revocation of every register to be forwarded to his place of office, and remain registered, and penalty on any register refusing to deliver up on removal books or papers, or on their being mutilated, &c.

XXXIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that every provincial register and register for any county, before he enters upon the execution of his office, shall take and subscribe before a judge of the superior court for the district wherein his registry office shall be situated, or before one of the judges of Her Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the district of Montreal or Quebec, an oath of office in the following words, that is to say:

Every provincial register and register to take an oath of office, and enter into recognizance for the due execution of his office, to be binding from the time of acknowledgment. To pay a penalty of 5% for acting without doing so.

" I, \_\_\_\_\_ do solemnly swear, that I will faithfully, diligently and impartially, to the best of my understanding and ability, execute the office and perform the duty directed and required to be by me done as provincial register, or register in and for the county of \_\_\_\_\_ or district, (as the case may be,) of \_\_\_\_\_ under and by virtue of an Ordinance made and passed by the special council for the affairs of the province of Lower Canada, in the year of our Lord 1838, intituled, 'An Act or Ordinance,' &c."

And every county register shall take the like oath before some judge of Her Majesty's Court of King's Bench, or justice of the peace for the district wherein his registry office is situate: And every such provincial or other register, before he enters upon the execution of his office, shall also enter into and acknowledge a recognizance unto Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, with tow good and sufficient sureties, before one or more of the judges of the superior court of the district wherein his registry office shall be situated, in the following sums, that is to say; such provincial register in the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ pounds, and each surety in the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ pounds, such county register in the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ pounds, and each surety of such county register in the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ pounds, conditioned for the true and faithful performance of their duty as such registers respectively, in the execution of their said offices, in all things directed or required by this Ordinance; and two office copies of such recognizance of every such county register shall be forwarded within two days from the acknowledgment thereof to the office of the provincial register, by the prothonotary of the court before which, or a judge of which, such recognizance was acknowledged, under a penalty by such prothonotary of five pounds for every day's default after such two days, one copy whereof shall remain in the office of such provincial register, and the other whereof shall be registered in the office of the register acknowledging the same; and such recognizance shall bind the immoveables of the person acknowledging it from the day of such acknowledgment: And such oath of office so taken and subscribed by such county registers shall be forwarded to and remain deposited of record in the office of the provincial register of this province; and every provincial or other register, who shall take upon himself to act as such register before taking, subscribing and recording such oath of office, as aforesaid, and before entering into and acknowledging such recognizance as aforesaid, unless by the direct authority of the Governor, or person administering the government of the province, shall forfeit and pay for every act done by him as such register the sum of five pounds currency, to be sued for, recovered and applied as hereinafter provided: Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted, That when within the space of three years from and after the death, removal or resignation of such register, no misbehaviour shall appear to have been committed by such register, in the execution of his office, then and in such case, and from thenceforth such recognizance so entered into and acknowledged shall be void and of no effect to all intents and purposes whatsoever, and neither Her Majesty or any other person shall from thenceforth have any claim in respect of any after discovered fraud, neglect or misconduct of such register, or of any damage or injury sustained thereby, save and except that any person whatsoever who may sustain any loss or injury by the act, neglect, fraud or default of such register, may at any time within the period allowed by law as to prescription, proceed by personal action against such register, for the recovery of all damages by him sustained thereby, or such person at any time within three years from the death of such register, but not after, may proceed against his heirs and his unencumbered property, for the recovery of such damages.

Proviso. such recognizance to be void if no fraud discovered in three years after death or removal of the register.

Certified copy of any matter recorded in the provincial or county register's office to be evidence.

XXXV. And be it further enacted, That a certified copy, under the hand and seal of every such provincial or county register of any document or writing by this Ordinance directed to be recorded in the office of such provincial or county registers respectively, shall be received in evidence in all courts whatsoever in this province, and shall be evidence of the existence, nature and contents of the registry, and shall also be evidence of the instrument whereto it relates, in case of the loss thereof; and in cases where such registration was made upon the admission of any party to be affected by such registration, such certified copy shall be evidence also of the signature of the party or parties, and of the execution of such document or instrument of admission, in like manner and to the same extent as if the original document had been produced and proved: Provided nevertheless, That such evidence shall be open to be rebutted by proof that any fraud, imposition, forgery or false personation was practised in obtaining such registration; and provided also, that no evidence shall be allowed to be given to rebut the legal effect of such registration, unless fifteen days' notice of the intention to produce such evidence shall be given to the adverse party before the day appointed for commencing the *enquie*: And every certificate produced in any court of justice, under the hand and seal of office of any register, shall be received in evidence without further proof.

Every register to keep an adequate number of clerks, for whom he is to be responsible, and not to allow any fee, &c. to be taken but what allowed by law, so doing to be a misdemeanor in the clerk, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and clerk and register to forfeit a penalty of 5 l. with treble costs.

XXXVI. And be it further enacted, by and with the authority aforesaid, That every register shall keep such number of fit and proper and well-qualified clerks for the execution of the duty of such registry office as the business therein shall from time to time require, so as the registry of every instrument presented for registration shall take place with every possible despatch; and such register shall be held responsible for the due, careful and expeditious performance of such duties as shall be committed to him by this Ordinance, whether such shall be performed by him, or by him committed to the charge or execution of, or shall be performed by such clerks, and for any default, misfeasance or nonfeasance by such clerks respectively; and such register shall not allow any fee, gratuity or emolument whatever to be taken by any clerk, in his office, in respect of any duty imposed upon such register, or his clerks, by this Ordinance, under any colour or pretence, or in consideration of greater expedition, or of any service rendered, or of any matter or thing done in connexion with his said office, or other pretence whatsoever beyond or over and above or other than such fee or fees as shall be fixed and allowed for the same by law, or to which he may become entitled by any future Ordinance or Act: And in case any clerk or other person in the office of any register, shall exact, take, demand or receive any sum of money whatsoever, or any article or thing of value, for the performance of any duty so imposed upon such register, contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance, other than as may be allowed by any future Ordinance, Act or law, every such clerk or other person shall be taken to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being thereof lawfully convicted in any superior court in this province, may be punished by fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court; and every such clerk or other person, and every register in whose office or in respect of whose duty the same shall be taken, shall respectively forfeit and pay for each such offence double the amount and value so received by such clerk or other person for such duty or under any such pretext as aforesaid, and also be liable to the penalty of five pounds currency, with treble costs of suit, to be recovered and applied as hereinafter provided: Provided nevertheless, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any register from abandoning or relinquishing to any person, at his free will or pleasure, if he shall desire so to do, all or any fee, remuneration or reward to which he may be by law or may become by any future Ordinance or Act entitled, so that the abandonment and relinquishment of any such fee, remuneration or reward, shall in no wise remove or affect the liability of such register to the due and full performance of the duty in respect of which he would have been entitled to receive such fee, remuneration or reward.

Declaration that no register is to be allowed by law to receive any fee, &c. not authorized by Act of Parliament or future Ordinance, or by tariff duly authorized by such future Acts, except as sanctioned expressly by this Ordinance, and as authorized under existing registry Acts now in force.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, and it is hereby declared, That no register can or shall be entitled by law to take or receive any fee, remuneration or reward for any act, matter or thing by him done or to be done under this Ordinance, save and except as hereby expressly sanctioned and authorized, or such fee, remuneration or reward as shall or may be fixed and prescribed for the same by Act of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain or Ireland, or by some Act or Ordinance of this province, under due authority which may be hereafter passed for the same, or such fee, remuneration or reward as may be fixed and prescribed in some schedule or tariff of fees, duly authorized by such future Act or Ordinance, and save and except also that the registers or registrars of the counties of Drummond, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Shefford, Missisquoi, Ottawa, Beauharnois, Megantic, Two Mountains and Acadie, shall and may accept, take and receive all such fees, emoluments and rewards as are now authorized to be taken under and by virtue of the several Acts of the parliament of this province made and passed and now in force relating to the establishment of registry offices in and their extension to such several counties or any of them.

Every county register to appoint a deputy, to act in case of his death or absence.

XXXVIII. And for the more sure performance of the duties of the office of such county registers, and to prevent as far as possible any interruption therein, be it further enacted, by and with the authority aforesaid, That every county register shall, within one calendar month next after the receipt of his appointment as such register, appoint some fit and proper person to be deputy-register of such county during the pleasure of such county register, who having taken the same oath in substance as his principal before some justice of Her Majesty's Court of King's Bench, provincial judge or justice of the peace, shall be considered as the head clerk of such county register, and whose name shall be fixed up in large and legible letters in the office for which he shall be appointed such deputy-register; and as often from time to time as such deputy-register shall die or be removed from office, or become incapable of efficiently executing the office, another shall be appointed in his place by writing under the hand and seal of the register of such county, and all such appointments or removals shall be certified under the hand and seal of such county register, and forwarded within three days from the time of such appointment or removal to the provincial register and recorded in the office of the provincial register, and be open to the inspection of all parties, in like manner as the appointment of such register; and such deputy-register, in the absence of the county register, shall perform all the duties of the said office, and in case of the death of the county register, shall perform all the duties of the said office, using the seal of such deceased register where necessary, and shall give immediate notice to the provincial register of the death of such county register, and from the period of so giving notice, shall receive all such fees, remuneration and emoluments, as such register, if living, would have been entitled to, and shall be subject to



to the same penalties, save and except as to the acting before taking such oath, and before entering into such recognizance as is hereinbefore provided, that such register would be liable to if living, until a new register be duly appointed and sworn.

XXXIX. And be it further enacted, That every county register shall provide some fit and proper house or place for the transaction of the business of his said office, and the safe custody and keeping of the registries therein, regard being had to the preservation of all such registries from the danger of fire, until some proper and suitable building shall be provided for such purpose by the Governor or person administering the government of this province, and such office shall be open for the transaction of the business of registration therein from the hour of nine in the morning until twelve at noon, and from the hour of two in the afternoon until the hour of five, on every day in the year, Sundays and such holidays as with reference to the religious rites and customs of the inhabitants of this province may be fixed for that purpose, by the Governor or person administering the affairs of this province, only excepted; and the office of the provincial register shall be open for the transaction of the business of his office under this Ordinance on the same days as the office of such county registers, from the hour of ten in the forenoon to the hour of four in the afternoon of each and every day.

Register to provide a fit house and office, which to be open for registration from nine to twelve and from two to five every day, Sundays and holidays only excepted. The provincial register's office to be open from ten to four.

XL. And whereas it is expedient that when registry offices shall be fully established in the several counties of this province, the several registers thereof shall be remunerated by fees to be paid for the work which may be transacted in their several offices by the parties making registry therein, according to a regular tariff of fees to be established by the Governor or person administering the government of this province, by and with the advice of the executive council; but no power at present exists to establish such fees or tariff by legislative authority, save and except so far as the same may be taken under the existing Acts of the legislature of this province relating to registry offices in the counties of Drummond, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Shefford, Missisquoi, Ottawa, Beauharnois, Megantic, Two Mountains and Acadie: And whereas it is not expedient that the benefit which is expected to arise from a system of registration should be postponed until such power may exist; Be it therefore further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor or person administering the government of this province, from and out of any unappropriated sums of money in the hands of the receiver-general, from time to time, by warrant under his hand, to pay such reasonable salaries and allowances for two years from the period of this Ordinance coming into operation, as may be necessary for the remuneration of the several registers, and the establishing and maintenance of their offices and the expenses thereof, and for the other purposes of this Act: Provided nevertheless, That such sums of money shall not exceed in the whole the sum of currency annually.

Recital that registers shall be paid by fees (when the offices fully established) to be settled according to a tariff to be established by the Governor in Council, but as no power now exists to establish such by legislative authority, and it is not expedient to postpone the benefits of a registry until such power exists, the Governor, &c. authorized to pay out of any unappropriated funds, &c. reasonable salary to the registers, &c., and their expenses of office, &c., not exceeding in the whole pounds annually.

XLI. And be it further enacted, That every county register shall keep in his office one general book of registry, in which shall be entered at length in the order in which they shall be presented for registration, all instruments entitled or liable to registration, and shall keep one other book of registry, to be called The Book of Requisitions, in which shall be entered, day after day successively and in numerical order, without any blank or interlineation, all requisitions for registration of any document or instrument presented for that purpose, and in the order in which such requisitions shall be received and come to the hands of such register, in which entry shall be specified the number of documents and their respective natures, whether judgments or other judicial acts, letters patent or grants from the Crown, acts of fealty and homage, notarial acts, claims from inheritance or wills, instruments *sous seing privé* or claims from operation of law, or leases or other evidence of title, charge or claim which the party may desire to register, with the day of the month, week and year, and the hour of the day in which the same shall be presented for registration, and the name, addition, address and domicile of the person presenting the same to be registered, and of the person or persons in whose behalf such registration may be required, and whether such person or persons appeared personally or by attorney, and if by attorney, the name, address and domicile of such attorney, and in which entry shall also be specified by general description and by the name of the town, township, seignior, parish or extra-parochial place or village where situate the lands intended to be thereby affected, all which particulars shall be supplied in writing by the person appearing and requiring for himself or any other person such registration. A copy of which entry with the number affixed thereto in the said book shall be delivered to the person presenting such documents for the use of the person requiring such registration, together with a certificate that such documents have been duly registered (when such is the case), and the number of such registry in the principal book or books of such registry, and which certificate shall be signified by the register at the foot of the copy of such entry.

Books of registry to be kept by each register.

XLII. And be it further enacted, That all documents, instruments or papers relating to the same lands and to the same act of registration shall be kept by the county register by whom the same may be registered, in one packet under one number, and shall be entered under the same number in the several principal books of registry, which number shall be the same as that under which the requisitions for registry shall be entered and made in the book of requisitions; and every registry when made and perfected shall be taken to have effect and rank in priority of time, subject to the rights of privileges if preserved in manner and within the respective times hereinbefore provided, according to the number under which it may be entered in such book of requisitions, save and except where it may be otherwise expressly provided and enacted by this Ordinance.

All documents relating to the same Act of requisition to receive the same number as in the book of requisitions, and the registry to take effect according to such number, except otherwise provided by this Ordinance.

XLIII. Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted, That when two or more requisitions for registration from different parties shall be made at the same precise time, that is to say, by the same post or otherwise, the documents or instruments which may be first in order of date shall be the first entered in the said book of requisitions; and where two or more may be of the same date and to different parties, then the same shall be entered of the same number, but with letters in addition to distinguish them, and their respective priorities as between each other shall depend upon the priority of the execution of each respectively. Provided also, That no document or instrument which shall have been antedated at or after the time of its execution shall receive any priority of registry from or by reason of any such prior entry in the said book of requisitions, but all such documents or instru-

Requisitions received at the same time to be entered according to the date of the instruments.

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ments received at the same time before actual entry of any other requisition for registration shall rank in priority of date, according to the priority of their actual execution.

The county register to transmit to the provincial register monthly exact copies of all requisitions received in the month.

XLIV. And be it further enacted, That every county register shall transmit monthly an exact copy of all requisitions received within the month preceding, and of the entry thereof in the order and manner in which the same shall be entered in the said book of requisitions to the provincial register, who on receipt thereof shall cause the same forthwith to be entered in the like order and under the like numbers in a book of registry in his office relating to the county from the register of which such requisitions shall be received, with proper alphabetical indexes to all such books, which last-mentioned book and indexes shall be open at all hours of business to all persons desiring to make search in the office of the provincial register concerning such registry in the county to which such books may respectively relate.

County register to keep a book of index.

XLV. And be it further enacted, That every county register shall, over and above such other books of registry and requisitions, keep a book of index, wherein shall be entered in alphabetical order (according to the names of the owners or proprietors of any lands or immoveable property in any manner alienating or incumbering the same, or whereon any incumbrance may be charged (references to every entry of registry in the other books of registry, with the numbers of such entries respectively as numbered in the said books, and the pages of the book or books wherein all such entries respectively may be made, and the name of the city, town, township, seignior, parish, extra-parochial place or village within which the same may be situated, and of the person or persons to be affected by such registry or registries, so far as the same may appear from such requisition and documents presented for registration, so as at all times to give a perfect and ready reference to every entry of registry, and every requisition of registration made in such books, as the same may be made from time to time.

County register also to keep a registry, with an alphabetical list of all places within his county, and with references to all entries relating to lands within such places made in his books.

XLVI. And be it further enacted, That every such county register shall, over and above all other books by this Ordinance required by him to be kept, keep a book containing an alphabetical list or calendar of all townships, seignories, parishes, extra-parochial places and villages within the county or division for which such register shall have been appointed to act, with distinct reference under the respective heads of such several towns, townships, seignories, parishes, extra parochial places and villages to all and every of such entries in the registry books kept by such register relating to any immoveables lying within such several towns, townships, seignories, parishes, extra-parochial places and villages respectively, and the numbers of such entries respectively, and setting forth the names of all parties to the same, and the particular land to which the same relates, so that by the aid of such two books of reference or index as aforesaid, any person acquainted with the name of the owner or proprietor, or the description or locality of the property respecting which he seeks such information, as it is the intention of this Ordinance to afford, through the means of a registry, may readily discover the matter which he shall desire to know.

To preserve uniformity of registry, &c., the provincial register to supply every county register with all such books as may be required, so bound, &c. as to prevent interpolation, &c.

XLVII. And whereas uniformity of books both of registry and index will greatly further the general objects of this Ordinance, and tend to prevent interpolation, alteration and fraud in such books, be it therefore further enacted, That the provincial register shall supply to every county register all such books of registry, requisition and index as may be required for all entries hereby directed to be made, which books shall be prepared, bound, ruled and lettered in a uniform manner before delivery by such provincial register, and marked and signed by him, so far as is possible to prevent any alteration, interpolation, extraction or forgery of any part of such books without discovery; and all such books and all other minutes and entries whatsoever in the office of such registers, and all papers and documents whatsoever which may be filed with or kept by them in the course of the execution of their duty, shall at all times be kept and arranged in such a manner, and with all such necessary references from one to the other as may afford the greatest possible facility of search and reference, and such as to enable every such register or any other person who may be desirous to search and to discover what charges or incumbrances may be in existence respecting any particular estate, the local description of which he may be in possession of, or against the real estate or immoveable property of any person or persons, whose names and designation he may know, to discover and ascertain whether any such do or do not exist, and if any such do exist, the nature and extent thereof and the description of the security whereon the same may be founded or depend, and so as to enable every such register to certify the same, and the particulars thereof, so far as the same may appear from any documents or instruments registered with him.

Provincial register also to supply a seal of office, with which the official books shall be sealed. Penalty for counterfeiting seal or forging book or entry, &c.

XLVIII. And be it further enacted, That the provincial register shall likewise supply to each and every register who shall be appointed for any county or division of a county under this Act an official seal of office, with the name of such register and his office and the date of his appointment engraved thereon, with such other device as shall be common to all county registers and shall be determined by the Governor or person administering the government of this province from time to time; and no other seal of office shall be used by any such register; and every such official book supplied by the provincial register shall be sealed with the seal of office of such provincial register, and also with the seal of the county register, to whom the same is forwarded or by whom the same is used, before any entry shall be made therein; and if any person shall forge or counterfeit any such book, or any entry which ought to be or which by law could be contained in any such book, or any such seal of office of any such register or county register, and the impression thereof, or shall without the authority of the register or deputy register of the office whereto such seal shall belong, affix any such genuine seal to any document, instrument or certificate, or if any person shall forge or counterfeit the signature of the provincial register, or any county register or deputy register, or if any person shall steal, take or carry away any such book or seal of office, any such person so offending and being thereof convicted before any superior criminal court of Her Majesty in this province, shall be taken and deemed to have committed felony, and shall be liable to be transported to one of Her Majesty's penal colonies for life, and shall also be liable in law for any loss, injury or damage which any person may sustain by reason of any such act done or committed by any person so offending, whether such person may or may not have been thereof criminally convicted: Provided nevertheless, That no execution for such damages in any civil action shall in any degree bar or prevent the criminal conviction and punishment of any such offender.

XLIX. And

**XLIX.** And be it further enacted, That the provincial register and every such county register shall grant every facility of search, and afford every information in his power to persons seeking to ascertain through the means of the registry books in his charge, any matter or thing therein contained; and every such county register when and so often as he shall be thereto required, by any person, who shall pay to him the sum of two shillings currency for every such search, shall make search, from and for such period not exceeding the period of thirty years, as he shall be required by the party seeking such information, concerning all titles, alienations, charges, incumbrances and claims which shall or may at any time theretofore during such period have been registered in his office, relating to any immovables within the circle of his registry, and every such county register shall, when thereto required, by such person as shall have paid to him for every such search such sum of two shillings currency, and who shall also tender, offer, and undertake to pay to him the sum of one shilling currency for every separate registration which shall appear to have been made in such book of registry, relating to such immovables, during the period of such search, or if no such registration shall have been made during such period, the sum of two shillings currency for such certificate, certified under the official signature and seal of the office of such register, whether at the time and on the day of the date of such certificate, or whether at any time after the commencement of the period to which such search shall relate, and which shall be named or specified in such certificate, any title, alienation, claim, charge or incumbrance, affecting any such lands or immovable property, is or has been registered in his office; and if any such there be, what is the nature and extent thereof, and the nature and description of the security, instrument or document whereon every such title, alienation, claim, charge or incumbrance may depend, or be founded, as the same may appear from the official books of such county register, and every such certificate shall be received in every court of justice in this province without further proof, and shall be admitted as evidence of the facts contained therein, so far as such county register is required by this Ordinance to certify the same: Provided nevertheless, That if any such county register shall have omitted to include in his certificate any document or instrument of title, alienation, claim, charge or incumbrance, which at the time of his granting such certificate was registered in his said office, proof of the registry thereof at that time may be admitted by the court, before whom such certificate may be produced, in opposition to such certificate.

The registers to grant every facility of search, &c.

**L.** And be it further enacted, That if any such county register shall knowingly and wilfully, with intent to defraud or injure any person whatever, give any false certificate to any party applying for a certificate of any title, alienation, claim, charge or incumbrance, every such register shall be taken to have committed felony, and being thereof convicted, may be sentenced to transportation to one of Her Majesty's penal colonies, for any period not exceeding fourteen years, and every such register who may give any such false certificate, whether with fraudulent intention, or through inadvertence or negligence, or otherwise, shall be liable to all damages sustained by any person by reason thereof, whether he may have been criminally prosecuted and convicted or not: Provided nevertheless, That no execution for such damages in any civil action, shall bar or prevent the criminal prosecution and conviction of any such offender.

Register giving a false certificate, with intent to defraud, guilty of felony, and may be transported for 14 years.

**LI.** And be it further enacted, That no claim for any accruing interest on any security for money, or any claims for rent of any description upon any immovables shall be a charge or incumbrance upon any immovables, after the period of registration; although the security on which such claims may be reserved may be duly registered, beyond a period of five years, but all such claims shall be absolutely null and void as against subsequent bona fide purchasers or incumbrancers for a valuable consideration beyond such period of five years, unless registered afresh as a principal and integral sum and herein, with the assent of the person subject to the payment thereof, or accompanied by the declaration hereinbefore directed and required for the registration of instruments *sous seing privé*.

No claim for interest or rent to be valid against subsequent purchasers on incumbrances beyond three years.

**LII.** And be it further enacted, That whenever any charge, incumbrance, or claim affecting any immovables, which shall have been duly registered according to the provisions of this Ordinance, shall have been wholly or in part paid off, satisfied, or discharged, whether such charge, incumbrance or claim shall consist of principal money, interest, lods et ventes, or rent of any description, or otherwise, it shall and may be lawful for the person whose property shall have been so affected, to demand of and from the party or parties in whose favour any such charge, incumbrance or claim may have operated, a release or discharge of such charge, incumbrance or claim, to be addressed to the register of the county in which the same may have been registered, to the effect that such payment, satisfaction and discharge, whether wholly or in part, and if in part to what extent, have been made; and the register to whom such release or discharge shall be addressed, on proof of the authenticity thereof by affidavit, shall file the same of record, and preserve the same in the same packet as the documents relating to the original registration, and enter a minute thereof or a reference thereto in the margin of the several books of registry, and the indexes thereto, in the same page in which such charge, incumbrance or claim or reference thereto was originally entered, so that the same may be manifest upon the inspection of such registry, to all persons whom it may concern; and such register shall also transmit a copy of such release or discharge and minute, to the provincial register with the next monthly report to be made by him, according to the provisions of this Ordinance, who shall forthwith, in like manner, cause such minute to be entered in the books of registry in his office, relating to such county, in the place or places where the original entry or entries of such register may appear.

When any part of a charge, incumbrance or claim shall have been discharged or satisfied, a release, &c. may be demanded and registered

**LIII.** And be it further enacted, That when any duly registered charge, incumbrance or claim affecting any immovables in this province, shall have been so paid off, satisfied or discharged, either wholly or in part, or where any such duly registered judgment shall have been reversed either wholly or in part, and the person or persons in whose favour the same may have operated, upon being requested so to do, by or on behalf of the person whose immovables may have been so charged, incumbered, or affected, shall refuse or neglect to grant, at the proper costs and charges of the party applying for the same, such release or discharge as is hereinbefore mentioned, of such partial or total payment, satisfaction or discharge thereof, or if any seigneur shall refuse, after request duly made, to grant such certificate relating to any lods et ventes upon any immovables within his seignory as hereinbefore provided, it shall and may be lawful for the persons so-as aforesaid entitled to such release, discharge or certificate, to bring a summary action or suit in, or to move any of Her Majesty's superior

If upon such charge, &c. being paid off, &c. the person in whose favour it operated refuse to grant such release, &c., the party entitled may apply by summary action or motion to the Court of Queen's Bench, to compel the party to grant the same; such court may inquire and adjudge summarily, and give damages and costs.



## Appendix (E.)

superior courts in the district where the immoveables may be situated, or where the party whose duty it may be to grant such release, discharge or certificate, shall reside, to compel the execution and delivery of the same; and such court shall have power and authority in every such case to inquire summarily into the same, and to do justice in a summary manner between the parties, and, if justice shall require, to award the grant and execution of such release, discharge or certificate, and for that purpose to summon all witnesses and examine the parties and witnesses *visâ voce* in open court, or on affidavit, as the court may think fit, and to award such damages as to the said court shall seem just and reasonable, and to give such costs to either of the parties as the court in their discretion shall think fit; and in case such court in its judgment shall award the grant and execution of such release, discharge or certificate, either wholly or in part, such judgment may be filed with such register, and shall have the same effect as any such release, discharge, or certificate, and a minute thereof shall accordingly be made by such register, in the said books of registry.

LIV. And be it further enacted, That in making registration of any instrument, and before completing the same, it shall be lawful for any register to correct or erase any error made in writing the same, or to make any necessary addition thereto, either in the body of such registry, or in the margin of the page wherein such error may occur, signing his initials in the margin to each such marginal correction, and noticing at the foot of the Act of Registration, the number of words erased, and of marginal additions or corrections.

No erasure or obliteration to be made in any registry book or entry, but if any false or fraudulent or defective entry made, the register, or any party affected may apply by motion to the Queen's Bench to annul or rectify the same. Such court may take cognizance of it, and either direct an action to be instituted, or dispose of the case summarily, with power to examine the parties or witnesses *visâ voce*, or on oath.

LV. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any court whatever to direct to be made, or any register to make, any erasure or obliteration in any registry book, after any registration shall be completed, but in all cases in which any false or fraudulent registration shall have been made, and in all cases in which it shall at any time appear that any defective or imperfect entry has been made in any registry appointed by this Act to be kept, whether any such defect or imperfection shall consist of a misdescription of the property, or of the amount of charge, or of the parties concerned in the matter to which such entry shall relate, or of an insufficient description of any of the above, or of a matter of date or of any inaccuracy whatsoever, or whenever any judgment or instrument, whereon any charge or incumbrance may rest or depend, shall have been vacated, or shall be otherwise invalid or null, it shall and may be lawful for the register, or for any party interested in such registration, or who might be affected thereby, to move the Court of Queen's Bench, or the Provincial Court of the district within which such registry office shall be situated, or to a judge thereof in vacation, upon affidavit, setting forth all essential particulars, and annexing a certified copy of the entry in question, to annul or rectify the same, as the case may require. And it shall and may be lawful for the said court or judge, upon such application as aforesaid, to take cognizance of such matters, and the said court or judge shall have full power and jurisdiction upon sufficient cause shewn, to call before it or him by rule to appear and shew cause, all such parties and witnesses as to the said court or judge shall appear to be interested in such registration, or in the determination of such case, or able to contribute to the elucidation of such matter, examining the said parties, or any of them, and such witnesses, either upon affidavit or *visâ voce* in open court, or by both or either of such means, as to the said court or judge shall appear advisable, and to determine the same in a summary way. And it shall and may be lawful for the said court or judge, on any such application, to order that any register shall forward to the said court, certified under his signature and seal of office, an exact copy of any entry or entries in the books of his office. And the said court or judge shall have power, and is hereby authorized in all cases of such applications, in which it shall fully appear to the satisfaction of such court, that any false or fraudulent or undue registration, or any defective or imperfect entry has been made in any such registry, to adjudge and order that such false or fraudulent or undue registration shall be annulled, or to direct and adjudge that such further entry or addition shall be made in every such book of registry as shall amend any such defective or insufficient entry and remove its defect, so that the said entry may correspond in all essential particulars with the specific transaction to which the same may profess to have reference, according to the true intent and purport of this Act; and every such judgment or adjudication, duly certified by the prothonotary of the said court, shall be forwarded by the party in whose favour it shall be given, or by any party to the suit to, and shall thereupon be entered by the register to whose office the same may relate in the book of requisitions, in the order and of the proper following number, according to the time when it may be received, as if the same were an original requisition for registry; and a reference shall be made in every entry in the books of such registry relating to the immoveables affected thereby, to such correctional entry of such judgment or adjudication, so that any person seeing any entry of the original registration may at once see the correction or alteration thereof: Provided nevertheless, That whenever any such judgment or order may be given by a single judge in the vacation, such judgment or order shall be open to an appeal to the full court, within one calendar month from the date of such judgment or order, by entering the same with the prothonotary of such court.

The court on such application may award costs.

LVI. And be it further enacted, That on any such application or action as hereinbefore provided it shall and may be lawful for the said court to award to either party such costs as may be thought just and proper by such court, to be paid by that party whose falsehood or fraud, error or neglect, shall have occasioned such suit or proceedings, or against any party bringing any suit or proceeding without just or sufficient cause.

If attendance of the register with his books in any court shall be absolutely necessary, the provincial register may order the registry books required to be closed on the day of his attendance, and a fresh set of books to be opened, such order being entered in the registry.

LVII. And be it further enacted, That if for the attainment of the ends of justice it shall appear necessary to the court wherein any cause or proceeding may be pending in this province to require the attendance of any register or deputy-register with his original books of office, and that such ends cannot be attained by the production of certified copies of any entries in such books, and by the original papers in such registry office, or by the appointment of experts or examiners, it shall be lawful for such court to require the attendance of such register with his books, giving not less than 15 days' notice to such register of his attendance with his original books being required, who shall thereupon instantly communicate the fact of his having been so summoned to the provincial register; and thereupon, if it shall appear to such register so summoned and to the provincial register that serious interruption to the business of the office shall be apprehended, to the detriment of the public interests, it shall be lawful for the said provincial register to order such register so summoned to close the books of his office on the day on which he shall quit his office to attend such court, and thereupon to open a fresh set of books on such day for the business of such office, entering such

order in the last page of such books so closed, immediately under the last entry therein, and at the commencement of such new books which may be thereupon opened, before any other entry shall be made therein, together with a memorandum of the name and date of the last registration of such books so closed; and no other entry whatever shall at any time after be made in any of such books so closed, save and except such correctional entries as may be made under and in pursuance of the provisions of this Ordinance.

LVIII. And be it further enacted, That no county register shall be liable to any punishment for not attending as a witness in any civil court of justice in this province relating to any matter arising out of or connected with the business of his office of register, unless previously to his leaving his said office there shall be tendered and offered to him the amount of his expenses of travelling, at the rate of one shilling per mile, going and returning from the place of his office to the place where the court is to be held, and unless the party requiring his attendance shall undertake to pay to such register the sum of ten shillings currency for each day or portion of a day during which, travelling at the rate of 30 miles a day, he may be necessarily absent from the duties of his said office.

LIX. And be it further enacted, That in all cases wherein the original minute or entry, or any documents, instruments or papers which may have been filed with any of such county registers, or any minute or entry in the office of the provincial register, shall have been destroyed by fire or other unavoidable accident, or shall be in a state of great decay, it shall be lawful for the provincial register to direct fresh registries to be made out from the entries remaining in his office or in the office of the county register, as the same may be; or if any original judgment, act, deed or instrument from which the copy destroyed was taken shall be in existence, from such original judgment, act, deed or instrument, in new books of registry, so far as such remaining entries or original documents may enable the same to be done; and such new books of registry shall remain in the office of such register or provincial register, in lieu of the books so destroyed, or together with such books in such state of decay, and shall be taken and received in all courts and places as *prima facie* evidence of the contents of such former books; and it shall be the duty of every register or provincial register in whose office such books or entries may be destroyed or decayed to make and perfect all such new entries and books of registry to the best and utmost of his power; and for that purpose to make all necessary searches and to procure all such documents as may be necessary or useful and procurable without any fee, remuneration or reward to be therefore paid such register.

LX. And be it further enacted, That when any oath is required by this Ordinance to be taken, the same may be administered in that form which the party to take the same may declare to be most binding on his conscience; and any Quaker or other person who may have an objection, founded upon religious scruples, to take an oath, shall be permitted to make a solemn affirmation in lieu thereof: Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted, That when any person taking any oath either on the Holy Evangelists or in any other form, or making solemn affirmation in lieu thereof, under this Ordinance, shall knowingly and wilfully make any false statement therein, with intent to injure or defraud any person whatever, every person making such false oath or affirmation shall be taken to be guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and being thereof convicted, shall be liable to suffer the same pains and penalties which now are by law inflicted on persons guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

LXI. And be it further enacted, by and with the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall at any time fraudulently forge or counterfeit any act, deed, instrument, or paper, whatsoever, or any copy, abstract, minute or entry which shall or may at any time hereafter be filed or registered or be presented for that purpose with or to any of the registers to be appointed under or by virtue of this Ordinance, for which no other punishment is provided by this Ordinance, such person or persons upon being thereof lawfully convicted, shall incur and be liable to such pains and penalties as by the laws of this province are now imposed upon persons for forging and publishing false deeds, charters, writings and wills.

LXII. And be it further enacted, That all offences against this Ordinance may and shall be prosecuted, and all penalties for any offence or omission of every duty under this Act for which no other remedy is provided, may and shall be sued for in Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench in the district where such offence, or wherein any portion thereof may have been committed, or wherein such omission of duty may have occurred, and all pecuniary penalties which may not be otherwise disposed of by this Ordinance, shall go one-half to the person who shall sue for the same and the other half to Her Majesty.

LXIII. And be it further enacted, That this Ordinance shall have come into operation, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ and that every person seeking to avail himself of the benefit of this Ordinance and to register his title, or to preserve the priority of any alienation, claim, charge or incumbrance, then existing, relating to any immovables in this province, shall and may cause the same to be registered in manner herein provided within the several times following, that is to say: every such person who, at the time when this Ordinance shall come into operation shall reside in or come into any part of the continent or islands of North America, shall cause such registry to be made within the space of six calendar months, and if such person shall reside in any other part of the world within 10 calendar months, next after the coming into operation of this Ordinance; and in default hereof every such alienation, claim, charge or incumbrance, shall only rank in priority from the period of its being registered in manner herein provided (subject nevertheless to the proviso hereinbefore contained, as to charges and incumbrances having special privilege), and shall be absolutely null and void as against subsequent *bona fide* purchasers, or incumbrancer for a valuable consideration; but, if registered within such period as aforesaid, every alienation, claim, charge or incumbrance which may be in existence at the time of this Ordinance coming into operation, shall take effect and have priority from the date of its actual commencement, in the same manner as it would have done in case this Ordinance had not been passed: and until the expiration of such six months, every register shall cause all entries relating to any such title, alienation, claim, charge or incumbrance whereto any person may be entitled at the time of this Ordinance coming into operation to be made in a separate and distinct set of books to be provided by the provincial register as other books of registry under this Ordinance, which books shall

## Appendix (E.)

No county register to be compelled to attend on any business relating to the business of his office, except on payment of his expense of travelling at ten shillings currency per day

Where registry books or entries may be destroyed by fire or accident, fresh books to be made from the corresponding entries remaining in the registry offices, and original documents, &c. Registers to make such new books without fee or reward.

Oaths to be taken in the form which the party may declare he considers most binding on his conscience. Quakers, &c., by affirmation. False oaths or affirmations punishable as perjury.

Forging or counterfeiting any Act, &c., not otherwise provided for, to be punished as for forgery of deeds.

All offences against this Ordinance to be prosecuted, and all penalties to be sued for in the Queen's Bench.

Ordinance to come into operation on \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ registering all existing rights, to be six months for person residing in North America, and 10 months in any other part of the world, such registration to be made in separate and distinct books.

## Appendix (E.)

shall be closed at the expiration of such six months, save and except as to any claims to such registration which may be thereafter made by parties who may not at the time of this Ordinance coming into operation be residing on the continent or islands of North America; and all entries relating to subsequent registrations of any such title, alienation, claims, charges or incumbrances existing at the time of this Ordinance coming into operation by any person entitled to such registration within the time hereby prescribed, shall be made in the same books, numerically, and from time to time, as the requisitions for such registrations may be received, and subject to the several rules and provisions, whether as to the nature of the books or the forms to be observed, hereinbefore provided and enacted for other registrations.

Registers to be at liberty to require applicants to refer doubtful cases of existing claims for such registration to the Court of Queen's Bench, who shall have power to issue a mandate to the register to admit or reject such claims. All decisions of the court as to registry to be open to the like appeals as other cases.

LXIV. And be it further enacted, That if upon this Ordinance coming into operation any claim to such registrations according to the priority of their respective dates, shall appear to any such county register or the provincial register to be of a doubtful nature, either as regards the place of residence of the party claiming registration, or as to the period of time when any such title, alienation, claim, charge or incumbrance, may have commenced or accrued, such claim to registration shall nevertheless be received and entered in the book of requisition in the order and of the number in which it shall be received; but it shall be lawful for any such register to require such person to apply in the manner prescribed and according to the provision hereby made for annulling or rectifying any false, fraudulent or defective registry to Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for the district within which the immoveables to which such claim for registration may apply may be situate; and such court shall have the like jurisdiction and powers in all doubtful cases of such registration to inquire into, adjudge and determine such cases as are hereby provided and given in cases of false, fraudulent or defective registry, and to issue a decree or mandate thereupon directory to such register to admit or reject such claim to registration; and such claim, when admitted, shall have and take effect from the time when such claim to registration was received: Provided nevertheless, That all cases whatsoever of registration determined by such courts shall be open and subject to the like appeals and on the same terms, rules and conditions as are now by law applicable to other cases determined by such courts, save and except as in and by this Ordinance otherwise expressly provided.

Gaspé, for the purposes of this Ordinance to be considered as one county, and prothonotary to continue registrar. All provisions herein to apply to him in his character of registrar.

LXV. And whereas it is inexpedient at present to make further alteration in the system of registry which now prevails by law in the inferior district of Gaspé, than to secure uniformity of registry throughout the province, be it therefore further enacted, That for the purposes of this Ordinance, the said inferior district of Gaspé, consisting of the two counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure, shall be deemed and taken to be but one county, and that the prothonotary of the provincial court for the said inferior district of Gaspé, for the time being, shall be and continue the registrar or register for the said two counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure, and shall execute the office of such registrar or register, at his office of prothonotary of the said court, and that the several rules, regulations, enactments and provisions of this Ordinance shall be taken and held to apply in all things to such prothonotary, so far as the execution of his duties as such registrar or register may extend, in the same manner as to any such county registers appointed as hereinbefore provided.

Continuing part of Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 15.

LXVI. And be it further enacted, That so much of an act of the legislature of this province passed in the fourth year of the reign of his late Majesty George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to render valid certain Acts, Agreements in Writing, and Contracts of Marriage (*Contract de Mariage sous seing privé*) heretofore executed in the inferior District of Gaspé, and to provide for the want of Notaries in the said inferior District," as enacts that the prothonotary of the court of the said inferior district for enrolling every will, act, or agreement in writing, inventory, partage, donation, contract of marriage (*contract de mariage sous seing privé*) if the same do not exceed one hundred words, shall be entitled to demand and receive the sum of two shillings and sixpence currency, and for every hundred words exceeding one hundred words, at the rate of sixpence currency; and for every certified copy of any entry from such book or register, at the rate of one shilling currency for the first hundred words, and six pence currency for every hundred words exceeding the first hundred words, and which said Act was further continued by an Ordinance of the special council of this province, made and passed in first year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "An Ordinance to continue certain Acts of the Legislature of this Province, relating to the establishment of Registry Offices," until the first day of November, 1842, shall continue in force, and is hereby continued in force during the continuance of this Ordinance.

The books of registry kept under this Ordinance to be taken to be the books, and register and the certificates which may be given by the prothonotary as such registrar, according to this Ordinance, to be considered as the certificates directed under 4 Geo. 4, c. 15.

LXVII. And be it further enacted, That the registry books by this Ordinance directed to be kept by county registers, and which shall be kept under the authority hereof by the prothonotary of the said court of the inferior district of Gaspé, as such registrar or register, shall be taken and held to be such book and register, as in and by the said Act of the fourth year of the reign of his said Majesty, King George the Fourth, is directed to be kept by such prothonotary, and that all certificates which the said prothonotary may give under his hand and seal of office as such register of Gaspé, shall be held and taken to be, and shall be received in all courts of law, and have the like force and effect, as the certificates heretofore given under the said Act of the fourth year of the reign of his said Majesty, King George the Fourth.

So much of said 4 Geo. 4, c. 15, as is not hereby expressly continued, suspended and repealed.

LXVIII. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of his said Majesty, King George the Fourth, as is not hereby expressly continued, shall be, and the same is hereby suspended and repealed during the continuance of this Ordinance, from and after the day of this Ordinance coming into operation.

10 & 11 Geo. 4, c. 8, s. 13; 1 Will 4, c. 3, and 4 Will 4, as far as extending 10 & 11 Geo. 4, c. 8, s. 13, to other counties, continued, and the remainder of such Acts and 2 Will. 4, c. 7, repealed and suspended during the con-

LXIX. And be it further enacted, That so much of an act of the legislature of this province, passed in the tenth and eleventh years of the reign of his late Majesty, King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to establish Registry Offices in the Counties of Drummond, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Shefford, and Missiskoui," as provides that every registrar appointed under the said Act, as often as he shall be required, shall make search of all acts, deeds or instruments in writing, enregistered in the offices established under the said Act, and give certificates to any person respecting the same, under his hand if required, and that every such registrar shall be entitled to demand and receive forthwith, for the entry and registration of any such act, deed or instrument in writing, the sum of two shillings currency, and no more, provided the same does not contain

over six hundred words, and that if there be more than six hundred words, then and in that case there shall be allowed a sum not exceeding sixpence for every hundred words above six hundred; and that for every search in the said office, without a certificate being required, and where the names of the parties to the act, deed or instrument in writing are given, the registrar shall be entitled to demand and receive one shilling currency, and no more; and where the description of the immovable property is given with a certificate thereof, the said registrar, or his deputy or clerk, shall be entitled to demand and receive one shilling currency for every search and certificate, and no more; and that for every certificate of registry, the said registrar, his deputy or clerk, shall be entitled to demand and receive one shilling currency, and no more; and so much of an Act of the legislature of this province passed in the first year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act passed in the eleventh year of the reign of his late Majesty, intituled, 'An Act to establish Registry Offices in the Counties of Drummond, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Shefford and Missiskoui, and to extend the Provisions of the said Act,'" as extends the said provision of the Act passed in the tenth and eleventh years of the reign of his said Majesty King George the Fourth, hereinbefore recited, to the counties of Ottawa, Beauharnois and Megantic—and so much of an Act of the legislature of this province passed in the fourth year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to extend the Provisions of the Act to establish Registry Offices in the Counties of Drummond, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Shefford and Missisquoi, to Lands held in free and common soccage in the Counties of the Two Mountains and Acadie" as extends the said Provision of the Act of the tenth and eleventh years of the reign of his said Majesty King George the Fourth, hereinbefore recited, to the counties of Two Mountains and Acadie, shall be and the same are hereby extended and continued during the continuance of this Ordinance, and the several registers of the said several counties of Drummond, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Shefford, Missiskoui, Ottawa, Beauharnois, Megantic, Two Mountains and Acadie, who may be appointed under this Ordinance, shall continue to have and enjoy all such fees and emoluments as are sanctioned and authorized by such several Acts. And be it further enacted, That the whole of the rest of the said several Acts of the tenth and eleventh years of the reign of his said Majesty King George the Fourth, the first year of the reign of his said Majesty King William the Fourth, and the fourth year of the reign of his said Majesty King William the Fourth, and also an Act of the legislature of this province passed in the second year of the reign of his said late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to extend the Period limited by an Act passed in the first year of his Majesty's reign, chapter the third, for enregistering certain Acts or Deeds in Law, or Instruments in Writing therein mentioned," shall be and the same are hereby severally suspended and repealed during the continuance of this Ordinance from and after the day of its coming into operation.

continuance of this Ordinance from the day of its coming into operation.

LXX. And be it further enacted, That whenever the papers of any notary, owing to his death or otherwise, shall be deposited with the prothonotary of any of the superior courts of this province, and any act may be required to be done, or any certificate to be given relating thereto, by such notary, such act may be done and such certificate may be given by such prothonotary, and shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been given by such notary.

Where the papers of a notary are deposited with the prothonotary, all acts to be done and certificates given relating to such papers by the prothonotary.

LXXI. And be it further enacted, That if any register appointed under the provisions of this Ordinance shall neglect to perform his duty in the execution of the duties of the said office, according to the rules and directions in this Ordinance contained, or shall commit or suffer to be committed any undue or fraudulent practice in the execution of the duties of the said office, and be thereof lawfully convicted, no other punishment being expressly imposed by this Ordinance for such offence, then such register shall forfeit his said office, and pay treble damages, with full costs of suit, to every person or persons that may or shall be injured thereby, to be recovered from the said register or his deputy or clerk, jointly or severally, by action in any of Her Majesty's superior courts in this province.

Penalty on register or his deputy or clerk for neglect of duty.

LXXII. And be it further enacted, That whenever the term "immovables" may be made use of in this Ordinance, it shall be taken and held to mean not only lands, houses and tenements, according to the existing laws of this province, and according to the laws of England, but shall also be taken and held to mean and shall comprise all immovables and leases of immovables for a term exceeding three years, and chattel interests issuing from or consisting in the enjoyment of any immovables.

Meaning of the term of "immovables"

LXXIII. And be it further enacted, That whenever the terms "charge or incumbrance" may be made use of in this Ordinance, the same shall be taken and held to include all *privileges, hypothèques, servitudes latentes, usufruits, substitutions* and *rentes foncières*, in such parts of this province as may or shall be held *en fief*, or in *en roture*; and in such parts of the said province as may or shall be held in free and common soccage or other English tenure, the said term shall be taken and held to mean every description of mortgage, lien or other charge or incumbrance to which lands in free and common soccage can or may be subject.

Meaning of the term "charge or incumbrance."

LXXIV. And be it further enacted, That whenever this Ordinance in treating of any person or party, or body, matter or thing intended to be affected by its provisions, may have used words importing the the singular number or the masculine gender only, yet such words shall be understood to include several persons or parties as well as one person or party and several bodies as well as one body, and bodies corporate as well as individuals, and several matters as well, and things as well as one matter and thing, and females as well as males, unless it be otherwise specially provided, or there be something in the subject or context repugnant to to such construction.

Words used in the singular to include the plural number, &c

LXXV. And be it further enacted, That whenever the term Queen's Bench may be made use of in this Ordinance, the same shall be taken to mean and designate the Courts of Her Majesty in this province usually designated as the Courts of King's Bench.

Term Queen's Bench to mean King's Bench.

LXXVI. And be it further enacted, That this Ordinance shall be taken and deemed a public Act, and shall be taken notice of as such in every court in this province without being specially pleaded.

Ordinance to be a public Act.

## Appendix (E.)

**FORM of DECLARATION required by Section 15, to be made by persons demanding Registration of any title, claim, interest or charge upon immoveables, not derived from some Judicial or Notarial Act.**

I, (or we, if more than one,) A. B. do hereby demand to have duly registered, according to the provisions of the Ordinance in that case made and provided, all that my (or our) right, claim, title, interest, charge or incumbrance, upon—(here describe the property by its name and localities, and state the name or names of the owner or reputed owner and occupier)—whereof the particulars in due form prescribed for registration, have been this day delivered to the register for the county of \_\_\_\_\_ at (the place where the office is situate.)

And I do hereby solemnly declare, that such right, claim, &c., as aforesaid, is, to the best of my belief, just and true, and that I (or we) do lawfully possess such right, claim, &c., as is hereby required to be registered.

And I (or we) do further solemnly declare, that such right, claim, &c., which I (or we) do hereby require to have registered, is admitted to be just and true (or denied to be just or true) by E. F., the person in possession of the property aforesaid, in respect whereof such registration is hereby required, and demanded.

And I (or we) do further declare, that I (or we) elect (here state the name of the person, and describe the place and situation of the dwelling, office, or inhabited building to which letters may be sent by post or otherwise,) as my (or our) domicile for the purposes required by the said Ordinance.

(signed) A. B.

day of

To the register, or person holding the office of register for the (county or subdivision) at \_\_\_\_\_

